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EUROPA
YEAR BOOK
1974
A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME I

Part I International Organizations

Part II Europe

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Foreword

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926, and this edition is the fifteenth in a consecutive series of annual two-volume editions which began in the late 1950s. During that time THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK has established itself as the authoritative reference work which covers both international organizations and the political and economic life of the countries of the world. While Volume I of the 1974 edition was being prepared many European countries were experiencing economic crisis and political change. Every effort has been made to include the latest available information on these topics in this volume. In addition, all statistics and directory entries have been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date, ensuring that THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1974 is as complete and as up-to-date as possible.

The work of compiling and checking the information contained in THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK would be impossible without the generous co-operation of many individuals and organizations throughout the world, especially statistical offices, departments of information and diplomatic missions. In particular, the editors wish to express their thanks to the United Nations for permission to use statistical material from the *UN Demographic Yearbook* and the *UN Statistical Yearbook*, to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations for permission to reproduce statistics from its various publications, most notably the *Production Yearbook 1972*, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for assistance with Gross National Product estimates, and to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adam Street, London, WC2N 6AL, for permission to use data on defence manpower and finance from *The Military Balance 1973-1974*.

May 1974

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
The United Nations	1
Members	3
Permanent Missions	4
Information Centres	7
United Nations Budget	8
Structure of the United Nations	9
General Assembly	10
Security Council	11
Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC	12
Trusteeship Council	13
International Court of Justice	13
United Nations Secretariat	16
Economic Commission for Europe—ECE	18
Economic Commission for Western Asia—ECWA	19
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE	20
Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA	24
Economic Commission for Africa—ECA	25
Membership of UN Organizations	28
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD (World Bank)	31
International Development Association—IDA	36
International Finance Corporation—IFC	38
International Monetary Fund—IMF	40
Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO	43
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT	46
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO	48
International Civil Aviation Organization—ICAO	52
International Labour Organisation—ILO	54
International Telecommunications Union—ITU	56
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO	59
International Institute for Educational Planning—IIEP	62
International Bureau of Education—IBE	63
Universal Postal Union—UPU	64
World Health Organization—WHO	65
World Meteorological Organization—WMO	69
United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF	74
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA	75
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan—UNMOGIP	78

	<i>Page</i>
The United Nations— <i>continued</i>	
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO	79
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—UNCURK	79
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—UNHCR	80
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA	83
World Food Program—WFP	87
United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP	87
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—UNCTAD	88
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development—UNRISD	89
United Nations Institute for Training and Research—UNITAR	91
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP	92
United Nations Capital Development Fund	95
United Nations Industrial Development Organization—UNIDO	96
United Nations Middle East Mission—UNMEM	97
United Nations Fund for Population Activities—UNFPA	98
United Nations Disaster Relief Office—UNDRO	99
United Nations Environment Programme—UNEP	100
United Nations Emergency Force—UNEF	100
Charter of the United Nations	101
African Development Bank—AfDB	111
Andean Group	114
ANZUS Treaty	116
Arab League	118
Asian and Pacific Council—ASPAC	127
Asian Development Bank—ADB	129
Association of South East Asian Nations—ASEAN	135
Bank for International Settlements—BIS	137
Benelux	139
Caribbean Free Trade Association—CARIFTA	147
Caribbean Common Market and Community—CARIBCOM	148
Central American Common Market—CACM	149
Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine	154
Central Treaty Organization—CENTO	157
Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia	161
Columbia River Treaty	164
The Commonwealth	166
Organizations dealing with Commonwealth Affairs	178
Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest—CEAO	181
Conseil de l'Entente	183
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences—CIOMS	185
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance—CMEA (COMECON)	186
Council of Europe	194
Danube Commission	203

East African Community	Page 205
European Association of Music Festivals	214
European Broadcasting Union—EBU	216
The European Communities	220
Community Institutions	221
Diplomatic Representation	225
Functioning of the Communities	226
Summary of the Community Treaties	237
Statistics	246
European Conference of Ministers of Transport—ECMT	251
European Free Trade Association—EFTA	253
European Organization for Nuclear Research—CERN	259
European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation— EUROCONTROL	262
European Space Agency—ESA	264
European Space Conference	265
European Space Research Organisation—ESRO	266
European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation—ELDO	269
Federation of Arab Republics	271
The Franc Zone	272
Indus Waters Treaty	275
Inter-American Development Bank—IDB	278
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration—ICEM	281
International Air Transport Association—IATA	283
International Association of Universities—IAU	285
International Bank for Economic Co-operation—IBEC	286
International Chamber of Commerce—ICC	287
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—ICFTU	290
International Co-operative Alliance—ICA	294
International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU	296
International Investment Bank	299
The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee	301
International Organisation of Employers—IOE	302
International Press Institute—IPI	303
International Radio and Television Organization—OIRT	306
International Red Cross	308
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service—ISVS	313
International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium—INTELSAT	314
Inter-Parliamentary Union	317
Islamic Conference	318
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research	319
Latin American Free Trade Association—LAFTA (ALALC)	321
Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee	324

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Mekong River Development Project	327
Nobel Foundation	330
Nordic Council	332
North Atlantic Treaty Organization—NATO	339
Olympic Games	346
Organisation Commune Africaine, Malgache et Mauricienne—OCAM	347
Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal—OMVS	350
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—OECD	351
OECD Nuclear Energy Agency—NEA	356
Organization of African Unity—OAU	359
Scientific, Technical and Research Commission—STRC	365
Organization of American States—OAS	367
Inter-American Economic and Social Council—IA-ECOSOC	372
Inter-American Juridical Committee	372
Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture	373
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission—IANEC	374
Pan American Highway Congresses	375
Alliance for Progress	377
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries—OAPEC	382
Organization of Central American States—ODECA	384
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC	385
Regional Co-operation for Development—RCD	389
St. Lawrence Seaway	394
South-East Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO	396
South Pacific Commission	401
Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale—UDEAC	403
Union des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale—UEAC	404
Union of International Fairs	405
Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance—The Warsaw Pact	409
Western European Union—WEU	413
World Confederation of Labour—WCL	418
International Trade Union Federations	419
World Council of Churches—WCC	421
World Federation of Trade Unions—WFTU	423
Trade Unions Internationals	424
World Federation of United Nations Associations—WFUNA	426
Other International Organizations	429
<i>Index of International Organizations</i>	1549

PART II

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Albania	541	Liechtenstein	1012
Andorra	559	Luxembourg	1018
Austria	560	Malta	1030
Belgium	584	Monaco	1044
Bulgaria	612	Netherlands	1047
Channel Islands (<i>see</i> United Kingdom)		Northern Ireland (<i>see</i> United Kingdom)	
Cyprus	634	Norway	1083
Czechoslovakia	652	Poland	1109
Denmark	678	Portugal	1142
Faerøe Islands	703	Romania	1166
Greenland	706	San Marino	1196
Finland	709	Spain	1197
France	737	Sweden	1232
German Democratic Republic	787	Switzerland	1261
Federal Republic of Germany	814	Turkey	1290
Gibraltar	872	U.S.S.R.	1316
Great Britain (<i>see</i> United Kingdom)		United Kingdom	
Greece	881	Great Britain	1411
Greenland (<i>see</i> Denmark)		Northern Ireland	1488
Hungary	901	Isle of Man	1503
Iceland	926	Channel Islands	1508
Ireland	941	Vatican City	1515
Isle of Man (<i>see</i> United Kingdom)		Yugoslavia	1522
Italy	965		

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS *page* xv

LATE INFORMATION *page* xxi

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS *page* 1549

ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev.	..	abbreviation
Acad.	..	Academician, Academy
accred.	..	accredited
adm., admin.	..	administration
ag., ags.	..	agency(ies)
A.G.	..	joint stock company (German)
a.i.	..	ad interim
ALM	..	Dutch Antillean Airlines
AM	..	amplitude modulation
amalg.	..	amalgamated
approx.	..	approximately
A/S	..	joint stock company (Norwegian)
asscn.	..	association
assocd.	..	associated
asst.	..	assistant
AUA	..	Austrian Airlines
Aug.	..	August
auth.	..	authorized
Av.	..	Avenue
Avda.	..	Avenida (Avenue)
Bd., Blv., Blvd.		Boulevard
Bld.		
BEA	..	British European Airways
Benelux	..	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Union
BOAC	..	British Overseas Airways Corporation
br.(s)	..	branch(es)
Brig.	..	Brigadier
Bt.	..	Baronet
C., ccn.	..	central
c. ca.	..	circa
CACM	..	Central American Common Market
cap.	..	capital
Capt.	..	Captain
CARIFTA	..	Caribbean Free Trade Association
Cav.	..	Cavaliere
C.B.E.	..	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
CENTO	..	Central Treaty Organization
CFA	..	Communauté Financière Africaine
C.H.	..	Companion of Honour
Chair.	..	Chairman
Chr.Dem.	..	Christian Democrat
Chr.Soc.	..	Christian Socialist
C.I.	..	Channel Islands
c.i.f.	..	cost, insurance and freight
C-in-C.	..	Commander-in-Chief
circ.	..	circulation
Cmd.	..	Command
Cmdr.	..	Commander
CMEA	..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Co.	..	Company, County
Col.	..	Colonel
Comm.	..	Commendatore
Commr.	..	Commissioner
Confed.	..	Confederation
Cons.-Gen.	..	Consul-General
Corr.	..	Correspondent
corresp.	..	corresponding
CSA	..	Czechoslovak Airlines
Cttee.	..	Committee
cu.	..	cubic
curr.	..	current
cwt.	..	hundredweight

D.C.	..	District of Columbia
D.D.R.	..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Dec.	..	December
Dem.	..	Democratic
dep.	..	deposits
depos.	..	depository
Dept.	..	Department
Dir.	..	Director
Div.	..	Division(al)
D.M.	..	Deutsche Mark
Dott.	..	Dottore
Dr., Doc.	..	Doctor
dr.(e)	..	drachma(e)
d.w.t.	..	dead weight tons
E.	..	East, Eastern
EAA	..	East African Airways
Econ.	..	Economist, Economics
EEC	..	European Economic Community
EFTA	..	European Free Trade Association
e.g.	..	exempli gratia (for example)
eKv.	..	electron kilovolt
eMv.	..	electron megavolt
Eng.	..	Engineer, Engineering
Esc.	..	Escuela, Escudos
est.	..	established, estimate, estimated
etc.	..	etcetera
excl.	..	excluding
exec.	..	executive
f.	..	founded
FAO	..	Food and Agriculture Organization
Feb.	..	February
Fed.	..	Federation
FM	..	frequency modulation
fmrly.	..	formerly
f.o.b.	..	free on board
Fr.	..	Franc
ft.	..	foot (feet)
GATT	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
G.B.E.	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
G.C.M.G.	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
G.D.P.	..	Gross Domestic Product
G.D.R.	..	German Democratic Republic
Gen.	..	General
GeV	..	giga electron volts
G.m.b.H.	..	company with limited liability (German)
G.N.P.	..	Gross National Product
g.r.t.	..	gross registered tons
GWh	..	gigawatt hours
ha.	..	hectares
H.E.	..	His Eminence, His Excellency
h.l.	..	hectolitre
H.M.	..	His (or Her) Majesty
Hon.	..	Honorary (or Honourable)
H.R.H.	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
H.S.H.	..	His Serene Highness
IBRD	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ABBREVIATIONS

ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	OAS	Organization of American States
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	OAU	Organization of African Unity
IMF	International Monetary Fund	O.B.E.	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)	Oct.	October
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	Incorporated	On.	Onorevole (Honourable)
incl.	including	p.a.	per annum
Ing.	Engineer	P.C.	Privy Counsellor
Insp.	Inspector	per.	passage, street (Russian)
Int.	International	PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
Inz.	Engineer	P.K.	Post Box (Turkish)
Is.	Islands	pl.	platz, place, ploshchad (square)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	P.O.B.	Post Office Box
JAL	Japan Airlines	polit.	political
Jan.	January	Pres.	President
JAT	Yugoslav Air Transport	Prof.	Professor
Jnr.	Junior	Prop.	Proprietor
Jr.	Jonkheer (Netherlands)	Prov.	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	p.u.	paid up
K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	publ.	publication
kg.	kilogramme	Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft	q.v.	quod vide
kHz	kilohertz	reg., regd. ..	register, registered
KLM	Royal Dutch Airlines	Rep.	Republic
km.	kilometre(s)	rep.	representative
kWh.	kilowatt hours	reorg.	reorganized
kW.	kilowatt(s)	res.	reserve(s)
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association	ret.	retired
lb.	pound(s)	Rev.	Reverend
LOT	Polish Airlines	Rp.	Rupee(s)
L.P.G.	liquefied petroleum gas	R.S.F.S.R. ..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
Lt., Lieut. ..	Lieutenant	R.S.R.	Socialist Republic of Romania
Ltd.	Limited	Rt.	Right
m.	million	Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable
MALEV	Hungarian Airlines	S.	South, Southern, San.
Man.	Manager, managing	S.A.	limited company (French and Spanish)
March.	Marchese	SAA	South African Airways
M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire	SAHSA	Honduras Air Service
m.b.H.	with limited liability (German)	SAS	Scandinavian Airlines System
Mc/s	megacycles per second	SDR(s)	Special Drawing Right(s)
MEA	Middle East Airlines	SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
mem.	member	Sec.	Secretary
MEV	mega electron volts	Sen.	Senior
mfrs.	manufacturers	Sept.	September
Mgr.	Monseigneur; Monsignor	S.E.R.	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
MHz	megahertz	Sig.	Signore
Mlle.	Mademoiselle	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Mme.	Madame	Soc.	Socialist
M.P.	Member of Parliament	S.p.A.	joint stock company (Italian)
MSS	Manuscripts	sq.	square
m.t.	metric tons	S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Republic
MW	megawatt(s)	St.	Saint; Street
N.	North, Northern	stds.	standards (timber measurement)
n.a.	not available	Ste.	Sainte
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	subs.	subscriptions; subscribed
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	Supt.	Superintendent
No.	number	TAP	Portuguese Air Transport
Nov.	November	TAROM	Romanian Air Transport
nr.	near	TASS	Soviet Telegraph Agency
n.r.t.	net registered tons	techn.	technical
N.V.	limited company (Dutch)	THY	Turkish Airlines
N.Z.	New Zealand	Tit.	Titular
		Treas.	Treasurer
		T.U.	Trade Union

ABBREVIATIONS

TV	..	..	Television	U.S.(A.)	..	United States (of America)
TWA	..	..	Trans World Airways	U.S.S.R.	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
u/a	..	..	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)	UTA	..	Union des Transports Aériens
U.A.R.	..	..	United Arab Republic	VEB	..	public company (German)
UIC	..	..	International Union of Railways	VHF	..	Very High Frequency
Ul. (ul.)	..	..	Street	viz.	..	videlicet
UN	..	..	United Nations	vol.(s)	..	volume(s)
UNDP	..	..	United Nations Development Programme	W.	..	West, Western
UNESCO	..	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	WHO	..	World Health Organization
U.K.	..	..	United Kingdom	WMO	..	World Meteorological Organization
				yr.	..	year

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The following tables provide a general comparison of population and economic statistics for every independent state (excluding the Vatican City) and every other territory with more than 25,000 inhabitants (excluding the Gaza Strip). An attempt has been made to provide comparable information under each heading and the figures presented refer to the latest period for which uniform data are available in each category.

Area figures refer to total area, including inland water. Unless otherwise indicated, population figures are mid-year estimates. Most of the data refer to *de facto* population (persons actually present in the area), though some are estimates of *de jure* population (persons normally resident). Figures for life expectancy are estimates, prepared in the Population Division of the United Nations, of the average number of years of life remaining to a new-born child if subject to the mortality conditions (recorded or assumed) of the period 1965-70. It should be stressed that the figures refer to the average life expectancy at birth for both sexes. In many developing countries mortality rates are high during the first few years of life, but those who survive infancy have a life expectancy much greater than the average at birth. It is also noteworthy that in all developed countries females have a greater life expectancy than males.

Gross National Product figures can be taken as indicators of the comparative sizes of the various national economies, and Gross National Product per capita figures provide an index of the comparative wealth and poverty of the countries. Owing to unequal distribution of wealth a G.N.P. per capita figure can by no means be taken as an average income. Sources are quoted at the end of the tables, but it must be stressed that the G.N.P. and G.N.P. per capita figures are approximations and may be used only as a general index. In particular, a wide margin of error may be expected in estimates for socialist economies, and in G.N.P. per capita figures under \$100, where the subsistence sector is unusually important and the degree of precision tends to decrease as the ratio of subsistence production to total G.N.P. increases. Figures refer to G.N.P. in U.S. dollars at market prices, with totals rounded to the nearest ten of the unit employed. Adjustments have been made to some published figures of G.N.P. per head to take account of revised population estimates.

COUNTRIES DESCRIBED IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME I

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1972 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1972 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1963-72 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1965-70 (years)	1971 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1971 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Albania.	28,748	2,286*	80	2.9	66.0	1,070	480
Andorra ^{1,2}	453	19	41	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	83,849	7,488*	89	0.5	70.4	16,390	2,200
Belgium	30,513	9,711	318	0.5	70.6	28,710	2,960
Bulgaria	110,912	8,579	77	0.7	71.1	7,020	820
Channel Islands	195	122	626	0.9	n.a.	270	2,110
Cyprus	9,251	645	70	1.0	70.2	700	1,100
Czechoslovakia	127,876	14,481	113	n.a.	71.0	30,790	2,120
Denmark	43,069	4,993	116	0.7	72.9	17,020	3,430
Faeroe Islands ^{3,4}	1,399	39	28	n.a.	73.9	90	2,210
Finland	337,009	4,626	14	0.2	69.0	11,920	2,550
France	547,026	51,720	95	0.9	72.5	172,370	3,360
German Democratic Rep.	108,178	17,043	157	-0.1	70.6	34,890	2,190
Germany, Federal Rep. ⁵	248,577	61,674	248	0.8	70.9	196,880	3,210
Gibraltar	6	28*	4,667	1.7	n.a.	30	1,200
Greece ⁶	131,944	8,896	67	n.a.	70.4	11,230	1,250
Greenland ⁷	2,175,600	47	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	90	1,870
Hungary	93,032	10,398	112	0.4	70.1	12,360	1,200
Iceland ⁴	103,000	209	2.0	1.3	73.9	510	2,480
Ireland	70,283	3,014	43	0.6	71.8	4,490	1,510
Isle of Man	588	56	95	1.8	n.a.	80	1,460
Italy	301,225	54,345	180	0.7	71.9	100,440	1,860
Liechtenstein	157	21*	134	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	2,586	348	134	0.8	71.0	1,060	3,130
Malta	316	319	1,011	-0.3	69.6	280	860
Monaco	1.5	24	15,872	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	40,844	13,330	326	1.2	74.1	34,600	2,620
Norway	324,219	3,933	12	0.8	73.5	12,220	3,130
Poland	312,677	33,068	106	n.a.	71.0	44,220	1,350
Portugal	92,082	8,590	93	n.a.	66.8	7,050	820
Romania	237,500	20,769	87	1.1	69.8	15,220	740
San Marino	61	18	303	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain ^{8,9}	504,782	34,494	68	1.1	70.5	37,430	1,100
Sweden	449,964	8,122	18	0.7	74.5	34,380	4,240
Switzerland ⁶	41,288	6,253	151	n.a.	71.4	22,990	3,640
Turkey	780,576	37,010	47	2.5	54.4	12,160	340
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	247,459	11	1.1	70.3	343,420	1,400
United Kingdom	244,021	55,788	229	0.4	71.6	135,940	2,430
Yugoslavia	255,804	20,772	81	1.0	65.2	15,180	730

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES DESCRIBED IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME II

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1972 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1972 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1963-72 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1965-70 (years)	1971 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1971 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Afghanistan	647,497	17,878*	28	2.3	37.5	1,140	65
Algeria	2,381,741	15,270	6.4	3.5	50.7	5,260	360
American Samoa ¹⁰	197	27	138	n.a.	n.a.	30	870
Angola	1,246,700	5,812*	4.7	n.a.	33.5	2,040	350
Antigua ⁷	442	73*	165	2.0	n.a.	30	390
Argentina	2,776,889	23,923	8.6	1.5	67.1	28,920	1,230
Australia	7,686,848	12,959	1.7	1.9	72.0	36,540	2,870
Bahamas	13,935	185	13	4.1	n.a.	430	2,400
Bahrain	622	224	360	3.4	n.a.	140	640
Bangladesh ^{11,12}	142,776	80,339*	563	n.a.	47.4	5,130	70
Barbados	431	240*	557	0.1	70.2	160	670
Belize (British Honduras) ⁷	22,965	128*	5.6	2.9	n.a.	80	640
Bermuda ⁷	53	56*	1,057	2.0	n.a.	210	3,800
Bhutan ¹³	47,000	1,035	22	n.a.	n.a.	70	70
Bolivia	1,098,581	5,195	4.7	2.6	45.3	950	190
Botswana ¹⁴	600,372	609	1.0	n.a.	41.0	100	160
Brazil ¹⁵	8,511,965	98,854	12	2.9	60.7	44,260	460
British Solomon Is. ¹⁶	28,446	174	6.1	n.a.	41.1	30	200
Brunei	5,765	142	25	4.4	n.a.	170	1,370
Burma ^{17,18}	678,933	27,584	41	2.2	47.5	2,430	80
Burundi ¹⁹	27,834	3,350	120	n.a.	38.5	220	60
Cameroon ¹⁷	475,442	5,836	12	n.a.	40.9	1,160	200
Canada	9,976,139	21,848	2.2	1.6	72.0	89,320	4,140
Cape Verde Is. ²⁰	4,033	272	67	n.a.	n.a.	50	180
Central African Rep. ^{20,21}	622,984	1,637	2.6	2.2	38.5	240	150
Chad	1,284,000	3,791	3.0	2.0	38.5	310	80
Chile	756,945	10,045	13	n.a.	61.1	7,550	760
China, People's Rep.	9,561,000	786,058*	82	1.9	50.0	128,900	170
China (Taiwan) ²²	35,961	15,130	421	n.a.	68.2	6,440	430
Colombia ²³	1,138,914	22,461	20	3.2	58.6	8,180	370
Comoro Islands ²⁴	2,171	275	127	n.a.	n.a.	40	140
Congo (Brazzaville)	342,000	1,150	3.4	n.a.	40.9	300	270
Costa Rica	50,700	1,843	36	3.2	66.8	1,040	590
Cuba	114,524	8,749	76	2.0	66.8	4,390	510
Dahomey	112,622	2,869	25	2.7	38.5	280	100
Dominica ²⁵	751	73*	97	1.7	65.5	20	330
Dominican Rep.	48,734	4,305	88	2.9	52.2	1,750	420
Ecuador ²⁶	283,561	6,508	23	3.4	57.2	1,960	310
Egypt	1,001,449	34,839	35	2.5	49.9	7,540	220
El Salvador	21,393	3,760	176	n.a.	55.2	1,190	330
Equatorial Guinea	28,051	293*	10	1.4	41.0	60	210
Ethiopia	1,221,900	25,933	21	1.9	38.5	1,990	80
Fiji	18,272	545	30	2.6	68.1	250	470
French Guiana	91,000	56*	0.6	4.7	n.a.	50	1,090
French Polynesia ¹⁶	4,000	127*	32	4.3	56.7	240	2,040
French Terr. of the Afars and the Issas	22,000	99*	4.5	2.0	n.a.	70	680
Gabon ^{17,18}	267,667	500	1.9	1.3	38.5	340	700
Gambia	11,295	383	34	2.1	41.0	50	140
Ghana	238,537	9,087	38	2.9	46.0	2,250	250
Gilbert and Ellice Is. ⁷	886	59*	67	2.1	n.a.	30	470
Grenada ²⁵	344	96*	279	0.5	65.5	40	375
Guadeloupe	1,779	337	189	1.4	68.2	280	840
Guam	549	93*	169	3.5	n.a.	280	3,090
Guatemala ^{20,21,22}	108,889	5,348	49	3.1	51.1	2,120	400
Guinea	245,857	4,109*	17	2.3	38.5	380	90
Guinea-Bissau	36,125	479*	13	n.a.	33.5	140	290
Guyana	214,966	754*	3.5	2.3	64.7	300	390
Haiti ²¹	27,750	4,244	153	n.a.	44.5	500	120

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES DESCRIBED IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME II—continued]

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1972 POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	MID-1972 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1963-72 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH; 1965-70 (years)	1971 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1971 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Honduras	112,088	2,687	24	3.1	49.0	780	300
Hong Kong	1,034	4,077	3,942	2.0	70.2	3,650	900
India ²⁰	3,280,483	503,494	172	2.2	48.8	62,720	110
Indonesia	1,904,345	122,567	64	n.a.	45.0	9,460	80
Iran	1,648,000	30,550	19	3.0	50.0	13,420	450
Iraq ²⁰	434,924	10,074	23	3.3	51.6	3,560	370
Israel	20,700	3,080	149	2.9	71.8	6,600	2,190
Ivory Coast	322,463	4,526*	14	2.4	40.9	1,730	390
Jamaica	10,962	1,923*	175	1.4	68.2	1,370	720
Japan ²¹	372,154	106,958	287	1.1	70.9	222,520	2,130
Jordan ²²	97,740	2,467	25	3.4	52.2	620	260
Kenya	582,646	12,067	21	n.a.	47.5	1,850	160
Khmer Republic ^{1,2}	181,035	6,701	37	2.2	50.0	990	140
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	120,538	14,680*	122	2.8	57.7	4,500	310
Korea, Republic	98,477	32,369	329	n.a.	57.7	9,140	290
Kuwait	17,818	914	51	9.8	64.4	3,200	3,860
Laos	236,800	3,106	13	2.4	47.5	370	120
Lebanon ²³	10,400	2,126	204	n.a.	n.a.	1,840	860
Lesotho ²⁴	30,355	972	32	2.3	43.5	100	100
Liberia ²⁰	111,369	1,571	14	n.a.	41.0	330	210
Libya	1,759,540	2,084	1.2	3.7	52.1	2,930	1,450
Macao	16	268*	16,750	-0.4	n.a.	50	200
Madagascar ^{17,18}	587,041	6,750	11	2.3	40.9	1,020	150
Malawi	118,484	4,666	39	n.a.	38.5	410	90
Malaysia	329,749	10,910*	33	n.a.	57.2	4,500	420
Maldives	298	112*	376	1.8	n.a.	10	90
Mali	1,240,000	5,257	4.2	2.0	37.2	370	70
Martinique	1,102	344	312	1.8	68.2	330	970
Mauritania ²⁵	1,030,700	1,200	1.2	n.a.	40.9	200	170
Mauritius	2,045	857	419	2.0	63.2	230	280
Mexico ²⁶	1,972,547	52,641	27	3.5	62.4	36,740	700
Mongolia	1,565,000	1,315	0.8	2.7	57.7	480	380
Morocco	446,550	15,825	35	n.a.	50.5	4,040	260
Mozambique	783,030	8,508*	11	n.a.	41.0	2,200	260
Nauru	21	7	333	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nepal	140,797	11,467	81	1.8	40.6	990	90
Neth. Antilles ⁷	961	230*	239	1.5	n.a.	330	1,440
New Caledonia ¹⁶	19,058	117	6.1	n.a.	65.9	290	2,660
New Hebrides ^{16,20,21}	14,763	84	5.7	2.3	44.6	40	460
New Zealand	268,676	2,905	11	1.5	71.1	7,050	2,470
Nicaragua	130,000	1,988	15	n.a.	49.9	950	490
Niger	1,267,000	4,243	3.3	2.6	40.9	400	100
Nigeria ¹¹	923,768	58,020*	63	2.5	38.5	7,840	140
Oman	212,457	699*	3.3	3.0	n.a.	270	450
Pacific Is. (U.S. Trust Terr.)	1,779	95*	53	2.1	n.a.	40	390
Pakistan ^{12,27}	803,943	64,892	81	n.a.	47.4	8,290	130
Panama	75,650	1,524	20	3.0	64.3	1,210	820
Panama Canal Zone	1,432	45*	31	0.5	n.a.	180	3,930
Papua New Guinea	461,691	2,581	5.6	2.5	46.8	810	320
Paraguay ²⁰	406,752	2,466	6.1	n.a.	59.4	680	280
Peru ²⁸	1,285,216	13,568	11	n.a.	58.0	6,650	480
Philippines	300,000	39,046	130	3.0	56.0	9,160	240
Portuguese Timor	14,925	626*	42	1.8	37.5	70	110
Puerto Rico	8,897	2,809	316	1.3	71.2	5,050	1,830
Qatar ^{1,2}	22,014	100	4.5	10.5	n.a.	300	2,370
Réunion	2,510	466	186	2.6	60.5	430	950
Rhodesia	390,580	5,690	15	3.3	51.4	1,730	320
Rwanda	26,338	3,896	148	3.2	41.0	230	60

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES DESCRIBED IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME II—continued]

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1972 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1972 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1963-72 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1965-70 (years)	1971 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1971 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla ⁷	357	65*	182	1.5	n.a.	20	320
St. Lucia ^{20,21,23}	626	103*	165	1.6	65.5	40	410
St. Vincent ²⁵	388	91*	235	0.9	65.5	20	260
São Tomé and Príncipe	964	75*	78	2.9	n.a.	30	420
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	8,199*	3.8	2.8	42.3	4,010	500
Senegal	196,192	4,122*	21	2.4	40.9	1,020	250
Seychelles ⁷	376	55	146	2.2	n.a.	4	70
Sierra Leone	71,740	2,627	37	1.5	41.0	540	200
Sikkim ²⁹	7,107	205	29	n.a.	n.a.	20	80
Singapore	581	2,147	3,695	2.0	68.2	2,530	1,200
Somalia	637,657	2,941	4.6	2.3	38.5	210	70
South Africa ⁴⁰	1,221,037	22,987	19	3.2	49.0	18,360	810
South West Africa (Namibia) ⁴⁰	824,292	659*	0.8	2.0	38.5		
Spanish North Africa ^{8,20}	32	131	4,094	n.a.	n.a.	50	380
Spanish Sahara ⁹	266,000	91	0.3	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	65,610	13,033	199	2.3	63.1	1,260	100
Sudan	2,505,813	16,489	6.6	2.7	47.6	1,900	120
Surinam	163,265	419*	2.6	3.1	64.2	310	760
Swaziland ⁴¹	17,363	434	25	n.a.	41.0	80	190
Syria	185,408	6,678	36	3.3	52.8	1,900	290
Tanzania	945,087	13,996	15	2.6	41.8	1,470	110
Thailand	514,000	36,286*	71	3.1	59.1	7,820	220
Togo	56,000	2,092	37	2.6	38.5	300	150
Tonga ¹⁸	699	91	130	3.2	55.2	30	300
Trinidad and Tobago	5,128	1,043	203	1.4	67.1	970	940
Tunisia	163,610	5,377	33	n.a.	51.6	1,670	320
Uganda	236,036	10,462	44	2.8	47.5	1,340	130
United Arab Emirates	83,600	203*	2.4	3.0	n.a.	740	3,760
U.S.A. ³⁶	9,363,123	208,842	22	1.1	70.3	1,068,380	5,160
U.S. Virgin Is.	344	67*	195	4.8	n.a.	280	4,250
Upper Volta	274,200	5,611*	20	2.1	34.8	390	70
Uruguay	177,508	2,956	17	1.2	69.3	2,200	750
Venezuela ¹⁵	912,050	10,969	12	3.4	63.8	11,300	1,060
Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep.	158,750	22,038*	139	2.3	50.0	2,160	100
Viet-Nam, Rep. ^{20,21}	173,809	18,809	108	2.6	50.0	4,350	230
Western Samoa ⁷	2,842	148	52	2.4	n.a.	20	140
Yemen Arab Rep.	195,000	6,062	31	n.a.	42.3	480	90
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	287,683	1,515	5.3	3.0	42.3	170	120
Zaire	2,345,409	22,860	9.7	3.9	41.0	1,750	80
Zambia	752,614	4,420	5.9	2.6	43.5	1,620	380

* United Nations estimate.

¹ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1969.

² The population increase rate refers to 1963-69.

³ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1970.

⁴ Life expectancy is the average for the Faeroe Islands and Iceland.

⁵ Figures include data for West Berlin.

⁶ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1971.

⁷ Although no estimates are available of 1965-70 life expectancy for both sexes, the UN *Demographic Yearbook* includes separate figures of life expectancy for males and females at another date.

⁸ The area and population of Spanish North Africa are also included with the figures for Spain.

⁹ The G.N.P. of Spanish Sahara is included with the figures for Spain.

¹⁰ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 1st, 1970.

¹¹ Population estimates are UN projections which assume stable growth since 1965 and take no account of the effect of civil disturbances.

¹² Figures for life expectancy refer to former Pakistan, including what is now Bangladesh.

¹³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of November-December 1969.

¹⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the census of August 31st, 1971.

¹⁵ Population figures exclude Indian jungle inhabitants.

¹⁶ The estimate of life expectancy refers to 1965.

¹⁷ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1970.

¹⁸ The population increase rate refers to 1963-70.

¹⁹ Figures for population and density refer to a 1970-71 sample survey.

[continued on next page]

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- ²⁰ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1971.
- ²¹ The population increase rate refers to 1963-71.
- ²² Estimated population excludes armed forces and foreigners.
- ²³ Figures for population and density refer to July 15th, 1972.
- ²⁴ Figures for population and density refer to September 1972.
- ²⁵ The figure for life expectancy is the average for the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
- ²⁶ Population figures exclude nomadic Indian tribes.
- ²⁷ Population figures are based on a 1964 census count, excluding any adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 3.7 per cent.
- ²⁸ Figures for population and density refer to a sample survey in September-October 1971.
- ²⁹ Figures include the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ³⁰ Figures for population and density refer to October 14th, 1972.
- ³¹ Figures for life expectancy and G.N.P. exclude the Ryukyu Islands, which were rejoined to Japan on May 15th, 1972.
- ³² Figures for population and density refer to November 18th, 1972.
- ³³ Figures for population and density refer to the sample survey of November 15th, 1970, covering Lebanese nationals only. The data exclude registered Palestinian refugees, numbering 181,764 at December 31st, 1971.

- ³⁴ Population figures exclude absentee workers, amounting to 12 per cent of the total population in 1966.
- ³⁵ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1972.
- ³⁶ Population figures are based on a 1970 census count, excluding an adjustment for underenumeration.
- ³⁷ Figures exclude the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir (total area 222,802 sq. km., of which 83,807 sq. km. is held by Pakistan). Data on population and density refer to the census of September 1972.
- ³⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of June 4th, 1972, excluding Indian jungle inhabitants and an allowance for underenumeration.
- ³⁹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 1st, 1971.
- ⁴⁰ The area and population of Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa, are included with South West Africa.
- ⁴¹ Population figures refer to Africans only.

Principal Sources: Population estimates taken from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report* (Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXV, Nos. 3-4); figures for area, density and rate of population increase taken from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1972*; data on life expectancy taken from *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1968* (UN Population Studies, No. 53); estimates of Gross National Product and G.N.P. per head taken from *World Bank Atlas* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1973).

LATE INFORMATION

Portugal

President: Gen. ANTÓNIO SEBASTIÃO RIBEIRO DE SPÍNOLA.

CABINET

(May 1974)

Prime Minister: ADELINO DA PALMA CARLOS.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. JOAQUIM JORGE MAGALHÃES MOTA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MÁRIO SOARES.

Minister of Justice: FRANCISCO SALGADO ZENHA.

Minister of Labour: AVELINO ANTÓNIO PACHECO GONÇALVES.

Minister of Defence: Lt.-Col. MÁRIO FIRMINO MIGUEL.

Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. EDUARDO CORREIA.

Minister of Social Communication: Dr. RAUL REGO...

Minister of Economic Co-ordination: Dr. VASCO VIEIRA DE ALMEIDA.

Minister of Social Provision and the Environment: Prof. MANUEL ROCHA.

Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. MÁRIO MURTEIRA.

Minister of Interterritorial Co-ordination: Dr. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA SANTOS.

Ministers without Portfolio: Dr. ALVARO CUNHAL, Prof. FRANCISCO PEREIRA DE MOURA, Dr. FRANCISCO SÁ CARNEIRO.

Secretary of State for Administration: Dr. DEODATO NUNO DE AZEVEDO COUTINHO.

Secretary of State for Finance: Dr. JOSÉ DA SILVA LOPES.

Secretary of State for Industry and Energy: Eng. JOSÉ DE MELO TORRES CAMPOS.

Secretary of State for External Trade and Tourism: Dr. EMÍLIO RUI DA VEIGA PEIXOTO VILAR.

Secretary of State for Provisions and Prices: Dr. NÉLSON SÉRGIO MELO DA ROCHA TRIGO.

Secretary of State for Transport and Communications: Eng. MANUEL FERREIRA LIMA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: Eng. PEDRO NUNES.

Secretary of State for Housing and Urban Affairs: Arq. NUNO PORTAS.

Secretary of State for Health: ANTÓNIO GALHORDAS.

Secretary of State for Social Security: Eng. MARIA DE LOURDES PINTASSILGO.

Note: At the time of going to press, certain portfolios were still to be allocated.

Federal Republic of Germany

Federal President: WALTER SCHEEL (elected May 1974, takes office July 1974).

CABINET

(May 1974)

Federal Chancellor: HELMUT SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (F.D.P.).

Minister of the Interior: Dr. WERNER MAIHOFFER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Justice: HANS-JOCHEN VOGEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: Dr. HANS APEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: Dr. HANS FRIDERICH (F.D.P.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (F.D.P.).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: WALTER ARENDT (S.P.D.).

Minister of Defence: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Transport, Post and Telecommunications: KURT GSCHIEDLE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Housing and Planning: KARL RAVENS (S.P.D.).

Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANCKE (S.P.D.).

Minister for Health, Youth and Family Affairs: Dr. KATHARINA FOCKE (S.P.D.).

Minister for Education and Science: HELMUT ROHDE (S.P.D.).

Minister for Overseas Development Aid: Dr. ERHARD EPPLER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Research and Technology: HANS MATTHÖFER (S.P.D.).

LATE INFORMATION

Yugoslavia

(May 1974)

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

President-for-Life: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

Vice-President: PETAR STAMBOLIC (*Serbia*).

Members: VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ (*Croatia*), EDVARD KARDÉLJ (*Slovenia*), LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI (*Macedonia*), CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*), VIDOJE ZARKOVIĆ (*Montenegro*), STEVAN DORONJSKI (*Vojvodina*), FADILJ HODŽA (*Kosova*).

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: DŽEMAL BIJEDIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: DOBROSLAV CULAFIĆ, MILOŠ MINIĆ, BERISLAV SEFER, ANTON VRATUSA.

Members: MUGBIL BEJZAT, ASLAN FAZLIJA, BORISAV JOVIĆ, LJUBOMIR MARKOVIĆ, XRANJO NADJ, RADOVAN PANTOVIĆ, ASEN SIMITCIJEV, VAJO SKENDZIC, JANKO SMOLE, GOJKO UBIPARIR.

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

Foreign Affairs: MILOŠ MINIĆ.

National Defence: NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.

Internal Affairs: FRANJO HERIJEVIC.

Trade and Prices: IMER PULJA.

Finance: MOMCILO CEMOVIC.

Foreign Trade: EMIL LUDVIGER.

Justice: IVAN FRANKO.

France

On May 19th, 1974, VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING was elected President of France.

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS

First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

TO SAVE succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

TO REAFFIRM faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

TO ESTABLISH conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

TO PROMOTE social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

TO PRACTISE tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

TO UNITE our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

TO ENSURE, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

TO EMPLOY international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.
- The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are Chinese, English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly is required.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

THE UNITED NATIONS

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, YEAR OF ADMISSION

(% contribution to UN Budget for 1974-6)

Afghanistan	0.02	1946	Ireland	0.15	1955
Albania	0.02	1955	Israel	0.21	1949
Algeria	0.08	1962	Italy	3.60	1955
Argentina	0.83	1945	Ivory Coast	0.02	1960
Australia	1.44	1945	Jamaica	0.02	1962
Austria	0.56	1955	Japan	7.15	1956
Bahamas	0.02	1973	Jordan	0.02	1955
Bahrain	0.02	1971	Kenya	0.02	1963
Barbados	0.02	1966	Khmer Republic (formerly Cambodia)	0.02	1955
Belgium	1.05	1945	Kuwait	0.09	1963
Bhutan	0.02	1971	Laos	0.02	1955
Bolivia	0.02	1945	Lebanon	0.03	1945
Botswana	0.02	1966	Lesotho	0.02	1966
Brazil	0.77	1945	Liberia	0.02	1945
Bulgaria	0.14	1955	Libya	0.11	1955
Burma	0.03	1948	Luxembourg	0.04	1945
Burundi	0.02	1962	Madagascar	0.02	1960
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.46	1945	Malawi	0.02	1964
Cameroon	0.02	1960	Malaysia ⁴	0.07	1957
Canada	3.18	1945	Maldives	0.02	1965
Central African Republic	0.02	1960	Mali	0.02	1960
Chad	0.02	1960	Malta	0.02	1964
Chile	0.14	1945	Mauritania	0.02	1961
China ¹	5.50	1945	Mauritius	0.02	1968
Colombia	0.16	1945	Mexico	0.86	1945
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.02	1960	Mongolia	0.02	1961
Costa Rica	0.02	1945	Morocco	0.06	1956
Cuba	0.11	1945	Nepal	0.02	1955
Cyprus	0.02	1960	Netherlands	1.24	1945
Czechoslovakia	0.89	1945	New Zealand	0.28	1945
Dahomey	0.02	1960	Nicaragua	0.02	1945
Democratic Yemen (see Yemen, People's Democratic Republic)			Niger	0.02	1960
Denmark	0.63	1945	Nigeria	0.10	1960
Dominican Republic	0.02	1945	Norway	0.43	1945
Ecuador	0.02	1945	Oman	0.02	1971
Egypt ²	0.12	1945	Pakistan	0.14	1947
El Salvador	0.02	1945	Panama	0.02	1945
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	1968	Paraguay	0.02	1945
Ethiopia	0.02	1945	Peru	0.07	1945
Fiji	0.02	1970	Philippines	0.18	1945
Finland	0.42	1955	Poland	1.26	1945
France	5.86	1945	Portugal	0.15	1955
Gabon	0.02	1960	Qatar	0.02	1971
Gambia	0.02	1965	Romania	0.30	1955
German Democratic Republic	1.22	1973	Rwanda	0.02	1962
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.10	1973	Saudi Arabia	0.06	1945
Ghana	0.04	1957	Senegal	0.02	1960
Greece	0.32	1945	Sierra Leone	0.02	1961
Guatemala	0.03	1945	Singapore ⁴	0.04	1965
Guinea	0.02	1958	Somalia	0.02	1960
Guyana	0.02	1966	South Africa	0.50	1945
Haiti	0.02	1945	Spain	0.99	1955
Honduras	0.02	1945	Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)	0.03	1955
Hungary	0.33	1955	Sudan	0.02	1956
Iceland	0.02	1946	Swaziland	0.02	1968
India	1.20	1945	Sweden	1.30	1946
Indonesia ³	0.19	1950	Syria ²	0.02	1945
Iran	0.20	1945	Tanzania ⁵	0.02	1961
Iraq	0.05	1945	Thailand	0.11	1946

THE UNITED NATIONS

Togo	0.02	1960
Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	1962
Tunisia	0.02	1956
Turkey	0.29	1945
Uganda	0.02	1962
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.71	1945
U.S.S.R.	12.97	1945
United Arab Emirates	0.02	1971
United Kingdom	5.31	1945
United Republic of Tanzania (<i>see</i> Tanzania)		
U.S.A.	25.00	1945

Upper Volta	0.02	1960
Uruguay	0.06	1945
Venezuela	0.32	1945
Yemen (Arab Republic)	0.02	1947
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic)	0.02	1967
Yugoslavia	0.34	1945
Zaire (formerly Democratic Republic of Congo)	0.02	1960
Zambia	0.02	1964

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 135 (December 1973)

¹ From 1945 until 1971 the Chinese seat was occupied by the Republic of China (confined to Taiwan since 1949)

² Egypt and Syria were original members of the United Nations from October 1945. In February 1958 the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member. In October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, resumed its separate membership of the United Nations; in September 1971 the United Arab Republic was renamed the Arab Republic of Egypt.

³ Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in January 1965 but resumed membership in September 1966.

⁴ The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations in September 1957. In September 1963 its name changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent state on August 9th, 1965, and a member of the United Nations in September 1965.

⁵ Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from December 1963. From April 1964, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member, changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania in November 1964.

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(with Permanent Representatives)

Afghanistan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUR-RAHMAN PAZHAWAK.

Albania: 250 East 87 St., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028; RAKO NAÇO.

Algeria: 750 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDELLATIF RAHAL.

Argentina: 300 East 42nd St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; CARLOS ORTIZ DE ROZAS.

Australia: 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Ave., 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Sir LAURENCE MCINTYRE.

Austria: 809 United Nations Plaza, 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. PETER JANKOWITSCH.

Bahamas: 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LIVINGSTON BASIL JOHNSON.

Bahrain: 747 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALMAN MOHAMED AL SAFFAR.

Barbados: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 527, New York, N.Y. 10017; WALDO E. WALDRON-RANSEY.

Belgium: 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD LONGERSTAEY.

Bhutan: 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; SANGYE PENJOR.

Bolivia: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JULIO DE ZAVALA-URRIOLAGOITIA.

Botswana: 2 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 886 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; THEBE DAVID MOGAMBI.

Brazil: 747 Third Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SERGIO ARMANDO FRAZÃO.

Bulgaria: 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; GUERO GROZEV.

Burma: 10 East 77th St., New York 10021; U LWIN.

Burundi: 305 East 45th St., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH NDABANIWE.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; VITALY S. SMIRNOV.

Cameroon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 650, New York, N.Y. 10017; MICHEL NJINE.

Canada: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. SAUL RAE.

Central African Republic: 386 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016; MICHEL ADAMA-TAMBOUX.

Chad: 150 East 52nd St., Apartment 5C, New York, N.Y. 10022; (vacant).

Chile: 809 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; RAÚL BAZAN DAVILA.

China: 155 West 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; HUANG HUA.

Colombia: 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; AURELIO CAICEDO-HYERBE.

Congo (Brazzaville): 801 Second Ave., 42nd St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NICOLAS MONDJO.

Costa Rica: 211 East 43rd St., Room 2002, New York, N.Y. 10017; FERNANDO SALAZAR.

Cuba: 6 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. RICARDO ALARCON QUESADA.

Cyprus: 820 Second Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ZENON ROSSIDES.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Czechoslovakia: 1100-1111 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028; Dr. LADISLAV ŠMÍD.

Dahomey: 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; TIAMIOU ADJIBADE.

Democratic Yemen: (see Yemen, People's Democratic Republic.)

Denmark: 235 East 42nd St., 32nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; OTTO R. BORCH.

Dominican Republic: 144 East 44th St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. PORFIRIO DOMINICI.

Ecuador: 820 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LEOPOLDO BENITES.

Egypt: 36 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. AHMED ESMAT ABDEL MEGUID.

El Salvador: 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; REYNALDO GALINDO POHL.

Equatorial Guinea: 440 East 62nd St., Apt. 6D, New York, N.Y. 10022; PRIMO JOSÉ ESONO MICA.

Ethiopia: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 560, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. ZEWDE GABRE-SELLASSIE.

Fiji: 845 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; SEMESA K. SIKIVOU.

Finland: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; AARNO KARHILO.

France: 4 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; LOUIS DE GUIRINGAUD.

Gabon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 536, New York, N.Y. 10017; ALEXIS OBAME.

The Gambia: (not yet established, January 1974).

German Democratic Republic: 58 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; PETER FLORIN.

Germany, Federal Republic of: 600 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; WALTHER GEHLHOFF.

Ghana: 150 East 58th St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; FRANK EDMUND BOATEN.

Greece: 69 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; CONSTANTINE P. PANAYOTACOS.

Guatemala: Chrysler Bldg., Suite 3220, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; RAFAEL E. CASTILLO-VALDÉS.

Guinea: 295 Madison Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Mme. JEANNE MARTIN CISSE.

Guyana: 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.; RASHLEIGH EDMOND JACKSON.

Haiti: 801 Second Ave., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; RAOUL SICLAIT.

Honduras: 415 Lexington Ave., Room 1310, New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERTO MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ.

Hungary: 10 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; KÁROLY SZARKA.

Iceland: 866 Second Ave., 2 Hammar skjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10017; INGVI S. INGVARSSON.

India: 3 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SAMAR SEN.

Indonesia: 305 East 45th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; CHAIDIR ANWAR SANI.

Iran: 777 Third Ave., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; FEREDOUN HOVEYDA.

Iraq: 14 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. ABDUL KARIM AL-SHAIKHLI.

Ireland: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520-1, New York, N.Y. 10017; EAMON KENNEDY.

Israel: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; YOSEF TEKOAH.

Italy: 809 United Nations Plaza, 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EUGENIO PLAYA.

Ivory Coast: 46 East 74th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SIMÉON AKE.

Jamaica: 747 Third Ave., 30th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DONALD O. MILLS.

Japan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHIZUO SAITO.

Jordan: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 550-552, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHERIF ABDUL HAMID SHARAF.

Kenya: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).

Khmer Republic: 845 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; THOUTCH VUTTHI.

Kuwait: 235 East 42nd St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDALLA YACCOUB BISHARA.

Laos: 321 East 45th St. Apartment 7G, New York, N.Y. 10017; PHAGNA PHÈNG NORINDR.

Lebanon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 533-535, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD GHORRA.

Lesotho: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 580, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOOKI V. MOLAPO.

Liberia: 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; NATHAN BARNES.

Libya: 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; KAMEL HASSAN MAGHUR.

Luxembourg: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; JEAN RETTEL.

Madagascar: 801 Second Ave., Suite 404, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH BLAISE RABETAFIKA.

Malawi: 777 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; R. B. MBAYA.

Malaysia: 666 Third Ave., 30th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; H. M. A. ZAKARIA.

Mali: 111 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; (vacant).

Malta: 249 East 35th St., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; JOSEPH ATTARD KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 8 West 40th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10018; MOULAYE EL HASSEN.

Mauritius: 301 East 47th St., Suite 3C, New York, N.Y. 10017; RADHA KRISHNA RAMPHUL.

Mexico: 8 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALFONSO GARCIA ROBLES.

Mongolia: 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; TSEVEGZHAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.

Morocco: 757 Third Ave., 23rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MEHDI MRANI ZENTAR.

Nepal: Envoy Towers, 300 East 46th St., Suite 18D, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHAILENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAY.

Netherlands: 711 Third Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERT FACK.

THE UNITED NATIONS

New Zealand: 733 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MALCOLM J. C. TEMPLETON.

Nicaragua: Rockefeller Center, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, Suite 2111, New York, N.Y. 10020; Dr. GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA.

Niger: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 570, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDOULAYE DIALLO.

Nigeria: 757 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, 10017; EDWIN OGBE OGBU.

Norway: 825 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; OLE ÅLGÅRD.

Oman: 605 Third Ave., Room 3304, New York, N.Y. 10016; (vacant).

Pakistan: Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; IQBAL AHMAD AKHUND.

Panama: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 544-545, New York, N.Y. 10017; AGUILINO E. BOYD.

Paraguay: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. FRANCISCO M. BARREIRO.

Peru: 301 East 47th St., Room 16A, New York, N.Y. 10017; JAVIER PERÉZ DE CUELLAR.

Philippines: 13 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; NARCISO G. REYES.

Poland: 9 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; EUGENIUSZ KUŁAGA.

Portugal: Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., Suite 2170, New York, N.Y. 10020; ANTONIO A. DE MEDEIROS PATRICIO.

Qatar: 747 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JASIM YOUSIF JAMAL.

Romania: 60 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; ION DATCU.

Rwanda: 120 East 56th St., Room 630, New York, N.Y. 10022; FIDÈLE NKUNDABAGENZI.

Saudi Arabia: 6 East 43rd St., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).

Senegal: 51 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MÉDOUNE FALL.

Sierra Leone: 919 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; ISMAEL BYNE TAYLOR-KAMARA.

Singapore: 711 Third Ave., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHUNMUGAM JAYAKUMAR.

Somalia: 747 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HUSSEIN NUR ELM.

South Africa: 300 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; C. F. G. VON HIRSCHBERG.

Spain: 809 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DON JAIME DE PINIES.

Sri Lanka: 630 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HAMILTON SHIRLEY AMERASINGHE.

Sudan: 757 Third Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; RAHMATALLA ABDULLA.

Swaziland: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 420, New York, N.Y. 10017; N. M. MALINGA.

Sweden: 825 Third Ave., 38th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; OLOF RYDBECK.

Syria: 150 East 58th St., Room 1500, New York, N.Y. 10022; HAISSAM KELANI.

Tanzania: 800 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALIM AHMED SALIM.

Thailand: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; ANAND PANYARACHUN.

Togo: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; JACQUES D. TOGBE.

Trinidad and Tobago: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; EUSTACE E. SEIGNORET.

Tunisia: 40 East 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021; RACHID DRISS.

Turkey: 866 Second Ave., 2 Hammar skjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; OSMAN OLCAY.

Uganda: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; GRACE S. IBINGIRA.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; VLADIMIR NIKIPHOROVICH MARTYNNENKO.

U.S.S.R.: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; YAKOV ALEKSANDROVICH MALIK.

United Arab Emirates: 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. ALI HUMAIDAN.

United Kingdom: 845 Third Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; IVOR RICHARD.

United Republic of Tanzania: (see Tanzania).

U.S.A.: 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOHN SCALI.

Upper Volta: 866 Second Ave., 6th Floor, New York, N.Y.; 10017; TÉLESPHORE YAGUIBOU.

Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 16-J, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. CARLOS GIAMBRUNO.

Venezuela: 231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; MARCEL ALFREDO GRANIER DOYEUX.

Yemen (Arab Republic): 211 East 43rd St., Room 2402, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMED SAID AL-ATTAR.

Yemen (People's Democratic Republic): 211 East 43rd St., Room 903, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDULLAH SALEH ASHTAL.

Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; LAZAR MOJSOV.

Zaire: 866 Second Ave., 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; IPO TO EYEBU BAKAND'ASI.

Zambia: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; PAUL J. F. LUSAKA.

OBSERVERS

(with Permanent Observers)

Bangladesh: 130 East 40th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; S. A. KARIM.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: 40 East 80th St., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10021; KWON MIN JUN.

Holy See: 323 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; The Rt. Rev. Mgr. GIOVANNI CHELL.

Monaco: 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; JOHN DUBE.

Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., Room 2120, New York, N.Y. 10017; BERNARD TURRETTINI.

Republic of Korea: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; TONG JIN PARK.

Republic of Viet-Nam: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NGUYEN HUU-CHI.

THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES

- Afghanistan*: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.
- Algeria*: 19 Avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; P.O. Box 803.
- Argentina*: Marcelo T. de Alvear 684, 3er piso, Buenos Aires (also covers Uruguay).
- Australia*: London Assurance Bldg., 20 Bridge St., Sydney; P.O.B. R.226, G.P.O., Sydney 2000 (also covers New Zealand and Fiji).
- Austria*: Lerehenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070 Vienna.
- Bolivia*: Avenida Arce No. 2419, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.
- Brazil*: Rua Cruz Lima 19, Group 201, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro; P.O.B. 1750.
- Burma*: 132 University Ave., Rangoon.
- Burundi*: Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers, Bujumbura; P.O.B. 2160 (also covers Rwanda).
- Cameroon*: Yaoundé, P.O. Box 836.
- Chile*: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.
- Colombia*: Carrera 9a, No. 16-21, Bogotá; P.O.B. 6567 (also covers Ecuador and Venezuela).
- Czechoslovakia*: Panská 5, Prague 1.
- Denmark*: 37 H. C. Andersen's Blvd., DK 1553 Copenhagen V (also covers Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).
- Egypt*: Sh. Osiris, Tagher Building, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262 (also covers Saudi Arabia and Yemen).
- El Salvador*: Avenida Roosevelt 2818, San Salvador; P.O.B. 1114 (also covers Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).
- Ethiopia*: Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.
- France*: 1 rue Miollis, Paris, 15e (also covers Belgium and Luxembourg).
- Ghana*: Maxwell Rd. and Liberia Rd., Accra; P.O.B. 2339 (also covers Guinea and Sierra Leone).
- Greece*: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119 (also covers Cyprus, Israel and Turkey).
- India*: 1 Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi, 1 (also covers Bhutan).
- Iran*: Off Takhte Jamshid, 12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.
- Iraq*: House 167/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2398, Alwiyah.
- Italy*: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome (also covers Malta).
- Ivory Coast*: Abidjan (to be established).
- Japan*: New Ohtemachi Building, Room 450, 2-1 Ohtemachi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Lebanon*: Fakhoury Building, Ardatt St., Manara Section (P.O.B. 4656), Beirut (also covers Jordan, Kuwait and Syria).
- Liberia*: ULRC Building, Randall St., Monrovia; P.O.B. 274.
- Madagascar*: 26 rue de Liège, Tananarive; P.O.B. 1348.
- Mexico*: Presidente Mazaryk No. 29, 7th Floor, Mexico 5, D.F. (Colonia Polanco), (also covers Cuba and Dominican Republic).
- Morocco*: "Casier ONU", Angle ave. Urbain Blanc et rue de Nîmes, Rabat.
- Nepal*: Lainchaur, Lazimpat, Kathmandu; P.O.B. 107.
- Nigeria*: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.
- Pakistan*: Bungalow No. 24, Ramna 6/3, 88th St., Islamabad; P.O.B. 1107.
- Papua and New Guinea*: Granville House, 3rd Floor, Cuthbertson St., Port Moresby, P.O.B. 472 (also covers British Solomon Islands).
- Paraguay*: Calle Coronel Bogado 871, Asunción; P.O.B. 1107.
- Peru*: Avenida Arequipa 3330, San Isidro, Lima; P.O.B. 4480.
- Philippines*: Metropolitan Bank Building (ground floor) 6813 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila; P.O.B. 2149.
- Romania*: 16 rue Aurel Vlaicu, Bucharest.
- Senegal*: 2 Avenue Roume, Dakar; P.O.B. 154 (also covers Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania and Upper Volta).
- Sri Lanka*: 204 Buller's Rd., Colombo 7; P.O.B. 1505.
- Sudan*: House No. 9, Block 6.5.D.E., Nejumi St., Khartoum; P.O.B. 1992.
- Switzerland*: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10 (also covers Bulgaria, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Spain).
- Tanzania*: Matasalamat Bldg., Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 9224 (also covers Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia).
- Thailand*: Sala Santitham, Bangkok (also covers Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet-Nam).
- Togo*: Rue Albert Sarraut, Coin Ave. de Gaulle, Lomé; P.O.B. 911.
- Trinidad and Tobago*: 15 Keate St., Port of Spain; P.O.B. 130 (also covers Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Caribbean Area).
- Tunisia*: 61 Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863 (also covers Libya).
- U.S.S.R.*: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo Moscow 1, (also covers Byelorussian S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R.).
- United Kingdom*: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W1N 9AF (also covers Ireland and Netherlands).
- United States*: Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- Yugoslavia*: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O. Box 157 (also covers Albania).
- Zaire*: Building Deuxième République, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.

THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET FOR 1974-5

(U.S. dollars)

Overall Policy-making, Direction and Co-ordination:

Policy-making organs (the General Assembly and subsidiary organs of the General Assembly)	7,835,000
Offices of the Secretary-General	7,068,000

14,903,000

Political and Peace-making Activities:

Policy-making Organs (Political and Peace-keeping activities)	4,705,000
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	6,070,000
Special missions	22,409,000

33,184,000

Economic and Social Activities:

Policy-making Organs (economic and social activities)	1,883,000
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	32,983,000
Economic Commission for Europe	10 113 000
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	11 066,000
Economic Commission for Latin America	12,677,000
Economic Commission for Africa	13,602,000
Economic Commission for Western Asia	2,422,000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10,904,000
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	28,135,000
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	30,798,000
United Nations Environment Programme	6,090,000
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	1,018,000
International narcotics control	2,704,000
Regular programme of technical assistance	17,966,000

182,361,000

Human Rights:

Human rights	4,102,000
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4,102,000

Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization:

Policy-making organs (political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization)	466,000
Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization	2,922,000
United Nations Council for Namibia and United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	997,000

4,385,000

International Justice:

International Court of Justice	4,172,000
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4,172,000

Legal Activities:

Legal commissions, committees and conferences	1,128,000
Office of Legal Affairs	5,138,000

6,266,000

Common Services:

Office of Public Information	23,529,000
Administration, management and general services	85,370,000
Conference services	63,474,000
Library services	7,121,000

179,494,000

Special Expenses:

United Nations bond issue	17,313,000
Miscellaneous expenses	592,000

17,905,000

Premises:

Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	20,606,000
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20,606,000

Staff assessment:

Staff assessment	76,949,000
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76,949,000

TOTAL

Printing: Deduction for internal reproduction	(3,854,000)
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544,327,000

GRAND TOTAL

540,473,000

THE UNITED NATIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE MAIN ORGANS

General Assembly.
Security Council.
Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC.

Trusteeship Council.
International Court of Justice.
Secretariat.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.
Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.
Economic Commission for Western Asia—ECWA.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD (World Bank).
International Development Association—IDA.
International Finance Corporation—IFC.
International Monetary Fund—IMF.
Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO.
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO.

International Civil Aviation Organization—ICAO.
International Labour Organisation—ILO.
International Telecommunication Union—ITU.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO.
Universal Postal Union—UPU.
World Health Organization—WHO.
World Meteorological Organization—WMO.

OTHER BODIES

(in order of establishment)

United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF (*established 1946*).
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT (*established 1947*).
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA (*established 1948*).
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan—UNMOGIP (*established 1949*).
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO (*established 1949*).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—UNHCR (*established 1950*).
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA (*established 1957*).
World Food Programme—WFP (*established 1963*).
United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP (*established 1964*).
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—UNCTAD (*established 1964*).

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development—UNRISD (*established 1964*).
United Nations Institute for Training and Research—UNITAR (*established 1965*).
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP (*established 1965*).
United Nations Capital Development Fund (*established 1966*).
United Nations Industrial Development Organization—UNIDO (*established 1967*).
United Nations Fund for Population Activities—UNFPA (*established 1967*).
United Nations Disaster Relief Office—UNDRO (*established 1972*).
United Nations Environment Programme (*established 1972*).
United Nations Emergency Force—UNEF (*established 1973*).

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly was established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 10th, 1946. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President for 28th Session (September-December 1973):
LEOPOLDO BENITES (Ecuador).

Vice-Presidents: Chairmen of the delegations of Cameroon, China, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, France, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Netherlands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

The Assembly meets regularly once a year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

MAIN COMMITTEES

There are seven Main Committees, on which all members have a right to be represented. The First to Sixth were appointed on January 11th, 1946. An *ad hoc* Political Committee was first established in November 1948 and re-established annually until November 1956, when it was made permanent and renamed Special Political Committee.

First Committee: Political and Security.

Special Political Committee.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial.

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee: Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee: Legal.

OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

General Committee: f. 1946; composed of twenty-five members, including the Assembly President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee: f. 1946; composed of nine members elected at each Assembly session.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members, appointed by the Assembly President.

Disarmament Commission: f. 1952, to replace the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments; composed of all UN Members.

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD): originally established in 1961 as the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, following an agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Original members: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France (not participating), India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, U.S.S.R., U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A. In 1969 membership was enlarged by the addition of eight members.

Peace Observation Commission: f. 1950; thirteen members, including the five permanent members of the Security Council; other members are appointed by the Assembly for a two-year term; can be used by the General Assembly or by the Security Council to observe and report on areas of international tension.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: f. 1955; maximum of twenty members.

UN Scientific Advisory Committee: f. 1954 as Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which in 1955 became the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, then extended under its present name in 1958; seven members.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1959; thirty-seven members; has a Legal Sub-Committee, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and three Working Groups.

Special Committee on Apartheid: f. 1962; not more than eighteen members (enlarged from eleven in 1965).

Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa: f. 1965; five members.

Committee on Sanctions for Southern Rhodesia: f. 1968; in October 1970 it was enlarged from seven members to include all the members of the Security Council.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

TRUST TERRITORIES AND COLONIAL QUESTIONS

UN Council for Namibia: f. 1967 as UN Council for South West Africa; changed name in 1968; eleven members: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism: f. 1961; twenty-four members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: f. 1968; composed of an unspecified number of States to be selected by the Secretary-General.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term; originally established in 1946 as the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term: ROBERTO AGO (Italy), GONZALO ALCIVAR (Ecuador), MILAN BARTOS (Yugoslavia), MOHAMMED BEDJAOUI (Algeria), JOSÉ SETTE CÁMARA (Brazil), JORGE CASTAÑEDA (Mexico), ABDULLAH EL ERIAN (Egypt), TASLIM O. ELIAS (Nigeria), RICHARD D. KEARNEY (U.S.A.), NAGENDRA SINGH (India), ALFRED RAMANGASOAVINA (Madagascar), PAUL REUTER (France), JOSÉ MARIA RUDA (Argentina), ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI (Afghanistan), ARNOLD J. P. TAMMES (Netherlands), DOUDOU THIAM (Senegal), SENJIN TSURUOKA (Japan).

NIKOLAI A. USHAKOV (U.S.S.R.), ENDRE USTOR (Hungary), SIR HUMPHREY WALDOCK (U.K.), MUSTAFA KAMIL YASSEEN (Iraq), SUAT BILGE (Turkey), EDWARD HAMBRO (Norway), R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (New Zealand), ZENON ROSSIDES (Cyprus).

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: f. 1965; 13 members.

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression: f. 1967; thirty-five members; (the first committee under this name was formed in 1952).

UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): f. 1966; 36 members.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ): f. 1946; 13 members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Contributions: f. 1946; 13 members appointed for three-year terms.

International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB): f. 1948; eleven members.

There is also a Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, UN Administrative Tribunal, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments, UN Joint Staff Pension Board, UN Staff Pension Committee and Committee on Conferences.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 17th, 1946. The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China	United Kingdom
France	U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.	

The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1974: Australia, Austria, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru.

Until December 1975: Byelorussia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Iraq, Mauritania.

ORGANIZATION

The Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries, and such disputes or situations may be brought to the Council's attention either by one of its members, by any member state, by the General Assembly, by the Secretary-General or even, under certain conditions, by a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement.

In the event of a threat to or breach of international peace or an act of aggression, the Council has powers to take "enforcement" measures in order to restore international peace and security. These include severance of communications and of economic and diplomatic relations and, if required, action by air, land and sea forces.

All members of the United Nations are pledged by the Charter to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary to maintain international peace and security. These agreements, however, have not yet been concluded.

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order.

Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members. This is the rule of "great power unanimity" popularly known as the "veto" privilege. This right has so far been exercised 127 times, as follows: China (2), France (4), U.S.S.R. (107), United Kingdom (9), U.S.A. (5) (as at March 1974).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party.

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Fifty-four members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: eighteen are elected each year. Current membership:

Until December 1974: Argentina, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., U.K., Zaire.

Until December 1975: Algeria, Brazil, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Guinea,

Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Until December 1976: Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Romania, Thailand, U.S.A., People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia.

ORGANIZATION

The Council, normally meeting twice a year in New York and Geneva, is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has a co-ordinating function between UN and the specialized agencies, and also makes consultative arrangements with approved voluntary or non-governmental organizations which work within the sphere of its activities. The Council has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

President (1974): AARNO KARHILO (Finland).

Vice-Presidents (1974): IQBAL AKHUND (Pakistan), VICTOR MANUEL BARCELO (Mexico), ZEWDE GABRE-SELASSIE (Ethiopia), LADISLAW ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics.

Population Commission: Tries to raise the standard and broaden the scope of national censuses.

Commission for Social Development: Plans Social Development Programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. (*Sub-commission:* on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.)

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic.

COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC): f. 1962.

Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ECPC): f. 1966.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations f. 1946.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC): f. 1946.

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): f. 1965.

Committee for Development Planning: f. 1965.

Committee on Natural Resources: f. 1970.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: f. 1963.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Committee on Crime Prevention Control: f. 1972.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: f. 1965.

International Narcotics Control Board: f. 1964; members are elected by ECOSOC.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

Economic Commission for Western Asia—ECWA.

RELATED BODIES

UNICEF Executive Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNHCR Executive Committee: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNDP Governing Council: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP: one-half of members elected by ECOSOC, one-half by FAO.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

One of the six main organs of the UN, the Trusteeship Council supervises United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

New Guinea (Australia).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and enough other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms to ensure that the membership is equally divided between administering and non-administering members.

Administering Countries:

Australia
United States

Other Countries:

China
France
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The Council is under the authority of the General Assembly for New Guinea but not for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, The Hague 1012, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN are parties to the Statute of the Court, and also Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino. In addition, the Court is open to the Republic of Viet-Nam. States parties to the Statute: 138. Official languages: English, French. Channel of communication: the Registrar.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

The Judges. The Court is composed of fifteen independent judges of different nationalities, elected from among persons of high moral character who possess high judicial or legal qualifications. Representation of the main forms of civilization and legal systems of the world is required to be borne in mind in their election. Candidates are nominated by national groups appointed by governments under special conditions, and for election require an absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council sitting independently. Judges, known as Members of the Court, are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President

for each three-year period. Members may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not sit in any case with which they have been otherwise connected than as a judge of the Court. They undertake to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously. For the purposes of a case, each side—consisting of one or more States—may, unless the Bench already includes a judge with a corresponding nationality, choose a person from outside the Court to sit as a judge on terms of equality with the Members. Judicial decisions are taken by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine Members. The President has a casting vote.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

THE JUDGES

(in order of precedence)

	Term Ends*		Term Ends
President: MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	1976	LOUIS IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey)	1979
Vice-President: FOUAD AMMOUN (Lebanon)	1976	FEDERICO DE CASTRO (Spain)	1979
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	1982	PLATON D. MOROZOV (U.S.S.R.)	1979
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	1982	EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA	
CÉSAR BENGZON (Philippines)	1976	(Uruguay)	1979
STURE PETRÉN (Sweden)	1976	Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK (United Kingdom)	1982
CHARLES D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria)	1976	NAGENDRA SINGH (India)	1982
HARDY C. DILLARD (U.S.A.)	1979	JOSÉ MARÍA RUDA (Argentina)	1982

* Each term ends on February 5th of the year in question.

Registrar: STANISLAS AQUARONE.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute which is an integral part of the UN Charter and is based on the Statute of the former Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1920 under the League of Nations and dissolved in 1946. References conferring jurisdiction on the Permanent Court in treaties or conventions still in force are deemed to be references to the present Court. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court; those not parties to the Statute may have access in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council.

A review of the role of the Court is on the agenda of the General Assembly.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it jointly by special agreement (there have been five such).
2. All matters concerning which a treaty or convention in force provides for reference to the Court. Nearly 700 bilateral or multilateral agreements make such provision. Among the more noteworthy: *General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* (1949), *Treaty of Peace with Japan* (1951), *European Convention for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes* (1957), *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967).
3. Legal disputes between States which have recognized

the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory for specified classes of dispute. Declarations by the following 45 States thus accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court are at present in force: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, The Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uruguay.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgments are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Compliance with Judgments. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its Judgment. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the Judgment.

Advisory opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, if so authorized by the Assembly, other United Nations organs or specialized agencies.

PAST CASES

Forty-five cases have been referred to the Court by States. Some were removed from the list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, or on the grounds of a lack of basis for jurisdiction. Cases which have been the subject of a Judgment by the Court include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia/Peru), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco* (France v. United States), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* (United Kingdom v. Iran), *Minquiers and Ecrehos* (France/United Kingdom), *Nottbohm* (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), *Monetary Gold Removed*

from Rome in 1943 (Italy v. France, United Kingdom and United States), *Certain Norwegian Loans* (France v. Norway), *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden), *Interhandel* (Switzerland v. United States), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium/Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa), *Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon v. United Kingdom), *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd. (New Application: 1962)* (Belgium v. Spain),

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

North Sea Continental Shelf (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark and Netherlands), *Appeal relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAO Council* (India v. Pakistan).

Advisory Opinions on the following matters have been given by the Court at the request of the United Nations General Assembly:

Condition of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations; Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations; Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations; Interpretation of the Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania; International Status of South West Africa; Voting Procedure on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa; Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa; Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Effect of Awards of Compensation Made by the United

Nations Administrative Tribunal; Certain Expenses of the United Nations.

In 1971 the Court gave its fourth Advisory Opinion in regard to South West Africa (Namibia), this time at the request of the Security Council: *Legal Consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970).*

In 1973 the Court gave an Advisory Opinion at the request of the Committee on Applications for Review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal Judgments (*see below*).

The Court has also, at the request of Unesco, given an Advisory Opinion on *Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon Complaints made against Unesco* and, at the request of IMCO, on the *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.*

RECENT JUDICIAL ACTIVITY OF THE COURT

From January 4th to July 13th, 1973, the Court held 16 public sittings and 90 private meetings.

On April 14th, 1972 the United Kingdom had filed an Application against Iceland in a dispute concerning *Fisheries Jurisdiction*, contending that the proposed extension by Iceland of the limits of its exclusive fisheries jurisdiction from 12 to 50 nautical miles from the baselines round its coasts was contrary to international law and that Iceland would not be entitled unilaterally to exclude the fishing vessels of other countries from the additional area. A similar Application had been filed against Iceland by the Federal Republic of Germany on June 5th, 1972. In both cases Iceland had informed the Court that the 1961 exchange of Notes on which the Applicant founded the Court's jurisdiction was in its view no longer applicable and that it would therefore not appear before the Court. At the request of the Applicants the Court had on August 17th, 1972, issued Orders indicating that for the time being Iceland should not enforce the regulations, that the Applicants should not exceed certain prescribed tonnages of annual catch, and that all three should avoid aggravating the dispute.

After hearing the Applicants, the Court, on February 2nd, 1973, found, in two Judgments, that it had jurisdiction in both cases. On July 12th, 1973 it confirmed the provisional measures of August 17th, 1972 pending judgment in either case, but stated that these did not exclude interim arrangements between the respective Governments. By August 1st, 1973, Memorials on the merits had been filed by the United Kingdom and by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Nuclear Tests: On May 9th, 1973, Australia filed an Application against France contending that the carrying-out of further atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific would not be consistent with applicable rules of international law. Australia filed the same day a request for the indication of interim measures to the effect that France should desist from any further such tests pending the judgment of the Court. A similar Application and request were filed against France by New Zealand on May 9th and 14th. On May 16th France stated that the Court was manifestly not competent in the cases, that it

could not accept the Court's jurisdiction and that it requested the Court to remove the cases from its list.

After six public sittings, which France did not attend, the Court granted the requests for interim measures in two Orders issued on June 22nd, 1973, indicating that, pending its final decision, the Parties should each of them ensure that no action was taken which might aggravate the dispute or prejudice the rights of the other Party, and that, in particular, France should avoid nuclear tests causing the deposit of radio-active fall-out on the territory of the other Parties. By the same Orders the Court set time-limits within which the States concerned could submit written pleadings to be addressed to the questions of the jurisdiction of the Court and of the admissibility of the Applications. The Applicants' Memorials on these subjects were filed in November. (France withdrew from ICJ jurisdiction in January 1974).

On May 11th, 1973, Pakistan filed an Application against India in a dispute originating in the fact that, according to Pakistan, India was proposing to hand over 195 Pakistani prisoners of war to Bangladesh, which intended to try them for acts of genocide and crimes against humanity. On the same day Pakistan also filed a request for the indication of interim measures of protection. India stated that there was no legal basis whatever for the jurisdiction of the Court in the case and that the Application and request were without legal effect. After three public sittings, which India did not attend, Pakistan asked the Court to postpone further consideration of its request for interim measures in order to facilitate negotiations. By an Order issued on July 13th, 1973 the Court set time-limits within which Pakistan and India could submit written pleadings on the question of its jurisdiction.

On July 12th, 1973 the Court gave an Advisory Opinion, requested on July 3rd, 1972 by the Committee on Applications for Review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal Judgments, concerning an *Application for Review of Judgment No. 158*. In answer to the Committee's questions, the Court was of opinion that the Administrative Tribunal had not failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in it, and had not committed a fundamental error in procedure occasioning a failure of justice.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

BUDGET

(1973—U.S. dollars)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
From the United Nations	1,714,900	Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	859,800
		Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	701,800
		Common Services of the Court	138,300
		Permanent Equipment	15,000
TOTAL	1,714,900	TOTAL	1,714,900

PUBLICATIONS

Reports (Judgments, Opinions and Orders): series.
Pleadings (Written Pleadings and Statements, Oral Proceedings, Correspondence): series.
Yearbook (published in 3rd quarter each year).
Bibliography (annual).

Catalogue (irregular).
Acts and Documents, No. 1 (contains Statute and 1946 Rules of Court) 2nd. edn. 1947; *No. 2* (*Rules of Court* effective for cases submitted after September 1st, 1972).

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. Kurt Waldheim (Austria) (January 1st, 1971–December 31st, 1975).

The Secretary-General is UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security

Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Office of the Secretary General: ISMAT KITTANI (Iraq), Executive Asst., Asst. Sec.-Gen.

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs: BRADFORD MORSE (U.S.A.), Under-Sec.-Gen.; MARC SCHREIBER (Belgium), Dir. Division of Human Rights.

Protocol and Liaison Section: SINAN A. KORLE, Chef de Protocol.

Offices of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs: ROBERT E. GUYER (Argentina), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Legal Affairs: C. A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece), Under-Sec.-Gen., The Legal Counsel.

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management: G. F. DAVIDSON (U.K.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Financial Services: W. H. ZIEHL (U.S.A.), Acting Assistant Sec.-Gen., Controller.

Offices of Personnel Services: MOHAMED HABIB GHERAB (Tunisia), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Dir. of Personnel.

Office for Inter-Agency Affairs: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: ARKADY N. SCHEVCHENKO (U.S.S.R.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France), Under-Sec.-Gen.; ISSOUFOU S. DJERMAKOYE (Niger), Under-Sec.-Gen., Commissioner for Technical Co-operation.

United Nations Environment Programme: Exec. Dir. MAURICE STRONG.

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: TANG MING-CHAO (China), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Public Information: G. AKATANI (Japan), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Office of Conference Services: B. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland), Under-Sec.-Gen.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

Office of General Services: R. J. RYAN (U.S.A.), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): GAMANI CORREA (Sri Lanka), Sec.-Gen. of the Conference.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): RUDOLPH A. PETERSON (U.S.A.), Administrator.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.), Exec. Dir.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): DAVIDSON NICOL (Sierra Leone), Exec. Dir.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (Egypt), Exec. Dir.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): VIRENDRA DAYAL, Regional Representative at the UN Headquarters.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA): Sir JOHN S. RENNIE (U.K.), Commissioner-Gen.

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: SEAN MCBRIDE (Ireland).

STAFF

Members do not represent any country but form an independent international civil service, with responsibilities exclusively international in character.

As of June 1973, 3,131 professional and higher level staff were employed in the United Nations Secretariat in New York and Geneva.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 02 11

The Office of the UN at Geneva is responsible, through its Director-General, to the Secretary-General in New York.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Under-Sec.-Gen. VITTORIO WINSPEARE GUICCIARDI (Italy).

Assistant Director-General: PAUL CORDAN (France).

Director in Europe for Inter-Agency Affairs: A. DOLLINGER.

Chief, Liaison and Protocol: TH. D' OULTREMONT.

Chef de Cabinet: ERIK JENSEN.

Senior Legal Officer: PIERRE RATON.

Director, Administrative and Financial Services: T. B. KIRKBRIDE.

Director, Conference and General Services: V. K. LOBATCHEV.

Director, Information Service: ERWIN K. BAUMGARTEN.

Acting Executive Director, UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control: Dr. S. MÄRTENS.

Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs: Dr. S. MÄRTENS.

Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board: J. DITTERT.

Chief, Division of Social Affairs: JEAN ILIOVICI.

STAFF

As of September 1973, 2,674 people were employed in the United Nations Office at Geneva (including 236 ECE, 189 UNHCR and 339 UNCTAD).

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS

1. General United Nations work.
2. Collaboration with Specialized Agencies based in Geneva.
3. Servicing UN meetings held in Geneva.
4. Servicing intergovernmental meetings held in Geneva.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States and Canada study European economic and technological problems and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Federal Republic of	Portugal
Austria	Germany	Romania
Belgium	Greece	Spain
Bulgaria	Hungary	Sweden
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iceland	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Turkey
Cyprus	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Malta	U.K.
Finland	Netherlands	U.S.A.
France	Norway	Yugoslavia
German Democratic Republic	Poland	

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the four regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers. ECE itself takes no action affecting governments.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, housing and building, electric power, gas and transport.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Agricultural Problems. Keeps under review the market conditions, follows developments under the Protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables, examines problems arising from mechanization of agriculture, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain agricultural products (cereals and citrus fruits). Chair. A. GANEV (Bulgaria).

Timber Committee. Regularly reviews the market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood, studies forest working techniques, compiles statistics, watches trends in the use of wood and its products and of wood waste, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain categories of timber. Chair. A. MADAS (Hungary).

Coal Committee. Concentrates on problems of production

and trade, makes recommendations on the use of solid fuel. With agreements reached on the international classification of brown coals and lignites, ECE has completed the classification by type of all existing coals. Drafts general conditions of sale for solid fuels. Chair. R. DURLOU (Belgium).

Committee on Electric Power. Studies hydro-electric resources, thermal power plants, legal questions, rural electrification and the cost of financing new projects. ECE's relationship with the International Atomic Energy Agency is close. Chair. G. VAJDA (Hungary).

Committee on Gas. Deals with the economic and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, natural and manufactured as well as liquefied petroleum gases, and forecasts demand. Chair. G. ROBERT (France).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Periodically reviews trends and progress, with special reference to industrialization of construction and building costs. Studies land use and prices, urban renewal and physical planning. Housing problems of less industrialized countries receive special consideration. Chair. J. T. REDPATH (U.K.).

Inland Transport Committee. Covers road, rail and inland water transport, customs, contracts, transport of dangerous and perishable goods, equipment, statistics, tariffs, river law, road transport régime and road traffic accidents, construction of vehicles and passenger transport services by road. A number of international agreements are in force following their adoption through ECE. Chair. L. FÖLDVÁRI (Hungary).

Steel Committee. Annually reviews trends in the European and world markets, changes in price policy, growth of capacity supply factors and future prospects. Also studies long-term economic and technological problems. Chair. P. NATCHEV (Bulgaria).

Committee on the Development of Trade. Examines intra-European trade, especially east-west trade. Organizes facilities in arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale of goods, insurance, simplification and standardization of export documents, payments arrangements, including multilateral compensation procedures, and consultations. Chair. Miss A. M. WARBURTON (U.K.).

Conference of European Statisticians. Promotes improvement of national statistics and their international comparability in economic, social and demographic fields; facilitates exchange of information between European countries. Chair. Sir C. MOSER (U.K.).

Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. Brings together high-calibre governmental experts for an exchange of views and experience on selected problems of governmental economic policy. Also, organizes—under its auspices—groups of experts, joint research projects and seminars

on methodological problems relating to medium- and long-term planning and projections. Chair. J. KOOYMAN (Netherlands).

Committee on Water Problems. Reviews annually major trends and policies with regard to water resources use and developments. Studies problems relating to the methodology of surveying water resources and needs including the establishment of relevant balances and statistics. Also studies selected problems of water pollution control and of governmental policy related to the formulation and administration of water management plans. Chair. Prof. A. VOLKER (Netherlands).

Chemical Industry Committee. Regularly reviews the market of chemical products and their raw materials in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan. Compiles annual statistics on production of and trade in chemical products. Carries out studies on special problems arising in connection with the development of the chemical industry. Chair. F. PONTI (Italy).

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology. Keeps under review developments in the sphere of science and technology in the UN/ECE region and makes proposals to promote international co-operation. Priority activities are: review and analysis of problems of scientific and technological policy; technological forecasting; transfer of technology; dissemination of scientific and technological information; co-operative research; co-operation with other subsidiary bodies of the Commission and other international organizations. Chair. R. NEGRU (Romania).

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems. Exchanges experience and information on environmental problems of common concern; surveys and assesses the state of the environment in the UN/ECE countries; considers national policies, institutions, and legislation and the international implications of environmental policies, with emphasis on socio-economic questions. Chair. J. SPAANDER (Netherlands).

BUDGET

ECE's budget for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$10,113,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Europe (annual); *Economic Bulletin for Europe*; frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA—ECWA

UN Building, Bir Hassan, Beirut, Lebanon
Telephone: 27 29 25-8, 27 30 25

Set up in 1974 to provide with the facilities of a United Nations regional economic commission those countries covered up till then by the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB).

Executive Secretary: MOHAMMED SAID AL-ATTAR (Yemen Arab Republic).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST—ECAFE

Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 813544

Founded in 1947 to encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East. ECAFE is one of the regional Commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Nauru	Thailand
Australia	Iran	Nepal	Tonga
Bangladesh	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
Bhutan	Khmer Republic	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Burma	Republic of Korea	Pakistan	U.S.A.
China	Laos	Philippines	Republic of Viet-Nam
France	Malaysia	Singapore	Western Samoa
India	Mongolia	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

British Solomon Islands	Brunei	Cook Islands	Fiji	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
Hong Kong	Papua New Guinea	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands		

ORGANIZATION

The Commission meets yearly in different member countries (first session, Shanghai, 1947; thirtieth session scheduled for Colombo, 1974).

The work of the Commission is conducted through its annual sessions; meetings of its main committees and bodies in specific fields; field missions; training courses and seminars; year-round work of a secretariat with headquarters in Bangkok; and technical assistance to governments. Fields of work include:

Development Research and Planning

Trade
Industry and Housing
Natural Resources
Agricultural Development
Transport and Communications
Statistics
Population
Social Development
Public Administration

Executive Secretary: J. B. P. MARAMIS (Indonesia).

ACTIVITIES

Since its founding, ECAFE has developed its activities on three levels—the promotion of regional co-operation in combating region-wide problems, increasing aid in sub-regional approaches, and helping individual Governments plan and carry out balanced development programmes.

Currently the Commission is stressing new priorities aimed at reducing mass poverty, population pressures and unemployment in Asia, with intensified efforts to solve agricultural problems, speed the application of science and technology to development, and at the same time avert environmental damage. ECAFE's Executive Secretary has urged concentration on "those strategic areas which promise the greatest possible impact in the region". Although ECAFE does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped set up and attract funds for regional and sub-regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. The Asian Development Bank, for example,

grew out of an ECAFE decision on the need for a source of additional capital; since 1966 it has operated as an independent institution in Manila (see separate chapter below).

ECAFE initiatives have resulted in the establishment of the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin*, composed of the Khmer Republic, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, in 1957; the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, which is served by a *Transport Technical Bureau* operating at ECAFE headquarters; and the *Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning*, set up in 1964. All three are now working in Bangkok, with links to ECAFE and with aid from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

ECAFE efforts to stimulate regional economic co-operation have also led to the establishment of the *Asian Industrial Development Council*, in 1966; the *Committee for*

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, in the same year; *ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*, in 1968; the *Asian Coconut Community*, formally inaugurated in 1969; the *ECAFE/World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Typhoon Committee*, in 1968; and the *Asian Statistical Institute*, which began training of senior government statisticians in Tokyo in June 1970.

The Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA) began work in Kuala Lumpur in 1973, and ECAFE continued to provide secretariat services for the Pepper Community, Trans-Asian Railway Network Project, and an offshore prospecting committee for the South Pacific.

Other co-operative undertakings in formative stages include an Asian Rice Trade Fund, intended to promote intra-regional trade in rice and encourage economic stability for importing and exporting countries, a three-pronged trade and monetary programme calling for expanded regional trade among developing countries, an Asian Clearing Union, and a proposed Asian Reserve Bank.

Newer proposals are being investigated in fields such as mineral resources development, industries, agriculture, transport, communications and shipping.

ANNUAL SESSIONS

At its yearly sessions the Commission as a whole examines the region's problems, reviews progress or setbacks, sets new goals and priorities, and may launch new operational projects. Recent sessions have called, for example, for special efforts towards the goal of self-sustained growth and economic self-reliance for the region's developing countries (Bangkok, 1972) and for "social justice hand-in-hand with economic progress" (Manila, 1971). In line with a request by the Tokyo session in 1973, member Governments and the secretariat are taking a "new look" at ECAFE's conference structure, procedures and priorities to ensure maximum effectiveness.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

To speed up economic co-operation, ECAFE has convened four ministerial conferences—in Manila in 1963 and 1965, in Bangkok in 1968 and in Kabul in 1970. The most recent session adopted the "Kabul Declaration"—a call for further efforts to expand regional trade, improve monetary mechanisms, and concerted action on a variety of other problems, with special aid to the least developed countries.

FIELDS OF ECAFE WORK

In its current work, ECAFE is giving special attention to ways of achieving regional growth during the current United Nations Second Development Decade (1971–1980). Some current and recent activities in major fields—with an increasingly interdisciplinary approach cutting across sectoral lines—are outlined below.

Development Research and Planning: As a foundation for action programmes, the ECAFE secretariat carries out an annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*; studies specific problems involved in development planning, plan harmonization and regional co-operation; maintains a watch on progress in the Second Development Decade; and aids with national planning problems.

Co-operation relating to commodity production, research and marketing has been fostered through the formation of the Asian Coconut Community, in 1969, and the Pepper Community, in 1972, under ECAFE auspices. ECAFE has also worked with the Association of Natural Rubber-Producing Countries, and is studying possibilities for co-operation in timber, jute and other commodities. Harmonization in development planning is encouraged through aid in sub-regional approaches, as among South-East Asian countries or Mekong riparian States.

Intra-regional trade projections, and studies of growth prospects for the region, are among other research activities.

International Trade: ECAFE is seeking to help members in the region expand trade among themselves and with the rest of the world—for example, through liberalization, easing of customs formalities, promotional efforts, and improved regional payments arrangements. In 1973 an agreement for an Asian Clearing Union received first signatures and negotiations towards regional trade expansion began. A draft agreement for an Asian Reserve Bank is before Governments. ECAFE's *Trade Promotion Centre*, established in 1968, organizes training courses, offers advisory services to governments, collects and disseminates trade information, and aids in national and international exhibitions designed to stimulate commerce. Three Asian International Trade Fairs have been held (in Bangkok, Teheran and New Delhi) since 1966 in response to an ECAFE proposal. Possibilities for a multi-national export credit insurance scheme, as an aid in the promotion of exports from developing countries of the region, are being explored. ECAFE's *Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*, set up in 1968, aids governments with problems such as freight rates, establishment of shippers' councils, development of merchant marines, and other steps designed to encourage trade. *The Centre for Commercial Arbitration* has drawn up standards in this field and carries out research intended to improve arbitral facilities and practices in the ECAFE region. Special attention to problems of land-locked and other least-developed countries is being provided by a unit set up in 1971.

Industry and Housing: Ways of speeding industrial development in the region are sought by ECAFE through field missions, studies, advisory services, and expert meetings dealing, for example, with iron and steel, joint ventures in the petrochemical industry, manufacture of improved farm machinery, application of advanced technology in coconut-processing, promotion of building research and development, low-cost automation for small-scale industries, and handicrafts. The establishment of a *South East Asia Iron and Steel Institute* in 1971, in Singapore, is one outgrowth of ECAFE activities in this field. Guidance is provided by the *Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC)* and ECAFE's *Committee on Industry and Natural Resources*, which also has a work programme in human settlements and housing and in mineral and energy resources development. Asia's need to build its own "innovative technology", and to guard against environmental problems in the course of development, are stressed in ECAFE's programmes. In the field of housing, building and planning ECAFE emphasizes the urgent need for the formulation of sound housing policies and programmes; the

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

diversification of methods for the production of more low-cost housing, including the mobilization of domestic savings for the financing of housing and urban development; and the improvement of slums and squatter settlements.

Natural Resources: ECAFE is working to help members make maximum use of mineral, energy and water resources, with co-operative regional or sub-regional approaches wherever possible. Examples follow below:

Offshore Resources: The ECAFE-fostered *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)*, set up in 1966, seeks to promote and co-ordinate exploration, using advanced technology, to locate undersca resources of mineral wealth adjoining land areas of countries in the Western Pacific region. Specially equipped vessels, aircraft and other facilities have been provided by industrialized countries to aid in this effort. A 1971 report on CCOP comments that the Committee's technical publications "have undoubtedly been a major factor in attracting risk capital to explore in more detail the prospects for mineral resources on the marine shelves of eastern Asia". In 1972, the UNDP approved funds for technical support for CCOP's Bangkok-based secretariat. New co-operative efforts for South Pacific countries were launched under ECAFE auspices late in 1972.

Water Resources: ECAFE is working on problems of river-basin development, improved use of delta land, conservation and development of national water resources, and typhoon forecasting services. A *Typhoon Committee* was set up by ECAFE and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1968 to help in the task of minimizing the damage caused by typhoons and associated floods in the region, which cost an estimated U.S. \$600 million a year. Possibilities for launching a similar ECAFE/WMO project designed to lessen damage caused by cyclones in the Bay of Bengal area are being investigated. Under the auspices of ECAFE's *Water Resources Consulting Group*, organized in 1967, groups of experts from donor countries have provided advisory services relating to water conservation and development.

Mineral Resources: Steps are being taken towards a regional mineral resources development centre, and a tin industry development and research centre.

Agriculture: Economic problems of agriculture, and agricultural aspects of economic programmes that are of interest to both ECAFE and the Food and Agriculture Organization, are dealt with by a *Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division*. Activities include studies in these fields, meetings of expert groups, and advisory aid to governments.

Citing the important role of agriculture in most of Asia's developing countries, the Commission in 1973 called for intensified work in this field and urged support for an ECAFE-fostered agreement for an Asian Rice Trade Fund, which received first signatures at the annual session.

Transport and Communications: As part of its efforts to help member countries expand and modernize travel and transport facilities, ECAFE is seeking a Trans-Asian Rail Network to provide greater uniformity of services in Asia and permit links with Europe and Africa. The network

proposed, from Istanbul to Singapore, would total about 14,000 km. In addition, ECAFE is working on highway transport problems and co-operates with the *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau* (see below). Other activities relate to inland water transport; maritime and coastal shipping and ports; containerization and inter-modal transport; urban traffic problems; ways of expanding tourism; and the easing of restrictions on international travel and traffic. ECAFE's *Port Information Advisory Centre* offers technical assistance with port-facilities problems. A joint unit of ECAFE and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is stressing efforts to improve telecommunication services in the region, upgrade technological training, and lay the groundwork for the introduction of satellite communications in the area.

With the support of UNDP an ITU team, co-operating with twelve ECAFE countries has completed surveys of existing systems, routes and operating methods as the basis for an Asian regional telecommunications network. In co-operation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU), ECAFE is also making efforts to improve regional postal services.

Statistics: As a basic activity, the ECAFE secretariat publishes the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East*, the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, *Statistical Indicators of ECAFE Countries*, and *Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Far East*. Other activities include compilation of statistics in specific fields, aid to governments through advisory services, and servicing of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and its subsidiary bodies. Under the aegis of ECAFE, the Asian Statistical Institute for training and research was opened in Tokyo in 1970 as an undertaking of governments in the region and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Population: The ECAFE Population Division assists Governments in developing population policy, in strengthening national population and family planning programmes, and in organizing training courses for personnel engaged in these activities. It also carries out research; renders advisory services; organizes conferences, seminars, workshops and other meetings in various population fields; and collects, disseminates and encourages exchanges of information on population programmes, data and studies.

In 1973 ECAFE worked to give effect to recommendations of the Second Asian Population Conference, held in Tokyo in late 1972, which called for intensive, innovative action to solve urgent population problems in the region as an integral part of overall economic and social development.

Social Development: ECAFE seeks to promote unified development—social and economic—with special efforts designed to aid in the eradication of mass poverty, to ensure social justice together with economic growth, and to widen public participation in and benefit from development programmes. Among other activities, ECAFE assists Governments, at their request, with development planning, programming of community social services, training for community development and social work, and activities intended to enhance the role of women and youth in development. One project in 1973 provided for a mobile training course for personnel of the least developed and land-locked countries.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Public Administration: In this field ECAFE seeks to increase the organizational and administrative capability of Governments, through studies, "training of trainers", and provision of advisory services on request from countries of the region. Its newly established Asian Centre for Development Administration, in Kuala Lumpur, undertakes training programmes for high-level administrators and managers, problem-orientated studies and research, systematic dissemination of information on contemporary issues, and consultancy services.

Technical Assistance: In many of the individual subject fields cited above, technical assistance activities are undertaken by ECAFE with funds from the regular United Nations budget and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is financed with voluntary contributions, as well as from ECAFE Governments on an extra-budgetary basis. These activities include seminars, advisory services, training aid, and fellowships for advanced studies within the ECAFE region.

BUDGET AND STAFF

For 1973 ECAFE's regular annual budget totalled about U.S. \$7.5 million, including funds for the 1973 share of costs for new building construction. ECAFE's budget (which forms part of the regular budget of the United Nations in the economic and social field) was supplemented by technical assistance funds, as well as certain funds from governments and institutions.

In 1973 the work of ECAFE proper was carried out by a staff of 161 professionals and 290 general-service employees whose posts were financed from the regular budget, plus 20 regional advisers and supporting staff members paid from technical assistance sources. Other staff members serve in the Mekong Office, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau, and the offshore prospecting project for East Asia (which have separate budgets). Overall, the 1973 list totals about 700.

MAJOR REGIONAL PROJECTS

MEKONG DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Mekong Project seeks to develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, in terms of hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related benefits. The project is directed by the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin* consisting of the Khmer Republic, Laos, the Republic of

Viet-Nam and Thailand, which operates under the auspices of ECAFE and the UNDP. Its work has been supported by 25 governments outside the region, a total of 16 United Nations agencies or bodies, and a number of foundations and business firms. (Further information on the Mekong Project appears in a separate chapter below.)

ASIAN HIGHWAY

The Asian Highway Project, approved by ECAFE in 1959, calls for a network of 64,363 km. in 15 countries. During the first United Nations Development Decade, ending in 1970, efforts were concentrated on establishing at least one through route from west to east, with connections to all other countries not served by that route. Route A-1, from Iran to the Republic of Viet-Nam (10,800 km.), considered one of the most important routes, is now 95 per cent complete (above minimum Asian Highway Standard). As for the entire network, more than four-fifths is now motorable in all weather.

To demonstrate the availability of the various sections of the Asian Highway to trade and tourist traffic, the first Asian Highway motor rally, from Vientiane to Singapore, was organized in April 1969. A second rally for the western section of the highway between Teheran (Iran) and Dacca (Bangladesh), was held in November 1970.

Work on the project is guided by the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, composed of representatives at ministerial level from member countries, which held its first meeting in April 1965. An *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau*, based with ECAFE and aided by the UNDP and member countries, seeks to carry out recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee.

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, established in 1964, provides training, on a regional basis, for government officials engaged in economic and social development programmes in Asia.

The Institute has trained some 2,000 participants from 25 countries in the ECAFE region, either in Bangkok or in "country courses" elsewhere. Besides undertaking research in support of its training programmes, the Institute provides the secretariat for the Association of Research and Training Institutes in Asia.

The Institute works as an autonomous institution under the aegis of ECAFE with support from the UNDP and participating governments, and with the co-operation of several United Nations specialized agencies, other international organizations and foundations. The management is vested in a Governing Council of which the Executive Secretary of ECAFE is Chairman *ex-officio*.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East.
Development Programming Techniques Series.
Mineral Resources Development Series.
Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Asian Industrial Development News.

Water Resources Series.
Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Electric Power in Asia and the Far East.
Regional Economic Co-operation Series.
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East.
Asian Population Studies Series.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA

Santiago, Chile

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Cuba	Haiti	Paraguay
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	United Kingdom
Canada	France	The Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Colombia	Guyana	Panama	Venezuela
Costa Rica			

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Belize West Indies Associated States and Montserrat

ORGANIZATION

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established two permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

Central American Trade Sub-Committee.

Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.

Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.

Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.

Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee.

Executive Secretary: ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Washington, D.C., Port-of-Spain and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized

into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, industrial development, social development, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics, natural resources and environment, transport and economic projections.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and sixteen Latin American governments, and with the co-operation of OAS, ILO, UNICEF, Resources for the Future, and other international bodies. It operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

Acting Director-General: ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).

ACTIVITIES

ECLA's present role is set within the framework of the programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade and its activities are directed to providing support to the regional and sub-regional integration movement which is an established feature of Latin American economic development. ECLA's programme, set by the member governments at the 15th session of the Commission (Quito, Ecuador, March 1973), focuses on: development policy with the Secretariat undertaking a theoretical analysis of economic problems and formulating policy proposals for economic development; foreign trade and external financing, particularly in view of the region's inadequate share in the growth of world trade and the low level and unfavourable terms of capital inflows; integration, including continental and sub-regional groupings; employment; population in relation to economic and social factors; the export of manufactures, particularly in relation to

regional development policies; policies for reducing regional imbalances within ECLA countries in order to achieve integrated and speedier development; and science and technology, mainly with regard to the transfer of expertise, the assimilation of techniques and the development of Latin America. Finally, there is the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, an annual stocktaking of the progress and problems in all sectors of the Latin American economy and of the economic evolution of selected countries.

BUDGET

ECLA's budget for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$12,677,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 447200.

Initiates and takes part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development. Member countries must be independent, be members of the UN and within the geographical scope of the African continent and the islands bordering it. ECA was founded in 1958 by a resolution of ECOSOC as the fourth UN regional economic commission.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Gabon	Malawi	Somalia
Botswana	The Gambia	Mali	South Africa*
Burundi	Ghana	Mauritania	Sudan
Cameroon	Guinea	Mauritius	Swaziland
Central African Republic	Ivory Coast	Morocco	Tanzania
Chad	Kenya	Niger	Togo
Congo (Brazzaville)	Lesotho	Nigeria	Tunisia
Dahomey	Liberia	Rwanda	Uganda
Egypt	Libya	Senegal	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone	Zaire
Ethiopia			Zambia

*Suspended by ECOSOC since 1963.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

(a) Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission.

(b) Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those territories (France, Spain and the United Kingdom).

Associate Members may take part in the Commission's activities but may not vote.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Executive Secretary: ROBERT K. A. GARDINER (Ghana).

The Commission has held eleven sessions since its inception:

1958	December	Addis Ababa
1960	January	Addis Ababa
1961	February	Tangier
1962	February	Addis Ababa

1963	February	Léopoldville
1964	February	Addis Ababa
1965	February	Nairobi
1967	February	Lagos
1969	February	Addis Ababa
1971	February	Tunis
1973	February	Accra

Sub-Regional Offices: Lusaka, Niamey, Tangier, Kinshasa.

ACTIVITIES

Objectives. The work of the Commission is determined by decisions of its plenary sessions. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for promoting and facilitating concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa; for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of African countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world; for undertaking or sponsoring investigations, research and studies of economic and technological problems and developments; for collecting, evaluating and disseminating economic, technological and statistical information; and for assisting in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies promoting economic and technological development in the region.

Areas of Activity. The ECA carries out its activities under the divisions of:

Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs
Natural Resources

Transport and Communications
Industry and Housing
Statistics
Human Resources Development
ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture
Economic Research and Planning

There is also a *Technical Assistance and Programme Co-ordination Section*, a *Population Programme Centre*, dealing with population programmes and policies, together with general demography, a *Centre for Economic Co-operation*, and the *African Trade Centre*.

At the request of member states in the region the Commission also performs advisory services in various economic and social fields. Some of the main features of activities in these areas in 1972-73 are outlined below. Only a few of the many conferences, seminars and courses in all fields in which ECA participated with other organizations are mentioned.

Operations in 1972-73.

Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs: During 1972-73, projects undertaken included: 28 trade promotion advisory missions; a symposium on intra-African trade; the First All-Africa Trade Fair, in Nairobi, February and March 1972; market research studies, training courses in export marketing and promotion; the establishment of an Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (operational in 1974); a pilot project for an export credit scheme in Nigeria and Kenya; the establishment of a trade information and documentation unit; and bilateral trade consultations between 32 African countries, in Accra in February 1973.

In the fiscal field, advisory missions were undertaken in Lesotho, Liberia, Sudan and Egypt. A three-week training course on taxation was held in Addis Ababa, October 1973.

Continuing its responsibility for the secretariat of the Association of African Central Banks the ECA also organized the Association's meetings, at which the reform of the international monetary system provided a large part of the subject matter.

Natural Resources: Advisory services were provided by the Commission on the development of mineral resources in Africa. An inventory of mineral resources was begun and preparations made to establish mineral resources development centres in East Africa, as well as plans for a mineral resources institute in West Africa.

A conference on manpower for the petroleum industry was held in Tripoli on January 2nd-12th, 1974.

The ECA has been made the executing agency for the Liptako-Gourma Authority, an integrated development project in Mali, Niger and Upper Volta.

A master plan was started for development of hydrological resources; and plans were recommended for a water resources institute in Tanzania.

Studies have been made on all types of environmental problems.

New courses have been started at the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ilorin, Nigeria; and an African Association of Cartographers is planned.

ECA performs a central function in co-ordinating progress towards setting up institutions for technological planning, including national committees for implementation of the *World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development*.

Transport: Institutions recently established: West/Central African Ports Management Committee; East African Ports Management Committee; Union of African Railways. The Trans-African Highway from Mombasa to Lagos has now moved into the feasibility study stage and the routing of the Highway has been agreed.

Industry: In co-operation with UNIDO and other bodies, the programme for industrial training included a Regional Workshop for Industrial Administrators in Addis Ababa, and various Seminars on information, industrial development and project evaluation.

New publication: *Investment Promotion Newsletter*; first appeared June 1973.

Statistics: Statistical advisory work, done chiefly in connection with the African Census Programme, is financed

by the UN Fund for Population Activities; since 1973 this has been organized by a separate unit in the ECA secretariat.

The training programme in statistics continued in Morocco, Uganda and Cameroon, and a new one is being established in the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. One of the main continuing tasks was assistance to African countries in developing comprehensive and balanced statistical programmes by applying the revised UN system of National Accounts.

Social Development: The Voluntary Agencies Bureau (VAB) of ECA continued to give assistance to international voluntary agencies in pre-investment studies, development field management and evaluation of selected projects. A series of sub-regional workshops, on the organization of development in the rural sector, began with the Workshop for English-Speaking Member States at Khartoum in November and December 1973.

New publication: *Directory of Activities of the International Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa*.

Under its Development Education Programme the VAB continued to promote awareness among rural populations of new projects. The last programme was on Fish Farming, broadcast in June 1973.

Other activities include pre-vocational and vocational training, a training programme for trainers in home economics, the appraisal for Gabon of a rural development project in the N'Gounie region, and a Training Seminar for Senior African Rural Development Personnel at Holte, Denmark, in June 1973.

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture: Increased attention was given to: agricultural and livestock production; improved technology; specialization and co-operation; expansion of intra-African agricultural trade; rehabilitation of the Sudano-Sahelian area.

Phase II of the sub-project "Intra-Regional Co-operation and Trade in the Field of Agriculture" is now in the pilot study stage.

A mission made a livestock study of seven African countries, and it is hoped that a similar study can be made in West African Countries.

Economic Research and Planning: The chief activity in this sphere was the monitoring of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s. The fourth session of the Conference of African Planners took place in Addis Ababa in October 1972, and these strategies were a primary consideration. The first biennial regional report on the implementation of the strategies was made, and submitted to the Second Conference of Ministers of ECA in Accra, Ghana in February 1973.

Recent publications: *Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970, Part II, and 1971, Part I*.

Technical Assistance Programme: As in the past, advisory services were provided: a total of 51 posts for Regional Advisers were financed by the UN, UNIDO and UNFPA, with contributions totalling U.S. \$1,839,400. Under the Regional Technical Assistance Programmes of UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO and UNCTAD, U.S. \$706,291 was provided for other projects, including seminars and training courses.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Population Programme Centre: Studies were completed or continued on numerous matters of population and social development.

Recent publications: *African Population Newsletter*; *African Population Studies*, Series I.

Advisory services were provided for African countries in demographic analysis, projections and training, as well as in other activities connected with the African Census Programme.

The Population Programme Centre also participated in the ILO-sponsored Workers' and Employers' Seminars on Population, and contributed to the arrangements for the Third World Conference and the World Population Year.

Economic Co-operation: Policies of economic co-operation form an essential part of development strategy, and have been particularly important in the case of the special needs of the least developed countries. ECA has collaborated with OAU and the ADB in considering methods for arranging economic co-operation throughout Africa.

To the UN Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) in Yaoundé, Cameroon, two more UNDATs have been added which operate in west, eastern and southern Africa. These have reinforced technical assistance, particularly to countries affected by the Sudano-Sahelian drought.

Institutional Machinery. As a result of recommendations made at ECA's ninth session the following institutional machinery was set up:

(a) *Conference of Ministers* which is vested with full powers to consider matters of general policy and the priorities to be assigned to the programme and other activities of the Commission. It reviews programme implementation and examines and approves the proposed programme of work, and considers reports submitted to it by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts. The Conference of Ministers holds its meetings every two years. The first meeting was held in Tunis in February 1971; the second was held in Accra early in 1973 and the third will be held in Nairobi in 1975.

(b) *Technical Committee of Experts* which meets once a year. It is composed of senior officials of member states concerned with economic affairs, and it examines studies prepared by the ECA Secretariat and assists in the formulation of the work programme aimed at ensuring co-operation between the Secretariat and member governments. It held its fifth meeting in Addis Ababa in September 1973.

(c) *Executive Committee* which is composed of representatives of 16 member states and which assists the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolutions and the work programme of the Commission, and provides links between the Secretariat, member states and the sub-regions. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year. Its tenth meeting was held in November 1973.

Subsidiary Bodies. The Commission is empowered, under its terms of reference, to establish subsidiary bodies. Those now in existence and actively functioning are the *Conference of African Statisticians*, the *Conference of African Planners* and the *Conference of African Demographers*, each of which meets once every two years.

Relations with Other Organizations: WHO maintains a liaison office at ECA. In co-operation with ITU work has begun on a pan-African telecommunications system. ECA also runs a Joint Agricultural Division in conjunction with FAO.

Co-operation between ECA and the Organization of African Unity started with the signing of a UN/OAU agreement by the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and the then Secretary-General of the OAU, Diallo Telli, on November 15th, 1965. An ECA/OAU/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Meeting was held in September 1972, and the eighth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development was held in Geneva during August 1973.

In 1973 ECA and UNIDO reached agreement in principle on the establishment of a Joint Industry Division. ECA, OAU and UNIDO co-sponsored the conference of Ministers of Industry held in October 1973.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).
The Statistical Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Newsletter (quarterly).
Agricultural Economic Bulletin (twice yearly).
Social Welfare Services in Africa (thrice yearly).
Natural Resources, Science and Technology Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series A: Direction of Trade (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series B: Trade by Commodities (thrice yearly).

African Target (quarterly).
Planning Newsletter (bi-monthly).
Statistical Bulletin for Africa (quarterly).
Social Work Training Newsletter (quarterly).
Training Information Notice (quarterly).
Statistical Yearbook.
Survey of Economic Conditions (annual).
Statistical and Economic Information. Bulletin for Africa (quarterly).
Population Newsletter (quarterly).
Rural Development Newsletter (quarterly).

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Dakar, Senegal

An autonomous organ of the ECA opened in 1963 with Special Fund assistance to train senior African officials in techniques of development planning and to serve as a

clearing house and documentation centre on all African development questions.

Director: SAMIR AMIN (Egypt).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ⁶	UNESCO	UPU ⁶	WHO	WMO ⁷	IAEA	UNCTAD
Afghanistan	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Albania	x					x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Algeria ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahamas	x	x			x				x						x		x
Bahrain ¹	x	x			x		x		x			x		x			x
Bangladesh		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barbados	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bhutan	x												x				x
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Botswana ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x		x		x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Eastern Caribbean Group ⁸												x					
Bulgaria	x					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burundi	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Byelorussian S.S.R.	x										x	x	x	x		x	x
Cameroon	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Chad	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
China	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Congo (Brazzaville)	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cuba	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dahomey		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Equatorial Guinea ¹	x	x	x		x		x	x			x		x	x	x		x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fiji ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x		x			x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Gambia	x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x				x
German Democratic Republic	x							x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guinea	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Guinea-Bissau						x					x		x				x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ^s	UNESCO	UPU ^s	WHO	WMO ⁷	IAEA	UNCTAD
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Hong Kong ^a																	
Hungary	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Khmer Republic ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Korea Democratic (People's Rep.)																	
Korea (Republic)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Laos	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lesotho ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x
Liberia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Libya	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Liechtenstein																	
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Maldives ¹	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x
Mali ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritius	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Monaco																	
Mongolia	x																
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nauru																	
Nepal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Niger	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oman	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x			
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Papua New Guinea ⁹	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x																

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ⁵	UNESCO	UPU ⁶	WHO	WMO ⁷	IAEA	UNCTAD
Portugal	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Qatar ¹	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Romania	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
San Marino																	
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore ¹	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Somalia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sudan	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Swaziland ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Tonga ¹							x				x		x				
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Tunisia ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uganda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukrainian S.S.R.	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.S.R.	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Arab Emirates	x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x
United Kingdom	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Upper Volta	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vatican City State											x		x			x	x
Venezuela	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Viet-Nam (Republic)		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Western Samoa					x									x			x
Yemen (Arab Republic)	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Yemen People's (Dem. Repub.) ¹	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zaire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹ Countries to whose territories GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

² Tunisia acceded provisionally to GATT. ³ Associate member of IMCO.

⁴ Associate member of WHO, regarded as suspended.

⁵ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the Spanish Province in Africa and United States Territories.

⁶ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, Portuguese Provinces in Africa, Asia and Oceania, the Spanish Province in Africa and United States Territories.

⁷ Members also include British Caribbean Territories, Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Southern Rhodesia and Surinam, all of which maintain their own meteorological service.

⁸ Associate member of UNESCO. ⁹ Associate member of WHO.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The World Bank was established on December 27th, 1945. It aims to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

The World Bank has five Regional Offices at its Headquarters in Washington, each headed by a Vice-President reporting to a Senior Vice-President, Operations. In addition to the five Regional Offices, a reorganization in 1972 established the position of Vice-President, Projects Staff, who also reports to the Senior Vice-President, Operations. The Vice-President, Projects Staff is responsible for providing functional guidance and assistance to the Regional Offices. His staff consists of: selected experts to provide the support necessary to assure uniform sectoral policies throughout the Regional Offices; certain specialists who cannot be practically allocated to single region and project units like Population, Tourism, Urbanization and Industry.

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. This Board normally meets once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to twenty Executive Directors, who meet as often as required and approve all loans. The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy.

M. M. AHMAD	MOHAMMED NASSIM
VIRGILIO BARCO	KOCHMAN
ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT	S. A. McLEOD
BULCHA DEMESKA	ANTHONY RAWLINSON
CHOI SIOW HONG	GIORGIO ROTA
TARO HORI	S. R. SEN
CLAUDE ISBISTER	CHARLES SETHNESS
HANS JANSSEN	JORGE L. TERSOGLIO
A. RINNOOY KAN	LOUIS UGUETO
H. E. KASTOFT	JAQUES WAHL
YAHIA KHELIF	

OFFICERS

Senior Vice-President, Operations: J. BURKE KNAPP.

Vice-President, Finance: S. ALDEWERELD.

Vice-President and General Counsel: A. BROCHES.

Vice-President, Development Policy: HOLLIS B. CHENERY.

Vice-President: SIR DENIS RICKETT.

Vice-President: MOHAMED SHOAB.

Vice-President, Organization Planning and Personnel Management: BERNARD CHADENET.

Vice-President, Projects Staff: WARREN C. BAUM.

Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: GERALD ALTER.

Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: BERNARD R. BELL.

Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: MUNIR P. BENJENK.

Regional Vice-President, Asia: I. P. M. CARGILL.

Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: ROGER CHAUFOURNIER.

Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.

Controller: K. GEORG GABRIEL.

Secretary: P. N. DAMRY.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.

Director, External Relations: WILLIAM D. CLARK.

REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTORS, DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS AND OTHER SENIOR STAFF

Programme Directors, Asia: WILLIAM DIAMOND, RAYMOND GOODMAN.

Programme Directors, Eastern Africa: SYED S. HUSAIN, MICHAEL LEJEUNE.

Programme Directors, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: K. D. HARTWICH, GREGORY VOTAW.

Programme Directors, Latin America and the Caribbean: EDGAR GUTIERREZ, GUNTER WIESE.

Programme Directors, Western Africa: F. X. DE LA RENAUDIÈRE, E. PETER WRIGHT.

Projects Director, Asia: MERVYN WEINER.

Projects Director, Eastern Africa: SYED SALAR KIRMANI.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Projects Director, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: WILLI WAPENHANS.
Projects Director, Latin America and the Caribbean: A. D. KNOX.
Projects Director, Western Africa: WILFRIED THALWITZ.
Director, Administrative Services Department: J. E. TWINING, JR.
Director, Agricultural Department: MONTAGUE YUDELMAN.
Director, Computing Activities Department: MERVIN E. MULLER.
Director, Development Economics Department: ALEXANDER STEVENSON.
Director, Development Finance Companies Department: DOUGLAS GUSTAFSON.
Director, Development Research Centre: JORGE CAUAS.
Director, Economic Analysis and Projections Department: JOHN PHILIP HAYES.
Director, Economic Development Institute: ANDREW M. KAMARCK.
Director, Education Department: DUNCAN S. BALLANTINE.
Director, Industrial Projects Department: HANS FUCHS.
Director, Information and Public Affairs Department: JOHN E. MERRIAM.
Director, Operations Evaluation Department: CHRISTOPHER R. WILLOUGHBY.
Director, Organization Planning Department: JAMES M. KEARNS.
Director, Personnel Department: R. A. CLARKE.
Director, Policy Planning and Programme Review Department: MAHBUB UL HAQ.
Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Department: K. KANAGARATNAM.
Director, Projects Advisory Staff: H. G. VAN DER TAK.
Director, Public Utilities Department: YVES ROVANI.
Director, Tourism Projects Department: STOKES TOLBERT.
Director, Transportation Department: EDWARD V. K. JAYCOX.
Director, Urban Projects Department: ROBERT SADOVE.
Director, European Office: JEAN P. CARRIERE.
Director, Resident Staff in Indonesia: DAVID L. GORDON.
Director, Tokyo Office: ARITOSHI SOEJIMA.

Associate Directors, International Relations Department: HAROLD N. GRAVES, MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN.
Associate General Counsel: LESTER NURICK.
Internal Auditor: LAWRENCE N. RAPLEY.
Special Representative for United Nations Organizations: ERNESTO FRANCO-HOLGUIN.
Special Representative for Inter-American Organizations: LUIS ESCOBAR.

OFFICES

New York Office: 120 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.
European Office: 66 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e, France (Telephone: 720-2510).
London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (Telephone: 930-3886).
Tokyo Office: Kokusai Building, 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan (Telephone: 03 214-5001).

AID CO-ORDINATING GROUPS

The World Bank supports consortia, consultative groups and other aid co-ordination bodies for the co-ordination of development assistance to a number of countries. During fiscal 1973 there were formal meetings of ten of the co-ordinating groups over which the Bank presides. These were the groups for Colombia, East Africa (Tanzania), India, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tunisia. In addition, the Bank provided staff support for the two meetings of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (Chairman: Netherlands), and for the OECD-sponsored Consortium for Turkey. The Bank was represented at a meeting of governments interested in providing development assistance to Bangladesh, convened by the Government of Bangladesh.

Attention was directed during fiscal 1973, particularly by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, to the co-ordination of aid for the 25 countries designated as "least developed" by the United Nations General Assembly.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, and the amount of each subscription is based on relative economic resources. On June 30th, 1973, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$30,397 million. Of this amount, however, only the sum of about \$3,040 million had been paid in, partly in gold or dollars and partly in local currencies. The remainder is

subject to call if required to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1973, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$8,868 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans. These sales, the most part without the Bank guarantee, totalled \$2,500 million by June 30th, 1973.

ACTIVITIES

The World Bank approved development loans totalling \$2,051 million during the year ended June 30th, 1973. The figure was higher than any previous year. Together with its affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Bank gave greater attention in this year to the need to improve the quality of life by spreading the benefits of development more widely, with particular emphasis on the poorest among countries and peoples.

World Bank group operations play a marginal though vital role in the global development effort. During

the year, the World Bank made 73 loans to 42 countries.

The Bank's operations were supported by a near record level of gross borrowings, which totalled \$1,723 million during the year. The single largest source of funds was Japan, which provided 35 per cent of the total. The next largest was Germany, with 22 per cent. The Bank continued its search for new sources of capital for development, and made its first bond issue of \$L 75 million in Lebanon. The Bank's net income in fiscal 1973 was \$186 million, or \$3 million more than in the previous year.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

IMPORTANT LOANS*

(\$ million—1947-June 1973)

YEAR	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
May 1947	France	Post-war Reconstruction	250
Aug. 1947	Netherlands	Post-war Reconstruction	191
Jan. 1949	Brazil	Power, Communications	75
Aug. 1950	Australia	Equipment for Development	100
June 1956	India	Steel Industry	75
June 1956	The Rhodesias	Power	80
Oct. 1956	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Jan. 1957	Iran	Equipment for Development	75
Feb. 1958	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Sept. 1958	India	Railways	85
Sept. 1960	Pakistan	Indus Basin Development Project	90
May 1961	Japan	Express Railway	80
Jan. 1962	Argentina	Power	95
Jan. 1962	Australia	Power	100
June 1962	Mexico	Power	130
Sept. 1963	Venezuela	Power	85
Sept. 1963	Japan	Highways	75
July 1964	Nigeria	Kainji Dam Project	82
May 1965	Japan	Roads	75
June 1965	Italy	Industry	100
Dec. 1965	Mexico	Electric Power	110
July 1966	Japan	Tokyo-Kobe Expressway	100
Oct. 1966		IFC Development Finance	100
June. 1968	Mexico	Power	90
Dec 1968	Argentina	Power	82
Feb. 1970	Mexico	Power	125
May 1970	Brazil	Roads	100
May 1970	Brazil	Power	80
March 1971	Argentina	Railways	84
April 1971	Nigeria	Imports for Post-war Rehabilitation	80
May 1971	Colombia	Bogota Water Supply Expansion	88
May 1971	Mexico	Livestock, Agriculture and Agro-Industries	75
June 1971	Spain	Railways	90
March 1972	Brazil	Highways	89
March 1972	Turkey	Industry	76
May 1972	Mexico	Railways	75
June 1972	Mexico	Power	125
June 1972	Nigeria	Power	76
June 1972	Yugoslavia	Power	75
March 1973	Iran	Telecommunications	82
June 1973	Korea	Ports	80
June 1973	Mexico	Livestock	110
June 1973	Mexico	Water Supply	90

* Loans exceeding \$75 million.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

TOTAL LOANS
(\$ million—1947-73)

PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,053.1
Education	507.8
Industry	2,898.8
Non-Project	343.0
Population	26.5
Power	5,057.4
Telecommunications	572.7
Tourism	66.0
Transportation	5,333.0
Urbanization	21.4
Water Supply and Sewerage	557.9
 TOTAL (excl. terminations, refundings, loans to more developed countries and IFC)	 17,437.6

TOTAL LOANS BY AREA
(\$ million—1947-73)

AREA	AMOUNT
Eastern Africa	1,152.8
Western Africa	1,000.7
Far East	4,291.8
Europe, Middle East and North Africa	4,271.4
Latin America and Caribbean	6,720.9
 TOTAL	 17,437.6

WORLD BANK LOANS 1972-73
(U.S. \$'000—June-May)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Algeria	Education	6,000
	Highways	18,500
Brazil	Agriculture Land Settlement	6,700
	Agricultural Industry	54,000
	Livestock	26,000
	Highways	51,000
	Agriculture	30,000
	Power—Light	20,000
Cameroon	Agriculture	1,700
Colombia	Development Finance	60,000
	Power	56,000
	Water Supply	9,100
Costa Rica	Education	6,200
	Highways	1,400
Cyprus	Roads	5,400
East African Community	Telecommunications	32,500
	Ports	26,500
Ecuador	Development Finance	20,000
El Salvador	Power	27,300
Fiji	Highways (amendment)	4,200
Finland	Forestry	20,000
Gabon	Water Supply	9,500
Greece	Education	23,500
Guyana	Power	6,000
Honduras	Highways	18,800
India	Development Finance	70,000
Iran	Population Planning	16,500
	Power	51,000
	Telecommunications	82,000
Iraq	Agricultural Industry	40,000
	Irrigation	40,000
Ireland	Livestock	25,000
Israel	Sewerage	30,000
Ivory Coast	Agriculture	8,400
Jamaica	Highways	9,300
Korea, Republic of	Education	23,000
	Ports	80,000
	Railways	40,000
	Development Finance	40,000
Lebanon	Education	6,600
	Highways	33,000

(continued on next page)

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD BANK LOANS—continued)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Liberia	Highways	3,000
Madagascar	Highways	15,000
Malaysia	Agriculture Land Settlement	25,000
	Population Planning	5,000
	Urban Transport	16,000
	Water Supply	13,500
Mexico	Livestock	110,000
	Water Supply	90,000
Morocco	Development Finance	24,000
	Water Supply	48,000
Nicaragua	Ports	11,000
Nigeria	Education	54,000
Panama	Livestock	4,700
Philippines	Fisheries	11,600
Senegal	Airport	3,000
	Telecommunications	6,250
Spain	Ports	50,000
Thailand	Highways	28,600
	Telecommunications	37,000
	Railways	15,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Education	9,300
	Agriculture	12,000
Tunisia	Development Finance	14,000
Turkey	Irrigation—Multipurpose	44,000
	Power	14,000
	Development Finance	40,000
	Railways	47,000
Yugoslavia	Agricultural Industries	31,000
	Pipelines	59,400
Zambia	Agriculture	11,500
	Education	33,000
	Programme Loan	30,000
	TOTAL of loans to or guaranteed by members	2,050,950
	International Finance Corporation	40,000
	TOTAL	2,090,950

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$'000—Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1973)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Investments	214,615	Administrative Expenses	78,567
Income from Loans:		Interest on Borrowings	487,188
Interest and Commissions	499,827	Bond Issuance and Other Financial	
Commitment Charges	37,250	Expenses	6,509
Other Income	6,309	Discount on Sales of Loans	19
TOTAL INCOME	758,001	TOTAL	572,283
Deduct—amount equivalent to commis-		NET INCOME	185,609
sions appropriated to Special Reserve	109		
TOTAL INCOME LESS RESERVE			
DEDUCTION	757,892		

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank, IDA advances capital on more flexible terms to underdeveloped countries.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA'S initial resources were derived from members' subscriptions: the richer nations pay in gold or freely convertible currencies; the less-developed nations pay 10 per cent in the above form and 90 per cent in their own currencies. By June 30th, 1973, IDA's initial subscriptions totalled \$1,061.4 million. (All references to subscriptions and contributions are expressed in the U.S. dollar of 1960, unless otherwise indicated.)

The World Bank's ability to assist the poorest of its members depends heavily on the funds made available to IDA which gives credits to member countries on highly concessionary terms. The resources of IDA are replenished periodically by contributions from the more affluent countries.

IDA is authorized to accept supplementary contributions and is required to maintain a regular review of the adequacy of its resources. In 1964, formalities were completed for the first general replenishment of IDA's funds. The eighteen Part I countries—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed to provide supplementary resources of almost \$750 million.

On July 23rd, 1969, the second general replenishment of IDA's resources came into force. Contributions amounted to \$1,200 million equivalent, payable in three annual instalments of \$400 million each. This included a loan from Switzerland, a non-member.

The third general replenishment, of September 22nd, 1973, provided for expansion by \$2,442 million equivalent, payable in three annual instalments. The 19 part I countries (now including Iceland) and three part II countries contributed, and the Swiss Confederation made a second loan. As at June 30th, 1973, all of the above had ratified the agreement except one part I country, whose proposed participation is \$96.72 million equivalent.

It is expected that all these resources will be fully committed by June 30th, 1974. In September 1973, twenty-four members of IDA and Switzerland recommended a fourth replenishment amounting to the equivalent of U.S. \$4,500 million (current), and the arrangements on which they agreed have been submitted to the Association. It is generally understood that no commitment to contribute by any member will be made until approval, where necessary, has been obtained from its legislature.

ACTIVITIES

Principles similar to those of the Bank are followed by IDA in appraising projects, in negotiating its credits and in requirements for procurement, disbursement of funds and reports on the progress of constructions. However, the favourable terms upon which IDA lends make it possible

to extend credits to countries which, for balance of payments reasons, could not prudently assume the burden of repayment required for Bank loans.

By June 30th, 1973, IDA had extended 439 credits totalling \$5,719.2 million to 66 member countries.

THE RECORD FOR TEN YEARS 1964-73

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Operations Approved*	17	18	12	17	16	29	50	51	68	75
Credit Amounts	283	309	284	353	107	385	606	584	1,000	1,357
Countries	8	11	8	13	14	28	33	34	38	43
Disbursements	124	222	267	342	319	256	143	235	261	493
Usable Resources, cumulative	1,451	1,593	1,682	1,767	1,807	2,176	3,182	3,343	4,204	7,019
Member Countries	93	94	96	97	98	102	105	107	108	112

* Joint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

U.S. \$'000—July 1972–June 1973)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Afghanistan	Livestock	9,000
	Development Finance	2,000
	Airport	2,500
Bangladesh	Agriculture	30,350
	Irrigation	27,000
	Education	21,000
	Industry	3,000
	Cyclone Area Rehabilitation	25,000
	Reconstruction Imports	50,000
	Technical Assistance	4,000
	Telecommunications	7,300
	Highways	25,000
	Water Supply and Sewerage	20,200
Bolivia	Railways	8,000
Burma	Ports	16,300
	Railways	16,700
Congo, (Brazzaville)	Railways (supplement)	600
Dahomey	Highways	11,800
Dominican Republic	Irrigation	13,000
Egypt	Irrigation	36,000
	Industry	175
	Development Finance	15,000
Equatorial Guinea	Highways	2,000
Ethiopia	Agriculture	21,000
	Irrigation	17,000
	Livestock	5,000
	Education	10,000
Gambia, The	Agriculture	1,300
Ghana	Agriculture	15,600
India	Agricultural Credit	71,000
	Agricultural Industry	8,000
	Education	12,000
	Development Finance	25,000
	Industry	58,000
	Industrial Imports	100,000
	Power	85,000
	Telecommunications	80,000
	Water Supply	55,000
Indonesia	Agriculture	62,000
	Livestock	3,600
	Education	13,500
	Industry (amendment)	5,000
	Power	46,000
	Highways	14,000
Ivory Coast	Highways	7,500
Jordan	Power	10,200
	Water Supply	8,700
	Agricultural Credit	6,000
Kenya	Education	20,000
Korea, Republic of	Agriculture	5,600
Lesotho	Highways	2,600
Liberia	Highways	15,000
Madagascar	Irrigation	10,500
Malawi	Education	5,000
Mali	Highways	9,500
	Railways	6,700
	Industry	4,000
Mauritius	Irrigation	6,000
Nepal	Telecommunications	5,500
	Earthquake Reconstruction	20,000
Nicaragua	Industrial Imports	45,000
Pakistan	Ports	18,000
	Agricultural Credit	5,000
Papua New Guinea	Education	5,100
Paraguay	Education	12,700
Philippines		

(continued on next page)

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—*continued*)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Senegal	Agricultural Credit	8,200
	Irrigation	4,500
	Highways	8,000
Somalia	Ports	12,950
Sri Lanka	Power	6,000
Sudan	Irrigation	42,000
	Highways	7,000
Syria	Water Supply	15,000
Tanzania	Livestock	18,500
	Education	10,300
Thailand	Irrigation	5,500
	Education	19,500
Turkey	Irrigation—Multipurpose	30,000
Upper Volta	Education	2,850
	Telecommunications	4,500
Yemen Arab Republic	Irrigation	10,900
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	Fisheries	3,500
	Highways	560
Zaire	Livestock	8,500
TOTAL		1,501,585

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

IFC is a separate legal entity in the World Bank Group. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$107.2 million at June 30th, 1973.

Executive Directors of the World Bank also serve as Directors of IFC. The President of the World Bank is *ex-officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. Subject to his overall supervision, the day-to-day operations of IFC are conducted by its staff under the direction of the Executive Vice-President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.*

Executive Vice-President: WILLIAM S. GAUD.

Vice-President: LADISLAUS VON HOFFMAN.

General Counsel: R. B. J. RICHARDS.

Director, Finance and Managomont Department: DAVID B. DILLARD.

Business Relations: NORMAN MACDONALD.

Director, Office of Investment Promotion: SERGIO MARK-MANN.

Secretary: P. N. DANRY.*

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.*

Director of Investments, Africa and Middle East: CHERIF HASSAN.

Special Representative in Europe: ROLF TH. LUNDBERG.

Director, Engineering Department: H. GEOFFREY HILTON.

Director of Investments, Asia: JUDHIVIR PARMAR.

Director, European Office: JEAN CARRIERE.*

Director of Marketing: AJIT HUTHEESING.

Special Representative in the Far East: NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Director of Investments, Central America, Mexico, Europe and Australasia: NEIL J. PATERSON.

Economic Adviser: MOEEN A. QURESHI.

Director of Administrative Services: JAMES E. TWINING*.

Director of Personnel: R. A. CLARKE*.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Director of Investments, South America: RAFAEL TALAVERA.

Chief, Office of Portfolio Supervision: DOUGLAS J. A. DUPRE.

Director, Capital Markets Department: DAVID GILL.

Special Representative in Indonesia: RONALD K. JONES.

* These officers and department heads hold the same position in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

FUNCTIONS

1. In association with private investors, invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority in member countries where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms.
2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.
3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.
4. Invests in and gives technical help to development

finance companies, and assists other institutions which also support economic development and follow policies generally consistent with those of IFC.

5. Commits limited amounts of funds for promotional purposes, to help bring development enterprises into being.

6. Revolves its portfolio by sales of its investments to other investors.

FISCAL 1973 OPERATIONS

Twenty-eight investments in 18 countries were made by IFC during fiscal 1973 for a total of \$146.7 million. Concurrently with IFC others invested \$274.6 million in the same enterprises. Taking into account \$59.4 million to be financed by cash generation, the total cost of these projects was \$480.7 million.

During the year IFC for the first time made investments in Afghanistan, Bolivia and Cyprus. In Africa the Corporation invested in projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia and Zambia. In Latin America investments were made in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela. Other commitments were made in Indonesia and the Philippines, in Asia, and in Iran in the Middle East. In Europe projects were supported in Yugoslavia, Spain, Greece and Turkey.

Of the total of IFC's commitments during the year, \$30.4 million was invested in mining, \$25.4 million in development financing institutions, \$19.5 million in cement and other construction materials, \$16.5 million in

tourism, \$13.6 million in pulp and paper products, \$11.0 million in motor vehicles and accessories, \$9.0 million in iron and steel, \$5.7 million in chemical and petrochemical products, \$5.3 million in money and capital markets projects, \$4.4 million in general manufacturing, \$4.2 million in food and food processing, and \$1.7 million in textiles and fibres.

Of these investments \$80.2 million was for the expansion of production in 13 existing concerns and \$64.1 million for the establishment of 13 new enterprises.

IFC's operations in fiscal 1973 brought the cumulative total of the Corporation's investments to \$848.1 million in 203 enterprises in 51 developing countries, in which others had concurrently invested approximately \$3,372 million.

Of these total IFC investments, \$334 million (39 per cent) had been made in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$232.2 million (29 per cent) in Asia, \$145 million (17 per cent) in Africa and the Middle East, and \$135.9 million (14 per cent) in Europe.

FINANCIAL RECORD

(up to June 30th, 1973)

OPERATIONAL INVESTMENTS (million U.S. \$, 1957-73)

NUMBER OF INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	GROSS AMOUNT
285	51	848.1

SALES OF INVESTMENTS

At June 30th, 1973, IFC had sold \$261.5 million, or well over one-quarter of its cumulative gross commitments. This figure includes the acquisition by others of \$33.7 million of securities covered by standby and underwriting commitments. Sales in the year ending June 30th, 1973, amounted to \$65 million.

COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (million U.S. \$, 1957-73)

<i>Manufacturing</i>	
Iron and Steel	68.6
Fertilizers	57.2
Cement and other Construction Materials	116.1
Pulp and Paper Products	117.3
Textiles and Fibres	71.8
Food and Food Processing	28.4
Machinery (inc. vehicles)	72.8
Chemicals and Petrochemical Products	41.5
Other Manufacturing	43.2
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>	
Tourism	40.6
Utilities, Printing and Publishing	23.5
Mining	81.1
Development Finance Institutions	79.0
Money and Capital Markets	6.0
TOTAL	848.1

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6362.

The IMF was established at the same time as the World Bank in December 1945, to facilitate the expansion and growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, to avoid competitive exchange depreciation and to give confidence to members by making its resources available to them under adequate safeguards, which helps members to meet temporary payments difficulties. The Fund supplements, as and when needed, the existing reserve assets of members participating in the Special Drawing Account, which was established to handle all operations and transactions pertaining to special drawing rights (SDRs), a new reserve instrument created by the Fund (*see below*). The institution also furnishes, on request, expert technicians to advise and assist members in their financial and monetary problems, and affords continuous and full consultation on monetary and exchange matters.

MEMBERSHIP

(*see Table on pages 28-30*)

ORGANIZATION

Managing Director: H. JOHANNES WITTEVEEN.

Deputy Managing Director: WILLIAM DALE.

Board of Executive Directors:

JAHANGIR AMUZEGAR	BYANTI KHARMAWAN
PER ÅSBRINK	PIETER LIEFTINCK
L. B. BRAND	CARLOS MASSAD A.
ROBERT BRYCE	S. B. NICOL-COLE
GUILLERMO BUESO	F. PALAMENGI-CRISPI
WILLIAM DALE	P. S. N. PRASAD
NAZIH AHMED DEIF	ANTHONY RAWLINSON
JACQUES DE GROOTE	GUENTHER SCHLEIMINGER
ALEXANDRE KAFKA	ANDRÉ WAHL
KAIICHI KAWAGUCHI	ANTOINE YAMÉGO

Senior Officers:

General Counsel:	JOSEPH GOLD
Economic Counsellor:	J. J. POLAK
Director, Administration Department:	PHILLIP THORSON
Director, African Department:	MAHOUDOU TOURÉ
Director, Asian Department:	TUN THIN
Director, Central Banking Service:	J. V. MLÁDEK
Director, European Department:	L. A. WHITOME
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department:	ERNEST STURC
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department:	RICHARD GOODE
Director, IMF Institute:	GÉRARD M. TEYSSIER
Director, Legal Department:	JOSEPH GOLD
Acting Director, Middle Eastern Department:	JOHN W. GUNTER*
Director, Research Department:	J. J. POLAK
Director, Western Hemisphere Department:	JORGE DEL CANTO
Director, Bureau of Language Services:	J. S. HASZARD
Director, Bureau of Statistics:	EARL HICKS

* ANWAR ALI, *Director*, on leave

Director, Europe Office (Paris): JEAN-PAUL SALLÉ

Director, Geneva Office: EDGAR JONES

Secretary: W. LAWRENCE HEBBARD.

Treasurer: WALTER O. HABERMEIER.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by the Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. Normally the Board of Governors meets once a year, but the Governors may take votes by mail or other means between annual meetings. The Board of Governors has delegated many of its powers to the Executive Directors. However, the conditions governing the admission of new members, adjustment of quotas, election of Executive Directors, as well as certain other important powers remain the sole responsibility of the Board of Governors. The voting power of each member in the Board of Governors is related to its quota in the Fund (*see below*).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The twenty-member Board of Executive Directors, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, is in continuous session in Washington, under the chairmanship of the Fund's Managing Director. At present, five members (U.S., U.K., Germany, France and Japan) each appoint one Executive Director, and the fifteen remaining Executive Directors are elected by groups of member countries with similar interests. As in the Board of Governors, the voting power of each member is related to its quota in the Fund, but in practice the Executive Directors operate by consensus.

The Managing Director of the Fund serves as head of its staff, which is organized into functional and area departments. As at October 31st, 1973, the Fund staff numbered 1,346 persons of 86 nationalities.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND DRAWING ARRANGEMENTS

Quotas. Each member is assigned a quota related to its national income, monetary reserves, trade balance and other economic indicators. A member's subscription is equal to its quota and is payable partly in gold (as a rule 25 per cent) and partly in its own currency. The quota approximately determines a member's voting power, the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund, and its allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs) if the member is a participant in the Fund's Special Drawing Account.

The original quotas totalled some \$9 thousand million, but general reviews of the adequacy of members' quotas conducted in 1958, 1965 and 1970 resulted in substantial increases, and on October 31st, 1973, total quotas stood at SDR29.2 thousand million.

Drawing Arrangements. Exchange transactions within the Fund take the form of members' purchases (i.e. drawings) from the Fund of the currencies of other members for the equivalent amounts of their own currencies. Fund resources are available to eligible members on an essentially short-term and revolving basis to provide members with temporary assistance to contribute to the solution of their payments problems. A member's entitlement to draw is determined after consideration of its circumstances and its likely ability, with the help of Fund resources, to overcome its problems within a short time.

Drawings are limited by provisions governing both the rate of increase and the total amount of the Fund's holdings of a member's currency expressed as a percentage of its quota. Gold-tranche purchases (i.e. purchases that do not bring the Fund's holdings of the member's currency to a level above its quota) can be made essentially automatically.

A member's purchases of currency from the Fund must be repaid by repurchases or by the purchase of that member's currency by another member. As a general rule members undertake to repay within a period not exceeding 3 to 5 years. Repurchases are made in gold, in SDRs or in the currencies of those members whose currencies are convertible and held by the Fund in amounts below 75 per cent of the members' quotas.

Drawings on the Fund are subject to certain charges that rise with the amount of foreign exchange involved and the length of time it remains outstanding.

By October 31st, 1973, 91 countries had drawn from the Fund's resources the equivalent of SDR 25,294.1 million in 24 currencies since transactions commenced in March 1947. Total repurchases from the beginning of Fund operations stood at SDR 15,936.6 million and net or outstanding drawings at SDR 3,525.2 million.

The main devices for assisting members in temporary difficulties are examined below.

General Arrangements to Borrow. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962, extended in 1965 until 1970, and again extended until 1975, whereby ten industrial members, the Group of Ten, undertook to lend the

Fund up to \$6 thousand million in their own currencies, should this be necessary to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary situation. These General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) may be used by any member, subject to the approval of the Group of Ten, and were used to help finance large drawings made in 1964, 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970. By August 1971 all such borrowings had been repaid in full to the Fund.

Stand-by Arrangements. Members may enter into Stand-by Arrangements (introduced in 1954) with the Fund to ensure that drawings up to specified limits may be made within an agreed period provided the conditions of the arrangement are observed. By enabling members to negotiate credit in advance of actual needs, stand-by arrangements have become a valuable instrument in forestalling speculative attacks which would exacerbate or increase impending difficulties.

Special Drawing Rights. Facilities for the expansion of international reserves were created in January 1970 with the introduction of SDRs which have become established as usable and acceptable reserve assets and as a substitute for gold in international payments. The value of SDRs to a participant in the Special Drawing Account rests basically on the obligation of other participants to accept them from him up to a prescribed ceiling in exchange for convertible currency. Participants are allocated SDRs in proportion to their IMF quotas and may use them bilaterally, in agreement with other participants, to buy back from them equivalent amounts of their own currencies; or to obtain convertible currency from participants designated by the Fund. A participant may use SDRs in these ways when it has a balance of payments need or in the light of adverse developments in its total reserves; but it may make repurchases of its currency from, or pay charges to, the Fund without being subject to the requirement of need.

Reconstitution provisions—a participant's average holdings of SDRs must not fall below a given proportion of the average of its net cumulative allocation in a given period—are designed to preclude the possibility of excessive reliance on SDRs to finance large or persistent balance of payments deficits.

Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations. Under this scheme, a primary-producing member which experiences a fall in export revenue—generally as a result of adverse movements in the world price of a commodity upon which it is heavily dependent—may make drawings which are excluded from the calculation of its gold-tranche position.

Buffer Stock Financing Facility. Established in 1969, this facility permits members to make drawings in connection with the financing of international buffer stocks of primary products.

At the end of October 1973, the Fund's assets included SDR 5,366.4 million in gold, SDR 505.4 million in SDRs, SDR 179.0 million in subscriptions receivable and SDR 23,878.3 million in various national currencies, and SDR 14.7 million in other assets.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1973

Reform of the International Monetary System

The important work on the reform of the international monetary system continued to be a major emphasis for Fund activities during 1973. A new time-table setting a deadline of July 31st, 1974, for developing recommendations for a reform of the international monetary system was announced at the Fund's annual meeting, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from September 24th to 28th.

The new date for the reform was set by the Committee of 20 (formally the Committee on Reform of the International System and Related Issues) at its session the day before the annual meeting opened. The First Draft Outline of the Reform, which was drafted by the Deputies of the Committee of 20 and presented to the meeting by Dr. Ali Wardhana, the Chairman of the Committee, spelled out the areas of the reform on which agreement had been reached. The time-table also provided for a further Committee of 20 ministerial meeting, to be held in Rome on January 17th and 18th, 1974, preceded by a meeting of the Deputies of the Committee on January 14th and 15th; also, the Draft Outline made provisions for four technical working groups to be set up, which would tackle specific areas of the reform.

In addition to the meeting held in Nairobi before the annual meeting, the Committee of 20 held two other meetings in Washington during March and July. The Deputies of the Committee of 20, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jeremy Morse, met five times during the same period—in Washington in January, in Paris in March, in Washington in May and July, and again in Paris at the beginning of September.

Membership, Initial Par Values, Par Value Changes

The Bahamas became the 126th member of the Fund on August 21st, 1973, with a quota equivalent to SDR 20 million. Total quotas in the Fund are now equivalent to SDR 29,189.4 million.

During the first nine months of the year, changes in par value were carried out with the concurrence of the Fund, for the currencies of Jamaica, Yugoslavia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Thailand, Saudi Arabia and Australia. In addition initial par values for the Bahrain and Algerian dinars were established with the Fund. In October, following the decision of the President of the United States in February to ask Congress to authorize a reduction in the par value of the dollar, the Fund concurred in changes in par value for the currencies of the United States, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Liberia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In November the Fund concurred in a change in par value for the currency of Panama. An initial par value for the Bahamian dollar was established in December.

Bahrain and South Africa notified the Fund that they accepted the obligations of Article VIII of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, under which they agreed to avoid imposing restrictions on payments for current international transactions, or engaging in multiple exchange practices or discriminatory currency arrangements.

General Account

Drawings on the Fund's General Account during the

first nine months of 1973 totalled SDR 348.2 million, while repurchases totalled SDR 358.8 million. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations reached SDR 25,904.1 million. Stand-by arrangements were in effect for 15 countries totalling SDR 350 million.

Special Drawing Account

In transactions between participants during the first nine months of 1973, Egypt, Germany, and the Netherlands used a total of SDR 136.4 million to obtain currency. During the same period, the Fund's General Account received SDR 21.0 million from 31 participants in payment of charges relating to their use of the Fund's resources. In addition, the General Account received SDR 10.2 million as interest on its SDR Holdings for the year ended April 30th, 1973 and SDR 0.7 million as reimbursement for the expenses of conducting the business of the Special Drawing Account.

The General Account transferred SDR 184.1 million to participants during the first three quarters of 1973. A total of SDR 163.2 million was acquired by 20 participants in order to promote reconstitution of their SDR Holdings and SDR 20.4 million was transferred to 26 participants which elected to receive SDRs in payment of remuneration on their net creditor positions in the General Account for the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1973.

The General Account's holdings of SDRs at September 30th, 1973 were SDR 513.1 million.

Major currency developments

On February 13th the Fund announced that it had been informed by the United States that the President was asking Congress to authorize a proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in the par value of the dollar from SDR 0.921053 to SDR 0.82848 (equivalent to \$42.22 per fine ounce of gold). The Fund concurred in the change in the par value of the dollar on October 18th after Congressional action was completed.

Following the United States proposal to devalue the dollar, by March 1st the Fund received communications from 100 member countries advising it of changes in exchange rates, contemplated changes, or notifications that existing exchange practices would continue. On March 19th the Governments of six EEC members and Sweden and Norway announced that they had agreed to allow their currencies to float jointly against the dollar.

On November 13th the United States and six European countries announced that they had terminated the 1968 agreement which barred them from selling gold on the open market. They said that the termination of the agreement gave the international community a certain flexibility which was of importance at a time of floating exchange rates.

Editorial Note: With effect from January 21st, 1974, the French Government decided to leave the European common margins agreement—the "snake" established in March 1973—for six months. On the following day the Spanish Government decided that the peseta would also be allowed to "float".

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions.

International Financial Statistics (monthly).

Direction of Trade (published jointly with the World Bank, monthly).

Balance of Payments Yearbook.

Staff Papers (three times a year).

Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank, quarterly).

IMF Survey (twice monthly).

STATISTICS

TOTAL ASSETS (million U.S. dollars)

30th April, 1959	9,268.0
30th April, 1960	14,391.7
30th April, 1961	15,007.6
30th April, 1962	15,247.8
30th April, 1963	15,467.0
30th April, 1964	15,902.2
30th April, 1965	16,692.3
30th April, 1966	20,734.5
30th April, 1967	22,643.9
30th April, 1968	22,474.1
30th April, 1969	22,990.8
30th April, 1970	23,165.9
30th April, 1971	29,707.4
30th April, 1972 (million SDRs)	29,621.6
30th April, 1973 (million SDRs)	29,958.6

TOTAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

(Currencies and SDRs obtained from the Fund by members in purchases and used by members in repurchases in the year ended April 30th, 1973.)

(million SDRs)

CURRENCY	PURCHASES	REPURCHASES
SDRs	327.8	67.8
Gold	—	2.8
Austrian dollars	0.6	0.6
Austrian schillings	14.0	9.3
Belgian francs	44.4	48.4
Canadian dollars	55.2	50.6
Danish kroner	—	—*
Deutsche marks	355.5	166.1
French francs	106.8	63.8
Irish pounds	8.0	—
Italian lire	45.6	31.5
Japanese yen	162.3	50.8
Mexican pesos	—	—*
Netherlands guilders	22.0	31.7
Norwegian kroner	13.4	4.8
Pounds sterling	10.0	10.0
Saudi Arabian riyals	—	—*
Swedish kronor	9.8	2.1
TOTAL	1,175.4	540.3

* Less than SDR 50,000.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Year ended April 30th, 1973)
(million SDRs)

INCOME	
Operational Charges	3.2
Charges on Balance in Excess of Quotas	28.2
Interest on Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	10.2
TOTAL	41.6

EXPENDITURE	
Board of Governors	1.3
Office of Executive Directors	3.1
Staff	26.3
Special Services	3.3
Other Administration	5.3
Other Expenditure	45.1
TOTAL	84.5

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy
Telephone: 5797.

FAO, the first specialized agency of the UN to be founded, was established in Quebec in October 1945. The Organization fights malnutrition and hunger and serves as an organizing and co-ordinating agency which brings together representatives of national governments, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations, industry and banking to plan and carry out development programmes in the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. It helps developing countries to promote educational and training facilities and institution-building.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The governing body is the FAO Conference of member nations. It meets every two years, formulates policy, determines the Organization's programme and budget on a biennial basis, and elects new members. Every four years it elects the Director-General.

COUNCIL

The FAO Council is composed of representatives of 42 member nations, elected by the Conference for staggered three-year terms. It is the interim governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Forestry.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General (1968-75): A. H. BOERMA (Netherlands).
Deputy Director-General: ROY I. JACKSON (U.S.A.).

The Director-General appoints and directs a staff which at the end of October 1973 numbered 2,100 professional officers assigned to field projects in some 110 countries, 1,200 professional category officials at headquarters and 120 regional officers.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Regional Representative for Africa: M. C. MENSAH.

Regional Representative for the Far East: DIOSCORO L. UMALI.

Regional Representative for the Near East: M. A. NOUR.

Regional Representative for Europe: G. E. BILDESHEIM.

Regional Representative for Latin America: A. SAMPER.

Director, Liaison Office for North America: HOWARD R. COTTAM.

Director, Liaison Office with the UN: CHARLES H. WEITZ.

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES:

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Africa: UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Far East: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Latin America: Oficina Regional de la FAO (Casilla 10095), Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago, Chile.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for the Near East: (Box 2223), 110 Shuria Kasr El Aini St., Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for North America, 1325 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20437, U.S.A.

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office with United Nations: United Nations, Room 2258, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ACTIVITIES

The 17th session of the FAO Conference, held in November 1973, approved three measures designed to promote the regularity, balance and security of world agricultural production and trade. The first was a proposal, later endorsed by the United Nations, to hold a World Food Conference under UN auspices in 1974 in Rome. The second was approval of the principles and objectives of a world food security policy encouraging nations to build up grain stocks as a "cushion" against food shortages. Thirdly, the FAO Conference agreed that a strategy be planned for International Agriculture Adjustment which, among other targets, would offer developing countries the opportunity to increase their share in world agricultural trade.

These measures were a response to world concern over the problems of adequate food supplies for a growing population. The world food situation in 1973 was the most difficult since the years immediately following the Second World War. Widespread unfavourable weather in 1972 had brought agricultural production down below even the indifferent performance of 1971; it was the first year since the war in which agricultural production dropped below the previous year's level. In late 1972, the effect of purchases by the U.S.S.R. and other countries making up deficiencies in their production reduced world wheat stocks to the lowest level in 20 years. Within a year, the price of wheat trebled. In addition, meat supplies were scarce and prices climbed steeply. Efforts to increase agricultural

production by greater use of fertilizers were thwarted by scarce supplies. Fertilizer prices at the end of 1973 were double the levels of the 1960s.

World production of food and other agricultural products in 1972 was estimated to have fallen by 1 per cent below the 1971 level, according to FAO's annual review *The State of Food and Agriculture 1973*. The world population increased by about 75 million between 1971 and 1972. *Per capita* food production in the developing countries as a whole had fallen back to the 1961-65 level.

FAO's specialized committees enable governments to work out agreements on matters of common concern. The Committee on Commodity Problems, with its network of intergovernmental study groups and its widely accepted principles of surplus disposal, is helping to co-ordinate commodity policy. The Committee on Fisheries, the only global forum concerned with the development of fisheries, devises measures for more rational management of the world's fishery resources.

Field Programmes. During 1973, some \$80 million allocated by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) were disbursed by FAO for about 500 large-scale and 650 small-scale projects in 110 countries and territories. The number of projects executed by the Organization and financed by donor countries under the FAO/Government Co-operative Programme rose to 149 for a total value of

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

\$36 million. The Associate Expert Scheme, financed by grants from donor countries totalling \$6.4 million, enabled FAO to assign some 350 young experts to technical assistance activities.

FAO services to agricultural engineering, farm management and agro-industrial development ranged from participation in a \$120 million project for control of river blindness in the Volta river basin to bulletins on the use of aircraft in agriculture and on the costing of farm mechanization systems. The number of large-scale FAO forestry projects financed by UNDP climbed from 11 in 1966 to 80 in 1973 with a budget of about \$59 million spread over two to five years. FAO provided operational assistance to fishery development through 117 projects manned by some 200 international experts specializing in stock assessment, exploratory and experimental fishing, co-operatives, fishing harbour engineering, technology and marketing. Waterborne research was aided by FAO's fleet of 97 vessels.

Assistance in plant production and protection was directed towards improvement of grazing resources in arid areas, practical measures to secure seed improvement, expansion of food and industrial crops, and the war on plant diseases and pests.

Development of livestock industries and expansion of meat and dairy production were the object of applied research, training programmes, surveys, 204 field projects and more than 250 fellowships.

Better management of water resources was the aim of 139 field projects in 58 developing countries, seminars in Africa and Asia, and the preparation of soil maps.

Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development Campaign. This is an educational programme aimed at stimulating a wider and deeper understanding of the fundamental causes of under-development. The programme focuses upon participation of people in the development process.

The number of FFHC/AD field projects in 1973 totalled 157, of which more than 30 were new projects adopted by voluntary agencies in the course of the year. The new projects were assisted by donors' pledges amounting to \$859,000 and local counterpart contributions of \$709,000. Contributions for the whole year were expected to reach \$2.8 million.

World Food Programme. Launched in 1963 under United Nations and FAO sponsorship the World Food Programme uses food supplies contributed by more than 100 countries as an investment in social and economic development and for emergency relief. During 1973 the Programme committed \$101 million for 42 new development projects and the expansion of existing projects in 33 countries. Relief operations in 1973 included help to Ethiopia and Nicaragua and—on an unprecedented scale—to the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa (Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta).

By the beginning of 1973, more than 12 million were benefiting from WFP aid. Almost one third of the programme's resources have gone to health and educational

projects affecting nearly five million mothers, infants, school children and students.

Investment Centre. The FAO Investment Centre stimulates investment in the agriculture of developing countries through co-operative programmes with the World Bank, regional banks and other public and private financing agencies. By late 1973, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate, the International Development Association, had approved loans and credits amounting to \$217 million in 17 countries, for projects identified and prepared with FAO assistance. Emphasis was placed on the social aspects of development, such as integrated rural development, institutional reforms and agricultural education and training.

The recently established FAO/Bankers Programme, which facilitates contacts between international commercial banks from developed countries and national banks from developing countries, had a membership of 19 by the end of 1973.

Industry Cooperative Programme. This programme is financed by private industry and helps countries to develop projects which are likely to attract support from sectors of industry related to agriculture. A mission sent out by the Programme at the request of the Brazilian Government discussed the harmonization of potential resources with national plans for agricultural development of the Amazon region and for improvements in forestry and fisheries management. The protein food development group set up by the Programme to explore methods of overcoming malnutrition visited Nigeria and Sri Lanka. The Programme's Pesticide Working Group sponsored a seminar in Thailand on the safe and effective use of pesticides in agriculture.

New Commissions. Two new intergovernmental bodies were set up in 1973 under the FAO Constitution. The Commission on Fertilizers is responsible for monitoring the world situation with a view to ensuring adequate supplies of fertilizer, at reasonable prices, to developing countries. The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission serves the 21 member nations geographically concerned with the rational use of marine resources in the area.

FAO BUDGET

For two years (1974-75). In U.S. dollars

General Policy and Direction	7,816,500
Technical and Economic Programmes	62,121,100
Field Programmes and Development Support	9,202,800
Special Programmes	2,515,700
General Programme Services	7,642,200
General Support	18,259,400
Miscellaneous Expenditure	734,300
Contingencies	200,000
	<hr/>
	108,492,000
Minus re-calculation rate of exchange.	1,792,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	106,700,000

PUBLICATIONS

Annuals: *The State of Food and Agriculture*; yearbooks on various subjects such as animal health, forest products, production, trade, fishery statistics.

Periodicals: *Ceres* (FAO review on development); *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*; *Cocoa*

Statistics; *Food and Agricultural Legislation*; *World Animal Review*.

Reviews and statistics on grains, fertilizers, rice and other commodities. Studies and Manuals.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT

Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 31 02 11.

ORIGIN

During the Second World War important trading countries discussed the establishment of international organizations to tackle the post-war problems of currency, investment and trade. Although the Charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) was not completed until March 1948, a first tariff negotiating conference was held at Geneva in 1947, and the resulting concessions were safeguarded under the terms of a multilateral agreement called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was signed on October 30th, 1947, at Geneva and

came into force on January 1st, 1948. Originally the GATT was accepted by twenty-three countries.

The GATT was intended as a stop-gap arrangement pending the creation of the International Trade Organization. But, because the ITO (Havana) Charter was never brought into force, GATT has remained since 1948 as the generally accepted international instrument which lays down rules of conduct for trade on a world-wide basis, and as the principal forum for discussions on questions of international trade policy.

AIMS

GATT is a multilateral treaty which lays down agreed rules for the conduct and furtherance of world trade and is accepted by countries responsible for over four-fifths of that trade. GATT provides a forum in which governments can negotiate for the further liberalization of world trade and in which differences on trade matters among the members can be settled. It is designed to achieve the objectives set out in the preamble to the Agreement where the Contracting Parties recognize that "their relations in

the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the Contracting Parties."

THE AGREEMENT

The detailed undertakings set out in GATT, together with a body of case law built up by the Contracting Parties, constitute a general code of conduct covering virtually the whole field of the commercial relations of member states.

GATT is based on a comparatively few fundamental principles. First, as directed in the famous "most-favoured-nation" clause, trade must be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination: all Contracting Parties are bound to grant to each other treatment as favourable as they give to any country in the application and administration of import and export duties and charges. Exceptions—principally for customs unions and free trade areas and for measures in favour of developing countries—are granted only subject to strict rules.

Second, protection should only be given to domestic industry through the customs tariff. The aim of this rule is to make the extent of protection clear and to make competition possible.

Third, a stable and predictable basis for trade is provided by the binding of the tariff levels negotiated among the

Contracting Parties. These bound items are listed for each country in tariff schedules which form an integral part of the General Agreement. A return to higher tariffs is discouraged by the requirement that any increases are accounted for; consequently this provision is invoked rarely.

Consultation, to avoid damage to the trading interests of Contracting Parties, is another fundamental principle of GATT. Members are able to call on GATT for a fair settlement of cases in which they think their rights under the General Agreement are being withheld or compromised by other members.

There are "waiver" procedures whereby a country may, when its economic or trade circumstances so warrant, seek a derogation from a particular GATT obligation or obligations. There are also escape provisions for emergency action in certain defined circumstances.

Finally, GATT offers a framework within which negotiations are held for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and a structure for putting the results of such negotiations into a legal instrument.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GATT

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

SESSIONS

Chairman (1973-74): H. KITAHARA (Japan).

The sessions of Contracting Parties are usually held annually, in Geneva.

The Session is the highest body of GATT. Decisions are generally arrived at by consensus, not by vote. On the rare occasions that voting takes place, each contracting party (member country) has one vote. Most decisions by vote are taken by simple majority; but a two-thirds majority, with the majority comprising more than half the member countries, is needed for "waivers", authorizations, in particular cases, to depart from specific obligations under the General Agreement. (When the members thus act collectively, they are referred to in GATT documents as CONTRACTING PARTIES). Outside the Sessions, votes may be taken by postal ballot.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Chairman (1973-74): P. LAY (Malaysia).

Meets as necessary (generally about eight times a year) to deal with urgent and routine matters arising between sessions and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: OLIVIER LONG.

The secretariat, numbering about 200 persons, consists

of experts in trade policy and intelligence and an administrative staff. It prepares and runs the Sessions and services the work of the Council and the committees and working groups. It is also responsible for organizing the trade negotiations.

COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

A Trade Negotiations Committee was set up in September 1973 to direct the current "Tokyo Round" trade negotiations; it is expected to establish subsidiary bodies as necessary.

Standing committees exist to direct GATT work on industrial products; on agriculture; on trade and development issues; to carry on trade negotiations among developing countries; to examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions to protect their balance of payments; and to study import restrictions. There are further standing committees on cotton textiles and on anti-dumping practices as well as a committee to deal with budget, financial and administrative questions.

Working parties (*ad hoc* committees) are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession to GATT; verification that agreements concluded by member countries are in conformity with GATT; or studies of issues on which the member countries will later wish to take a joint decision. Panels of Conciliation are sometimes set up to investigate disputes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Director (Promotions): H. L. JACOBSON.

Director (Programmes): V. E. SANTIAPILLAI.

Established by GATT in May 1964 to assist the developing countries in their export trade by providing information on export markets and marketing, and helping them both to develop their export promotion services and to train the personnel required for these services.

The Centre has been jointly operated since January 1968 by GATT and UNCTAD.

The centre's services at present comprise four main sectors: Market Information Service; Publications Programme; Trade Promotion Advisory Service; Training Programme.

ACTIVITIES

"The substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade" is laid down as a principal aim of the General Agreement.

During GATT's first 25 years, six major trade negotiations took place under its auspices: in 1947 (in Geneva), in 1949 (Annecy, France), 1951 (Torquay, England), 1956 (Geneva), 1960-61 (Geneva, the "Dillon Round"), and 1964-67 (Geneva, the "Kennedy Round"). In addition, smaller-scale negotiations preceded the accession to GATT of certain countries. As a result, the tariff rates for thousands of items entering into world commerce were reduced, or bound against increase. The Kennedy Round negotia-

tions alone reduced the average level of world industrial tariffs by about one-third. The concessions agreed upon in these negotiations have affected a high proportion of the total trade of GATT countries, and, indirectly, the trade of many non-members as well.

In September 1973, representatives of 102 nations, meeting at Ministerial level in Tokyo, launched new multilateral trade negotiations in GATT, with the intention of completing them in 1975. The Ministers decided that the negotiations, which will be largely based on technical preparations undertaken in GATT since 1967, should cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

impede or distort international trade in both industrial and agricultural products, including tropical products and raw materials, whether in primary form or at any stage of processing, and that they will include, in particular, product of export interest to developing countries and measures affecting their exports.

The negotiations are to be based, like those held in earlier years, on the principles of mutual advantage, mutual commitment and overall reciprocity (i.e. the totality of concessions made by each developed country should balance those received), and the joint aim of the participants will be to achieve an overall balance of advantage at the highest possible level.

In addition it was agreed that developing countries would participate on special terms, and that the negotiations should "aim to secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a better balance as between developed and

developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion".

Eighty-three countries, including 19 developing countries not members of GATT, had by November 1973 announced their intention to negotiate.

The trade problems of developing countries have received increasing attention in GATT in recent years. In 1965 a new chapter on Trade and Development was added to the General Agreement; a key provision is that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with developed countries. GATT members have also relaxed the "most-favoured-nation" rule to accommodate the Generalized Scheme of Preferences by developed for developing countries and to allow an exchange of preferential tariff reductions among developing countries.

Since 1962 an Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, concluded under GATT auspices, has regulated trade among some 30 major exporting and importing countries. At the end of 1973, negotiations were in progress to replace the Arrangement with a new agreement covering textiles not only of cotton but also of other fibres.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. Contributions for 1973 totalled Swiss Francs 21,261,000.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade. Annual report on the main developments in international trade.

GATT Activities. Issued annually.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents series. Annual supplements record the formal decisions of the Members,

important committee papers, etc. Volume IV gives the current text of the General Agreement.

GATT Studies in International Trade. Studies on particular issues. Published irregularly.

GATT: What it is, What it does (also in German).

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO

101-104 Piccadilly, London, W.1, England

Telephone: 01-499-9040

IMCO was set up in 1959 as a specialized agency of the UN to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping. Its main functions are the achievement of safe and efficient navigation, and the control of pollution caused by ships and craft operating in the marine environment.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ORGANIZATION

THE ASSEMBLY

President (1973) A. YANKOV (Bulgaria).

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments, the United Nations and UN agencies are also present. Regular sessions are held every two years, the first being in London in January 1959. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them. The Assembly votes the agency's budget and determines the work programme and financial policy. An important part of its work is to recommend to members measures designed to promote maritime safety.

THE COUNCIL

Chairman: R. Y. EDWARDS (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

Algeria	Greece	Poland
Australia	India	Spain
Belgium	Indonesia	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	Nigeria	U.S.A.
France	Norway	
Germany, Federal Republic		

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the Maritime Safety Committee to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council normally meets twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker *Torrey Canyon*, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

FACILITATION COMMITTEE

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly an ad hoc Working Group. It deals with measures to facilitate maritime travel and transport and matters arising from the 1965 Facilitation Convention. Membership open to all IMCO member states.

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly a Working Group. It evaluates the implementation of UN Development Programme projects for which IMCO is executing agency and generally reviews IMCO's technical assistance programmes. Its membership is open to all IMCO member states.

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: L. SPINELLI (Italy).

MEMBERS

Argentina	Greece	Spain
Canada	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Egypt	Japan	United Kingdom
France	Liberia	U.S.A.
Germany, Federal Republic	Norway	Yugoslavia
	Pakistan	

The Maritime Safety Committee consists of sixteen members elected by the Assembly for a term of four years. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on technical matters affecting shipping, including prevention of marine pollution.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Cargoes and Containers.	Safety of Navigation.
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Ship Design and Equipment.
Fire Protection.	Subdivision and Stability.
Life-Saving Appliances.	Standards of Training and Watchkeeping
Radiocommunications.	
Safety of Fishing Vessels.	

MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Established by the eighth Assembly (1973) to co-ordinate IMCO's work on the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, and to assist IMCO in its consultations with other UN bodies, and with international organizations and expert bodies in the field of marine pollution.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: C. P. SRIVASTAVA (India).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General and recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. It comprises a Technical Division, an Administrative Division, a Technical Co-operation Division and a Legal Division.

ACTIVITIES

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and Collision Regulations, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960. A Conference held in 1960 revised the 1948 Safety Convention and prepared a new one. The 1960 Safety Convention, administered by IMCO, came into force on May 26th, 1965 and the 1960 Collision Regulations became effective on September 1st, 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom and an international conference in 1962 adopted certain amendments to the 1954 Convention. The amendments came into force in May 1967.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1965. The object of the convention is to reduce and simplify governmental procedures and documentation for ships. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1966. It will eventually replace the current Load Line Convention of 1930. The Convention came into force on July 21st, 1968.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969. Drawn up at a Conference called by IMCO in 1969, the Convention embodies a universal system for measuring ships' tonnage. Will come into force two years after acceptance or accession by twenty-five governments of states, the combined fleets of which constitute not less than 65 per cent of gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which fifteen countries have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969. Will come into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which eight countries, including five with not less than 1 million gross tons of tanker tonnage, have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO at Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. Will come into force 90 days after date on which 8 countries have approved, provided IMCO Secretary-General has received information that the persons in each country liable to contribute to the Fund (according to the Convention) have received a total of 750 million tons of "contributing" oil during preceding year.

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Will come into force one year after its approval by 15 countries whose fleets constitute not less than 65 per cent by number or tonnage of the world's fleet of vessels of 100 gross tons and over, but in any case not before January 1st, 1976.

International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Will come into force twelve months after ratification by 15 countries whose combined merchant

fleets constitute 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

Sub-Committee on Cargoes and Containers. Has drawn up the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, which will be kept up to date. Has drawn up new Grain Regulations, adopted by 1969 Assembly as equivalent to Chapter VI of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods. Has drawn up International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, which will be kept up to date.

Sub-Committee on Fire Protection. Deals with fire protection measures for ships, including tankers.

Sub-Committee on Life-Saving Appliances. Deals with questions pertaining to life-saving equipment.

Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications. Deals with questions pertaining to radiocommunications from the viewpoint of safety at sea. Responsible for periodic revision of the International Code of Signals.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation. Deals with questions pertaining to safety of navigation, including those relevant to new types of craft, and with traffic separation schemes.

Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment. Considers primarily the construction and equipment of ships carrying bulk cargoes of dangerous chemical substances other than petroleum and similar inflammable products normally carried in tankers; aims to recommend suitable design criteria, constructional standards and other safety measures.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Fishing Vessels. Considers and makes recommendations on safety aspects of these vessels.

Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability. Examines watertight subdivision of passenger ships, intact stability of passenger and cargo ships, subdivision and damage stability of cargo ships.

Sub-Committee on Standards of Training and Watchkeeping. Lays down basic principles to be observed in keeping safe watch, including minimum qualifications of personnel involved; draws up proposals for minimum international standards of training and certification and their mandatory applications.

BUDGET

The establishment of IMCO was financed by a loan from the United Nations. Arrangements were made by the first Assembly to place the Organization on a sound financial basis with contributions assessed from member states. The budget for operations during 1974 was established at \$2,923,800 and during 1975 at \$3,031,500.

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO—What it is, What it does (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Annual Report (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Bulletin (English, French).

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depositary.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

CONVENTION

PART I—PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1. (a) to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation;

(b) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade so as to promote the availability of shipping services to the commerce of the world without discrimination; assistance and encouragement given by a government for the development of its national shipping and for purposes of security does not in itself constitute discrimination, provided that such assistance and encouragement is not based on measures designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade;

(c) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns in accordance with Part II;

(d) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of any matters concerning shipping that may be referred to it by any organ or Specialized Agency of the United Nations;

(e) to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the Organization.

PART II—FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE 2. The functions of the Organization shall be consultative and advisory.

ARTICLES 3 and 4. Description of functions.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 5. Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

ARTICLES 6–11. Conditions of membership.

PART IV—ORGANS

ARTICLE 12. The Organization shall consist of an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, and such subsidiary organs as the Organization may at any time consider necessary; and a Secretariat.

PART V—ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 13. The Assembly shall consist of all the members.

ARTICLES 14–16. Powers and duties of the Assembly.

PART VI—COUNCIL

ARTICLE 17. The Council shall be composed of eighteen members elected by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 18. In electing the members of the Council, the Assembly shall observe the following principles:

- (a) six shall be governments of States with the largest interest in providing international shipping services;
- (b) six shall be governments of other States with the largest interest in international seaborne trade;
- (c) six shall be governments of States not elected under (a) or (b) above, which have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election to the Council will ensure the representation of all major geographic areas of the world.

ARTICLES 19–27. Powers and duties of the Council.

PART VII—MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 28. The Maritime Safety Committee shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from members, governments of those States having an important interest in maritime safety of which:

- (a) eight members shall be elected from among the ten largest shipowning States;
- (b) four members shall be elected in such manner as to ensure that, under this sub-paragraph, a State in each of the following areas is represented: I. Africa; II. The Americas; III. Asia and Oceania; IV. Europe;
- (c) the remaining four members shall be elected from among States not otherwise represented on the Committee. For the purpose of this Article, States having an important interest in maritime safety shall include, for example, States interested in the supply of large numbers of crews or in the carriage of berthed or unberthed passengers. Members of the Maritime Safety Committee shall be elected for a term of four years and shall be eligible for re-election.

ARTICLE 29. (a) The Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of considering any matter within the scope of the Organization and concerned with aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, handling of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information, log-books and navigational records, marine casualty investigation, salvage and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety.

(b) The Maritime Safety Committee shall provide machinery for performing any duties assigned to it by the Convention, or by the Assembly, or any duty within the scope of this Article which may be assigned to it by any other intergovernmental instrument.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of Part XII, the Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of maintaining such close relationship with other intergovernmental bodies concerned with transport and communications as may further the object of the Organization in promoting maritime safety and facilitate the co-ordination of activities in the fields of shipping, aviation, telecommunications and meteorology with respect to safety and rescue.

ARTICLES 30–32. Powers and duties of the Maritime Safety Committee.

PART VIII—SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 33. The Secretariat shall comprise the Secretary-General, a Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee and such staff as the Organization may require.

ARTICLES 34–38. Powers and duties of the Secretariat.

PARTS IX–XVII

Budget and Finance	Legal Capacity
Voting	Amendments
Headquarters	Interpretation
Relations with other Bodies	Miscellaneous Provisions
	Entry into Force

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1947, the aims and objectives of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport, so as to: (a) Insure safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world; (b) Encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; (c) Encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation; (d) Meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient and economical air transport; (e) Prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; (f) Insure that the rights of contracting States are fully respected and that every contracting State has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines; (g) Avoid discrimination between contracting States; (h) Promote safety of flight in international air navigation; (i) Promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member states, and is the organization's legislative body; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Comprises representatives of thirty states elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

President of the Council: WALTER BINAGHI (Argentina).

Secretary-General: Dr. ASSAD KOTAITE (Lebanon).

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1. Adopts international standards and recommended practices and incorporates them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
2. Acts as arbiter between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention.
3. Investigates any situation which prevents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation.
4. Takes whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport.
5. Provides technical assistance to the developing countries under the UN Development Programme and other assistance programmes.

AIR NAVIGATION COMMISSION

Comprises 11 members and one observer.

President: J. E. COLE.

STANDING COMMITTEES

These include the Air Transport Committee, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, the

Finance Committee, the Committee on Unlawful Interference, and the Edward Warner Award Committee.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 bis, Villa Emile Bergerat, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Far East and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

North American and Caribbean: Apartado Postal 5-377, Mexico 5, D.F.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1973

The main efforts of ICAO in the air navigation field continued to be directed to the implementation of ICAO Specifications and ICAO Regional Plans. To promote the uniform application of the ICAO Specifications, guidance material in the form of new Technical Manuals and Circulars, and amendments to the existing Technical Manuals were published. The Regional Offices in Bangkok, Cairo, Dakar, Lima, Mexico and Paris were the principal means of assisting States in their problems associated with the implementation of projects. These consisted of experts employed for a temporary period to provide "on-the-job" advice to States in the installation of new facilities and services and the operation of existing ones.

The growth and complexity of air traffic and air route patterns necessitated amendments to documents containing ICAO Specifications and Procedures for Air Navigation Services as well as the ICAO Regional Plans. During the year regional meetings were held in the African and Asia/Pacific areas and as a result major amendments will be made to Regional Plans covering those areas. In some Regions a need has arisen for more detailed planning than has been possible through the existing methods and this has led to the creation of regional planning groups. For example, in Europe, the European Air Navigation

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Planning Group (EANPG) was established to maintain a close watch on new operating requirements and review, on a continuing basis, the need for changes in the air navigation infrastructure.

To keep pace with the rapid rate of developments in aviation technology and demands for application of new systems and techniques, the Organization pursued vigorously many important projects on such subjects as all weather operations, supersonic operations, application of space techniques to aviation, and automated data interchange systems.

In conformity with ICAO's position stated at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, June 1972, work towards achieving maximum consistency between the safe and orderly development of civil aviation and the quality of the human environment has been given high priority. Studies are in progress on the extension of current noise certification requirements to cover new jet aeroplanes in the lower weight ranges and on the adoption of a separate noise certification scheme for light propeller-driven aircraft. Studies on the effects of sonic boom, during Concorde and TU-144 supersonic overflight, on humans, animals, structures and terrain, justify an optimistic attitude towards the operation of supersonic transport aeroplanes as far as sonic boom is concerned. Action has been initiated to study the problems associated with aircraft engine exhaust emissions.

A project on aircraft/infrastructure compatibility was pursued. This involves a step-by-step study to establish the feasibility of applying systems planning to the introduction of new aircraft types.

Focusing on the technical aspects of aviation security, the Organization prepared a set of draft security specifications to be included into existing documents.

In the field of economics of air transport a major Conference on the Economics of Route Facilities and Airports was held in Montreal in February. This Conference reviewed the general economic situation of international airports and international route air navigation facilities in relation to that of international air carriers, and was particularly concerned with the principles relating to systems of charges imposed by States for use by aircraft of airports and of en route air navigation facilities.

A meeting of ICAO's Facilitation Division in March 1973 in Dubrovnik reviewed ICAO's Standards and Recommended Practices on Facilitation. The Facilitation programme seeks to simplify and accelerate the entry and departure of aircraft, passengers and cargo at international airports and requires co-ordination between civil aviation, customs, immigration, health and security authorities.

A study of the development of international air passenger travel for Europe was published in 1973 as part of a continuing series of regional studies of air passenger and air freight development.

The statistical programme of ICAO has recently been expanded to include collection of statistics of non-scheduled commercial air transport. For many years ICAO has published Digests of Statistics in series covering Traffic, Traffic Flow, Financial Data, Fleet and Personnel, Civil Aircraft on Register and Airport Traffic. A manual des-

cribing the ICAO statistical programme will be published in 1974.

Work in the legal field concentrated on a number of subjects, such as the question of the liability of the aircraft operator for damage caused to third parties on the surface, the liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom, and matters related to the problem of unlawful interference with civil aviation.

The Legal Committee, on January 27th, adopted a Resolution recommending that certain proposals presented to the Committee and relating to the suppression of acts directed against the safety of civil aviation be referred to an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly and a Diplomatic Conference. The two ICAO meetings were held in Rome, from August 28th to September 21st. Measures considered were the amendment of the Chicago Convention and the adoption of a new convention and protocols supplementing already existing conventions. The meeting failed to reach agreement on either approach; the Assembly adopted a Resolution on aviation security.

Following the shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli forces over Sinai, the Council of ICAO, as directed by an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly, appointed a team of experts to conduct a fact-finding technical investigation. After receiving the report covering the inquiry, the Council adopted a Resolution condemning the Israeli action and urging Israel to comply with the aims and objectives of the Chicago Convention.

At the request of the Government of Lebanon, the Council met in August to consider the case of interception by Israeli military aircraft of a Lebanese civil aircraft over Lebanese airspace. The Council Resolution condemned the Israeli action; a similar Resolution was adopted on this matter by the Extraordinary Session of the Assembly at Rome, in August 1973.

In an effort to prevent acts of unlawful interference directed against the safety of civil aviation, the Committee on Unlawful Interference, established in 1969, continued to be active in developing measures and procedures to safeguard aviation security and ensured the co-ordination of all ICAO activities in this field.

ICAO, through regional and inter-regional projects, continued to supply technical assistance to developing countries. As many of them today have their own initial aviation training schemes but now need more advanced training, postgraduate training centres are being developed with ICAO help. Basic components of Technical Assistance projects will continue to be experts, fellowships and equipment.

In administrative matters, the ICAO Council has re-appointed Dr. Assad Kotaite as Secretary-General for an additional three-year term.

With effect from January 16th, the membership of the ICAO Council has been increased from 27 to 30 States. The three new Members are: Kingdom of the Netherlands, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Edward Warner gold medal award for 1973 was bestowed posthumously on the late Mr. Shizuma Matsuo of Japan who, based on his considerable research in civil

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

aviation development, played a prominent role in the planning of airports, consolidating teams of aviation experts and organizing excellent safety services both in Japan and elsewhere. Dedicating himself to the building of one of the most safe and efficient air transport systems in the world, Mr. Matsuo's constant striving for operational safety was outstanding even in an activity as safety-conscious as civil aviation.

During 1973, the membership of ICAO rose to 128, with the adherence of Bangladesh, Oman, Swaziland and Fiji to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

ICAO BUDGET

(U.S. \$—1973)

Meetings	287,500
Secretariat	9,751,700
General Services	1,237,300
Equipment	1,000,200
Others	71,600
TOTAL	12,348,300
Miscellaneous Income	2,319,300
NET TOTAL	10,029,000

PUBLICATIONS

Annual publications include the Council's *Annual Report*; *Digest of Statistics*; and *Air Navigation Plans*.

Among recent publications of interest are *Development of International Air Passenger Travel, Europe*; *Report of the Fifth African-Indian Ocean Regional Air Naviga-*

tion Meeting; *Legal Committee 20th Session (Special)*, *Minutes-Documents*; *Resolutions and Minutes of the Assembly—Nineteenth Session (Extraordinary)*; *The Economic Situation of International Airports in 1970*; *Non-scheduled Air Transport—1971*.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

154 Rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

The ILO was founded in 1919 to work for social justice as a basis for lasting peace. It carries out this mandate by promoting decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay and adequate employment opportunities. Methods of action include the creation of international labour standards; the provision of technical co-operation services; and research and publications on social and labour matters. In 1946, the Organisation became a specialized agency associated with the UN. The ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (June 1973): BINTU'A TSHIABOLA (Zaire).

Vice-Presidents (June 1973):

Governmental: MARIAN NASZKOWSKI (Poland);

Employer: ERNST G. ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany);

Worker: ALFONSO SÁNCHEZ MADARIAGA (Mexico).

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually in Geneva, with a session devoted to maritime questions when necessary. Attended by more than 1,200 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1973-74): ARTHUR MUÑOZ LEDO (Mexico).

Employers' Vice-Chairman (1973-74): GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Workers' Vice-Chairman (1973-74): JOSEPH MORRIS (Canada).

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year in Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed of 24 Government members, 12 employers' members and 12 workers' members. 10 of the government members represent "states of chief industrial importance"—Canada, China, France, German Federal Republic, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States. The remaining 14 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: FRANCIS BLANCHARD (France).

Deputy Directors-General: A. M. AMMAR (Egypt), (other Deputy Director-General to be appointed).

Assistant Directors-General: BERTIL BOLIN (Sweden), ALBERT TÉVOÉDJRÉ (Dahomey), XAVIER CABALLERO TAMAYO (Bolivia), YUJIRO OHNO (Japan), PAVEL ASTAPENKO (U.S.S.R.).

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters and publishing house. It is staffed in Geneva and in the field by more than 3,000 people of some 100 nationalities. Operations are decentralized to regional, area and branch offices in nearly 40 countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution dealing with social and labour policy, and brings together international

experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: KENNETH F. WALKER (Australia).

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It marshals the latest techniques in management, technology and teaching methodology and makes them available to key personnel from all over the world. It does this by giving advanced training courses to experienced managers, instructors, technicians and directors of training services. Programmes are geared primarily to the needs of developing countries. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board of the Centre.

Director: PHILIPPE BLAMONT (France).

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of the ILO's primary functions is the adoption by the International Labour Conference of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum labour standards. Through ratification by member states, Conventions create binding obligations to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations provide guidance as to policy and practice. A total of 138 Conventions and 146 Recommendations have been adopted, ranging over a wide field of social and labour matters, including basic human rights such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour and elimination of discrimination in employment. Together they form the International Labour Code. By November 1973 almost 5,000 commitments to observe the Conventions had been made by member states.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical co-operation continued to be a major ILO activity. More than \$35.8 million from all sources, including the United Nations Development Programme, was spent on projects in aid of economic and social development in 1972. Nearly 1,200 experts were at work in some 100 countries. Regional distribution of expenditure in 1972 was as follows: Africa, \$15.9 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$5.3 million; Asia, \$9.2 million; Europe, \$1.7 million; Middle East, \$2.7 million; inter-regional projects, \$1 million.

WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The ILO, under the World Employment Programme, gives practical assistance to governments in the development of their employment strategies, helping them to select policies which lead to more work in industry, rural development, public works and other schemes, and to choose technologies and training programmes which use human resources to the full in achieving economic and social progress. Four major missions by international

teams of specialists have diagnosed employment problems and proposed solutions for them in Colombia (1970), Sri Lanka and Iran (1971), Kenya (1972), Philippines and the Dominican Republic (1973). Through the work of regional employment teams, various forms of expert advisory service, participation in employment seminars, etc., the governments of many other countries have been assisted in preparing employment promotion programmes and in putting them into effect.

MEETINGS

Among meetings scheduled for 1974, besides those of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body, are the following: European Regional Conference; Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers; Tripartite Technical Meeting for Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments; Conference of American States Members of the ILO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 58th session of the International Labour Conference (June 1973) adopted a Convention and a Recommendation on the minimum age for admission to employment and a Convention and Recommendation on the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling in docks. It held a first discussion on the control and prevention of occupational cancer and on the right to paid educational leave. Presidents Kekkonen of Finland and Bourguiba of Tunisia addressed the Conference, which was attended by about 1,400 delegates, advisers and observers from 116 nations.

The 59th session of the International Labour Conference will take place in Geneva in June 1974 and will consider the final adoption of international labour standards on the control and prevention of occupational cancer and on paid educational leave; it will also discuss such matters as organizations of rural workers, vocational guidance and training, and migrant workers.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

FINANCE

Total Expenditure Budget 1972-73: U.S. \$71,503,000.

Net Expenditure Budget 1974-75: U.S. \$93,569,000.

PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Review (current developments and bibliography; monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Official Bulletin (information and documents relating to ILO activities; quarterly in English, French, Spanish).

Legislative Series (selected labour and social security laws and regulations; bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly, trilingual).

Year Book of Labour Statistics (trilingual).

International studies, surveys, works of practical guidance or reference on questions of social policy, manpower,

industrial relations, working conditions, social security, training, management development, etc. (in English, French, Spanish).

CIRF Abstracts (a service providing digests of articles, laws, reports concerning vocational training).

Reports for the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, etc. (in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish).

ILO-Information (bi-monthly bulletin issued in Arabic, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Urdu).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Placo des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ITU succeeded, in 1934, the International Telegraph Union (founded 1865). It has three main purposes: to encourage world co-operation in the use of tele-communication, to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. Recent Conferences: Montreux, September 1965, Torremolinos 1973.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations, elects the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, and reviews its activities.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

A World Administrative Telegraph Conference was held in Geneva from April 2nd-11th, 1973.

A World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications will be held in Geneva from April 22nd to June 7th 1974.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 28th session was held in April and May 1973. The Council is composed of 36 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MILI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretary-General: RICHARD E. BUTLER (Australia).

Chief, Department of External Relations: CLIFFORD STEAD (United Kingdom).

Chief, Department of Common Services: RUSSELL COOK (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 357; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: ALEXANDER GROMOV (U.S.S.R.); 5 mems.; number of staff 100.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: RAYMOND CROZE (France); number of staff 34.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: JACK W. HERBSTREIT (U.S.A.); number of staff 28.

CCIR is currently organizing twelve study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radioastronomy services; fixed services below about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; fixed services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service; Interim Study Group on Vocabulary. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

PLAN COMMITTEES

The Plan Committees are joint CCIR/CCITT committees responsible for preparing plans setting out circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for giving estimates of the growth of international traffic. They comprise a World Plan Committee and four regional committees, for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia and Oceania and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

A meeting of the World Plan Committee was held in Venice in October 1971, and the Regional Plan Committee for Africa met in Lagos, Nigeria, in January 1971.

HISTORY OF ITU

The General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunication on November 15th, 1947. ITU is the oldest of the specialized agencies. Its origin dates back to May 1865, when the International Telegraph Union was founded in Paris by the signing of the International Telegraph Convention. The Paris Convention was revised in Vienna in 1868, in Rome in 1872 and in St. Petersburg in 1875. At Vienna it was decided to create a permanent international bureau, which became the forerunner of the present General Secretariat of ITU. From 1869 to 1948 its headquarters were in Berne.

In 1932 two plenipotentiary conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radio-telegraph Conference. The two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention, and the countries which signed or acceded to it formed the International Telecommunication Union, replacing the Telegraph Union. Four sets of regulations were annexed to the Convention: Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and the Additional Radio Regulations.

A Plenipotentiary Conference met in Atlantic City in 1947 to revise the Madrid Convention. It introduced radical changes in the organization of the Union: new organs were created; it became a UN specialized agency; and in 1948 its headquarters were transferred from Berne to Geneva.

The Radio Conference, which met in 1947 at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference, prepared a new frequency allocation table for the various radio services. The new procedure provided for an engineering study to be made of each frequency notified to the International Frequency Registration Board. At the Radio Conference

held in Geneva in 1959, the radio frequency spectrum was re-apportioned. (Within this, various bands are allocated to the Fixed, Broadcasting, Aeronautical Mobile, Land Mobile, Maritime Mobile, Radionavigation, Radiolocation, Space, Earth-Space, Radio Astronomy, Meteorological Aids, Amateur, Standard Frequency and Time Signal Services). Advances in knowledge, techniques and usage required allocations to be made beyond the previous limit of 10,500 MHz; allocations were therefore made up to 40,000 MHz. Although the future radio requirements for the new services of space and earth-space and for radio astronomy could not be foreseen, care was taken to ensure that the research in this field would not be hampered by lack of frequency allocation.

A Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Buenos Aires in 1952, in Geneva during 1959 and in Montreux in 1965. Telegraph and Telephone Conferences and Radio Conferences are normally held every five years. The last Telegraph and Telephone Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Paris in 1949 and in Geneva in 1958; Radio Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Atlantic City in 1947, and in Geneva in 1959. In 1963, at a world Space Radiocommunications Conference in Geneva over 6,000 megahertz (about 15 per cent of the entire radio frequency spectrum) were allocated for outer space purposes. A second Space Conference was held in 1972.

Other recent ITU conferences were an Aeronautical Radiocommunications Conference held in Geneva in March-April 1966, an African Broadcasting Conference held in Geneva during January-February 1964 and September-October 1966, and a World Maritime Radiocommunications Conference which took place in September 1967.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

ITU's programme of technical co-operation in developing countries is carried out within the framework of UNDP.

In 1971, 255 experts were on mission, 460 fellows were undergoing training abroad and \$1,630,367 of equipment was delivered. The total cost of this assistance amounted to \$7,714,261.

The three main objectives of ITU's activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (b) strengthening telecommunications technical and administrative services in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

Fifty-five per cent of the Union's field experts were directly engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel in developing countries as organizers, advisers, lecturers or instructors.

The expenses incurred in connection with the training of telecommunication staff in 1971 represented approximately two-thirds of the total cost of the ITU field programme.

Considerable assistance was also provided by ITU in the specialized fields of telephony, telegraphy, radio-communications, frequency management, satellite communications, planning, organization, administration and management.

BUDGET

1973—Swiss Francs

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Contributions of Members and Private Operating Agencies	35,053,000	Administrative Council	577,200
Contribution by UNDP for Technical Co-operation Administrative Expenses	6,071,800	Headquarters' Expenses	27,341,600
Sale of Publications	6,372,000	Mission Expenses	128,000
Miscellaneous Income	1,846,400	Miscellaneous	3,455,000
		Meetings:	
		CCIs	2,125,000
		Plenipotentiary Conference	2,811,600
		World Administrative T.T. Conference	361,000
		Other Expenses	100,000
		GENERAL ITU BUDGET	36,899,400
		Technical Co-operation	6,071,800
		Publications	6,372,000
TOTAL	49,343,200	TOTAL	49,343,200

CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

MONTREUX CONVENTION

The International Telecommunications Convention (Montreux, 1965), which lays down the organization and structure of ITU, came into force on January 1st, 1967. It contains the fundamental provisions which bind the Member and Associate Member Governments of the Union with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. These provisions deal with the composition, functions and structure of the Union, the application of the Convention and Regulations, relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations, and with special rules for radio.

TORREMOLINOS CONVENTION

A revised Convention was drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Torremolinos in 1973. The new Convention comes into force on January 1st, 1975.

The International Telecommunications Convention is completed by the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone

Regulations and the Radio Regulations, which bind all members and associate members.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1973 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU Member countries. These two Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO REGULATIONS

The Radio Regulations include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kHz and 275 GHz to the various radio

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

services; broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regulations governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (security, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapters VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revisions of the Radio Regulations are in force for Space Services (1965, 1973), the Aeronautical Mobile Services (1967), and the Maritime Mobile Service (1969).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 & 9 place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris France

Telephone: 566 57-57.

UNESCO was established in 1945 "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind".

FUNCTIONS

In practice, UNESCO's activities take three main forms: encouraging international intellectual co-operation; operational assistance to its 131 member states; and the promotion of peace, human rights and mutual understanding among peoples. These activities are funded through a regular budget provided by member states and also through other sources, particularly the UNDP.

International Intellectual Co-operation

International intellectual co-operation is the basis of all UNESCO's work and involves the communication of knowledge, the comparison of experience and the exchange of ideas through a wide network of specialists. Apart from its professional staff, UNESCO can call upon educators, scientists, artists, writers and sociologists in national associations and international federations which regularly work with it and some of which it helped to establish. Typical activities include the convening of some hundred conferences and meetings a year; the co-ordination of international scientific efforts through mechanisms such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; standardization of documentation procedures; providing clearing house services; provision of fellowships; and the publication of a wide range of specialized works including source books and works of reference. They also include the promotion of international agreements, for example the Universal Copyright Convention, which member states are invited to accept.

Operational Assistance

A major part of UNESCO's efforts have been devoted

to operational assistance since the 1960s, when large numbers of newly independent nations joined the Organization and sought its help on development projects. Such help takes the form of expertise provided by missions which advise governments when projects are being planned and day-to-day technical assistance given by international experts posted to the projects when they become operational. Operational assistance ranges over projects such as functional literacy of workers involved in development undertakings; teacher training; the establishment of libraries and documentation centres; provision of training for journalists, radio, television and film workers, and improvement of scientific and technical education through to studies on problems of salinity in irrigation.

Promotion of Peace

Recognizing that "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", all UNESCO's activities are aimed at contributing to the promotion of peace, human rights and mutual understanding but a number are specifically directed to these objectives. Scientific research on problems of race is promoted by the Organization, which has also waged a continuous struggle against discrimination in education and undertaken programmes to improve the access of women to education. It has commissioned studies on various aspects of human rights and, through the associated schools which take part in its youth programme, has promoted activities to increase knowledge of international problems and improve mutual understanding.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Is the supreme governing body of the Organization. Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Seventeenth Session: Oct.–Nov. 1972, Paris.

President: TORU HAGUIWARA (Japan).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 40 members. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: FAUD SARRUF (Lebanon).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: RENÉ MAHEU (France).

Deputy Director-General: JOHN E. FOBES (U.S.A.).

Assistant Directors-General: MAHDI ELMANDJRA (Morocco), VLADIMIR EROFEEV (U.S.S.R.), JAMES M. HARRISON (Canada), RICHARD HOGGART (U.K.), AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOU (Senegal), ALBERTO OGLIADO (Argentina).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,500 civil servants. UNESCO's projects are entrusted to four programme sectors, for education, science, culture and communication, each headed by an Assistant Director General.

CO-OPERATING BODIES

National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Office for Liaison with United Nations: Room 2201, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Regional Bureau for Western Hemisphere: Calzada 551, Apartado 4158, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean: P.O.B. 3187, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia: P.O.B. 1425, Bangkok 11, Thailand.

Regional Office for Education in Africa: B.P. 3311, Dakar, Senegal.

Regional Office for Education in the Arab States: B.P. 5244, Beirut, Lebanon.

Arab States Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (ASFEC): Sirs-El-Layan, Menoufia, Egypt.

Latin American Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (CREFAL): Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico.

UNESCO SCIENCE OFFICES

Field Science Office for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

Field Science Office for Latin America: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Field Science Office for the Arab States: 8 Sh. El Salamlik, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.

Field Science Office for Southern Asia: UNESCO House, 408 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi 3, India.

Field Science Office for South-Eastern Asia: Jala, Imam Bondjol, 30 Tromol Pos, 273/DKT, Jakarta, Indonesia.

UNESCO CULTURE OFFICES

Liaison Office for the International Campaign for Florence and Venice: Piazza del Popolo 18, 00187, Rome, Italy.

UNESCO COMMUNICATION OFFICES

UNESCO Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia: 26A, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29, Pakistan.

UNESCO Regional Book Centre for Latin America: Carrera 7A, No. 6-90 Piso 2, Apartado Aéreo 17438, Bogotá, Colombia.

ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's programme of activities is wide, embracing continuing action, such as the provision of fellowships and the publication of around 200 issues of periodicals and more than 100 new publications yearly, as well as fixed-term projects. Around 130 conferences, ministerial meetings and specialized seminars are held every year and UNESCO maintains close relations with 188 non-governmental organizations, some of which carry out projects for specific parts of the Organization's programme. A selection of activities under the programme for 1973, which was approved by the 17th General Conference, is given below.

Education. The aim of combining continuity with the flexibility to meet new needs can be seen in the education programme: continuity is shown by the maintained priorities and flexibility by a number of new measures designed to tackle the problems made clear by experience.

The priority which education still receives is shown by the budget figures: of \$73,069,404 voted by the seventeenth General Conference for programme operations and services, Education was allotted \$27,232,745—more than any other sector and bringing total sums administered by the Education Sector to not far short of the total regular budget for the whole Organization only two years earlier.

As its increasing involvement with pre-primary training shows, UNESCO regards education as a lifelong process; this "master concept", accepted after investigations around the world by the International Commission on the Development of Education, increasingly shaped UNESCO's projects and the planning of its Member States.

The need for rethinking and planning in education is reflected in the activities undertaken. For example, in

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

November 1973, UNESCO convened a Conference of European ministers of education in Bucharest to consider changes in structures, curricula and methods in higher education.

UNESCO continued to help member states in the development of national education policies and programmes for training abroad, through sending expert missions and granting study fellowships.

The 1973-74 biennium was to see the conclusion of the pilot projects undertaken by UNESCO in 12 countries to test methods of functional literacy instruction and the evaluation of the results with a view to introducing literacy components into economic development projects.

Work continued in assisting member states to develop education in their rural regions and studies were launched on the access of women to education and employment in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States while, in a new programme, a series of expert meetings was held to investigate the principles of drug education.

Science. The worldwide shift in concern away from the growth of science and towards the array of problems generated by such growth is reflected in UNESCO's programme for 1973-74 in the natural sciences and their application to development.

But since the majority of UNESCO member states are developing nations whose first priority is to get more of the benefits of science and technology, roughly \$35,000,000 was apportioned to them from the United Nations Development Programme, and an estimated \$14,800,000 for the regular programme carried out mainly at headquarters in Paris, a two-year total of \$49,800,000.

Developing nations will be the first to benefit from a World Science Information System (UNISIST) launched in 1973 to try to keep up with the flood of two million books and articles turned out by the world's scientists and engineers every year. UNISIST will aim to improve links between existing information systems rather than set up yet another one.

Underlying the entire science programme is a new effort of introspection that has been termed "Science in the 1970s: the human implications of scientific advance".

To face up to charges that science and the technologies have caused the population explosion, an environmental crisis, a wasteful attitude towards world resources, social alienation and an increasingly problematic future for man, studies were launched as "Science in the 70s", a volume to review recent scientific advances and the problems they pose.

In its relatively new programme on "Man and the Biosphere", UNESCO continued 13 projects fostering international scientific co-operation. These run from the "ecological effects of increasing human activities on tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems" to "the effects on man and his environment of major engineering works".

In these and other activities, UNESCO called on outside expertise, working for example through member associations of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which was due to receive \$530,000 for 1971-74 from UNESCO.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission based in UNESCO initiated a global investigation of

pollution in the marine environment, and mounted an Integrated Global Ocean Station System intended to provide the kind of information about the sea that weather bureaux now supply about the atmosphere.

Also in the environmental sciences an International Geological Correlation Programme was launched in co-operation with the International Union of Geological Sciences.

UNESCO continued its assistance to member states in the realm of planning, offering post-graduate training programmes in the basic sciences, along with aid in research of particular relevance to the developing world, such as in the use of solar energy as a pollution-free source of power.

Culture. Having been regarded for generations as a luxury activity reserved for an élite, culture is now looked on as a necessity for everybody: this new concept lies behind the programme started in 1973, when the first Asian intergovernmental conference on cultural policies was held in Yogyakarta.

UNESCO's Secretariat aimed to encourage the training of specialists of a new kind: planners in the field of cultural development, arts administrators and organizers of cultural events took steps to promote the establishment of two pilot centres, one in a developing country, the other in an industrialized state.

Studies were initiated on the situation of the artist in the modern world and of the problems of artistic creation and the nature and the forms this can take thanks to the means made available by modern technology. UNESCO continued its work of diffusing cultural works by publishing catalogues of colour reproductions, sending out travelling exhibitions of reproductions of great works of art, bringing out the *Index Translationum* (an international list of translations) and by supporting a programme of translation of important works of world literature.

The study of current trends forms part of a programme of studies on Asian, Arab, Latin-American, European and African cultures which UNESCO has been carrying out since 1966. Work continued on the first two volumes of the eight-volume *General History of Africa*, on which a number of eminent experts and institutions are co-operating, which should appear in 1974. In 1973 a ten-year programme was started to promote African languages and oral traditions with two inter-connected aims: collecting and studying oral traditions to increase knowledge of African thought, institutions and values; promotion of African languages as instruments of cultural development and of lifelong education.

Preliminary studies were begun on the problems of exchanges of works of art between different countries and the preservation of historic quarters or cities in a modern environment. Two expert committees examined measures to protect works of art against theft and to improve insurance arrangements.

Preserving the cultural heritage continued as a priority aim; the project to transfer the threatened temples of Philae, Egypt, and the international campaign to save Borobudur, Indonesia, are both in progress.

Communication. In this field, 1973 saw the continuation of a programme to stimulate the production and reading of books which followed up the impetus given by Inter-

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

national Book Year 1972. Among activities undertaken were the creation of an inter-professional committee of publishers, authors, librarians and booksellers at the international level to promote co-operation in this programme. During the year, UNESCO published *The Book Hunger*, a study which exposed the inequitable distribution of book production, and examined techniques of production and the extent of the reading habit.

The Organization continued to advise member states on the development of national library, documentation and archives services, expert missions paying particular attention to mechanization. It also expanded its own computerized documentation service and held its first seminar on the use of this service. The year also saw the beginning of ISORID, the international information system on research in documentation, member states being encouraged to set up national information transfer centres to co-operate with the system.

Assistance to member states in the field of communication research, policies and planning continued, an expert mission going, for example, to Indonesia during the year. Two in-depth studies on international communication structures (on international television and external radio broadcasting) were completed and an international programme of communication research went forward under the advice of an international advisory panel. Encouragement of the exchange of information and documentation on communication was continued through information centres, seven of which have now been set up. Five national studies of communication policies in European countries were completed and a seminar on the management and planning of communication systems was held in Paris in September.

During 1973 a draft report was prepared on a feasibility study of the regional use of television in education in nine

Latin-American countries, and a technical seminar resulted in recommendations for a regional system to serve sub-Saharan African countries. A regional television and tele-education system is being considered by Arab state members.

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET

(for biennium 1973-74—U.S. \$)

<i>Programmes:</i>	
Education	27,232,745
International Bureau of Education	1,165,650
Natural Sciences	14,974,625
Social Science, Human Sciences and Culture	13,496,915
Communication	15,024,049
International Standards, Relations and Programmes	1,175,420
General Conference	580,840
Executive Board	894,040
Director-General	384,575
External Audit	147,200
Joint Inspection	126,100
Administration	18,263,090
Common Services	10,029,075
Documents and Publications	8,906,325
Capital Expenditure	3,243,787
Appropriation Reserve	4,309,564
TOTAL	119,954,000

Assistance from UNDP: \$100,000,000.

Grand Total: \$219,954,000.

(In order to meet a deficit caused by the devaluation of the U.S. \$, an extraordinary session of the General Conference on October 26th, 1973, voted additional appropriations of \$12,652,100.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

7-9 rue Eugène Delacroix, 75016 Paris, France

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the

Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO. Budget for 1973-74: \$1,308,200.

Chairman of Governing Board: Prof. TORSTEN HUSEN.

Director: RAYMOND POIGNANT.

Publications include *Progress Report* and over 50 titles in English, French and Spanish.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION—IBE

Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

Founded in 1925 by a group of Genevese educationists, the IBE became an intergovernmental organization in July 1929 and was incorporated into UNESCO in January 1969.

COUNCIL

The Council of the IBE is composed of representatives of 21 member states designated by the General Conference of UNESCO. These are: Argentina, Brazil, Central African Republic, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Director: LEO FERNIG.

FUNCTIONS

International Conference on Education. The 35th session, to take place in 1975, will, subject to the approval of the General Conference of UNESCO in 1974, deal with the changing role of the teacher and its influence on preparation for the profession and on in-service training.

International Education Library: 45,000 volumes; some 750 journals received regularly.

Permanent International Exhibition on Education: 38 exhibiting countries.

BUDGET

Financed from the budget of UNESCO, the IBE has a budget for 1973–74 of \$1,165,650.

PUBLICATIONS

Studies and Surveys in Comparative Education, series.

Experiments and Innovations in Education, series.

Educational Documentation and Information, quarterly bulletin.

International Yearbook of Education, Volume XXXIV, 1973.

Co-operative Educational Abstracting Service, periodical issues of abstracts of educational policy documents and *Country Education Profiles*.

PERIODICALS

UNESCO Courier: monthly illustrated journal devoted to the general interests of UNESCO; English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Japanese, Hindi, Tamil, Hebrew, Portuguese, Dutch, Turkish and Persian.

UNESCO Chronicle: monthly, giving official information, records of meetings, reports, and articles on UNESCO's programme, etc.; English, French, Arabic and Spanish.

Bulletin for Libraries: bi-monthly, containing information of use to libraries, scientific research institutes, etc.; chapters offering publications on exchange and for free distribution as well as lists of publications wanted by libraries; English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Copyright Bulletin: quarterly review of special studies and documentation on the legislation in different countries, and on UNESCO's work on behalf of the harmonization of the various copyright laws; trilingual (English-French-Spanish).

Museum: quarterly international review of museographical techniques intended for museum specialists; bilingual (English-French).

Impact of Science on Society: quarterly reports on science as a major force for social change. Describes and predicts the consequences of scientific development for the

individual, for nations and for mankind as a whole; English, French and Spanish.

International Social Science Journal: quarterly journal providing a forum for professional debate on important topics of timely significance by international panels of scholars. Other features provide regular documentation and professional services for social scientists; English and French.

Prospects: quarterly review aimed at giving decision-makers, administrators and planners in education in UNESCO member states an opportunity to exchange experiences; and at encouraging a spirit of creativity and concrete co-operative efforts. Also intended to serve specialists in curricula and teaching methods, directors of innovative institutions, and young people preparing for careers in education; French and English.

Cultures: quarterly, exploring the concept and definition of the word culture, its development and the influence of cross-cultural contacts. Also examines varieties of cultural creativity, the emergence and role of cultural institutions and the problems involved in studying culture; English and French.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

3000 Berne 15, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 43 22 11.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of UN.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

The essential principles of the Union are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges and weight steps.
3. Non-sharing of postage paid for ordinary letters between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.

5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
6. Establishment of a central office under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.
8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Sixteen Congresses have been held:

Berne . . .	1874	London . . .	1929
Paris . . .	1878	Cairo . . .	1934
Lisbon . . .	1885	Buenos Aires . . .	1939
Vienna . . .	1891	Paris . . .	1947
Washington . . .	1897	Brussels . . .	1952
Rome . . .	1906	Ottawa . . .	1957
Madrid . . .	1920	Vienna . . .	1964
Stockholm . . .	1924	Tokyo . . .	1969

The next Congress will be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1974.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 31 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. It ensures continuity of the Union's work in the interval between Congresses, supervises the activities of the International Bureau, undertakes studies, draws up proposals, and makes recommendations to the Congress. It is responsible for encouraging, supervising and co-ordinating international co-operation in the form of postal technical assistance and vocational training.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress 1957 a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, which, at the Tokyo Congress 1969, became the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), whose 30 member countries meet annually,

in principle at Berne. It is responsible for organizing studies of major problems affecting postal administrations in all UPU member countries, in the technical operations and economic fields and in the sphere of technical co-operation. The CCPS also provides information and opinions on these matters, and examines teaching and training problems arising in the new and developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day administrative work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries, provides secretarial services for UPU bodies and promotes technical assistance.

Director-General of the International Bureau: ANTHONY H. RIDGE (U.K.).

BUDGET

The Executive Council fixed 12,403,000 Swiss francs (U.S. \$4,093,500 at November 1st, 1973) as the maximum figure for annual gross expenditure in the year 1974. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in seven classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

UPU publications are listed in *Liste des publications du Bureau international*; all are in French, some also in English, Arabic and Spanish.

Union Postale (monthly review): published simultaneously in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

CONSTITUTION, GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The Constitution, which came into being as a result of the division of the Universal Postal Convention by the Vienna Congress in 1964, contains the basic organic provisions of the UPU. It took effect on January 1st, 1966, and was thenceforth the permanent Act of the Union. The Constitution was amended by the Tokyo Congress in 1969.

The provisions providing for the application of the Constitution and the operation of the Union are contained in the General Regulations, which, like the other UPU Acts and unlike the Constitution, are renewable at each Congress.

The common rules applicable to the international postal service and to the letter-post provisions are contained in the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations. Owing to their importance in the postal field and their historical value, these two Acts, together with the Constitution and the General Regulations, constitute the compulsory Acts of the Union. It is therefore not possible to be a member country of the Union without being a party to these Acts and applying their provisions.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and postal Travellers' Cheques.

4. Agreement concerning Giro Transfers.
5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.
6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.
7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.
8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 61.

Established in 1948 to promote and protect the health of all peoples. WHO tries to give each country on request the aid it needs to improve national health services. WHO also provides a number of world-wide technical services and encourages and co-ordinates international research on health problems. In individual cases the Organization works with health departments to improve services, mainly in the developing countries. Aid chiefly takes the following forms, in decreasing order of importance: technical assistance; opportunities for professional training; operational research; the provision of health teams in campaigns against widely prevalent diseases; and related activities.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. JULIE SULIANTI SOROSO (Indonesia).

Vice-Presidents (1973-74): Dr. J. ANOUTI (Lebanon), Prof. J. PROKOPEC (Czechoslovakia), Dr. K. CAMARA (Guinea), Dr. J. SUMPAICO (Philippines), Dr. M. MACHADO DE LEMOS (Brazil).

The World Health Assembly meets once a year, usually in Geneva, but occasionally away from headquarters, at the invitation of a member state. The Assembly determines policy, adopts a programme and budget for the following year, appoints the Director-General, admits new members and decides the scale of assessments for members' contributions to the budget. The 26th session was held in Geneva, May 7th-23rd, 1973.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. N. RAMZI (Syria).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. C. N. D. TAYLOR (New Zealand), Dr. T. BANA (Niger).

Rapporteurs: Dr. M. U. HENRY (Trinidad and Tobago), Prof. A. M. KOSHBEEN (Afghanistan).

The Board is composed of twenty-four health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments. It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it forwards to the Assembly with any recommendations that seem necessary. It also advises the Assembly on questions referred to it by that body.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. HALFDAN MAHLER (Denmark).
Deputy Director-General: Dr. THOMAS A. LAMBO (Nigeria).
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. LUCIEN BERNARD (France), WARREN W. FURTH (U.S.A.), Dr. ALEXANDER S. PAVLOV (U.S.S.R.), Dr. CHANG WEI-HSUN (China).

REGIONS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.
Americas: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. HERAT GUNARATNE, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. FRANCISCO J. DY, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

Each of WHO's six geographical regions has its own organization consisting of a regional committee composed of the member states and associate members in the region concerned, and a regional office staffed by experts in various fields of health that work under a regional director.

ACTIVITIES IN 1973

In 1973, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic and Swaziland were admitted to WHO, bringing the membership total to 138 (plus two associate members).

The World Health Assembly, meeting in May in Geneva, adopted a programme of WHO activities for 1974 and an effective working budget of \$106,328,800 to finance them. The figure represents an increase of 9.97 per cent over the revised budget for 1973. After reviewing WHO activities during the past year, the Assembly made a number of recommendations on future policy.

Cholera and International Travel. The Assembly amended the International Health Regulations, so that vaccination against cholera will no longer be required from any international traveller as a condition of admission to a country. It has been established that cholera vaccine while offering partial protection against the disease, does not prevent people from becoming carriers with practically no symptoms and is therefore not effective as a defence against international spread of cholera.

After a relatively quiet year, cholera again came into prominence in 1973 when it invaded southern Italy (25 notified deaths) and 25 imported cases occurred in four other European countries—France, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. A case of cholera was detected in Texas, U.S.A. The last case occurring in U.S.A. dates back to 1911. In Asia, Sri Lanka reported cholera for the first time since 1953. Thailand and the Khmer Republic again reported cases after remaining free from the disease since 1969 and 1968 respectively. In Africa, accurate information on the problem was difficult to obtain but it was known that acute dehydrating diarrhoeas along with cholera had taken a heavy toll of human life.

Environmental Health. The Assembly requested WHO to strengthen its research on the health effects of environmental pollutants and other environmental factors and to provide assistance for the training of specialists in health, human ecology and environmental sciences and technology. A resolution was adopted deploring all nuclear weapon tests which result in an increase in the level of ionizing radiation in the atmosphere and urging their immediate cessation.

Information System for Drugs. The Assembly emphasized the major role WHO should play in the collection and dissemination of information on drugs. It recommended a two-year feasibility study to precede a new international drug information system.

Smallpox. During the year, smallpox was declared to have been eradicated in the Americas on the basis of conclusions reached by a special commission for the assessment of the smallpox eradication programme in South America. The last case of the disease reported in the hemisphere occurred in April 1971 in Brazil. Since 1967, the number of countries reporting smallpox has dropped from 42 to 11 and the number where it is considered endemic from 30 to 4. By the end of the year endemic smallpox was believed to persist only in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. However, partly because of better reporting and partly because of major epidemics in the three countries named last, the world total of reported smallpox cases rose even more sharply in 1973 than in 1972. Towards the end of the year 101,823 cases had been reported as compared to 65,000 in 1972.

Malaria. The world malaria situation was reviewed by the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria with particular attention to areas which are not protected by any organized anti-malaria measures. The population of such areas is 346 million, of which 232 million is in Africa. Since the malaria eradication programme was launched in 1955, the disease has been eliminated in 35 countries covering 193 million people. In 46 other countries with a population of 1,193 million, transmission of the disease has been interrupted to a large extent.

Onchocerciasis. A two-year study was concluded on onchocerciasis (river-blindness) in the Volta River Basin. The disease is caused by a worm transmitted by a fly. The insecticide to be used against the fly will no longer be DDT but some biodegradable compounds that have been shown not to harm the environment. Control of onchocerciasis is a pre-condition for economic development of the area inhabited by 10 million people, of whom one million have the disease and at least 70,000 are blind or nearly blind.

Rabies. An Expert Committee on Rabies reported progress on the development of a new anti-rabies vaccine that can be given in one to three injections as against the traditional types requiring large daily injections up to 21 days.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Human Reproduction. An amount of \$4 million was earmarked for research aimed at developing safe, acceptable and effective methods for regulating human fertility.

New Director-General. On July 21st, 1973, Dr. Halfdan Mahler (Denmark), appointed Director-General of WHO by the World Health Assembly, took up his duties. He succeeded Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil) who retired after serving the Organization in that capacity for 20 years.

Publications. The first international *Dictionary of Epilepsy* was published in English, French and Spanish. Also published during the year: *Drug Therapy of Cancer* and a *World Directory of Schools of Public Health*.

World Health Day

World Health Day, April 7th, 1973, was devoted to the theme "Health Begins at Home". The Day marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of WHO's constitution. "Better Food for a Healthier World" is the theme selected for World Health Day, 1974.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

Lyons, France

Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. J. HIGGINSON.

Established in 1965, the Agency is an autonomous body within the framework of WHO, which seeks to promote international co-operation in cancer research. It has its own laboratories and an epidemiological programme aimed at elucidating the role of environmental factors in the causation of cancer.

The IARC continued its research into the etiology of cancer in man and the factors in the environment that may be involved. During the year, 69 research arrangements were concluded between the Agency and national organizations.

FEDERATION OF WORLD HEALTH FOUNDATIONS

The Federation of World Health Foundations is the central agency of world health foundations that have been established in a number of countries to encourage voluntary support for programmes to meet urgent health needs. Leadership is provided by business, industry, medicine, education and the arts. World health foundations, which now exist in Canada, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, are independent and autonomous organizations under the laws of their countries. A formal agreement has been drawn up between WHO and each of them under which they have access to WHO technical expertise in health matters concerning programmes being supported. Contributions to foundations are channelled to health projects through the WHO Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion. The Federation of World Health Foundations, which represents these national bodies, is privately sponsored but has a *de facto* relationship with the World Health Organization.

APPROVED BUDGET, 1974

(U.S. dollars)

World Health Assembly	700,850
Executive Board and its Committees	417,430
Regional Committees	147,300
Communicable Diseases	18,554,196
Environmental Health	9,364,880
Strengthening of Health Services	26,365,560
Non-communicable Diseases	4,190,297
Health Manpower Development	11,253,101
Other Activities	17,491,732
Regional Offices	8,965,947
Administrative Services	8,207,307
Headquarters Building: Repayment of Loans	670,200
Total	106,328,800

CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I

The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

CHAPTER II

In order to achieve its objective, the functions of the Organization shall be:

- to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;
- to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate;
- to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;

- to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of governments;
- to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories;
- to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services;
- to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries;
- to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;

- (j) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;
- (k) to propose conventions, agreements and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the Organization and are consistent with its objective;
- (l) to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment;
- (m) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations;
- (n) to promote and conduct research in the field of health;
- (o) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;
- (p) to study and report on, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security;
- (q) to provide information, counsel and assistance in the field of health;
- (r) to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health;
- (s) to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, of causes of death and of public health practices;
- (t) to standardize diagnostic procedures as necessary;
- (u) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products;
- (v) generally to take all necessary action to attain the objective of the Organization.

CHAPTER III

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

CHAPTER IV

The work of the Organization shall be carried out by:
The World Health Assembly
The Executive Board
The Secretariat

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The functions of the Health Assembly shall be:

- (a) to determine the policies of the Organization;
- (b) to name the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board;
- (c) to appoint the Director-General;
- (d) to review and approve reports and activities of the Board and of the Director-General and to instruct

the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation or report may be considered desirable;

- (e) to establish such committees as may be considered necessary for the work of the Organization;
- (f) to supervise the financial policies of the Organization and to review and approve the budget;
- (g) to instruct the Board and the Director-General to bring to the attention of Members and of international organizations, governmental or non-governmental, any matter with regard to health which the Health Assembly may consider appropriate;
- (h) to invite any organization, international or national, governmental or non-governmental, which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization, to appoint representatives to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health Assembly; but in the case of national organizations, invitations shall be issued only with the consent of the government concerned;
- (i) to consider recommendations bearing on health made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council or Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and to report to them on the steps taken by the Organization to give effect to such recommendations;
- (j) to report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with any agreement between the Organization and the United Nations;
- (k) to promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any Member with the consent of its government;
- (l) to establish such other institutions as it may consider desirable;
- (m) to take any other appropriate action to further the objective of the Organization.

The World Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

- (a) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;
- (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
- (c) standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use;
- (d) standards with respect to the safety, purity, and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce;
- (e) advertising and labelling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.

CHAPTER VI

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board shall consist of twenty-four persons designated by as many Members.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

The Board shall meet at least twice a year and shall determine the place of each meeting.

The Board shall elect its chairman from among its members and shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The functions of the Board shall be:

- (a) to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly;
- (b) to act as the executive organ of the Health Assembly;
- (c) to perform any other functions entrusted to it by the Health Assembly;
- (d) to advise the Health Assembly on questions referred to it by that body and on matters assigned to the Organization by conventions, agreements and regulations;
- (e) to submit advice or proposals to the Health Assembly on its own initiative;
- (f) to prepare the agenda of meetings of the Health Assembly;
- (g) to submit to the Health Assembly for consideration and approval a general programme of work covering a specific period;

- (h) to study all questions within its competence;
- (i) to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization to deal with events requiring immediate action. In particular it may authorize the Director-General to take the necessary steps to combat epidemics, to participate in the organization of health relief to victims of a calamity and to undertake studies and research the urgency of which has been drawn to the attention of the Board by any Member or by the Director-General.

CHAPTER VII THE SECRETARIAT CHAPTERS VIII-XI

Committees, Conferences, Headquarters, Regional Arrangements.

CHAPTERS XII-XIX

Budget, Expenses, Voting, Reports, Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities, Relations with other Organizations, Amendments, Interpretation and Entry into Force.

PUBLICATIONS

World Health (monthly): illustrated magazine for the general public.

WHO Chronicle (monthly): gives accounts of conferences, meetings of committees and field activities.

Technical Report Series: reports of committees, study groups.

Public Health Papers: contributions to the study of branches of public health.

Monograph Series: technical guides on specific subjects serving as textbooks for the postgraduate worker.

Bulletin of WHO: the scientific periodical of the Organization, published in two volumes annually, each consisting usually of 6 numbers.

Official Records: give full accounts of the World Health

Assembly, meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.

Weekly Epidemiological Record: contains notifications and information on the application of the International Health Regulations and notes on current incidence of certain diseases.

World Health Statistics Report (monthly).

World Health Statistics Annual.

International Digest of Health Legislation (quarterly).

Reports on the World Health Situation: issued every 4 years.

The Fourth Report (1965-68) consists of contributions from 131 states preceded by a global health survey.

Drug Therapy of Cancer.

World Directory of Medical Schools.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

41 ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

ORIGIN AND AIMS

HISTORY

International co-operation in meteorology was established on a regular basis at the first Congress of meteorological directors held in Vienna in 1873. In 1947, at Washington, it was decided to establish a new organization founded on an agreement between governments. The Convention of the new World Meteorological Organization was ratified by a large number of countries, and activities began in 1951. It was recognized as a Specialized Agency when the General Assembly, in December 1951, approved an agreement between WMO and the United Nations. Membership is open to any country with a meteorological service which ratifies the Convention, or to whom the Convention is applied.

AIMS

1. To facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services and observations.
2. To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information.
3. To promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics.
4. To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities.
5. To encourage research and training in meteorology.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members are entitled to be represented; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. Next meeting: 1975.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-four members, including the President, three Vice-Presidents and the Presidents of the six Regional Associations; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six Regional Associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine, from a regional point of view, questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . *President: C. A. ABAYOMI (Nigeria).*

Asia . . . *President: A. H. NAVA'I (Iran).*

President: M. F. TAHA (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. W. J. GIBBS (Australia), J. BESSEMOULIN (France), Dr. P. KOTESWARAM (India).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom).

Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. K. LANGLO (Norway).

The Secretariat serves as the administrative, documentary and information centre of the Organization; undertakes special technical studies; prepares and distributes the approved publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; generally acts as a link between the meteorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

South America *President: O. PICCONE OCAMPO (Peru).*

North and Central America *President: C. URRUTIA EVANS (Guatemala).*

South-West Pacific . . . *President: K. RAJENDRAM (Singapore).*

Europe . . . *President: R. J. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).*

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Eight Technical Commissions composed of experts nominated by members study the applications of meteorology and problems and developments in specialized fields. Sessions are held at least once every four years. The Commissions are:

Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) *President (ad interim): O. LÖNNQVIST (Sweden).*

Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology (CoSAMC) *President: H. E. LANDSBERG (U.S.A.).*

Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) *President: H. TREUSSART (France).*

Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) *President: W. L. GODSON (Canada).*

Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM) *President: P. DUVERGÉ (France).*

Agricultural Meteorology (CAGM) *President: W. BAIER (Canada).*

Hydrology (CHy) *President: E. G. POPOV (U.S.S.R.).*

Marine Meteorology (CMM) *President: J. M. DURY (Belgium).*

WMO ACTIVITIES

The activities of WMO are grouped into four main programmes as follows: World Weather Watch, WMO Programme for Education, Training and Research, WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment, and the WMO Technical Co-operation Programme.

World Weather Watch. The World Weather Watch (WWW), a world-wide meteorological system composed of the national facilities and services provided by individual members, co-ordinated and in some cases supported by WMO and other international organizations, was first approved for implementation by the Fifth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1967). A revised and

updated plan for the further development of the World Weather Watch during the four-year period 1972-75 was subsequently approved by the Sixth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1971).

The WWW was originally conceived as the best way to take advantage, for the benefit of all members, of the developments in meteorological satellites and in computer technology, using scientific progress in physical-mathematical procedures of numerical weather prediction. The WWW is a dynamic system, flexible enough to be adapted to changing conditions, and is organized on three levels: the global, the regional and the national.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

One of the primary responsibilities of WMO is to co-ordinate the acquisition, processing and exchange of meteorological data to permit members to fulfil their responsibilities in the application of meteorology. The WWW therefore contains as essential operational elements the Global Observing System, the Global Data-Processing System and the Global Telecommunication System.

The purpose of the Global Observing System is to produce the basic meteorological and related environmental observational data from all parts of the globe as required by members for operational and research aims. It consists of the regional basic networks and other networks of stations on land and at sea, aircraft meteorological observations, meteorological satellites and other observational devices. The Global Observing System is divided into two sub-systems, the surface-based sub-system and the satellite sub-system. In the WWW plan it is recognized that the surface-based sub-system and the satellite sub-system of the Global Observing System should be regarded as being complementary to each other. The first includes the world-wide network of observing stations where observations are made at exactly the same agreed times, which constitutes the basic conventional source of data. The methods and practices followed are based on internationally agreed decisions and are practically uniform everywhere. In addition to reports from about 8,600 land stations in the regional basic networks some 3,000 aircraft and 6,000 ships contribute to the daily total of 120,000 observations for the surface of the earth and 12,000 observations for the upper-air. These figures are increasing from year to year as more stations are brought into service. Lists of weather stations on land and on ships, code manuals and transmission schedules are issued by WMO and kept up to date by a regular and frequent service of supplements. They are used by meteorological services, airlines, coastal vessels, ships on the high seas and others interested in meteorology.

The successful performance of meteorological satellites has opened up new possibilities of obtaining information on the structure and processes of the atmosphere. The most rapidly developing aspect of the Global Observing System has been in relation to the operational meteorological satellites. Since February 1966, when the first operational satellite was launched, a series of meteorological satellites have been maintained in continuous operation. About 100 members have already installed Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) read-out stations in their countries for the reception of cloud images from the satellites and many others plan to do so in the future.

Meteorological satellites can be divided into two groups: those in polar or near-polar orbits and those in geostationary orbit. The satellite sub-system for the WWW Global Observing System will contain both types in order to provide reasonably complete coverage of the globe and to be able to provide data on (1) clouds both in daylight and at night; (2) snow and ice cover (in cloudless skies); (3) radiation temperature of clouds and of the land and ocean surface (in cloudless regions); (4) distribution of total outgoing short-wave radiation; (5) distribution of total outgoing long-wave radiation; and (6) vertical profiles of temperature and water vapour.

Under the WWW plan a Data-Processing System with World Meteorological Centres (WMC's) at Melbourne,

Moscow and Washington and 23 Regional Meteorological Centres (RMCs) in addition to National Meteorological Centres (NMCs) has been developed and is continuously being improved. The purpose of the system is to make available to all members the basic processed data they require in the form of various analyses, prognoses and meteorological warnings. By making use of the processed data available from the WMCs and RMCs, many members find it possible to concentrate a greater part of their efforts on special-purpose forecasts as well as on small-scale analyses and forecasts, the requirements for which continue to grow rapidly in many fields of application.

To support these centres and the national meteorological services, a Global Telecommunication System has been organized under the WWW with specific regulations concerning the contents as well as the forms and mode of the transmissions. The WWW Global Telecommunication System has been organized on a three-level basis, i.e. the Main Trunk Circuit, linking the WMCs as well as certain Regional Telecommunication Hubs (RTHs), the regional telecommunication networks and the national telecommunication networks.

The WWW plan is being implemented through the application of the basic principle that each country will provide the facilities and services within its territory. However, those developing countries which are unable to do this have been and will be assisted, as far as possible, through the UNDP and through bilateral agreements. A third means of assistance has been and will be the WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme (VAP) which is made up of contributions in the form of equipment or services and in financial form offered by members of WMO. In the case of regions outside the territories of individual countries (i.e. outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) implementation is based on the principle of voluntary participation of countries by providing facilities and services from their national resources.

The detailed planning and implementation of the WWW is supported by the work of a number of the WMO Technical Commissions in particular by the Commission for Basic Systems. The implementation of the plan is also supported by the activities of the Regional Associations.

WMO Programme for Education, Training and Research.
Education and Training. The success of the WMO World Weather Watch, Global Atmospheric Research Programme and indeed all other aspects of meteorological activity both national or international depend on the availability of well-trained meteorological personnel of all categories in all countries of the world. Substantial progress was achieved in training meteorological personnel during 1973, particularly in the developing countries. More than 400 fellowships were awarded from sources available to WMO. Activities of a general nature such as preparation of training syllabi, publication of lecture notes and other training materials were pursued and intensified throughout the year. Considerable assistance has also been provided to the developing countries through the organization of training seminars and the establishment of Regional Meteorological Training Centres. The Executive Committee Panel of Experts on Meteorological Education and Training acts as the focal and co-ordinating body for all the activities of WMO in the field of meteorological education and training.

Research. The WMO Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) is the focal point for encouraging and co-ordinating meteorological research activities among member states. The Commission co-ordinates the work and keeps abreast of scientific developments in practically all fields of atmospheric research. The sixth session of the Commission was held in Versailles in November 1973. Questions such as weather modification, numerical weather prediction, atmospheric chemistry, atmospheric pollution, tropical meteorology, the physics of the high atmosphere and Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) projects were given considerable attention.

GARP is one of the major projects within the WMO Research Programme. It is a joint undertaking by WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). Its main objectives are the study of those physical processes in the troposphere and stratosphere which control changes of the weather, and the determination of the patterns of the atmospheric general circulation which in turn are responsible for the present and future climates. The planning of GARP has advanced considerably during 1973 and it is hoped that theoretical research as well as complex field experiments will further develop in order to test and verify the physical and mathematical basis of long-range weather prediction. National and international GARP sub-programmes are planned and will be carried out in such a way that they can complement the overall GARP objectives. The first international experiment called the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE) will commence in the summer of 1974 and last for 100 days. It will cover the tropical parts of the Atlantic and the African continent. A large number of research vessels, aircraft, geostationary and polar-orbiting satellites will be collecting meteorological data. The purpose of this experiment is to study the inter-actions of physical processes on various meteorological scales and to determine the role of the tropics in the general circulation over middle and high latitudes. The second large international experiment—the First GARP Global Experiment (FGGE)—is at present scheduled to commence in 1977. The purpose of this experiment will be, *inter alia*, to extend the range of numerical forecasting and to assess the limits of predictability of weather systems.

Other research activities of WMO included the organization of symposia and the publication of a bibliography on tropical research. The Organization also participates actively in the work of other international organizations such as IUGG, COSPAR and IAMAP which have a direct bearing on meteorological research.

WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment. This programme includes all the activities aimed at applying meteorological knowledge to human activities. They include such questions as agricultural meteorology, aeronautical meteorology, marine meteorology and other oceanographic matters, human biometeorology, hydrology and water resources, atmospheric pollution, meteorological factors involved in industry, recreation, etc.

In the field of agricultural meteorology and in addition to the activities of CAgM, WMO has initiated in co-operation with FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WHO, an inter-agency co-ordinating group on agricultural biometeorology. The objectives include the development and

implementation of an agrometeorological programme in aid of world food production. Agroclimatological surveys in the Near East, in Africa south of the Sahara, and in the highlands of eastern Africa have been completed. Similar surveys are planned in other areas and related projects, including technical conferences, are being developed.

The Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology is particularly concerned with promoting applications to industries, energy consumption, regional land use planning and other such activities having an impact on economic development and environmental protection.

Through CAEM acting in co-operation with expert bodies of the International Civil Aviation Organization, universal regulations have been drawn up and are under continual revision for the supply of weather information for aircraft operations and for planning purposes. Aeronautical climatology, supplying the requirements for specialized meteorological instrumentation at aerodromes and the identification of problems in aeronautical meteorology requiring research are other tasks falling to CAEM.

In view of the intimate relation between oceanography and meteorology, WMO takes an active part in a number of international ocean research projects, in the establishment of ocean stations on the high seas for combined meteorological and oceanographic purposes and in the collection and exchange of the resulting data. WMO is responsible for co-ordinating the international aspects of the global ocean forecast service for meteorological and some of the physical oceanographic parameters. It also has responsibilities in the archiving of ocean-atmosphere environmental data.

Fields of interest common to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and WMO such as the Integrated Global Ocean Station System, air-sea interaction studies, data management problems and monitoring of marine pollution, are handled through joint Working Groups and joint meetings. The Commission for Marine Meteorology is concerned with the technical marine applications of meteorology. The Executive Committee Panel on meteorological aspects of ocean affairs is responsible for the overall planning of WMO's involvement in ocean affairs.

WMO has an Operational Hydrology Programme (OHP) to promote international co-operation in the field of operational hydrology and water resources. These activities include: promoting development in hydrology related to meteorology and the application of meteorology to water resources; developing, improving and promoting the international standardization of methods, procedures, techniques and terminology in hydrology; promoting international co-operation in the operational aspects of the collection, transmission, processing, storage, retrieval and publication of basic hydrological data and in the development and improvement of methods, procedures and techniques in the design of networks for operational hydrological forecasting, and in the supply of hydrological and related meteorological data for the design of water resources projects; providing for international exchange of experience and promotion of actions meeting the needs of national hydrological services or equivalent bodies concerned mainly with operational hydrology. Arrangements have been made for the representation of hydrological

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

services (or equivalent bodies) of members on the appropriate policy-making bodies of WMO, and WMO Technical Regulations for Operational Hydrology are being implemented by the relevant national services.

The meteorological and hydrological aspects of environmental pollution have been under consideration by several of the Technical Commissions for some time. At its twenty-fifth session in 1973, the Executive Committee decided to co-ordinate the work by establishing an expert panel on atmospheric aspects of environmental pollution and to invite representatives of UN, UNESCO and WHO to participate in the work.

The Technical Commissions whose work is most closely linked with this programme are CAGM, CAS, CHy, CoSAMC and CIMO.

WMO Technical Co-operation Programme. Recognizing that meteorological services contribute significantly to economic development (in the fields of water resources, agriculture, aviation, construction, shipping, fishing, etc.) many countries request the Organization to assist them in the establishment or development of national meteorological and hydrological services and in the training of personnel to operate them. In response to such requests WMO provides technical assistance through its participation in the UNDP and under its own special programmes.

Under the UNDP, WMO assists the countries by providing international experts for advisory, training and operational missions; fellowships; equipment for the installation of observing networks; and support for training seminars and technical conferences. Advice is given on subjects ranging from the establishment, organization and

operation of national meteorological services, and the application of meteorological information in the development of various sectors of the national economy, to highly specialized fields, such as the utilization of data from meteorological satellites and the use of electronic computing equipment in meteorological research. Training is provided by WMO experts serving as meteorological instructors in training centres, universities and institutes, and through fellowships for specialized training in foreign training facilities and universities. WMO also participates in large-scale economic development projects which are undertaken to establish observing station networks, that will enable countries to provide information needed for the development of water resource potential (e.g. hydroelectric power, irrigation and flood control projects) and agriculture and coastal zone development, and to develop institutions for the training of personnel and the carrying out of research. In 1973, technical assistance in meteorology was provided to 84 countries at a cost of approximately U.S. \$5.5 million.

In addition to the assistance provided under the UNDP mentioned above, WMO also awards fellowships for advanced academic training under its Regular Budget and assists its member countries in implementing the WWW by providing fellowships, equipment and services under the Voluntary Assistance Programme (VAP). Requests have been received for 494 projects under the VAP from 96 members. A total of 308 projects have been approved for implementation, through offers received from various governments, of which 119 have been completed and 189 were in various stages of implementation during 1973.

BUDGET 1972-75

REVENUE		U.S. \$	EXPENDITURE		U.S. \$
Contributions		17,290,000	Policy-making Organs		632,000
Miscellaneous Income		10,000	Executive Management		1,012,000
			Programme of Technical Activities		11,193,500
			Regional Activities		738,000
			Administrative and Common Services		2,950,500
			Other Budgetary Provisions		774,000
TOTAL		17,300,000	TOTAL		17,300,000

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: published quarterly in English, French, Russian and Spanish (the official languages); f. 1952; reports international meetings and activities in meteorology; contains articles on the various branches of meteorology and on the applications of meteorology.

Basic Documents: published in the four official languages, contain information on the WMO Convention, General and Technical Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO: published in English and other languages as appropriate.

Technical Publications: include Technical Notes, Guides and Nomenclatures.

WMO Technical Notes are normally published in one language only, but contain a summary in all four official languages.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English, French and Spanish.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports are published on the results of surveys and studies carried out on various aspects of World Weather Watch.

GARP Publications: a joint WMO/ICSU series which presents the fundamental problems, projects and prospects in the development of plans for the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP).

WMO/IHD Reports: a series providing information and guidance on problems within the scope of projects of the International Hydrological Decade.

Reports on Marine Science Affairs: a series dealing with different aspects of the Global Ocean Research Programme.

Special Environmental Reports: a series dealing with problems in meteorology related to protection of the human environment.

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

6th Floor, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1946, UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly to continue the relief work carried out by the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in assisting mothers and children in war-devastated countries. During its existence UNICEF has broadened and reoriented its work. Instead of concentrating its activities in the war-devastated countries (mainly in Europe) its assistance is now provided mainly for developing countries. Although still supplying relief in emergency situations arising out of natural and man-made disasters its objective is now to make a major contribution to the economic and social development of the countries assisted, notably in connection with the first and second Development Decades. In its initial activities UNICEF concentrated on helping mothers and young children; its scope now also includes adolescents up to approximately 15 years of age. In its early years UNICEF's assistance was almost exclusively in the fields of health and nutrition; now it encompasses all the needs of children and young people—education, welfare services, training for later employment and community service, as well as health and nutrition.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to determine policy and consider applications for aid. Countries receiving aid match UNICEF expenditure on all projects and are responsible for their implementation.

Members: Representatives of 30 Countries.

SECRETARIAT

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations and personnel are members of the UN Secretariat.

Executive Director: HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe and North Africa: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Africa South of the Sahara: 26–28 Marina, 2nd Floor, Lagos, Nigeria; Electricity House, Harambee Ave., Nairobi, Kenya; Shell Bldg., Ave. Lamblin, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

South Central Asia: 11 Jorbagh, New Delhi, India.

Eastern Mediterranean: Mimosa Bldg., rue Porthnis, Graham Station, Beirut, Lebanon.

The Americas: Avenida Providencia 329, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia: 19 Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

ACTIVITIES

In 1973 UNICEF approved new activities, in co-operation with the appropriate Specialized Agencies, bringing the total number of countries and territories receiving UNICEF aid to 111. In the field of health, which still represents the major share of UNICEF's activities, assistance is provided in the creation and development of maternal and child health services, including assistance in the carrying out of family planning programmes and the prevention and treatment of specific diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, yaws and trachoma). In endeavouring to ensure that mothers, children and young people consume adequate supplies of foods essential to healthy growth UNICEF has assisted in the development, production and distribution of milk supplies and of other protein foods. In the field of education aid has been concentrated on teacher-training by special courses and seminars, in the extension of primary and secondary education, and in the provision of books and equipment. Vocational training is provided in association with other agencies, special emphasis being placed upon training suited to both the rural and urban needs and to opportunities. In social welfare activities training is provided for workers engaged in the care of children living in slum and shanty-town conditions, particularly where parents are absent from home during the

day, and in providing facilities whereby children can receive attention, care and recreation away from such homes.

In all these and related activities UNICEF devotes well over one-third of its resources to the training of national personnel required for the implementation of assisted projects. In 1973 national staff training for services benefiting children was 242,000. Otherwise its main contribution consists in the provision of supplies, equipment, transport, etc.

Whilst UNICEF's programme concentrates upon long-term programmes for the achievement of its wide range of objectives it continues to provide emergency help in the relief of the suffering of children resulting from war, earthquakes, cyclones, floods and other disasters and in the rehabilitation of emergency situations: Bangladesh, Nigeria, Viet-Nam, Middle East countries, central African countries afflicted seriously by drought causing widespread famine, and Yugoslavia are among countries where such help has recently been provided. Help has also been provided in association with the UNHCR for the children of refugees in west Bengal, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals. For 1972 UNICEF's income was \$70,700,000 from the following sources:

	\$
Government contributions	49,200,000
Non-governmental contributions	11,700,000
Greeting card operations	6,000,000
Other income	3,800,000

Other funds in trust utilized by UNICEF in financing its activities amounted to \$20,800,000, making a grand total of \$91,500,000.

The amounts allocated at the Executive Board meeting in April-May 1973 for supplies, equipment, etc., required for projects in the various regions (omitting the cost of staff engaged in operating such projects, the cost of freight, etc.) were:

	\$
Africa	15,925,000
Asia	31,001,000
Eastern Mediterranean	723,000
The Americas	6,617,000
Inter-regional	2,812,000

The sums allocated for specific types of programmes were:

	\$
Health	23,445,000
Nutrition	6,198,000
Family and child welfare	3,562,000
Education and Pre-vocational training	15,599,000
Planning	1,998,000
Integrated services	1,208,000
Emergencies	5,067,000

PUBLICATIONS

UNICEF News (six times a year).

Assignment Children (quarterly): international contributions in English, French, Spanish and German on all aspects of child development.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

Museitbeh Quarter, Beirut, Lebanon

Founded in 1950 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for needy Palestine refugees in the Near East.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza Strip: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 61, Gaza.
East Jordan: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 484, Amman.
West Bank: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 19149, Jerusalem.
Lebanon: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 947, Beirut.
Syria: UNRWA Field Office, 19 Salah Eddin el Ayoubi St., Abou Rummaneh, Damascus.
Egypt: UNRWA Liaison Office, 2 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, P.O.B. 277, Cairo.
Europe: UNRWA Liaison Office, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10.
United States: UNRWA Liaison Office, United Nations, New York.

ORGANIZATION

Commissioner-General: Sir JOHN S. RENNIE, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.).

Deputy Commissioner-General: C. WILLIAM KONTOS (U.S.A.).

UNRWA is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, and began operations in May 1950; it has a mandate currently extending to June 30th, 1975, and

employs an international staff of 116 and some 14,954 local staff, mainly Palestine refugees. The Commissioner-General is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Jordan	Turkey
Egypt	Lebanon	United Kingdom
France	Syria	U.S.A.
Japan		

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

STATISTICS

REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH UNRWA (as at June 30th, 1973)

COUNTRY OR FIELD	IN CAMPS	NOT IN CAMPS	TOTAL
East Jordan . .	179,556	388,614	568,170 ¹
West Bank . .	72,078	211,352	283,430
Gaza . .	199,255	128,374	327,629
Lebanon . .	94,621	92,908	187,529
Syria . .	47,159	126,777	173,936 ²
TOTAL . .	592,669	948,025	1,540,694

¹ Includes 244,772 refugees displaced in 1967.

² Includes 19,872 refugees displaced in 1967.

DISPLACED PERSONS (other than UNRWA-registered Palestine refugees) WITHIN AND FROM THE UNRWA AREAS OF OPERATIONS SINCE JUNE 1967¹

In East Jordan	230,865 ²
In Syria	125,000
In Egypt	21,750

¹ These figures are government estimates and include the natural increase.

² Including 205,865 persons to whom UNRWA distributes rations subject to reimbursement by the Jordan Government.

ACTIVITIES

Since 1950, UNRWA has fed and provided medical services for the needy among a registered refugee population which now numbers around 1,540,000, including 592,669 in refugee camps. It has served 300,000,000 meals to young children and distributed about 31,000 tons of clothing. A simple but effective community health service has been built up with technical guidance from WHO and there has never been a major epidemic among the refugees in UNRWA's care. An education system has been deve-

loped with technical advice and guidance from UNESCO and there are 255,984 children in 546 elementary and preparatory schools operated by UNRWA. UNRWA also operates eight vocational centres (capacity: 4,370 trainees) for training young refugee men and women as teachers or in a variety of industrial and semi-professional skills, with the result that UNRWA has become one of the most important channels for this type of technical assistance in the Middle East.

THE REFUGEES

For UNRWA's purposes, a *bona fide* Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the hostilities, lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must reside in one of the "host" countries in which UNRWA

operates, and be in need. Children and grandchildren who fulfil certain criteria are also eligible for UNRWA assistance. By June 30th, 1973, there were 1,540,694 persons registered with UNRWA, not all of whom were eligible for assistance.

THE EFFECTS OF THE 1967 HOSTILITIES

After the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the fighting and Israeli-occupied areas. UNRWA was additionally empowered by a UN General Assembly resolution to provide "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure" for those persons other than Palestine refugees who were

newly displaced and in urgent need. In practice, UNRWA has lacked the funds to aid the other displaced persons and the main burden of supporting them has fallen on the Arab governments concerned. In agreement with the Israeli government, UNRWA has continued to provide assistance for registered refugees living in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION IN UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS (as at June 30th, 1973)

FIELD	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES			PUPILS IN PREPARATORY CLASSES			TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
East Jordan	168	38,515	35,523	74,038	11,068	8,208	19,276	93,314
West Bank	87	11,618	12,389	24,007	3,496	2,884	6,380	30,387
Gaza	117	25,797	22,109	47,906	7,314	7,129	14,443	62,349
Lebanon	79	15,013	13,174	28,187	4,152	3,355	7,507	35,694
Syria	95	13,657	11,661	25,318	5,057	3,865	8,922	34,240
TOTAL	546	104,600	94,856	199,456	31,087	25,441	56,528	255,984

Additionally in the 1972-73 school year an estimated number of 59,484 refugee children received education in government schools and an estimated 9,600 in private schools in the host countries, partly with grants paid by UNRWA.

FINANCE

BUDGET

UNRWA's budget for 1974 is \$70,291,009.

In recent years about 95½ per cent of the total income has been contributed by governments, the remainder being provided by voluntary agencies, business corporations and private sources.

UNRWA's average expenditure per refugee per year is about \$46, or 13 cents per day.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

The devaluation of the U.S. \$, continued inflation, and a school population increasing at the rate of 12,000 pupils

annually have resulted in estimated budget deficits of over \$3 million in 1973 and over \$10 million in 1974. UNRWA's estimated expenditure in 1974 has risen to \$70,291,000 while estimated income is only \$59,543,000. If additional income is not forthcoming, the Commissioner-General will have no alternative but to make reductions in the Agency's programmes early in 1974. Refugee education costs now represent 48 per cent of the Agency's budget and are almost entirely cash expenditure. For this reason, any substantial reduction would have to be in the education programme, a move which could not fail to have serious consequences for the refugees.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1973 (as at September 30th, 1973)

	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$'000)	PERCENTAGE (Approx.)
<i>Relief Services:</i>		
Basic Rations	15,516	—
Supplementary Feeding	3,034	—
Shelter	388	—
Special Hardship Assistance	577	—
Share of Common Costs*	4,383	—
TOTAL RELIEF SERVICES	23,898	38
<i>Health Services:</i>		
Medical Services	4,636	—
Environmental Sanitation	1,964	—
Share of Common Costs*	1,399	—
TOTAL HEALTH SERVICES	7,999	13
<i>Education Services:</i>		
General Education	21,942	—
Vocational and Professional Training	4,530	—
Share of Common Costs*	3,456	—
TOTAL EDUCATION SERVICES	29,928	48
<i>Other Costs:</i>		
Costs due to local disturbances	75	—
Adjustment of Provision for Staff Separation due to devaluation of U.S. dollar	772	—
Cost of unusable supplies	90	—
TOTAL OTHER COSTS	937	1
GRAND TOTAL	62,762	100

* Common costs include all operations involving supply and transport services, other internal services and general administration. The above summary table sets out the allocation of common costs to each of the Agency's operational programmes.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA.
*UNRWA—a survey of United Nations Assistance to
 Palestine Refugees (annually).*
Palestine Refugees Today—the UNRWA Newsletter
(quarterly).

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN—UNMOGIP

Kashmir

Established 1949 under the terms of the Karachi Agreement between India and Pakistan to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir by investigating ceasefire and border violations and incidents. Following the 1971 hostilities, which resulted in the delineation of a Line of Control between the India and Pakistan armies in Kashmir, UNMOGIP's main task has been to observe and report to the UN Secretary-General on developments pertaining to the observance of the ceasefire of December 17th, 1971.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ORGANIZATION

As of September 1973, the Group consisted of the Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission, Chief Operations Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, and of 45 military observers and 8 air-crew from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay. The observers are stationed on both sides of the Line of Control. Also attached to the Group are international civilian staff members and local personnel, including administrative and finance assistants, travel, movement control, registry

and supply officers, secretaries and stenographers, radio operators/technicians, transport officers, vehicle mechanics, etc.

Chief Military Observer: Lieut.-Gen. LUIS TASSARA (Chile).

BUDGET

1972 Actual Expenditure: U.S. \$1,142,000.

1973 Appropriation: U.S. \$1,190,000.

1974 Estimates: U.S. \$1,264,000.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO

Government House, Jerusalem

Set up to observe and maintain the ceasefire ordered by the Security Council in July 1948 and to assist the parties to the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria on the one hand and Israel on the other in the supervision of the application of those Agreements.

Following the June 1967 war and pursuant to Security Council resolutions of June 1967, United Nations military observers were deployed along the Israeli and Syrian Forward Defended Localities (FDLs) in the Golan Heights and on each side of the Suez Canal. In April 1972, under

a Security Council consensus, UNTSO observation operations were extended to southern Lebanon.

As of October 1973, the staff of UNTSO, headed by a Chief of Staff, consists of United Nations advisory and administrative staff (about 200 international civilian staff and 140 local personnel) and 221 military observers provided by the following 16 member states: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Since 1968 two aircraft with aircrew have been provided by the Swiss Government.

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. BENGT LILJESTRAND (Sweden).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA—UNCURK

Yongdongpo P.O. Box 56, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Established 1950 to bring about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

MEMBERS

Australia
Netherlands

Philippines
Thailand

Turkey

In November 1973 the UN General Assembly agreed by consensus that UNCURK should be dissolved immediately.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES— UNHCR

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 10 00, 33 20 00, 33 40 00.

The main functions of the Office of the High Commissioner, which was set up in 1950, are to provide international protection for refugees, to seek permanent solutions to their problems by assisting governments and, subject to the former's approval, private organizations to facilitate voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries or integration into the country of present residence, as well as to provide supplementary aid and emergency relief to refugees as may be necessary. All activities are carried out under the policy directives of the UN General Assembly or of ECOSOC on a humanitarian and non-political basis. Among legal problems, the Office is called upon to devote special attention to the question of asylum, which is of crucial importance to refugees.

The Office of the High Commissioner concerns itself, as a rule, with groups and categories of refugees which have been determined on an individual basis to come within its mandate under the Statute, and with those refugees whom it is called upon to assist under the terms of the good offices resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN.

The competence of the High Commissioner extends to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, remains unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it. Refugees meeting these conditions are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR. The High Commissioner may also undertake special tasks in the wider framework of United Nations activities.

The mandate of the High Commissioner's office was renewed in November 1972 for five years (1974-78).

ORGANIZATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1966-78): Prince SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN.

Deputy High Commissioner: CHARLES H. MACE.

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC. On December 3rd, 1973, the High Commissioner was re-elected for a further five years from January 1st, 1974, to December 31st, 1978.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High

Commissioner policy directives in respect of material assistance programmes, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets once a year at Geneva. Special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of thirty-one states.

ADMINISTRATION

Following a reorganization in 1972 Headquarters consists of: External Affairs (including Fund Raising, Public Information and Secretariat), Protection, Assistance (with five regional sections), Administration and Management. In addition there are 28 representatives and 9 correspondents, honorary representatives or consultants in various countries.

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The main objective of international protection, which is the primary function of UNHCR, is to help refugees to cease being refugees through the acquisition of the nationality of the country of residence when voluntary repatriation is not applicable, and in the meantime to safeguard their rights and interests and improve their status. UNHCR pursues these objectives through seeking to facilitate naturalization of refugees, promoting the conclusion of inter-governmental legal instruments in favour of refugees and encouraging governments to adopt legal provisions for their benefit.

The main legal instruments concerning refugees are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and

the 1967 Protocol which extends provisions of the Convention to new groups of refugees. The application of these two instruments is supervised by UNIICR.

Other legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting the refugees include the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and the European Agreement of 1959 on the Suppression of Visas for Refugees.

Other important instruments are: the UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum, a resolution by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe also concerning asylum, and the 1969 Convention adopted by the Organization of African Unity concerning the Specific Aspects of the

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Problems of Refugees in Africa, which came into force on November 26th, 1973.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES EMERGENCY RELIEF AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. In recent years this has been the case many times in Africa where the World Food Program has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for

establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

In accordance with the policy whereby primary responsibility for aid to refugees falls upon their country of residence, arrangements for the provision of material assistance to refugees in various European countries are being increasingly taken over by governments, local authorities and social welfare agencies. UNHCR intervenes where it is necessary for the international community to provide additional aid.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Educational assistance continues to be provided from UNHCR programmes as far as primary education is concerned and from the UNHCR Education Account as far as post-primary education is concerned. UNHCR continues to co-operate closely with UNESCO in this field, as also with the UN.

The problem of needy individual refugees seeking employment or educational opportunities in urban areas of Africa, and who are mainly without agricultural background, claims special attention. Efforts to help them are made by the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees, while increased support is being given to special refugee counselling services, operating through voluntary agencies in Dakar, Nairobi and Addis Ababa, assisted by UNHCR and other UN agencies.

FINANCE

The UNHCR material assistance programmes are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from non-governmental sources. The target of the UNHCR programme for 1973 was \$7,839,400, and that of 1974 is \$8,739,000. The target for the 1974 Programme was approved by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-Fourth Session held in October 1973.

In addition there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations. Further-

more, essential complementary assistance outside the current programme, including the Education Account, is financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR. The special tasks which may be undertaken by the High Commissioner are financed separately.

BUDGET

The UNHCR budget for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$10,904,000.

ACTIVITIES, 1972-73

International Protection: The Office has pursued its effort to encourage the adoption and implementation of international agreements affecting refugees. As of December 31st, 1973, 64 states had become parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and 56 had acceded to the 1967 Protocol. Several governments had acceded to the OAU Convention of 1969 governing specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa and bringing

to 14 the number of parties to this instrument which consequently came into force in November 1973.

The Office continued to assist in determining the status of refugees in a number of countries and in promoting improvements in respect of their economic and social rights.

With regard to the vital principle of *non-refoulement*, there have still been cases where refugees were returned

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THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957, an autonomous intergovernmental organization related to the United Nations by the terms of an Agreement which recognizes it as "the agency under the aegis of the United Nations responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy". Its objectives are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and "to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose."

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

(see also Summary of Statute, p. 86)

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme.

President (1973): R. W. BOSWELL (Australia).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 34 member states, 12 designated by the Board of Governors and 22 elected by the General Conference. It has authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute and subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It approves and submits the draft budget and the Agency's programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Board Members (1973-74): Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.

Chairman (1973-74): N. FUJIIYAMA (Japan).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 346 professional staff and about 780 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1973 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. In 1973, the following distinguished scientists were appointed for terms of three years.

Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBELLY (Egypt), Dr. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Dr. T. IPPONMATSU (Japan), Prof. H. G. CARVALHO (Brazil), Dr. G. F. TAPE (U.S.A.), Dr. HOMI N. SETHNA (India), Dr. A. LOGUNOV (U.S.S.R.), Prof. I. DOSTROVSKY (Israel), Prof. W. HÄFELE (Federal Republic of Germany), Dr. W. C. MARSHALL (U.K.), Prof. B. F. STRAUB (Hungary).

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training. In 1972 the IAEA provided 232 experts, lecturers and visiting professors to 54 developing countries; awarded 739 fellowships for individual study and participation in training projects; and supplied equipment valued at \$1,922,100 to 54 countries and 20 regional projects. Six regional and inter-regional training courses, two demonstration projects and three study tour-seminars were conducted for 549 participants from 51 different countries.

Food and Agriculture: In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation

and isotopes in six fields: plant improvement by induced mutation; control of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock nutrition and preparation of radiation animal vaccines; study of effects of chemical pollution in agriculture and food; preservation of food by irradiation; isotope studies on the efficiency of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. Over 200 research contracts and agreements are carried out in over 20 co-ordinated research programmes. In addition, 2 open symposia, 6-8 expert panels and several research co-ordination meetings are held each year; the proceedings are usually published.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

to their country of origin and of persons who, while fulfilling the criteria of refugee status, were not allowed to remain in the country where they had found asylum. In some cases, remedial action was taken following UNHCR intervention. Consultations with governments were continued in respect of the draft convention on territorial asylum which was submitted to the attention of the General Assembly in 1972.

After the recent change of government in Chile, UNHCR was called on to intervene with a view to safeguarding the rights and interests of refugees from other Latin American countries living in Chile.

Assistance: In carrying out its programme of material assistance, the Office has continued to receive the active co-operation and assistance of governments, other agencies of the UN system and voluntary agencies. In 1972, the number of refugees receiving such assistance amounted to some 250,000, the majority of whom were helped with a view to their local settlement. In 1973, there was a great increase in the number of beneficiaries because of the large-scale repatriation of Sudanese.

Assistance activities were being mainly centred in Africa where efforts have continued towards the settlement of refugees in agriculture, the provision of educational and health facilities, and the counselling of refugees in urban areas whose problems have become increasingly acute through limited employment opportunities.

Events of special concern to UNHCR in 1973 included the emergency caused by the exodus from Burundi of some 48,000 refugees who crossed, in May, into Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire. In 1973, the number grew to 90,000, half of them in Tanzania. A further movement of refugees from colonial territories in Southern Africa took place. Assistance projects continued to be put into effect for them in Botswana, Senegal, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. In countries neighbouring the Sudan, and in particular in the Central Africa Republic and in Ethiopia, UNHCR assistance could be reduced following the return home of Sudanese refugees.

In Asia, UNHCR assistance under the regular programme gradually phased out as the beneficiaries made progress towards their integration.

In Europe, the decrease of refugees through voluntary repatriation, migration or naturalization, was offset in 1972 by the number of newly recognized refugees and new arrivals, mainly from the Caribbean area into Spain. Moreover, there was a decrease in emigration opportunities. In 1973, however, the number of refugees from the Caribbean area to Spain was reduced through their re-settlement overseas. On the other hand, the growing number of other non-European asylum seekers caused new problems.

In Latin America, UNHCR efforts continued in favour of aged and handicapped European refugees. The main development in 1973 was the emergence of the problem of Latin American refugees in Chile who wished to emigrate to other countries. Following an appeal for resettlement opportunities by UNHCR, offers were received from 19 countries for an estimated 1,600 out of the 2,600 refugees registered for emigration. Meanwhile, emergency assistance was arranged for them by the newly set up National Committee for Aid to Refugees and UNHCR. A number of Chileans also sought refuge in neighbouring countries and in embassies in Santiago.

Special Assignments: In the latter part of 1972, the High Commissioner was called on to assist some 4,500 Asians of undetermined nationality who were being expelled from Uganda. In response to the appeal by the High Commissioner, some 3.5 million dollars were contributed for the cost of maintenance and transportation of these refugees and resettlement opportunities were offered by some 20 countries. By the end of 1973, places were still needed for over one hundred, many of them handicapped. There also remained some 1,500 Asians from Uganda scattered throughout many countries who need to be reunited with their families.

Another important task assigned to the High Commissioner in 1972 outside his regular activities was that of co-ordinating the United Nations Emergency Relief Programme in the South Sudan. This programme was put into effect with the co-operation of several other UN agencies following the Addis Ababa Agreement of February 1972, with a view to paving the way for the return of some 180,000 Sudanese refugees and half a million Sudanese displaced inside the country. By the end of 1973, over 150,000 refugees had been repatriated, as well as the majority of the displaced persons. Financial contributions channelled through UNHCR for this operation have totalled some \$20 million which were mainly used to bring food and supplies from the north and to repair and rebuild roads, schools and hospitals in the south.

Following the New Delhi Agreement of August 1973, the High Commissioner was asked by the Secretary-General to act as executing agent for the transfer of more than 200,000 persons on the sub-continent: mainly Bengalis from Pakistan to Bangladesh, and non-Bengalis from Bangladesh to Pakistan. In September, the High Commissioner launched an appeal for over \$14 million in cash and in kind to finance this operation. By the end of 1973, an amount of \$7.3 million had been pledged towards this target (not including air and sea transport made available by some governments), and more than 105,000 persons had been moved, including about 73,500 Bengalis from Pakistan, some 30,700 non-Bengalis from Bangladesh and 6,000 stranded Pakistanis from Nepal.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine, dosimetry and agriculture. This work involves the analysis of hundreds of samples of plant material in fertilizer research, the preparation and inter-comparison of labelled compounds for use in nuclear medicine and the analysis of water samples for isotope content. An agreement between the Agency, the Government of the Principality of Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco established the IAEA International Laboratory on the Mediterranean coast. This agreement has been extended until the end of 1974. The laboratory will concentrate on the study of health and safety aspects concerning radioactive pollution of the sea. It is anticipated to extend the programme to include studies on non-radioactive pollution.

Centre for Theoretical Physics. One of IAEA's outstanding contributions in pure science has been the establishment, in 1964, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. With the support of the Italian Government and other organizations, the Centre brings together scientists from the developed and the developing countries; one effect of this has been to encourage those of the latter group to remain in their home countries and continue the work of scientific development there.

From 1970 the Centre has been operated jointly by IAEA and UNESCO. Each year it offers one or more lengthy seminars followed by a research workshop, as well as short topical seminars, training courses, symposia and panels. Independent research is also carried out. The programme concentrates on high-energy and elementary particle physics, solid-state physics, low-energy physics and the theory of nuclear reactions, plasma physics and mathematics and the computer sciences.

Supplying Fissionable Materials. The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials to member states. By October 1973, 154 transfers of such material, about half of them gifts, had been made to 36 recipient countries. All material supplied was for research reactors or other research purposes. Supplier States have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilograms of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium. However, a request already received for enriched uranium for a power reactor in Mexico will use most of this material. Negotiations with supplying countries are under way regarding additional quantities.

BUDGET

The Regular Budget for 1973, original appropriation, amounts to \$18,127,000; the Regular Budget for 1974 will be \$25,064,000. The target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance is \$3.0 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.
IAEA Bulletin.
Science Features.
Atomic Energy Review.
Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.
Technical Directories.
Panel Proceedings Series.
Safety Series.
Bibliographical Series.
Technical Reports Series.
INIS Atomindex.
INIS Reference Series.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services,

Life Sciences. The Agency's programme, in co-operation with WHO, includes projects in the fields of medical applications of radioisotopes, dosimetry for intentional radiation applications and radiation biology. The Agency provides experts and equipment in these fields to member states, awards fellowships for individual study and organizes training courses and study tours, and awards research contracts and agreements. There are about 70 current research contracts and agreements in the field of medical applications of radioisotopes, 10 in radiation dosimetry and 40 in radiation biology, many of these forming part of co-ordinated research programmes supported by work in the Agency's headquarters laboratory. Questions of intercomparison and standardization of techniques form an important part of the programme. Scientific meetings are linked with the programme. At present 2-3 open symposia, 4-6 meetings of expert panels and a number of smaller consultants' meetings dealing with the life sciences are organized each year and their proceedings published.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed specifically for practical problems in the use of atomic energy; particularly the introduction of nuclear power into developing countries. Regular international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are held for this purpose. Panel meetings of experts are also frequently convened, usually on topics of special interest to the technical assistance programmes, such as: the utilization of neutron generators; pulsed neutron sources; low-energy accelerators; and the Mössbauer technique. In co-operation with UNESCO, FAO and other UN organizations, the Agency provides experts to member states in the application of nuclear techniques to water resource investigations. The Isotope Hydrology Laboratory provides analytical support to co-operative field studies in member states and to the IAEA/WMO isotopes-in-precipitation survey and distributes standards for stable isotope (D, ^{18}O) and tritium calibration. Applications of nuclear methods for raw materials exploration and for trace element analysis are being encouraged. Meetings concerned with homodynamics and analytical chemistry of nuclear materials are being sponsored. Analytical quality control programmes involving developing member states are being carried out.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. The Agency provides advice and assistance to member states on the technical feasibility, design, technology and economics of power reactor systems. Economic studies relating to nuclear power are made, including world energy needs and the future role of nuclear power. Using methodologies recently developed in a Nuclear Market Survey in 14 developing countries, the Agency can now make long-range generation planning studies. Member states are advised about the feasibility of installing any specific nuclear power plant, and assisted in the use of research reactors and in the exploration and evaluation of uranium reserves. Information is collected and disseminated on power and research reactors and on world resources of uranium. The Agency's role in co-ordinating research and developing an exchange of information is carried out by a number of international working groups, panels and training courses. Regional study groups have been used to stimulate reactor science and technology in developing countries.

Nuclear Safety and Environmental Protection. In co-operation with other international organizations, the Agency has established basic standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of radiation safety under normal and emergency conditions. Forty publications concerning these standards and recommendations have been issued, as well as numerous technical reports on the safe design and operation of nuclear facilities and utilization and handling of radioactive materials. IAEA regulations, revised 1972, for the safe transport of radioactive materials have been adopted as legal standards by many governments and are observed by nearly all international organizations concerned with transport. Studies are continuing on the development of environmental monitoring programmes and the application of radiation doses to the population. There has been increased emphasis on minimizing environmental contamination; work in progress includes: implementation of the London Convention governing disposals of radioactive wastes; and studies on the behaviour of radionuclides in marine and other environments. The Agency provided assistance to member states in assessing the safety of proposed and operating nuclear facilities, and in the selection of suitable sites for nuclear power reactors. First steps have been taken to organize regulatory activities by member states. Health and safety missions visited several research reactors.

Information and Technical Services. The *International Nuclear Information System* (INIS), the first international, decentralized and computerized information-handling scheme, began operations in 1970. INIS provides a world catalogue of technical information (*INIS Atomindex*) relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Each year the IAEA organizes 12 to 15 large international conferences and some 40 smaller meetings, and publishes papers presented at these. The headquarters library contains approximately 30,000 books, 180,000 reports, 550 films and 1,440 serial titles. At the *Nuclear Data Section*, which collaborates with three other principal centres at Brookhaven (U.S.A.), Obninsk (U.S.S.R.) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) centre at Saclay (France), the world's neutron data are collected, reviewed and distributed, free of charge.

Safeguards. Of the 75 Non-Nuclear Weapon States which are party to the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 37 have signed the safeguard agreement required by that treaty, 20 of which have significant quantities of nuclear material. Of these 37 agreements, 28 are in force (15 with states having significant quantities of nuclear material). In addition an agreement in connection with NPT has been signed with EURATOM and its Non-Nuclear Weapon Member States. Four of the 18 states party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlateloleo Treaty) have signed the safeguard agreement required by it, which also satisfies NPT requirements; two of these agreements are in force.

Where safeguards agreements have been concluded, and all formalities completed, the Agency is now applying safeguards to nuclear materials in 27 nuclear power stations, 107 other types of reactors, and 145 other facilities. Development and standardization is continuing in these procedures; and research and development work is also being pursued for improving equipment for measurement and surveillance.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

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3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

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6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services,

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)¹

equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.
2. Approve states for membership.
3. Consider the annual report of the Board.
4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.
5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.
6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.
7. Approve amendments to the Statute.
8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable

and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials, in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.
2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.
3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.
4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).
2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food and to provide emergency relief. It became operational in January 1963 after parallel resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the FAO Conference to establish it in late 1961.

ORGANIZATION

Intergovernmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: FRANCISCO AGUIÑO. (El Salvador)

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at December 31st, 1973, 591 development projects in 88 countries had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's operations at a total cost to WFP of \$1,374,983,622. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 85 projects in 23 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 123 projects in 11 countries; in West Africa, 115 projects in 22 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 102 projects in 17 countries; in Asia and the Far East, 166 projects in 16 countries. In addition, 174 emergency operations have been undertaken in 74 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$133,488,842.

The biggest single project ever undertaken is for the development of the dairy industry in several areas of India at a total cost to the Programme of nearly \$56 million.

RESOURCES

As at December 31st, 1973, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1973-74, stood at a total of \$1,199,096,643; \$886,565,647 were in commodities and \$312,530,996 in cash and services. A further \$83,360,568 worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention. The target set by the UN and FAO for the pledging period 1973-74 amounts to \$340 million.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

P.O.B. 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council Resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to June 1974 by 25 successive Resolutions. The purpose of the Force is to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them. A small reduction in the size of the Force was taking place at the end of 1973.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: BIBIANO F. OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (India).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(May 26th, 1973)

	Military	Police
Australia	—	37
Austria	339*	54
Canada	580	—
Denmark	295	40
Finland	287	—
Ireland	142	—
Sweden	286	40
United Kingdom	1,044	—
TOTAL	2,973	171

* Including 54 in medical unit.

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost for the period from March 1964 to June 15th, 1973 was \$158.1 million.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT— UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 31 02 11.

UNCTAD was set up as an organ of the UN General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964. It is a world-wide forum with the largest membership (145 states) of any international organization. Its aim is to evolve a co-ordinated set of policies, to be adopted by all its member states, designed to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries. In the context of this broad objective, UNCTAD's concern covers the entire spectrum of policies in both developed and developing countries which influence the external trade and payments and economic development of developing countries.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

First session, Geneva, March 23rd–June 16th, 1964.
Second session, New Delhi, February 1st–March 29th, 1968. Third session, Santiago, April 13th–May 21st, 1972.

Secretary-General: GAMANI COREA (Sri Lanka).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Between Conferences, the continuing work of the organization is carried out by the Trade and Development Board together with its various committees and subsidiary bodies. Sessions of the Board are generally held annually towards the end of summer. Fourteenth session: August 20th–September 13th, 1974.

MAIN COMMITTEES 1974

Committee on Commodities; Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes (attached to the Committee on

Commodities); sixth session, September 23rd–27th; Committee on Manufactures: sixth session (second part), July 1st–12th; Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade; Committee on Shipping: sixth session, March 11th–12th; Special Committee on Preferences: sixth session, May 20th–31st; Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology: third session, July 15th–26th; Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: third session, February 4th–22nd, fourth session, June 10th–28th.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIONS

In addition, the UNCTAD calendar provides for intergovernmental consultations over 1974 on a series of commodities including rice; citrus fruits; jute; oilseeds, oils and fats; hides and skins; grains, excluding wheat; manganese ore; phosphates; tobacco; hard fibres; bananas; tea; and cotton.

ACTIVITIES

UNCTAD co-operates closely with other international organizations operating in the trade, development and financing fields and is actively engaged in technical assistance activities. To some extent, UNCTAD has placed the development problems of the Third World in the forefront of the preoccupations of the international community. Indeed, the greater part of the United Nations International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade directly reflects the consensus reached on these problems in UNCTAD. A few examples of UNCTAD activities are referred to below.

The UNCTAD secretariat is actively assisting developing countries in their preparation for, and participation in, the multilateral trade negotiations launched by GATT in 1973. In addition, UNCTAD itself is engaged in co-ordinating a series of intensive intergovernmental consultations designed to explore ways of reducing existing trade barriers to the primary commodity exports of developing countries, and of improving their prices. UNCTAD is the United Nations organization responsible

for the convening of commodity conferences: in 1973, the International Olive Oil Agreement was extended by the adoption of a Protocol, and a new Sugar Agreement, though without economic provisions, was concluded to enter into force on January 1st, 1974. The International Cocoa Agreement, negotiated in 1972, entered into force on June 30th, 1973.

As regards trade in manufactures, a major breakthrough was achieved earlier by UNCTAD's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), under which tariff preferences are granted by developed countries to imports of specified manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries. Much, however, remains to be done to improve the present schemes and to achieve universal implementation. UNCTAD is endeavouring to reduce or eliminate also non-tariff barriers and restrictive business practices which adversely affect exports by developing countries. In the financial field, effective liaison operates between UNCTAD and the international financial institutions—the World Bank and the International Monetary

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Fund on the external financing problems of developing countries, and UNCTAD is represented among the Deputies of the Committee of Twenty considering the reform of the international monetary system.

Also in 1973, UNCTAD was engaged in negotiating a code of conduct for liner conferences; another noteworthy new initiative was the preparation of a draft charter on economic rights and duties of states.

BUDGET

1973: U.S. \$11,409,000.

1974 (Estimate): U.S. \$13,043,000.

The estimated budget for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$28,135,000.

PUBLICATIONS

There were 19 UNCTAD sales publications in 1973, including six volumes covering the proceedings of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in 1972, in Santiago de Chile. Other subjects include restrictive business practices, review of maritime transport, international trade and

development statistics, the economic consequences of the closure of the Suez Canal, trade and development policies in the 1970s, the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972 (proceedings), the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil (proceedings), and three volumes on economic integration among the developing countries.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: JAN TINBERGEN (Netherlands).

Members: J. DELORS (France), G. K. MYRDAL (Sweden), K. A. NAQVI, H. M. A. ONITIRI, B. SÉFER, Mrs. E. B. SHELDON. (One position is vacant).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: D. V. McGRANAHAN (U.S.A.).

Twelve research officers and assistants plus various experts and consultants.

FUNCTIONS

The Institute was created to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. It was intended that the studies of the Institute should contribute to (a) the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of social policy, social development, planning and balanced economic and social development; (b) regional planning institutes under the auspices of the United Nations; (c) national institutes in the field of economic and/or social development and planning.

The Institute was set up with the active support of the Social Commission of the United Nations (now the Commission for Social Development), which had for some time been emphasizing, in reports and resolutions, the importance of taking social factors into account in development planning and of achieving a balanced and integrated economic and social development policy. Intensified research on the means of achieving that goal was felt to be desirable.

ACTIVITIES

Research is carried out under four programmes as listed below:

1. *The Inter-relations between Social and Economic Development.*
2. *Methodology of Social Planning.*
3. *The Introduction of Social Change and Innovation.*
4. *Regional Development.*

Current Projects:

Compilation of a Research Data Bank of Development Indicators for 1970.
Methods of Quantitative Analysis of Socio-Economic Development;
The Measurement of Real Progress at Local Level;
Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning;
Social and Economic Implications of the Large-Scale Introduction of High-Yielding Varieties of Food-grain ("Green Revolution");
Rural Co-operatives and Related Institutions as Agents of Planned Change;
Preparation of the Child for Economic and Technological Modernization;
Regional Development Policy and Planning.

REGULAR BUDGET

1973: U.S. \$400,000.

1974: U.S. \$500,000.

PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1970

I. DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

Contents and Measurement of Socio-Economic Development.
Etude sur les systèmes de décision.
Social Prognosis.
Distribution of Income and Economic Growth: Concepts and Issues.
Studies in the Measurement of Levels of Living and Welfare.
Studies in the Methodology of Social Planning.
Social Modernization and Economic Development in Argentina.
Methods of Estimation and Prediction in Socioeconomic Development: Regression and the Best-Fitting Line.

II. RURAL INSTITUTIONS AND PLANNED CHANGE

Vol. II, *Estudios de la realidad campesina: cooperación y cambio.*
Vol. III, *Co-operatives and Rural Development in Latin America: an Analytic Report.*
Vol. IV, *Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa: Case Materials.*
Vol. V, *Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa: an Analytic Overview.*
Vol. VI, *Co-operatives and Planned Change in Asian Rural Communities: Case Studies and Diaries.*
Vol. VII, *Co-operatives and Development in Asia: an Analytic Report.*

III. THE "GREEN REVOLUTION"

Notes sur les implications sociales de la "Révolution Verte" en quelques pays d'Afrique.
A Selection of Readings.
The Green Revolution: an Economic Analysis.
Science and Agricultural Production.
Nutrition and the High-Yielding Varieties.

IV. OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Le changement social et les institutions de développement dans une population réfugiée.
Development from Below as an Alternative: the Case of the Nakapiripiri Settlement Scheme in Uganda.
Organization of Land Distribution Beneficiaries.

V. PREPARATION OF THE CHILD FOR MODERNIZATION

Preparation of the Child for Modernization: Skills and Intellectual Requirements (a review of the literature).
La préparation de l'enfant à la modernisation: l'exemple de la Tunisie.
Vocational Training in Developing Countries: a Survey of Expert Experiences.

VI. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Planning.
Growth Poles and Regional Policies.
Poles de développement et centres de croissance dans le développement régional.
Polos de Desarrollo: Hipotesis y Políticas, Estudio de Bolivia, Chile y Peru.
Growth Poles and Growth Centres in the Regional Development of Nigeria.
Growth Poles and Growth Centres as Instruments of Regional Development and Modernization with Special Reference to Bulgaria and France.
Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects in South and South-East Asia.
Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects in the United States of America.
Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects in Eastern Europe.
Regional Development in Canada: Experiences and Prospects.
Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Vol. I, Sweden.
Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Vol. II, Chile.
Information Systems for Regional Development: a Seminar—General Papers.
Inter-regional Allocation of Investments for Social and Economic Development—an Elementary Model Approach to Analysis.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

Management in the Developing Countries: a Field Survey.
Research Notes (annually).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Provides training to personnel, particularly from developing countries, for national and international service, and conducts research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of up to 24 members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for three years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Dr. DAVIDSON NICOL (Sierra Leone).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Institute is to enhance, by training and research, "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". Training at various levels is provided to persons, particularly from the developing countries, for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the UN. The Institute also conducts research and study into problems which may concern the UN.

Training Programmes in 1973:

1. Courses for members of permanent missions were held on (a) functioning and procedures of the General Assembly; (b) functioning and procedures of the UN system; (c) special programmes for foreign service officials; (d) regional structures in the UN and relations with non-UN regional bodies in economic and social matters.
2. In the field of peaceful settlement of disputes, there were: (a) conferences with the International Peace Academy on peaceful settlement; (b) a course for UN delegates on peaceful settlement procedures.
3. In the sphere of training in development and technical co-operation, there were several regional seminars on international procurement problems.
4. International Law: (a) a regional refresher course in international law for Latin America was held at Caracas at which recent developments on the law of the sea and the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Sea were discussed; (b) twenty-one fellowships were awarded under the UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law; (c) preparations

are under way for a regional symposium in international law for Asia to be held early in 1974.

5. Programmes of attachment for interns and visiting scholars were organized.

Research Programmes in 1973:

1. United Nations structures and procedures: (a) relations between UN bodies and other international organizations; (b) co-ordination of international economic and social action; (c) the UN and the news media; (d) UN documentation; (e) status of women in the UN; (f) role of non-governmental organizations in implementing UN resolutions on apartheid.
2. Peaceful settlement of disputes: (a) procedural aspects of UN intermediary assistance; (b) relations between the UN and the Organization of American States in the peace and security field; (c) preparatory work on a review of recent academic contributions on conflict management and on the use of a computer-aided system for handling information on conflicts (CASCON data bank).
3. Economic and social development: (a) motivations and factors in the international migration and return of professionals from developing countries who have studied abroad; (b) assessment of the environmental impact of development projects; (c) survey of needs pertaining to the orientation and preparation of experts for development; (d) new forms of technical co-operation.
4. Project on the Future. UNITAR is actively engaged in preparatory work to give effect to a decision, made by the Board of Trustees in September 1971, that the Institute should undertake a programme for the con-

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

tinuous examination of major trends and developments having implications for the future of mankind that may require responses from the UN system. A Steering Committee which met in London in December 1972 requested that preparations be initiated for the establishment of a Commission on the Future and guidelines for the creation of a world-wide network of expertise and opinion. Funding for this project is being sought.

Through its Executive Director UNITAR will be closely associated with the projected United Nations University.

At the eighth annual meeting of directors of institutes within the UN system, held at Geneva in June 1973 and chaired by the Executive Director of UNITAR, a number of important questions of mutual interest were discussed, including emerging or new trends in the work programmes of the institutes.

FINANCE

Expenses are met from voluntary contributions made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

Estimated Budget (1973): \$1,723,100.

PUBLICATIONS

UNITAR Research Reports: include studies of pollution control, "brain drain", the transfer of technology to developing countries, an approach to the analysis of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, international youth organizations and the UN, and the situation of women in the UN.

UNITAR Peaceful Settlement Series: studies on mediation in and settlement of international disputes.

UNITAR Books: studies on UN development aid, the acceptance of UN Treaties, the status and problems of small states, racial discrimination in Britain, atomic safeguards, and the financial and legal aspects of international navigable waters, the UN and the news media, and the role of multinational public corporations in the development and integration of Latin America.

UNITAR Regional Studies: study on the relations between the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

UNITAR Lecture series: studies on the UN Charter in the future, a better international economic order, the ILO in the UN family, and the future of international education.

UNITAR Conference Reports: reports on the future of the UN secretariat, the international symposium on the documentation of the UN and other intergovernmental organizations, and relations between the UN and non-regional intergovernmental organizations.

UNITAR Training Manuals: *Manual of UN Technical Assistance*, and *Manual of External Financing*.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1965 to help the developing countries increase the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by providing economic and social projects, with pre-investment and technical assistance. The UNDP was established by the UN General Assembly through a merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTING AGENCIES

UN	IBRD	UNCTAD
ILO	ITU	UNIDO
FAO	WMO	IDB
UNESCO	IAEA	AIDB
ICAO	UPU	ADB
WHO	IMCO	

The UNDP functions under the authority of the General Assembly, to which it reports through ECOSOC.

Governing Council: 48 mems., representing both developed and developing countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP.

President (1974): NARCISO G. REYES (Philippines).

Administrator: RUDOLPH A. PETERSON (U.S.A.).

Deputy Administrators: BERT LINDSTRÖM (Sweden), I. G. PATEL (India).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the UNDP's participating and executing Agencies; provides guidance and advice.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ACTIVITIES

The UNDP today is the world's largest and most universal programme of multinational technical co-operation. It works in partnership with over 130 governments, representing almost three thousand million people. Voluntary contributions from almost every nation in the world provide the UNDP with its financial resources. Governments of low-income countries all over the world, together with the United Nations and 16 other international agencies, are currently carrying out more than 6,000 UNDP-assisted activities which will cost almost \$3,400 million on completion. Expenditures on UNDP-assisted projects (1959-72) have equalled nearly \$4,000 million, more than half of it paid by the developing countries themselves.

In pursuit of its basic objective—helping the poorer nations to develop their human and natural resources more fully—the UNDP affords the international community a significant opportunity for productive co-operation. The sharing of technical knowledge, skills, personnel and facilities by participating countries is an essential part of the UNDP's day-to-day operations.

The developing countries receive UNDP aid through integrated 3-to-5-year "Country Programmes", which consist of projects essential for meeting national development priorities and plans—and through inter-country, inter-regional and global programmes designed to meet geographically broader needs. The country programmes are drawn up by the developing nations themselves, with the help of UN system advisers, and approved by the UNDP's Governing Council. The projects they contain assist the development efforts of low-income countries in one or more of five basic ways:

- (a) By uncovering, inventorying and determining the economic potential of natural resources and other economic growth assets;
- (b) By stimulating the flow of development capital;
- (c) By educating and training people in the knowledge

and skills necessary to build and maintain modern economic and social systems;

- (d) By disseminating, adapting and applying modern productive technologies;
- (e) By strengthening national and regional frameworks for development planning and administration.

Each year, these projects engage the services of some 10,000 international experts, provide over 7,000 fellowships for advanced study abroad, and supply more than \$42 million worth of equipment. In addition to providing the low-income countries with critically needed advisory, consultant and training services, they generate substantial amounts of follow-up investment, which make possible further advances in fields such as irrigated agriculture, hydro-electric power, transport, industry, telecommunications, mining, forestry, fishing and livestock production. Since 1959, UNDP-supported development work has directly or indirectly stimulated more than \$10,000 million of capital investments from both external and domestic, public and private sources. Over 1,000,000 men and women have been trained for scores of essential tasks under the Programme's auspices.

UNDP Resident Representatives direct Field Offices in nearly 100 developing countries throughout the world. These officials, as leaders of the team of representatives of all United Nations organizations concerned, assist in the formulation of country programmes and see that field operations are carried out. They also increasingly work to co-ordinate bi-lateral and private development assistance with that of the UNDP in the countries where they serve.

The Programme's Administrator, who has over-all responsibility for UNDP operations, maintains close contacts with the field through four Regional Bureaux—covering Africa; Asia and the Far East; the Americas; and Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. UNDP Headquarters in New York is manned by an international staff drawn from more than 60 countries.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR AS OF JUNE 30TH, 1973

SECTOR	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST TO UNDP AND RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS (U.S. \$ equivalent)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,274	1,081,236,893
Culture and Social and Human Sciences	96	8,929,283
Education	499	375,497,662
General Economic and Social Policy and Planning	884	281,660,833
Health	415	191,895,241
Industry and Extractive Minerals	1,011	560,190,846
International Trade	163	28,789,762
Labour, Management and Employment	282	123,197,176
Natural Resources (including Fuel and Water) and Power Production	191	163,002,789
Population	15	5,419,012
Relief Activities	1	2,472,253
Science and Technology	456	333,333,833
Social Security and other Social Services	260	100,417,348
Transport and Communications	610	378,078,803
TOTAL	6,157	3,634,121,734

DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AS OF JUNE 30TH, 1973

REGION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST TO UNDP AND RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS (U.S. \$ equivalent)
Africa	1,629	904,586,673
Asia and the Far East	1,455	792,588,117
Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East	1,553	1,156,368,520
Latin America	1,370	742,244,641
Inter-Regional	144	26,710,445
Global	6	11,623,338
TOTAL	6,157	3,634,121,734

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations and the Programme's participating Agencies. Contributions pledged for 1973 totalled U.S. \$310 million. The cumulative

total of contributions pledged by some 130 countries since the inception of activities (the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950, and the UN Special Fund in 1959) to the end of 1972 is approximately \$2,642 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Pre-Investment News, a monthly newsletter.

Commitment, a special quarterly newsletter for non-governmental organizations.

Other publications include twice yearly reports on the UNDP Governing Council sessions, a compendium of UNDP-supported projects, reprints of statements and articles by senior UNDP officials and various public information pamphlets and audio-visual materials.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

c/o United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund began operations in January 1968.

ORGANIZATION

Owing to initial lack of financial resources, it has not yet been possible to give full effect to the institutional arrangement described below.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composed of twenty-four representatives elected by the UN General Assembly for a term of three years from among members of the UN or its related intergovernmental agencies. There is equitable representation of developed and developing countries. The Board exercises control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund and is the final authority for the approval of grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. The Board meets at least once a year.

The functions of the Board will provisionally be performed by the Governing Council of UNDP.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; exercises his functions under general direction of Executive Board; has overall responsibility for the operations of the Capital Development Fund; submits, with his recommendations, requests for grants and loans to Executive Board. Appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a period of four years.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (*pro tem.*).

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low rates of interest.

Assistance is directed towards the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of those countries and is orientated towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for economic and social progress.

Assistance is given to a Member Government of the UN or of its related intergovernmental organizations or to a group of such States or to an authorized entity within such a State.

Assistance may be given to support general development plans or to meet general development requirements, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects.

Assistance is co-ordinated with aid from other sources. Close liaison is maintained with the Regional Economic Commissions, UNIDO, UNDP, the UN intergovernmental organizations and the regional development banks.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UN.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources.

PLEDGING CONFERENCES

DATE	TOTAL PLEDGED (U.S. \$ or equivalent)	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PLEDGING
October 1967	1,292,267	21
November 1968	1,315,334	31
October 1969	821,590	26
October 1970	950,055	27
November 1971	832,060	29
November 1972	668,798	23
October 1973	5,418,000	20

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION— UNIDO

Lerchenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 43 50

Created by a resolution of the General Assembly in October 1966 (established January 1967) to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries through direct assistance and mobilization of national and international resources.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members elected by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies for a term of three years. Both developed and developing countries are equitably represented. The principal functions and powers of the Board are to formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization, to consider and approve the programme of its activities and also to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. The Board normally holds one session a year. A subsidiary body of the Board, the Permanent Committee, holds two sessions a year.

President (1973): RAYMOND PROBST (Switzerland).

Secretary: ALMAMY SYLLA (Mali).

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for administration and research programmes and is in charge of operational programmes, including activities executed by UNIDO as a participating organization of the UNDP. The Secretariat consists of the Office of the Executive Director, the Technical Co-operation Division, Divisions of Industrial Technology, Industrial Policies and Programming, and Industrial Services and Institutions, and a Division of Administration, Conference and General Services.

Executive Director: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (Egypt).

FIELD ORGANIZATION

A network of Industrial Development Field Advisers exists in the developing countries. The Field Advisers are attached to the office of the Resident Representatives of UNDP.

FUNCTIONS

UNIDO activities can be divided into operational, promotional and supporting programmes. This division corresponds mainly to the type of assistance and the way in which it is delivered to the developing countries. The activities cover both macro-economic and micro-economic aspects of industrial development. At macro-economic level, questions concerning the formulation of industrial development policies, planning, programming, surveys, infrastructure and structure, institutional services to industry, etc. are considered. At micro-economic level, assistance is provided in problems of pre-feasibility and feasibility of industry or plant, investment and financing, production and productivity, product development and design, technology and techniques, management, marketing, quality, research, etc.

Operational Activities

Consist of direct technical assistance to developing countries (or regional groupings) provided in response to a specific request by the interested country. Such assistance usually consists of expert services, but can also include

supply of equipment or fellowships for training in management, production, etc.

Promotional Activities

Consist mainly in action taken by the Secretariat in providing contacts between industrialized and developing countries and identifying possibilities for the solution of specific problems in developing countries. Examples of promotional activities are: investment promotion programme, international sub-contracting scheme, information service, partnership programme, etc.

Supporting Activities

Activities carried out by the Secretariat consisting mainly in research and investigation, organization of seminars, working groups, etc. on all subjects concerning industrial and technological development of developing countries. Special attention is given to such areas where research and analysis can lead to an improved performance in operational activities, e.g. transfer and adaptation of technology, etc.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 1973

In the last two years UNIDO participated in country programming of assistance for 82 countries involving approximately \$1,000 million of UNDP funds for a period of five years. UNIDO is expected to execute about 10 per

cent of this assistance with about 440 field projects. Additionally, UNIDO is implementing 42 projects with \$4 million UNDP contribution in 13 countries which have not yet had a country programme. UNIDO's assistance

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

covers services of experts, training of the nationals of the developing countries and provision of equipment needed for the projects.

The Special Industrial Services programme provided as in previous years speedy short-term assistance, with about 165 new projects approved in the first nine months of 1973. In terms of expenditures on the implementation of projects financed under the Programme, these amounted to \$2.5 million during this period.

Assistance provided under the programme was of an urgent nature, consisting of solving technical and operational problems of manufacturing enterprises, sending industrial policy advisory missions and survey missions, preparing and implementing industrial projects and practical assistance at different levels in the preparation of new projects until financing is secured, among others.

UNIDO's Regular Programme in 1973 amounted to \$1.5 million. A major part of the programme was devoted to the financing of fellowship posts for training in industrialized countries. The remainder of the funds was used in financing experts engaged on field projects as well as a number of regional advisers attached to the Regional Economic Commissions in Africa, the Americas and Asia and the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

The UNIDO General Trust Fund which is supported from voluntary contributions by member states made annually at a pledging conference amounted in 1973 to \$2,650 million. The Fund is utilized in supplementing UNIDO's activities under other technical assistance programmes and initiating new ones in such fields as the establishment of physical units (including foundries, workshops, etc.) in-plant training and other technical meetings, industrial information and plant design and laboratory testing.

In the field of training the number of individual fellowship posts established in 1973 under all UNIDO programmes amounted to 1,911 posts, representing 5,439 man-months, in various fields of specialization. In addition, 34 programmes of group in-plant training programmes, seminars and symposia partly or wholly financed from UNDP/TA funds were organized in 1973 with 634 fellowship holders from developing countries. The majority of these programmes were, as in previous years, in the metalworking, mechanical textiles, pulp and paper, electrical, small-scale industries, and development financing fields.

Special International Conference

A Special International Conference of UNIDO, which was convened by the General Assembly of the UN, was

held in Vienna from June 1st-8th, 1971. The Conference was attended by representatives of 106 states as well as by a number of UN bodies. The agenda of the Conference included: (i) the long-range strategy and orientation of UNIDO's activities, including the Organization's role in the Second Development Decade and the transfer and adaptation of technology for the industrial development of the developing countries; (ii) the organizational structure of UNIDO; and (iii) the question of UNIDO's financing.

The Conference adopted a consensus resolution which recommended, in particular, the implementation of such measures as: formulating plans for industrial development; mobilizing domestic and external resources for industrial development; carrying out the appropriate social and economic reforms; developing industrial co-operation among the developing countries; special consideration of the industrialization needs of the least-developed among the developing countries; creating conditions for the training of highly skilled national personnel. The resolution also recommended the appointment of a small group of high-level experts to formulate the long-range strategy for the activities of UNIDO. The consensus resolution also requested the Governing Council of UNDP to facilitate measures to ensure an increase in the level of UNDP funds allocated for industrial development and emphasized the importance of the Special Industrial Services programme of UNIDO, which provides emergency short-term aid to industry. The second Special International Conference of UNIDO will take place from March 12th-16th, 1975, in Lima, Peru.

FINANCE

Administrative and Research Budget: part of the regular budget of the UN; total (1973) U.S. \$16,800,000. The total UNIDO Budget for 1974 and 1975 is U.S. \$30,798,000.

Operational Programmes: financed from voluntary contributions by governments, from the UNDP, and from the UNIDO regular programme.

Special Industrial Services (SIS): financed through UNDP; these services provide, at short notice, emergency assistance to governments.

PUBLICATIONS

UNIDO Newsletter (monthly).

Industrial Research and Development News (quarterly).

Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin (half-yearly).

Industrial Development Abstracts (monthly).

Industrial Development Survey (yearly).

UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION—UNMEM

P.O.B. 2324, Nicosia, Cyprus

Established by the UN Security Council in November 1967 to form and maintain contacts with the States concerned in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and acceptable settlement in the area.

ORGANIZATION

Secretary-General's Special Representative: GUNNAR V. JARRING (Sweden).

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES—UNFPA

485 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Created by the Secretary-General in 1967 to assist developing countries with high population growth rates and low national incomes, to expand the population activities of the UN system, and to innovate programmes in the population field. Placed under the authority of the UN General Assembly in 1972, with the Governing Council of UNDP as its governing body, under policy supervision of the Economic and Social Council.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Overall supervision of the Population Fund (as it is known) is entrusted to an Executive Director. The Executive Director has the authority in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP to approve projects up to a value of \$1 million; projects involving larger amounts, as well as those of an innovative character, and comprehensive country programmes, are approved by the Governing Council of UNDP. The Executive Director exercises co-ordination with other organizations in the UN system through an Inter-Agency Advisory Board, composed of representatives of UN Agencies.

Executive Director: RAFAEL M. SALAS (Philippines).

EXECUTING AGENCIES

In most projects assistance is extended through member organizations of the UN system; the Fund may also call on the services of non-governmental organizations in this role and sometimes it acts as its own executing agency.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNFPA Co-ordinators, attached to the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives, assist governments in formulating requests for aid and co-ordinate the work of the executing agencies in any given country or area.

FUNCTIONS

The aims and purposes as set out by the Economic and Social Council in 1973 are as follows:

to build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the UN system, the knowledge and the capacity to respond to national, regional, inter-regional and global needs in the population and family planning fields; to promote co-ordination in planning and programming, and to co-operate with all concerned;

to promote government awareness of social and economic implications of population problems; of the human rights aspects of family planning; and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country;

to extend systematic and sustained assistance to countries seeking to define and solve population problems;

to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund.

The Fund was also assigned the supervision of preparations for the World Population Year, proclaimed by the United Nations for 1974. The projects supported include: collection and analysis of basic demographic data; provision of demographic research and training facilities; demonstration programmes in family planning connected with maternal and child welfare services; inclusion of courses on population subjects in such educational programmes as adult education, teacher training and agricultural extension; provision of contraceptive supplies and manufacturing materials, and formulation of population policies and the measures to be taken in accordance with the national development objectives.

ACTIVITIES

By mid-1973 the Fund was financing over 900 projects benefiting 92 countries and developing areas. Of these many were regional and inter-regional and included staff support to population units within the UN regional Economic Commissions. In addition, comprehensive country projects, through which a wide variety of inputs are provided to national population programmes, have been concluded with Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and one with the Republic of Korea is close to completion.

Africa. Since the continent suffers from a scarcity of census-based statistics, an African Census Programme, so far comprising 21 countries, has been launched under the sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Besides providing funds for census activities, UNFPA has

also strengthened ECA's statistics and population programme centres. The results of the censuses, for which UNFPA has planned to disburse over \$11 million, are to help African countries in their development planning.

Asia and the Far East. Most countries have already embarked on government-sponsored population programmes. Besides assisting these, the Fund aids regional projects devoted to training, education and research. In a number of countries facilities for family planning are directly supported.

Middle East. Countries receiving UNFPA assistance include Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as well as Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey. Activities supported are mostly related to demographic activities and training and research.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Latin America. Assistance has been given to expand the facilities of CELADE, the regional demographic centre located in Santiago, Chile, and its sub-centre in San Jose, Costa Rica. In 1972 Chile became the first Latin American country to sign an agreement with UNFPA, and other countries are expected to follow. Assistance is given to a wide range of census and training and research activities; in the Caribbean, where some governments have become concerned with their population growth rate, assistance is also given to family planning facilities.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR

To stimulate greater support and governmental recognition of the importance of population activities, the UN

General Secretary has designated 1974 as World Population Year.

The Fund has initiated a world-wide programme involving the joint efforts of governments, UN agencies and organizations, and bilateral and non-governmental organizations, directed toward increasing awareness of population problems.

The highlight of the Year will be the World Population Conference to be held in Bucharest, Romania, in August 1974, which will bring together government leaders and international specialists to study and exchange views on population issues and to examine a draft World Population Plan of Action being formulated by the Secretary-General with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy.

FINANCE

COST OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE POPULATION FUND (By Year—\$'000)

TOTAL	
1969-72	50,109
1973-76 (Four-Year Work Plan)	265,500

1969-72 EXPENDITURES BY SECTOR (\$'000)

Basic Population Data (censuses, vital statistics, sample surveys, other statistics)	5,438
Population Dynamics (research projects, training and research facilities, population aspects of planning)	6,217
Population Policy (policy formulation, including conferences and seminars, and implementation, exclusive of family planning programmes)	1,067
Family Planning (delivery systems, programme management, fertility regulation techniques)	18,677
Communication and Education (for motivation in family planning)	5,892
Multi-Sector Activities (fellowships, documentation centres, support to non-UN organizations, preparation of World Population Year)	3,282
Field Staff, Infra-Structure, Overheads	5,730
Grants to Non-Governmental Organization	3,806
TOTAL	50,109

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR—UNDRO

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Established in 1972 to co-ordinate and mobilize the relief to disaster areas provided by other bodies, and to co-operate in the prevention of disasters.

ORGANIZATION

DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

A Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was appointed at Under-Secretary-General level, in March 1972, to report directly to the UN Secretary-General. UNDRO is thus a separate entity, a distinct element within the UN Secretariat.

Co-ordinator: FARUK BERKOL (Turkey).

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNDRO is represented in some 90 developing countries by the Resident Representatives of the UNDP, part of whose task consists in encouraging advance measures to ward off disasters, and to co-ordinate relief and reconstruction.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FUNCTIONS

UNDRO's essential function is that of co-ordination and the mobilization of aid provided by other bodies. The responsibilities laid upon the Office by the General Assembly call upon it to take action in disaster-prone and disaster-stricken countries, both before and after disasters. It is concerned at all times with the prevention, control and prediction of disasters and with preparedness and contin-

gency planning. When disasters strike it is, of course, concerned with disaster relief itself. To do its job effectively it must also work closely with donors so that by advance planning the most effective use can be made of their generosity. Its purpose is to act as a catalyst to stimulate others, and act as a link between the many governments and institutions active in disaster situations.

ACTIVITIES

As news of external aid requirements begins to flow into UNDRO's Geneva Office, it will be recorded on a 24-hour basis in the clearing house, which will issue a series of disaster relief bulletins by telex and, possibly, other means. Any government or recognized institution actively concerned with disaster relief will be able to obtain these bul-

letins. Thus UNDRO should progressively become a world information and action centre on disaster situations and relief measures.

The Co-ordinator is also authorized to accept contributions which he will normally arrange to be spent through existing relief agencies and organizations.

Budget: the UNDRO budget allocated by the United Nations for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$1,018,000.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME—UNEP

(Established in Nairobi, Kenya, October 2nd, 1973)

The United Nations Environment Programme was established by the UN General Assembly to provide machinery for international co-operation in matters relating to the human environment.

ORGANIZATION

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Fifty-eight states are members (16 African, 12 Asian, 10 Latin American, 6 Eastern European and 13 Western European and other states). The main function of the Governing Council is to provide general policy guidelines for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the UN system. The first session met in June 1973 in Geneva, the second in March 1974 in Nairobi.

UNEP SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat serves as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordinates all environment activities within

the UN system. The Environment Fund, administered by the Secretariat, is to finance new and existing environment activities. The agreed target for the first five years of its operation (1974-78) is approximately U.S. \$100 million.

Executive Director: MAURICE STRONG (Canada).

ENVIRONMENT CO-ORDINATION BOARD

Under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director, the Board strives to ensure co-operation and co-ordination among all agencies and organizations in the UN system concerned with implementation of environmental programmes.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

UNEP aims to create new values and standards for exercising international responsibility in protecting and enhancing the life-sustaining resources of our planet earth.

The Governing Council, at its first session, decided on programme priorities and requested UNEP to take

measures to meet such objectives as: preserving the health of the oceans; preventing the loss of productive soil; improving water quality; preserving threatened species of plant and animal life; improving the quality of rural and urban settlements; and mobilizing resources to help developing countries with environmental concerns.

Budget: The UNEP budget allocated by the United Nations for the biennium 1974-75 is U.S. \$6,090,000.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE—UNEF

Cairo, Egypt

Set up in October 1973 by the UN Security Council after the Arab-Israeli war to supervise a full ceasefire on the Suez Canal front and to ensure a return to the positions held by both sides at 16.50 hours G.M.T. on October 22nd, 1973,

when the Security Council's original truce was to have gone into effect.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. E. SIILASVUO (Finland).

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined
to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to
mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the
dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal
rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect
for the obligations arising from treaties and other
sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in
larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one
another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and
security, and
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the
institution of methods, that armed force shall not be
used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of
the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through
representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco,
who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good
and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the
United Nations and do hereby establish an international
organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to
that end: to take effective collective measures for the
prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the
suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the
peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in
conformity with the principles of justice and international
law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or
situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on
respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determin-
ation of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures
to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving
international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or
humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging
respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for
all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the aspirations of
nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the
Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with
the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the
sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil
in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance
with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes
by peaceful means in such a manner that international
peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international
relations from the threat or use of force against the
territorial integrity or political independence of any state,
or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of
the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every
assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the
present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to
any state against which the United Nations is taking
preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are
not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with
these Principles so far may be necessary for the main-
tenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall
authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which
are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state
or shall require the Members to submit such matters to
settlement under the present Charter; but this principle
shall not prejudice the application of enforcement mea-
sures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the
states which, having participated in the United Nations
Conference on International Organization at San Francisco,
or having previously signed the Declaration by United
Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and
ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other
peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained
in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the
Organization, are able and willing to carry out these
obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in
the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the
General Assembly upon the recommendation of the
Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which pre-
ventive or enforcement action has been taken by the
Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of
the rights and privileges of membership by the General
Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security
Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be
restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently
violated the Principles contained in the present Charter
may be expelled from the Organization by the General
Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security
Council.

THE UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations; a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Each subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Security Council shall not discuss any dispute or situation of an international character while it is being discussed by the Security Council.

by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provision of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent Members of the Security Council, the election of the Members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of Members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86 the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

THE UNITED NATIONS

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER VI PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to prove armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

THE UNITED NATIONS

and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration of amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- (a) those Members administering trust territories;
- (b) such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

of power, transport and telecommunications has been established with ECA, IBRD and UNDP under the chairmanship of the African Development Bank. The Bank has also entered into co-operative agreements with FAO, UNESCO, ILO and OAU. The Bank is one of the executing agencies for UNDP projects in Africa.

In order to increase its capital resources and raise money for lending at concessionary terms, the Bank has promoted the establishment of an African Development Fund, which is open to contributions from the industrialized capital-exporting countries. The Bank and fifteen non-African countries have now signed the Agreement establishing the Fund. The Fund commenced operations in August 1973.

Together with a number of private banks, AfDB is promoting the International Financial Corporation for Investment and Development in Africa (Société internationale financière pour les investissements et le développement en Afrique—SIFIDA), registered in Luxembourg in July 1970, with a capital of \$12.5 million.

The Bank is active in numerous other fields, including co-operation with African national development finance institutions, the joint financing of projects with other agencies, equity participation in national development banks and the granting of a wide variety of technical assistance facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF AfDB LOANS AS AT JULY 31ST, 1973

AREA	SECTOR	No. OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT (U.A. '000)	TOTAL (by area)
NORTH . . .	Agriculture	3	6,550	19,900
	Transport	3	6,700	
	Public Utilities	3	6,650	
WEST . . .	Agriculture	3	5,010	24,080
	Transport	3	7,500	
	Public Utilities	4	5,200	
	Industries and Financial Institutions	7	6,370	
EAST . . .	Agriculture	3	3,000	30,302
	Transport	5	10,300	
	Industries and Financial Institutions	4	9,202	
	Public Utilities	4	7,800	
CENTRAL . . .	Agriculture	1	431	10,441
	Transport	3	7,800	
	Public Utilities	2	2,210	
MULTINATIONAL .	Transport	1	2,500	3,000
	Industries and Financial Institutions	1	500	
	TOTAL AfDB COMMITMENTS	50		87,723

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1961		Feasibility studies on the setting up of a regional development bank by multinational panel of experts.	1971	March	Ratification by Board of Governors of co-operation agreement between AfDB and OAU.
1962		UN Economic Commission for Africa sets up Special Committee of nine member states to begin making arrangements to form Bank.		July	Seventh annual meeting of Board of Governors, Kampala.
1963	Aug.	Conference of African Finance Ministers approves formation agreements.	1972	April	Potential contributors to the African Development Fund met in Paris and approved the draft ADF Agreement.
1964	Sept.	Formation agreement comes into force; 65 per cent of authorized capital stock subscribed.		July	Eighth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, Algiers. The Board of Governors adopted a declaration calling for an African ministerial conference to define a common African position on monetary problems and development.
	Nov.	Inaugural meeting of Board of Governors, Lagos. Officials elected, Abidjan chosen as headquarters.		Nov.	Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the signature of the Agreement establishing the African Development Fund, Abidjan.
1966	July	Second annual meeting of Board of Governors.	1973	May	First African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, organized jointly by AfDB, ECA and OAU, held in Abidjan.
1967	Aug.	Third annual meeting of Board of Governors, Abidjan.		July	Ninth annual meeting of the Board of Governors, Lusaka. Inaugural meeting of the African Development Fund.
	Oct.	Co-operative programme agreed with FAO.		Sept.	First board meeting of African Development Fund. Investment programme of 37 million Units of Account until end of 1974 planned.
1968	Aug.	Fourth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Nairobi.		Nov.	Second board meeting of African Development Fund.
1969	June	Co-operation agreed with UNESCO.			
	Aug.	Fifth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Freetown.			
1970	Aug.	Sixth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Fort-Lamy.			

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Quarterly Statements.

ANDEAN GROUP

Esq. Avs. Paseo de la República y Andrés Aramburú, Casilla Postal 3237, Lima, Peru.

Established by the Cartagena Agreement in 1969 and aims at close inter-regional co-operation.

MEMBERS

Bolivia	Colombia	Peru
Chile	Ecuador	Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

ANDEAN GROUP COMMISSION

This is the supreme authority of the Group consisting of permanent representatives of each member country who alternate in the Presidency.

Bolivia: FERNANDO VILLA.

Chile: MAXIMO ERRAZURIZ.

Colombia: ENRIQUE ZUREK MEZA.

Ecuador: Dr. FRANCISCO ROSALES RAMOS.

Peru: LUIS BARANDIARÁN PAGADOR (President).

Venezuela: Dr. JULIO SOSA RODRIGUES

JUNTA

This body formulates policy for submission to the Commission and supervises the implementation of the Commission's decisions.

Co-ordinator: FELIPE SALAZAR SANTOS.

ACTIVITIES

In August 1966, representatives from Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela met in Bogotá and signed a pact calling for accelerated regional integration measures to facilitate the establishment of a Latin American Common Market. In June 1967, at the close of the fifth Inter-American ECOSOC conference at Viña del Mar, the *Andean Development Corporation* (see below) was founded, and a Mixed Commission of ten delegates from the five countries was formed.

In July 1967 the Mixed Commission held its second meeting in Quito to draw up a sub-regional planning agreement. This agreement covers co-operation on development projects, particularly in the petrochemical, iron and steel, automotive and electronics industries, and also includes provisions for the eventual establishment of a common external tariff for the region and plans for co-ordinating national economic policies. The text of the agreement was approved by the Council of LAFTA Foreign Ministers in September 1967.

In July 1968, at a meeting at Cartagena, Colombia, the Mixed Commission agreed that the first integration measures should take effect in 1970 and that elimination of internal tariffs and the adoption of a common external tariff should be achieved by 1980.

In May 1969 the Mixed Commission, including a delegate from Bolivia, met in Cartagena, Colombia, to sign an *Andean Regional Agreement* (*Acuerdo Regional Andino*). Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru signed the pact, which calls for rapid reductions in tariff barriers, leading to the establishment by 1980 of a free trade area, and for integration of industry in the region. Timetables for the removal of tariffs and the forming of common

external tariffs were varied, with special concessions granted to Bolivia and Ecuador, the less advanced nations party to the agreement.

The pact provides for a common policy on foreign capital, trademarks, patents, licences and royalties to be established, the co-ordination of the financial policies of the states, a joint system for industrial promotion and multi-national enterprises and the unification of the various systems of industry, agriculture and the creation of a common reserve fund.

The first step towards reduction of tariff barriers and other trade restrictions within the Group came on April 15th, 1970 with the coming into force of the *Andean Regional Agreement*. The 175 items to be traded freely between Chile, Colombia and Peru comprise the LAFTA Common List and include agricultural products, raw materials and a few items of industrial machinery. Bolivia and Ecuador who are also signatories to the Cartagena Agreement are expected to remove tariffs more gradually.

An agreement was signed by member countries in 1970 providing for the pooling of merchant fleets.

The joint financing of development projects by members of the Group was discussed at a meeting in June 1970 of representatives of banks in the region.

In October 1970 the Commission reached agreement on the gradual removal of basic customs duties as envisaged in the Cartagena Agreement. They would disappear by 1981.

In November 1970, the President of the Andean Group, Jorge Valencia Jaramillo, visited the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels. Discussions covered trade, investment policy and technical and financial

ANDEAN GROUP

co-operation. Further contacts during 1971 developed the suggestion that a Joint Committee should be set up between the Andean Group and the Communities and a sub-committee was formed in February 1973.

In December 1970 it was decided that from July 1971 foreign investments in all the member states wishing to qualify for preferential treatment would have to transfer 51 per cent of their shares to local investors over a period of 15 years in Colombia, Chile and Peru and 20 years in Bolivia and Ecuador. Except in cases which the Commission ruled to be exceptional, foreign-owned companies would not be allowed to repatriate dividends of more than 14 per cent. The Commission decided that proposals for the establishment of a minimum common external tariff should come into operation by the end of 1980.

Argentina and the Andean Group established a joint commission to further mutual assistance.

In November 1972 a joint Andean-Mexican Commission was created to initiate close co-operation and the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the development-financing organ of the Group, established a system of consultation with the Central American Economic Integration Bank. A Health Council was created to co-ordinate national health policies.

Negotiations which began in March 1972 over Venezuela's application to join the Andean Group were concluded in February 1973 when Venezuela became the sixth member of the Group. In May a 30 per cent inter-airways fare reduction came into force.

The representatives of the Group set up a joint Hispano-Andean Commission with Spain in June 1973 to establish mutual collaboration over a wide range of fields. Two separate bureaux were created in Lima and Madrid and Spain undertook to grant financial assistance to the ADC.

Andean Development Corporation (*Corporación Andina de Fomento*): Centro Avenida Libertador, esquina Negrín, Av. Libertador, piso 2, Caracas, Venezuela; the development-financing organ of the Andean Group.

Executive President: Ing. ADOLFO LINARES.

Vice-President (*Administration and Finance*): Dr. MIGUEL CASTILLO BLANCO.

Vice-President (*Operations*): Dr. ENRIQUE VIAL.

Vice-President (*Planning*): Dr. TERRY SUERO.

Vice-President (*Programme Finance*): Dr. ANTONIO BARBARENA.

Secretary-General: Dr. GASTÓN ARÁOZ.

Legal Advisor: Dr. ROBERTO FRESARD.

ANZUS TREATY

The Security Treaty (ANZUS Pact) was signed in San Francisco in 1951 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 with the formation of SEATO.

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council consists of the Foreign Ministers (or their Deputies) of the three signatory powers, and can meet at any time.

There is no permanent staff, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held. The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia, Canberra.

MEETINGS OF THE ANZUS COUNCIL

San Francisco, 1951.
Honolulu, August 1952.
Washington, September 1953.
Geneva, May 1954.
Washington, June 1954.
Washington, October 1954.
Washington, September 1955.
Washington, November 1956.
Washington, October 1957.
Washington, October 1958.
Washington, October 1959.
Canberra, May 1962.

Wellington, June 1963.
Washington, July 1964.
Washington, June 1965.
Canberra, June 1966.
Washington, April 1967.
Wellington, April 1968.
Washington, October 1968.
Canberra, August 1969.
New York, September 1970.
New York, October 1971.
Canberra, June 1972.

SECURITY TREATY

(Between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A.)

The parties to this treaty:

reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and Governments, and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific area;

noting that the United States already has arrangements pursuant to which its armed forces are stationed in the Philippines, and has armed forces and administrative responsibilities in the Ryukyus, and upon the coming into force of the Japanese peace treaty may also station armed forces in and about Japan to assist in the preservation of peace and security in the Japan area;

recognizing that Australia and New Zealand, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific area;

desiring to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific area; and

desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending

the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area;

declare and agree as follows:

Article 1

The parties undertake, in conformity with the UN Charter, to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, and to refrain in their international relations from the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of the treaty, the parties will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous self-help and mutual aid".

Article 3

The parties will consult together when, in the opinion of any one of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any one of them is threatened in the Pacific.

ANZUS TREATY

Article 4

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the other parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." Any such attack, and all measures taken as a result of such attack will be reported to the UN Security Council. Such measures will be terminated when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 5

For the purpose of Article 4, an armed attack on any of the three countries will be deemed to include "an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft in the Pacific".

Article 6

The treaty will not affect the rights and obligations of the three countries under the UN Charter, or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 7

The three countries will establish a Council, consisting of their Foreign Ministers or deputies, to consider matters

concerning the implementation of the treaty. The Council will be organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 8

Pending the development of a more comprehensive regional security system in the Pacific, and the development by the UN of more effective means to maintain international peace and security, the Council established under Article 7 will maintain a consultative relationship with States, regional organizations, associations of States, and other authorities in the Pacific area which are in a position to further the purpose of the treaty and contribute to the security of the area.

Article 9

The Treaty is to be ratified by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification are to be deposited with the Australian Government.

Article 10

The Treaty is to remain in force indefinitely. Any party may cease to be a member of the Council established by Article 7 one year after notice has been given to the Government of Australia, which will inform the Governments of the other parties.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, Egypt

The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Libya	Sudan
Bahrain	Mauritania	Syria
Egypt	Morocco	Tunisia
Iraq	Oman	United Arab Emirates
Jordan	Qatar	Yemen Arab Republic
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Yemen People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon	Somalia	

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Meets in March and September. Consists of representatives of the eighteen member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

There are ten Permanent Committees for Political, Cultural, Economical, Social, Military, Legal Affairs, Information, Health, Communications and Arab Human Rights.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MAHMOUD RIAD (Egypt).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Dr. S. NORAL (Egypt), AHMED EL SAIED HAMAD (Sudan), ASSAAD EL ASSAAD (Lebanon), SELIM EL YAFI (Syria).

Military Assistant Secretary: Gen. SA'AD EL DIN EL SHAZLY (Egypt).

Economic Assistant Secretary: AHMED EL SAIED HAMAD (Sudan).

The Secretariat has departments of Economic, Political, Legal, Cultural, Social and Labour affairs, and for Petroleum, Finance, Palestine, Health, Press and Information, Secretariat, Communications, and Protocol.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Established in 1950; first meeting 1953; composed of the Ministers of Economic Affairs or their representatives.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

In June 1957 the Economic Council approved a Convention for Economic Unity; the Economic Unity Agreement has been signed by Jordan (1962), Syria (1962), U.A.R. (1962), Kuwait (1962), Morocco (1962), Iraq (1963), Yemen (1963) and Sudan (1968). It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Syria (1964), Iraq (1964), Jordan (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). After ratification by five members a *Council of Arab Economic Unity* was set up in June 1964: the aims of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement include removal of internal tariffs, establishing common external tariffs, freedom of

movement of labour and capital, and adoption of common economic policies; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDEL AAL AL SAKBAN (*see below*: text of Arab Economic Unity Agreement, and further details).

In August 1964 U.A.R., Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan ratified a resolution establishing the *Common Market of Arab States*, to operate from January 1st, 1965. Kuwait's National Assembly voted against implementation of the agreement in July 1965. A further common market agreement between Iraq, Syria and the U.A.R. came into force on January 1st, 1971.

SPECIALIZED AGENCY

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization: Cairo; proposed by Charter of Arab Cultural Unity, Baghdad 1964; aims to promote the ideals of Arab Cultural Unity and particularly to establish specialized institutes propagating Arab ideals and preparing research workers specializing in Arab civilization.

Director-General: Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ EL SAYED IBRAHIM.

An Arab League Permanent Delegation has been established at UNESCO, and may act on behalf of Arab states not having delegates at UNESCO.

Each member state submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters, and science.

First session of General Conference was held in Cairo, July-August 1970.

The Organization includes:

Arab Regional Literacy Organization: Cairo.

Institute of Arab Research and Studies: Cairo.

Institute of Arabic Manuscripts.

Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World: Rabat.

Museum of Arab Culture: Cairo.

Arab States Industrial Development Centre: f. 1968; began operating 1970.

OTHER BODIES

Joint Defence Council: Established in 1950 to implement joint defence; consists of the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers, or their representatives.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

Regional Broadcasting Union of the Arab Countries: 23 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo. Mems.: 19 Arab radio and TV stations and four foreign associates; Sec.-Gen. SALEH ABDEL KADER. Publs. *Arab Broadcasts* (monthly, in Arabic), *ASBU Review* (quarterly, in English), *Broadcasting Studies and Researches* (irregular), *Broadcasting Reports* (irregular).

Federation of Arab News Agencies: Beirut; f. 1965; this Federation will work on the establishment of an Arab Central News Agency.

Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development: A resolution was passed in 1957 to establish an Arab Development Bank; Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Kuwait signed the resolution; capital £20 million in gold; Kuwait has declared she will contribute a further £5 million.

Arab Postal Union: 28 Adly Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1954; Aims: to establish more strict postal relations between the Arab countries than those laid down by the Universal Postal Union, to pursue the development and modernization of postal services in member countries; Dir. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annual) and occasional studies.

Arab Telecommunications Union: 83 Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Mems.: Arab League countries; Pres. MAHMOUD MUHAMMAD RIAD.

Arab Labour Organization: 7 Midan El Misaha, Cairo; established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training, etc.; Gen. Dir. Dr. TAYEB LAHDIRI.

Board for the Utilization of the River Jordan and its Tributaries: Cairo; f. 1964 to regulate the utilization of the River Jordan and its tributaries, whose basin lies within the territories of more than one state; main projects include the Mukhaiba Dam on the River Yarmuk (Jordan), to be linked by tunnel to the East Ghor Irrigation Scheme, and to serve as a storage dam for water diverted from rivers farther north (Latani, Hasbani, Wazzani and Banias); the activities of the Board have been interrupted as a result of Israel's occupation of the west bank of the river and other territories.

Arab Unified Military Command: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies for the liberation of Palestine.

Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO): 11 Mohamed Marashly St., Zamalek, P.O.B. 690, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1968 to assist in the establishment of national standardization and metrology bodies in the Arab States, co-ordinate and unify specifications and standards; to unify technical terms and symbols, methods of testing, analysis, measurements, calibration and quality control

systems; and to co-ordinate Arab activities in these areas with corresponding international efforts. Mems.: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria. Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD MOHAMAD SALAMA (Egypt). Publs. *Annual Report* (in French and English), *Standardization and Metrology* (in Arabic), reports, recommendations and information pamphlets.

Civil Aviation Council of Arab States: 10 El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1967 to control and co-ordinate the technical aspects of aviation between member countries.

Arab Air Carriers' Organization (AACO): 707 South Bloc, Starco Bldg., Rue Omar Daouk, Lebanon; f. 1965 to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in the activities of Arab airline companies; Pres. (1973-74) AL-HADI SALEM AL RUKAEE; Sec.-Gen. SALIM A. SALAM.

Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies: 8 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1965.

Arab Engineering Union: 81 Ramses St., Cairo; co-operates with the Arab League in matters concerning the engineering profession; holds a conference on scientific engineering studies every two years.

Arab Cities Organization: P.O.B. 4954, Kuwait; f. 1967; deals with the scientific, cultural and social aspects of town development, planning, administration, etc.; holds conferences every two years—last Conference Tunis, summer 1971; the main Arab Town Councils are members; 44 were represented at the First Conference in Beirut; Dir. TALEB AL-TAHER.

Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences: 8 Salaheldin St., Cairo; f. 1969 to develop administrative sciences and improve administrative machinery and financial affairs related to administration; Pres. Dr. HASSAN TEWFIK.

Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League: Cairo; f. 1964; began operations 1966.

SPECIAL BUREAUX

Bureau for Boycotting Israel, Damascus; Director-General MUHAMMAD MAHGOUB.

International Arab Organization for Social Defence: Arab League Bldg., Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI. The Organization comprises the three bureaux below.

The International Arab Bureau for Narcotics: Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Gen. AHMAD AMEN ALHADIDAH (Egypt).

The International Arab Bureau for the Prevention of Crime: Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. AMER AL-MUKHTAR (Iraq).

The International Arab Bureau of Criminal Police: Damascus; Dir.-Gen. Col. ASHEK ALDEIRY (Syria).

Information Offices: New York (with branches at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas), Geneva, Bonn, Rio de Janeiro, London, New Delhi, Rome, Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Paris, Dakar and Nairobi. Offices are planned in Addis Ababa, Ankara, Lagos, Copenhagen and Madrid.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

BUDGET

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)			
(1972)			
Egypt . . .	14.00	Sudan . . .	3.80
Kuwait . . .	14.00	Tunisia . . .	3.00
Saudi Arabia . . .	11.50	Lebanon . . .	2.50
Libya . . .	11.00	Syria . . .	2.50
Iraq . . .	10.00	Jordan . . .	1.30
Morocco . . .	6.40	Bahrain . . .	1.00
Algeria . . .	6.00	Oman . . .	1.00
United Arab Emirates . . .	6.00	Yemen A.R. . .	1.00
Qatar . . .	4.00	Yemen P.D.R. . .	1.00
			100.00

EXPENDITURE 1972-73		
	£E	\$
General Secretariat . . .	442,590	1,271,398
Information System . . .	156,753	2,615,241
Industrial Development Centre . . .	233,648	496,869
Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime . . .	17,582	75,462
TOTAL . . .	850,573	4,458,970

RECORD OF EVENTS

1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.

1946 Cultural Treaty signed.

1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.

1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.

1953 Formation of Arab Telecommunications and Radio Communications Union.
Agreements for facilitating trade between Arab countries.
Founding of Institute of Advanced Arab Studies, Cairo.
Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League.
First Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Cairo, December.

1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union.
Nationality Agreement.

1956 Agreement on the adoption of a Common Tariff Nomenclature. Establishment of the Arab Potassium Company.

1957 Agreement on the creation of Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, June.
Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.

1958 Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the International Labour Organisation.

1959 First Arab Oil Congress, Cairo, April.

1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
Second Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, October.
Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.

1961 Agreement to establish a Universal Arab Airline.

1961 Third Arab Petroleum Congress, Alexandria.
Kuwait joins League.
Arab League force sent to Kuwait.
Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member.
Agreement on the establishment of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences.
Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information, May.

1962 Agreement to establish economic unity (see sections on Council of Arab Economic Unity and on Arab Economic Unity Agreement).
Council Meeting at Shtoura, Lebanon in August, to hear Syrian complaints against the U.A.R.
U.A.R. announced intention of leaving Arab League.
Council Meeting re-convened at Cairo in September to reappoint Secretary-General. Boycotted by U.A.R.

1963 Arab League decides to withdraw troops from Kuwait, leaving only token force, January-February.
U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March.
Agreement to establish an Arab Navigation Company, December.
Agreement on establishment of an Arab Organization on Social Defence against Crime.
Fourth Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, November.

1964 Cairo conference of Arab leaders on the exploitation by Israel of the Jordan waters, January.
Second Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Baghdad, February.
First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, March.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

- 1964 Arab Common Market approved by Arab Economic Unity Council, August.
Second meeting on Jordan waters, September.
First Conference of Arab Ministers of Communications, Beirut, November.
- 1965 Arab Common Market established, January.
Emergency meeting on German recognition of Israel, March.
Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress, Cairo, March.
Second session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Amman, April.
Third Meeting on Jordan waters, May. Tunisia absent.
Casablanca Conference of Arab leaders, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of Arab Air Carriers' Organization.
Agreement on Arab Co-operation for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
Establishment of Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies, October.
- 1966 Third Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Damascus, February.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, March. Tunisia absent.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, June.
Cairo Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers, September. Tunisia absent.
First session of Arab League Administrative Court, September.
- 1967 Fourth session of the Council of Arab Information Officers, February.
Sixth Arab Petroleum Congress, Baghdad, March.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, June.
Cairo meeting of Heads of State of Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R., July.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Khartoum, August. Topics discussed included Arab oil embargo against U.S.A. and U.K., and preparations for a meeting of Arab leaders.
Conference of Arab leaders in Khartoum, August. It was decided to resume oil supplies to the West. Syria absent.
Extraordinary Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Bizerta, September.
Meeting of Arab Economic Ministers, Algiers, November.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, December.
Establishment of Civil Aviation Council for Arab States.
Agreement to establish an Arab Tanker Company, December.
- 1968 First Conference of Arab Tourist Ministers, Cairo, February.
Third Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Kuwait, February.
- 1968 Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of an Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.
- 1969 Permanent Council of Co-operation Experts established to promote co-operative movement in Arab States, January.
First Session of the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), Khartoum, February.
Fifth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.
Emergency meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, August. Planned response to the Al Aqsa mosque fire and called for an Islamic Summit Conference to be held in September.
Meeting of Joint Defence Council, November. Discussed acceleration of military mobilization against Israel.
Summit Meeting held in Rabat, December. Heads of State unable to agree on the question of member states' commitments to a joint military contingency plan.
Establishment of the Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States.
First Conference of Arab Health Ministers, Cairo.
- 1970 Sixth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, January.
Establishment of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
Establishment of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress, Kuwait, March.
- 1971 Seventh session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.
First Conference for Arab Social Affairs Ministers, Cairo, March.
Council of Arab Economic Unity Meeting, Cairo, May and August.
Conference on Arab Place Names, Beirut, August. Bahrain, Qatar and Oman admitted to Arab League, September.
Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, November, to consider diplomatic confrontation with Israel.
Arab League Defence Council meets, Cairo, November.
- 1972 Second Arab Regional Literacy Conference, January.
Eighth Ordinary Session of the Arab Information Ministers Council, February.
Emergency Meeting of Arab Labour Ministers, April.
First Arab Traffic Conference, May.
Mahmoud Riad succeeds Abdel Khalek Hassouna as Secretary-General, June.
Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, September.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

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| <p>1972 <i>cont.</i> Conference on Arab Women and National Development, Cairo, September.</p> <p>Meeting of the Arab Agricultural Development Organization, Khartoum, October.</p> <p>Fourteenth Regional Conference on the Combat of Tuberculosis, Cairo, November.</p> <p>Thirty-third Arab Conference on the boycott of Israel, Cairo, November.</p> <p>Sixth Arab Conference for Administrative Sciences, Cairo, December.</p> <p>Eighteenth Session of the Arab Economic Council, Cairo, December.</p> <p>1973 Twenty-third session of the Arab Permanent Information Committee, Cairo, February.</p> | <p>1973 Ninth session the Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.</p> <p>Second session of the Conference on Arab Women, Cairo, February.</p> <p>Second Conference of the Arab Labour Organization, Cairo, March.</p> <p>Treaty for Technical Co-operation between the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) and the Arab League signed, May.</p> <p>Sudan joined Pan-Arab Shipping Company, May.</p> <p>Arab Summit Meeting, Algiers, November.</p> <p>Mauritania admitted to Arab League, December.</p> <p>1974 Somalia admitted to Arab League, February.</p> |
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PUBLICATIONS

Daily and fortnightly *Bulletin* (Arabic and English).
 New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.
 Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).
 Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).
 Paris Office: *Actualités Arabes* (fortnightly).

Rio de Janeiro Office: *Oriente Arabe* (monthly).
 Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).
 London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).
 New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).
 Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).
 Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly);
The Arab Case (monthly).

THE PACT OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

(March 22nd, 1945)

Article 1

The League of Arab States is composed of the independent Arab States which have signed this Pact.

Any independent Arab state has the right to become a member of the League. If it desires to do so, it shall submit a request which will be deposited with the Permanent Secretariat-General and submitted to the Council at the first meeting held after submission of the request.

Article 2

The League has as its purpose the strengthening of the relations between the member states; the co-ordination of their policies in order to achieve co-operation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty; and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It has also as its purpose the close co-operation of the member states, with due regard to the organization and circumstances of each state, on the following matters:

- (a) Economic and financial affairs, including commercial relations, customs, currency, and questions of agriculture and industry.
- (b) Communications: this includes railways, roads, aviation, navigation, telegraphs and posts.
- (c) Cultural affairs.
- (d) Nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
- (e) Social affairs.
- (f) Health problems.

Article 3

The League shall possess a Council composed of the representatives of the member states of the League; each

state shall have a single vote, irrespective of the number of its representatives.

It shall be the task of the Council to achieve the realization of the objectives of the League and to supervise the execution of agreements which the member states have concluded on the questions enumerated in the preceding article, or on any other questions.

It likewise shall be the Council's task to decide upon the means by which the League is to co-operate with the international bodies to be created in the future in order to guarantee security and peace and regulate economic and social relations.

Article 4

For each of the questions listed in Article 2 there shall be set up a special committee in which the member states of the League shall be represented. These committees shall be charged with the task of laying down the principles and extent of co-operation. Such principles shall be formulated as draft agreements, to be presented to the Council for examination preparatory to their submission to the aforesaid states.

Representatives of the other Arab countries may take part in the work of the aforesaid committees. The Council shall determine the conditions under which these representatives may be permitted to participate and the rules governing such representation.

Article 5

Any resort to force in order to resolve disputes arising between two or more member states of the League is prohibited. If there should arise among them a difference which does not concern a state's independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity, and if the parties to the dispute

THE ARAB LEAGUE

have recourse to the Council for the settlement of this difference; the decision of the Council shall then be enforceable and obligatory.

In such a case, the states between whom the difference has arisen shall not participate in the deliberations and decisions of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in all differences which threaten to lead to war between two member states, or a member state and a third state, with a view to bringing about their reconciliation.

Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be taken by majority vote.

Article 6

In case of aggression or threat of aggression by one state against a member state, the state which has been attacked or threatened with aggression may demand the immediate convocation of the Council.

The Council shall by unanimous decision determine the measures necessary to repulse the aggression. If the aggressor is a member state, his vote shall not be counted in determining unanimity.

If, as a result of the attack, the government of the State attacked finds itself unable to communicate with the Council, that state's representative in the Council shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council for the purpose indicated in the foregoing paragraph. In the event that this representative is unable to communicate with the Council, any member state of the League shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council.

Article 7

Unanimous decisions of the Council shall be binding upon all member states of the League; majority decisions shall be binding only upon those states which have accepted them.

In either case the decisions of the Council shall be enforced in each member state according to its respective basic laws.

Article 8

Each member state shall respect the systems of government established in the other member states and regard them as exclusive concerns of those states. Each shall pledge to abstain from any action calculated to change established systems of government.

Article 9

States of the League which desire to establish closer co-operation and stronger bonds than are provided by this Pact may conclude agreements to that end.

Treaties and agreements already concluded or to be concluded in the future between a member state and another state shall not be binding or restrictive upon other members.

Article 10

The permanent seat of the League of Arab States is established in Cairo. The Council may, however, assemble at any other place it may designate.

Article 11

The Council of the League shall convene in ordinary session twice a year, in March and in September. It shall convene in extraordinary session upon the request of two member states of the League whenever the need arises.

Article 12

The League shall have a permanent Secretariat-General which shall consist of a Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, and an appropriate number of officials.

The Council of the League shall appoint the Secretary-General by a majority of two-thirds of the states of the League. The Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council, shall appoint the Assistant Secretaries and the principal officials of the League.

The Council of the League shall establish an administrative regulation for the functions of the Secretariat-General and matters relating to the Staff.

The Secretary-General shall have the rank of Ambassador and the Assistant Secretaries that of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The first Secretary-General of the League is named in an Annex to this Pact.

Article 13

The Secretary-General shall prepare the draft of the budget of the League and shall submit it to the Council for approval before the beginning of each fiscal year.

The Council shall fix the share of the expenses to be borne by each state of the League. This share may be reconsidered if necessary.

Article 14

The members of the Council of the League as well as the members of the committees and the officials who are to be designated in the administrative regulation shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity when engaged in the exercise of their functions.

The building occupied by the organs of the League shall be inviolable.

Article 15

The first meeting of the Council shall be convened at the invitation of the head of the Egyptian Government. Thereafter it shall be convened at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

The representatives of the member states of the League shall alternately assume the presidency of the Council at each of its ordinary sessions.

Article 16

Except in cases specifically indicated in this Pact, a majority vote of the Council shall be sufficient to make enforceable decisions on the following matters:

- (a) Matters relating to personnel.
- (b) Adoption of the budget of the League.
- (c) Establishment of the administrative regulations for the Council, the Committees, and the Secretariat-General.
- (d) Decisions to adjourn the sessions.

Article 17

Each member state of the League shall deposit with the Secretariat-General one copy of every treaty or agreement concluded or to be concluded in the future between itself and another member state of the League or a third state.

Article 18

If a member state contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall inform the Council of its intention one year before such withdrawal is to go into effect.

The Council of the League may consider any state which fails to fulfil its obligations under this Pact as having become separated from the League, this to go into effect upon a unanimous decision of the states, not counting the state concerned.

Article 19

This Pact may be amended with the consent of two-thirds of the states belonging to the League, especially in

THE ARAB LEAGUE

order to make firmer and stronger ties between the member states, to create an Arab Tribunal of Arbitration, and to regulate the relations of the League with any international bodies to be created in the future to guarantee security and peace.

Final action on an amendment cannot be taken prior to the session following the session in which the motion was initiated.

If a state does not accept such an amendment it may withdraw at such time as the amendment goes into effect, without being bound by the provisions of the preceding article.

Article 20

This Pact and its Annexes shall be ratified according to the basic laws in force among the High Contracting Parties.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat-General of the Council and the Pact shall become operative as regards each ratifying state fifteen days after the Secretary-General has received the instruments of ratification from four states.

This Pact has been drawn up in Cairo in the Arabic language on this 8th day of Rabi' II, thirteen hundred and sixty-four (March 22nd, 1945), in one copy which shall be deposited in the safe keeping of the Secretariat-General.

An identical copy shall be delivered to each state of the League.

Annex Regarding Palestine

Since the termination of the last great war the rule of the Ottoman Empire over the Arab countries, among them Palestine, which had become detached from that Empire, has come to an end. She has come to be autonomous, not subordinate to any other state.

The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her future was to be settled by the parties concerned.

However, even though she was as yet unable to control

her own affairs, the Covenant of the League (of Nations) in 1919 made provision for a regime based upon recognition of her independence.

Her international existence and independence in the legal sense cannot, therefore, be questioned, any more than could the independence of the other Arab countries.

Although the outward manifestations of this independence have remained obscured for reasons beyond her control, this should not be allowed to interfere with her participation in the work of the Council of the League.

The states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League are therefore of the opinion that, considering the special circumstances of Palestine and until that Country can effectively exercise its independence, the Council of the League should take charge of the selection of an Arab representative from Palestine to take part in its work.

Annex Regarding Co-operation with Countries which are not Members of the Council of the League

Whereas the member states of the League will have to deal in the Council as well as in the committees with matters which will benefit and affect the Arab world at large;

And whereas the Council has to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries which are not members of the Council and has to work toward their realization;

Now therefore, it particularly behoves the states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League to enjoin the Council of the League, when considering the admission of those countries to participation in the committees referred to in the Pact, that it should do its utmost to co-operate with them, and furthermore, that it should spare no effort to learn their needs and understand their aspirations and hopes; and that it should work thenceforth for their best interests and the safeguarding of their future with all the political means at its disposal.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY AGREEMENT

The Economic Unity Agreement between the member states of the Arab League was drawn up in Cairo on June 6th, 1962, and subsequently came into effect on April 30th, 1964. The Agreement was signed in 1962 by Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria and U.A.R., in 1963 by Iraq and Yemen, and in 1968 by Sudan. It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Iraq, Jordan and Syria (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). The Unity Council held its first meeting in Cairo on June 3rd, 1964.

The Agreement is summarized below.

OBJECTS

Preamble

The Governments of the member-states of the Arab League, desirous of organizing between them and unifying their relations on bases accommodating to the natural and historical ties between them, and for the purpose of creating the best conditions for the growth of their economy, for promoting their riches, and for ensuring the prosperity of their peoples, have agreed on creating a complete unity between them, to be achieved gradually with the maximum possible speed ensuring the transition to the desired situation without causing harm to their essential interests.

Article 1

The main objective of the Agreement is to attain complete Arab Economic Unity. The Arab State will thus

have a unified, integrated, proportionate Arab economy guided by one single economic policy for all the component parts. The member-states and their nationals are guaranteed equality in the following:

- (1) Freedom of movement of persons and capital.
- (2) Freedom of exchange of domestic and foreign goods and products.
- (3) Freedom of residence, work, employment, and exercise of economic activities.
- (4) Freedom of transport and transit and of using means of transport, ports and civil airports.
- (5) Rights of ownership, of making one's will, and of inheritance.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

METHODS

Article 2

The Arab states are required to work for accomplishing the following:

(1) The Arab states should be made one customs zone subject to a single administration. Customs tariffs, legislations, and regulations applied in these states should be standardized. This is to be achieved by gradual abolition of customs duties between the Arab states for ensuring the exchange of Arab-made goods and the eventual removal of duties altogether. In addition customs duties should be adjusted between the Arab states so as to arrive at standard rates in respect of the outside world. In this way, the Arab states would be converted into one market where both home-produced and imported goods could move without being subject to any duties other than those imposed in respect of the outside world.

(2) The Arab states should work for standardizing their import-export policies and all relevant regulations. It is a prerequisite for the creation of one Arab market to have import-export policies and regulations unified and co-ordinated.

(3) Standardizing transport and transit systems. As the means of transport will enjoy freedom of movement between all parts of the Arab homeland, they should necessarily become subject to standard regulations.

(4) Trade agreements and payments agreements with outside countries are to be concluded collectively by the Arab states. The creation of one Arab market makes it necessary to have such agreements concluded jointly. Relations with the outside world will be unified.

(5) Policies related to agriculture, industry and internal trade should be co-ordinated. Economic legislation should be standardized in a manner ensuring equal terms to all

nationals of the contracting countries in respect of work in agriculture, industry, or any other calling. The co-ordination of these policies and legislations is an inevitable sequence to the creation of the United Arab Market where Arab nationals are to be guaranteed the right of taking up any profession or any economic activity anywhere in the Arab world.

(6) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate labour and social legislation. In so far as Arab workers are to enjoy the freedom of working anywhere they please in the Arab homeland, it is necessary to make them all subject to one labour law and to the same social security rules.

(7) (a) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate legislation concerning government and municipal taxes and duties and all other taxes pertaining to agriculture, industry, trade, real estate, and investments in a manner ensuring equal opportunities.

(b) Measures should be taken to prevent the duplication of taxes and duties levied on the nationals of the contracting countries.

(8) The monetary and fiscal policies and all relevant regulations of the contracting countries should be co-ordinated before the standardization of currency.

(9) Standardizing the methods of the classification of statistics.

(10) All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the attainment of the goals specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement.

It is however possible to by-pass the principle of standardization in respect to certain circumstances and certain countries—this being made with the approval of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

ORGANIZATION

Articles 3-10

Article 3 provides for the establishment of a body with the name of "The Arab Economic Unity Council". This Council will have its centre in Cairo and will be composed of a full member from each of the contracting parties. Decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority. Each state has one vote.

The Council has been vested with all necessary powers for implementing the rules of the Agreement and its protocols, for running the subsidiary committees and establishments and for appointing members of staff and experts.

Branching from the Unity Council are a number of permanent and provisional committees.

The permanent committees are:

(1) The Customs Committee, whose task will be to handle customs technical and administrative affairs and transit affairs.

(2) The Monetary and Financial Committee. This Committee will undertake the handling of affairs pertaining to monetary matters, banking taxes, duties and other financial affairs. Two Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Sub-Committee on Financial and Taxation Affairs;

(b) Sub-Committee on Monetary Affairs.

(3) The Economic Committee. It will be the duty of this Committee to handle matters pertaining to agriculture,

industry, trade, transport, communications, labour and social affairs. Five Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Agricultural Growth Sub-Committee; (b) Industrial Co-ordination and Mineral Wealth Development Sub-Committee; (c) Planning and Trade Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (d) Planning and Transport and Communications Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (e) Social Affairs Sub-Committee.

The Council and its subsidiaries enjoy financial and administrative autonomy. The Council will have a special budget to which the member-states will subscribe at the rate of their subscriptions to the budget of the Secretariat-General of the Arab League. The Council has been entrusted with the tasks of formulating regulations and legislations aiming at the creation of a unified Arab customs zone and at co-ordinating foreign trade policy. The conclusion of trade agreements and of payments agreements has been made subject to the approval of the Council. The Council is also entrusted with the task of co-ordinating economic growth, laying down programmes for the attainment of common economic development plans, co-ordinating policies for agriculture, industry and external trade, working out transport and transit regulations and unification of regulations on labour and social security, and harmonizing financial and monetary policies with the purpose of standardizing currency. It will also formulate all other legislation necessary for the achievement of the purposes of the Agreement.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

IMPLEMENTATION

Articles 11-20, Protocols

The implementation of the Agreement is to take place in successive stages and in the shortest possible time. The Council has been required to draw up a practical plan for the stages of implementation and to define the legislative, administrative and technical measures necessary for each stage taking into consideration the appendix concerning the necessary steps for the realization of Arab Economic Unity, which is attached to the Agreement and constitutes an integral part of it. Article 15 stipulates that any two or more of the contracting parties have the right to conclude agreements for economic unity wider than that provided for under the Agreement.

The Council shall exercise its powers in accordance with resolutions which it will pass, which will be executed by the member-states in accordance with their constitutional rules.

The Governments of the contracting parties have pledged not to promulgate any laws, regulations or administrative decisions of a nature which might conflict with the Agreement or its Protocols. However, the contracting parties have been given the freedom, under the Agreement's First Protocol, to conclude bilateral economic agreements, for extraordinary political or defensive purposes, with outside parties, provided that such bilateral agreements contain nothing prejudicial to the objectives of this Agreement.

The Agreement's Second Protocol places limitations on the powers of the Arab Economic Unity Council. In the course of an initial period not exceeding five years (but which can be renewed for up to ten years) the Council is required to study the necessary steps for co-ordinating the economic, financial and social policies and for the attainment of the following objectives:

(a) The freedom of the movement of persons and the freedom of work, employment, residence, ownership, making one's will, and inheritance.

(b) Giving unrestricted and unqualified freedom to the movement of transit goods without any restrictions in respect of the type or nationality or the means of transport.

(c) Facilitating the exchange of Arab goods and Arab products.

(d) The freedom of exercising economic activities—it should be understood that this should cause no harm to the interests of some of the contracting parties at this stage.

(e) The freedom of using ports and civil airports in a manner guaranteeing activation and development.

At its first session held in Cairo from June 3rd-6th, 1964, the Economic Unity Council decided to interpret the time periods suggested in the Second Protocol in such a manner as to speed up the accomplishment of the various phases. Thus the Council considered the five-year period proposed as a maximum limit for the completion of the necessary studies. The Council also resolved to benefit from the rule established in Article 4 of the Protocol, which provided for the following:

"Two parties or more can, if they so desire, agree on ending the introductory stage or any other stage, and move directly to comprehensive economic unity."

The Council has therefore begun by studying the practical steps to be taken for the achievement of economic unity. It was decided that the Arab Common Market project should be accomplished as quickly as possible. A Technical Committee was assigned with the study of the subject, and its detailed report was debated and approved by the Council at its second meeting on August 7th, 1964.

The resolution passed at that meeting called for exempting from customs duties all agricultural and animal products as well as natural resources and industrial goods exchanged between the members of the Arab Market. This exemption will be either complete or gradual. It was also resolved that, in the case of gradual exemption, the rate should be ten per cent in respect of industrial goods and twenty per cent for agricultural products, to be effective from the beginning of 1965.

The Arab Common Market came into operation on January 1st, 1965, with U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait as members. However, the Kuwait National Assembly voted against ratification of the Agreement in July 1965. The four remaining members of the Council met again in Amman in November 1965.

In mid-1966 the Economic Unity Council adopted a resolution calling for the creation of an *Arab Payments Union*. The purpose of the projected Union is to reduce or eliminate non-tariff restrictions, imposed by national governments for balance of payments reasons.

In May 1968 at a meeting of the Economic Unity Council it was agreed that free movement of industrial products between member states should be achieved by 1971, and tariffs on agricultural products were to be completely abolished during 1969.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL—ASPAC

Set up June 1966 to foster solidarity and to further regional co-operation among Asian and Pacific countries.

MEMBERS

Australia
Japan
Korea, Republic of

New Zealand
Philippines
Taiwan

Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

Malaysia announced in March 1973 that it would withdraw from ASPAC.

OBSERVER

Laos

ORGANIZATION

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member countries; meetings held to date have been at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in June 1966, at Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1967, at Canberra, Australia, in July/August 1968, at Tokyo, Japan, in 1969, at Wellington, New Zealand, in June 1970, and at Manila, Philippines, in July 1971. The seventh meeting was held at Seoul, Korea, in June, 1972.

Secretariat: Provided each year by the government of whichever member country is venue for the next Ministerial Meeting.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Composed of accredited ambassadors of the participating countries; convenes regularly between Council meetings for consultations to carry forward the decisions of the Council,

e.g. the examination of proposed projects in the economic, cultural and social fields.

PROJECTS

Registry of Scientific and Technical Services: Canberra, Australia; opened 1968; Dir. J. R. WOLFE.

Cultural and Social Centre: Seoul, Republic of Korea; commenced operations 1968-69; Dir. BYUNG KYU KANG.

Economic Co-operation Centre: Bangkok, Thailand; established 1970.

Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre: Taipei, Taiwan; opened 1970; Dir. HAI FAN CHU.

Maritime Co-operation Scheme: Tokyo, Japan; the first meeting was held in November 1970.

AIMS

ASPAC is a consultative association of nine countries of the Asian and Pacific region, membership being open to other countries in the region. The organization aims to foster greater co-operation and solidarity among members and to assist the development of their national economies. Co-operation is envisaged in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. Ministers, in the communique released after the Third Ministerial Meeting, affirmed their determination to uphold the following principles and objectives:

1. Mutual respect for national sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
2. Attainment of equality, freedom and justice for all.

3. Pursuit of peace and settlement of disputes by peaceful means and respect for the rule of law.
4. Realization of a regional community where peace, order and progress are ensured.
5. Emphasis upon the self-reliance of the Asian and Pacific peoples based on their sense of a common destiny and regional solidarity.
6. Promotion of close co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields in order to further the development of a prosperous community of Asian and Pacific nations.
7. Strengthening of collaboration with other nations and existing international and regional organizations.

ASPAC MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

The Second Ministerial Meeting, held in Bangkok, accepted as ASPAC Projects a *Registry of Experts' Services* (later renamed *Registry of Scientific and Technical Services*) based in Canberra, Australia and a *Cultural and Social Centre* in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

At the Third Ministerial Meeting the *Registry of Experts' Services* was officially opened, and an international agreement was signed establishing the ASPAC *Cultural and Social Centre*. The meeting considered proposals for the establishment of a *Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre* and an *Economic Co-ordination Centre* for the Asian and Pacific Region. It was agreed that a Standing Committee should examine the proposal for a non-permanent Study Group to study existing economic agencies in the area with a view to determining the field of ASPAC activities in trade and economic development.

The Fourth Ministerial Meeting established Bangkok as the seat of the *Economic Co-operation Centre*.

At the Fifth Ministerial Meeting economic and political

developments in the Region were discussed, and hopes expressed for a settlement of outstanding problems and the continuance of economic growth. The Ministers urged the cessation of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific Region which had continued despite repeated protests from ASPAC member countries. The agreement setting up the *Economic Co-operation Centre* was signed. The proposal for an ASPAC *Maritime Co-operation Scheme* was referred to the Standing Committee for detailed consideration as was the proposal for an ASPAC *Youth Volunteer Programme*.

At the Sixth Ministerial Meeting the question of relations with China was the main topic on the agenda. It was finally agreed that the matter should be left to individual members to decide. President Park Chung Hee said at the Seventh Ministerial Meeting that ASPAC should not be directed against any nation or group of nations and that relations should be governed by "harmonious co-ordination" especially with Communist countries.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines (P.O. Box 789, Manila).

Telephone: 80-72-51/61; 80-65-11/29; 80-26-31/69.

Sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Bank commenced operations in December, 1966. Members: 26 regional and 14 non-regional countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Board meets at least once a year.

Chairman: Y. B. CHAVAN (India).

Vice-Chairmen: RICHARD WOOD (United Kingdom),
F. P. S. SALLY (Western Samoa).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of twelve Directors elected by the Board of

Governors, eight representing regional member countries and four non-regional member countries. Each Director serves for two years and may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President (from November 1972): SHIRO INOUE.

Vice-President: C. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Operations, Projects, Treasury, Administration.

Offices: Secretary, General Counsel, Economic, Financial Adviser, Internal Auditor and Information.

Secretary: DOUGLAS C. GUNESKERA (Sri Lanka).

General Counsel: LEWIS CARROLL (U.S.A.).

AIMS

To foster economic growth and co-operation in the region and to accelerate the economic progress of the developing countries of the region, either collectively or individually, by:

Promoting investment of public and private capital for development purposes in the ECAFE region.

Utilizing the available resources for financing development, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional and national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller and less developed member countries.

Meeting requests from members in the region to assist

in the co-ordination of development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly development of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade.

Providing technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; providing technical assistance also on the functioning of existing institutions or the creation of new institutions, on a national or regional basis, in such fields as agriculture, industry and public administration.

Co-operating with UN, its subsidiary agencies and other international organizations concerned with the investment of development funds in the region.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTIVITIES

(as of July 31st, 1973)

LOANS

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Ordinary Resources</i>		
Bangladesh		
People's Republic of Bangladesh	Bangladesh Shilpa Bank	6.600
Fiji		
Fiji Electricity Authority	Power expansion	4.700
Hong Kong		
Government of Hong Kong	Sea water desalination	21.500
Republic of Korea		
Korea Cold Storage Co.	Cold storage	7.000
Korea Express Co.	Transportation and stevedoring	7.500
Medium Industry Bank	Financing small and medium industries (two loans)	25.000
Republic of Korea	Seoul-Inchon Expressway	6.800
Republic of Korea	Andong dam multi-purpose development	21.500
Korea Development Bank	Seoul water supply	8.800
Korea Electric Co.	Power transmission and distribution	20.100
Korea Development Bank	Credit requirements of industrial sector	30.000
Hankook Caprolactam Corporation	Caprolactam plant	25.000
Republic of Korea	Busan and Daegu water supply	5.700
Republic of Korea	Fisheries development	13.300
Republic of Korea	Metropolitan Water Intake	25.600
Republic of Korea	Incheon Port Development	16.300
Malaysia		
	Penang water supply	7.200
	Bukit Mendi and Bukit Goh Palm Oil Mills	2.800
	Kuching Port expansion	5.000
	Sarawak electricity supply (two loans)	9.800
	Besut agricultural development	0.900
	Malacca water supply	5.000
	Sibu port expansion	3.500
	Kuala Lumpur-Karak Highway	13.400
	Penang Airport Development	10.900
	Greater Ipoh water supply	6.100
	East-West Highway	9.300
	Sabah electricity supply	9.800
	To meet medium- and long-term credit requirements of private industries	15.000
Nepal		
Kingdom of Nepal	Jute development†	2.000
Pakistan		
Industrial Development Bank	Financing small and medium industries (two loans)	25.000
Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation	Ricemilling and cotton spinning mills	15.120
Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	Fisheries development	6.730
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Power generation, transmission and distribution† To provide medium- and long-term credit for private industries†	14.300 6.000
Philippines		
Philippines National Bank	Reloan to Privato Development Corporation of the Philippines	20.000
Republic of Philippines	Cotabato-General Santos road	10.600
	Fisheries port†	4.500
National Power Corporation	Mindanao power (two loans)	44.400
Republic of Philippines	Iligan-Cagayan de Oro-Butuan road	22.250
	Cotabato port development	6.600
	Angat-Magat integrated agricultural development	3.600
	Tarlac-Santa Rosa and feeder roads	3.600

Continued next page

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Ordinary Resources</i>		
Singapore		
Development Bank of Singapore	Financing industry	10.000
Jurong Town Corporation	Wharves expansion	8.310
Republic of Singapore	International airport development	20.500
Public Utilities Board	Water supply and power transmission and distribution	43.370
Port Authority	Port expansion and warehousing	8.100
Republic of Singapore	Central area expressway	1.100
Sri Lanka		
Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Modernization of tea factories (First and Second)	5.500
Sri Lanka	Walawe Development	0.885
	Colombo Port tanker berth	2.600
	Mineral sands	4.150
Taiwan		
Chinese Petroleum	D.M.T. Mannfacture	10.200
Taiwan Aluminium	Plant expansion	2.670
Taiwan Metal Mining	Copper Fabrication Plant	1.150
Government of Taiwan	Feasibility study of North-South Freeway	0.400*
Taiwan Power Corporation	Deep-sea fisheries development	10.000
Government of Taiwan	Hualien Harbour Development	0.990
Government of Taiwan	Taipei-Yangmei Freeway (two loans)	31.600
Taiwan Power Corporation	Power transmission and distribution (two loans)	35.380
Taiwan Power Corporation	Li-Wu Chi Hydropower Scheme	0.500
China Development Corporation	To meet medim- and long-term credit requirements of the private industrial sector	7.500
Thailand		
Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand	Financing industrial enterprises	15.000
Electricity Generating Authority	Power transmission and substation expansion	19.000
Metropolitan Electricity Authority	Power distribution	18.000
Electricity Generating Authority	Mac Moh Power	23.000
Metropolitan Water Works	Bangkok water supply	19.600
	SUB-TOTAL	828.405
	Cancellations	34.209
<i>Special Funds Resources</i>		
Afghanistan	Gawargan and Chardarrah agricultural development	5.150
	Helmand Valley Road	14.900
Bangladesh	Fisheries Development	3.200
	Bangladesh Shilpa Bank	6.000
Indonesia	Tadjum irrigation	0.990
	Sawit Sebarang Oil Palm Estate	2.400
	Pusri Fertilizer plant expansion	10.000
	Gambarssari-Pesanggrahan irrigation	2.700
	North Sumatra rubber and oil palm	7.410
	Bank Rakjat Indonesia modernization	3.400
	Pontianak Power	4.600
	Sempor Dam and irrigation	9.200
	West Sumatra power	7.100
	Wampu River flood control and development	5.940
	Tandjung Priok port development	5.300
	Riau fisheries development	2.500
	Surabaja port development	5.500
	Pekanbaru power	2.600
	Ujung Pandang power	5.300
	Irian Jaya power	2.600
	Phnom Penh High Voltage Transmission	1.670
	Vocational training institutes	3.700
Khmer Republic	Tha Ngon Agricultural Development	0.973
Republic of Korea	Vientiane power distribution (two loans)	4.720
Laos	Besut Agricultural Development†	3.300
Malaysia	Air transport development	6.010
Nepal	Jute development†	2.000
	Agricultural credit	2.400

Continued next page

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Special Funds Resources (continued)</i>		
Nepal	Kankai irrigation	4.500
	Gandak-Hetauda power	2.700
	Chitwan Valley development	8.000
	Hetauda-Narayangarh road	10.100
Pakistan	Power generation, transmission and distribution	12.200
	To provide medium- and long-term credit for private industries	6.000
Papua New Guinea	To meet the foreign currency expenditures of development projects	4.500
	Road	9.800
Philippines	Cotabato irrigation	2.500
	Fisheries port†	1.000
	Angat-Magat integrated agricultural development	6.000
Singapore	Ngee An Technical College expansion	3.000
Sri Lanka	Walawe Development†	7.705
	Earth station for satellite communication	3.600
	Fisheries development	3.100
	Bowatenna power	8.000
	Gal Oya sugar industry	2.800
Viet-Nam, Republic	Fisheries development	2.500
	Binh-Dinh irrigation	2.500
	Saigon power	6.300
Western Samoa	Faleolo airport and road	2.400
	Beef cattle pilot project	0.330
	Telecommunications	2.600
	Power	2.300
	SUB-TOTAL	245.998
	GRAND TOTAL (GROSS)	1,074.403
	GRAND TOTAL (NET)	1,040.194

* The loan of \$0.4 million for the feasibility study of the North-South Freeway is refinanced in the Taipei-Yangme Freeway Project.

† Loan reduced by \$2 million due to cancellation.

‡ Listed in loans from Ordinary Capital Resources as well as from Special Funds Resources.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

COUNTRY	PROJECT	COUNTRY	PROJECT
Afghanistan	Small-scale irrigation Kabul industrial estate Sectoral planning study of agriculture Kajakai flood gate and flood control scheme Gawargan-Char Darrah agricultural development Balkh small scale irrigation Kama small scale irrigation Feasibility study of Helmand Valley development road Preparation of Chakhansur flood control and development	Nepal	Advisors to Agricultural Development Bank (1st and 2nd phase) Air transport system development Kankai irrigation Agricultural credit Gandak-Hetauda power Chitwan Valley development Development Bank staff training scheme
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Shilpa Bank Fisheries Development Corporation Bangladesh Krishi Bank Development Bank	Papua New Guinea Philippines	Water management and extension Fisheries port: Manila North Harbour National Food and Agricultural Council Fisheries port, Navotas Feasibility study of Iligan-Cagayan de Oro-Butuan road Cotabato port development Angat irrigation Magat irrigation Laguna Bay water resources development study
Fiji	Food grain production Rural Credit Survey Advisors to Ministry of Agriculture Sawit Sebarang oil palm estate Feasibility study on Sempur Dam West Sumatra power supply Java Teak Project Wampu river flood control North Sumatra rubber and oil palm West Irian power development Market survey of West Irian timber Ujung Pandang (Makassar) power Financial management of ports Bandung water supply Bank Rakjat Indonesia Minahasa Power Irian Jaya water supply	Singapore Sri Lanka	Tarlac-Santa Rosa highway Davao del Norte irrigation ILO comprehensive employment strategy mission Manila water supply National Accounts improvements Ceylon Fisheries Corporation Walawe irrigation/land development project Oleo Chemical Comprehensive employment strategy Mineral sands Urea fertilizer plant Gal Oya sugar industry Preparations for Samanala Wewa power
Khmer Republic	High voltage transmission project Cambodian Development Bank	Taiwan Thailand	North-South Freeway Accelerated rural development programme (1st and 2nd phase) Agricultural development programmes Industrial evaluation system Development financing institutions Rural banking system Go Cong pioneer agricultural project Fisheries development Airport and road development Power supply Development Financing Institution Power
Republic of Korea	Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation Andong Dam Multi-Purpose Development Project	Republic of Viet-Nam	
Laos	Seoul Incheon-Suweon highway Integrated agricultural development Tha Ngon agricultural development Nong-Khai Vientiane Bridge study Vientiane water supply and distribution Casier Sud pioneer agricultural project Development Bank of Laos	Western Samoa	
Malaysia	Oil palm products marketing study Feasibility study: Kuala Lumpur-Karak Highway Sabah power development		

REGIONAL SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

The ADB has printed and published *Asian Agricultural Survey* (1969), *Southeast Asia's Economy in the 1970's* (1971) and *Southeast Asian Regional Transport Survey* (1972).

It is conducting a Study of the Coconut Industry and is associated with the ECAFE-sponsored Asian Industrial Survey, the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taipeh, and a study of the legal problems in the flow of credit and provision of security for development purposes in the region. It has conducted a regional conference of development banks in Asia, a regional

seminar on agriculture, a panel meeting on development bank training facilities and plans to institute a regional workshop on irrigation water management.

It is also associated with the Asian Productivity Organization's third and fourth project feasibility study training courses, and a study of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It has conducted an evaluation study of the Nong Khai-Vientiane Bridge between Laos and Thailand and has approved a feasibility study of a ferry service across the Malacca Straits between North Sumatra and West Malaysia.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Capital: As of 31st July, 1973, the ADB has an authorized capital of U.S. \$3,365.72 million, of which \$2,722.36 million has been subscribed. Each member is to pay one-half of its subscribed capital in five equal, annual instalments (except Hong Kong which pays in four equal instalments); one-half of each instalment is required to be paid in gold or convertible currency and the other half may be paid in local currency. The other half of the subscribed capital will remain as callable shares as a credit backing for the Bank's obligations.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Regional Members:</i>	
Afghanistan	14.42
Australia	256.35
Bangladesh	45.24
British Solomon Islands	0.30
Burma	24.13
Fiji	3.01
Hong Kong	24.13
India	280.48
Indonesia	75.40
Japan	603.17
Khmer Republic	10.55
Korea, Republic	138.73
Laos	1.27
Malaysia	60.32
Nepal	6.52
New Zealand	68.04
Pakistan	96.51
Papua New Guinea	1.66
Philippines	105.55
Singapore	15.08
Sri Lanka	25.69
Taiwan	48.25
Thailand	60.32
Tonga	0.18
Viet-Nam, Republic	36.19
Western Samoa	0.07
	2,001.56

Ordinary Funds: Composed mainly of subscribed capital and borrowings. Ordinary Fund operations are mainly

direct loans to governments, national development banks, public and private entities, international agencies, for particular development projects in such fields as industry, agriculture, power, transport and communications.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Non-Regional Members:</i>	
Austria	15.08
Belgium	15.08
Canada	75.40
Denmark	15.08
Finland	6.03
France	75.40
Germany, Federal Republic	102.54
Italy	24.13
Netherlands	33.17
Norway	6.03
Sweden	6.03
Switzerland	15.08
United Kingdom	90.48
United States	241.27
	720.80
TOTAL	2,722.36

Special Funds: The Bank has established Special Funds for concessional lending with contributions from member countries and from its own resources. Contributions have been as follows: Australia, \$12.33 million; Canada, \$27.06 million; Denmark, \$2.39 million; Finland, \$1.58 million; Germany, \$23.72 million; Japan, \$181.16 million; Netherlands, \$2.74 million; New Zealand, \$1.11 million; Norway, \$2.01 million; United Kingdom, \$14.88 million and Switzerland, \$6.17 million. In addition to these contributed resources, the Bank has set aside \$57.43 million from its capital for concessional lending. The Technical Assistance Fund has received contributions totalling \$10.97 million from Austria, Australia, Canada, Republic of China, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS— ASEAN

Established August 1967 at Bangkok, Thailand, to accelerate economic progress and to increase the stability of the South-East Asian region. ASEAN replaces the Association of South-East Asia (ASA), composed of Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, and is assuming responsibility for various projects formerly under ASA.

MEMBERS

Indonesia
Malaysia

Philippines
Singapore

Thailand

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member states; first meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in August 1967; second held in Jakarta, Indonesia, during August 1968; the third held in Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, in December 1969; the fourth in Manila, Philippines, March 1971, the fifth in Singapore, April 1972 and the sixth in Pattaya, Thailand, April 1973.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Meets once a month between Ministerial meetings for consultations; at present operating in Bangkok, Thailand.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Committee on Food and Agriculture: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Shipping: Jakarta, Indonesia.
Committee on Communications and Air Traffic Services: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Civil Air Transport: Bangkok, Thailand.

Committee on Commerce and Industry: Singapore.
Committee on Transport and Telecommunications: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Science and Technology: Jakarta, Indonesia.
Committee on Mass Media: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Finance: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Tourism: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Socio-Cultural Activities: Manila, Philippines.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Special Co-ordinating Committee of ASEAN Nations: Bangkok, Thailand.
ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC): Brussels, Belgium.
ASEAN Co-ordinating Committee for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Indochina States (ACCRRIS): Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Special Committee of the ASEAN Central Banks and Monetary Authorities: Bangkok, Thailand.
ASEAN Geneva Committee: Geneva, Switzerland.

AIMS

To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian nations.

To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

To provide assistance to each other in the form of train-

ing and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.

To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their people.

To promote South-East Asian studies.

To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS

PRINCIPAL PROJECTS OF ASEAN

ASEAN is to take over various projects that were operated or envisaged by ASA; the principal projects of ASA were:

Economic Co-operation and Development. The establishment of an Organization for Asian Economic Co-operation was agreed in principle and steps were taken to intensify trade among member countries by relaxing or eliminating regulations and restrictions on the free flow of trade. Efforts were also made to increase trade between the region and the rest of the world. The ASEAN Geneva Committee (AGC) was formed on March 7th, 1973 to deal with matters concerning multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The private sector was also to play a greater part in promoting economic development and developing industry. In this connection a Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry was established in April 1972 to facilitate closer co-operation among the private sector of the member countries.

Joint Research and Technology. There was a wide exchange of technical experts and training facilities were made available for nationals of other member countries. Experts from ASEAN countries have met to draw up comprehensive joint programmes to look into the problems of food technology involving the processing of foodstuffs, corrosion of metals, water resources and national development.

Education. Exchanges of teachers and students and increased facilities for teaching the language, history and geography of member countries. In this respect ASEAN

scholarships are being awarded to deserving students in higher education and to undergraduates.

Transport and Tourism. The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled services and it was planned that the Philippines join the pool at a later date. A project for a joint airline to operate supersonic aircraft was under discussion. The possibility of a U.S. \$250 million Asian Shipping Line is being studied under a joint agreement between ASEAN countries, signed in June 1968. A minimum fleet of 600,000 d.w.t. is envisaged to maintain services to U.S.A. and Europe as well as within the region. The Asian Highway projects are now under construction and have been making headway satisfactorily. The telecommunications network in the ASEAN region has been greatly strengthened through the establishment of various microwave and troposcatter links. ASEAN is actively working on tourist promotion and by now certain projects have been completed with the purpose of making ASEAN a tourist area. ASEAN nationals can now visit the ASEAN countries on a 7-day visa-free period. ASEAN Common Collective Travel Documents for Package Tours have also been introduced. This Document, which is intended for package tours within the ASEAN region, may be used in lieu of a passport.

Cultural Exchanges. Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions, and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids. Cultural exchanges and social workers' exchange programmes are also being carried out.

FIFTH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

Held April 13th-14th, 1972 in Singapore. The Ministers recognized the necessity for closer co-operation and expansion of their national economies in view of the developments of significant world events. They approved the report of the Standing Committee which included 169 recommendations, one of which was that a Special Co-ordinating Committee of ASEAN Nations (SCCAN)

should prepare the way for a dialogue between ASEAN and the EEC. The Meeting also noted particularly projects on prevention of drug-trafficking and problems affecting youth, and appreciated the work done by the United Nations Study Team with a view to identifying areas where ASEAN could co-operate more fruitfully.

SIXTH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

Held April 16th-18th, 1973 in Pattaya, Thailand. The meeting agreed upon the establishment of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Burma, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Viet-nam; the creation of the Special Committee of ASEAN Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and the setting up of a Central Secretariat for ASEAN. The Ministers noted the establishment of the ASEAN Geneva Committee as a collective approach to the forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations and acknowledged the work of the

Special Co-ordinating Committee of ASEAN (SCCAN) and ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC) and hoped that greater co-operation would arise with the EEC. The threat to ASEAN rubber exports posed by a recent increase in Japanese synthetic rubber production was discussed, together with appropriate measures to meet this threat. Directions were given to implement those recommendations of the UN Study Team which could be agreed upon and to draw up plans for the ASEAN Development Decade.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS—BIS

7 Centralbahnstrasse, CH 4051 Basle, Switzerland

The Bank for International Settlements was founded in 1930. It aims to promote co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as Trustee or Agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and President of the Bank: Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA (Netherlands).

Directors: Baron ANSIAUX (Belgium), PER ÅSBRINK (Sweden), M. J. BABINGTON SMITH (United Kingdom), Dr. GUIDO CARLI (Italy), HENRI DEROT (France), Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE (German Federal Republic), Dr. KARL KLASSEN (German Federal Republic), Dr. DONATO MENICHELLA (Italy), G. W. H. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom), Dr. EDWIN STOPPER (Switzerland), OLIVIER WORMSER (France), ROBERT VANDEPUTTE (Belgium).

Alternates: Dr. PAOLO BAFFI or Prof. FRANCESCO MASERA (Italy), ANDRÉ DE LATTRE or MARCEL THÉRON (France), Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER or JOHANNES TUNGELER (Federal Republic of Germany), C. W. MCMAHON or M. J. BALFOUR (United Kingdom), GEORGES JANSON (Belgium).

The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board which is at present composed of the Governors or Presidents of the central banks of Belgium, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden,

Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and five members nominated by certain of the Governors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

General Manager: RENÉ LARRE (France).

Economic Adviser, Head of the Monetary and Economic Department: Dr. MILTON GILBERT (U.S.A.).

Secretary-General, Head of Department: Dr. ANTONIO D'AROMA (Italy).

Head of the Banking Department: D. H. MACDONALD (United Kingdom).

Managers: MAURICE TOUSSAINT (Belgium), Dr. ANTONIO RAINONI (Italy), R. T. P. HALL (United Kingdom).

Legal Adviser: HENRI GUIBAN (Switzerland).

The authorized capital of the Bank is 1,500 million gold francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 2,500 gold francs each. At the end of the financial year 1972-73, 481,125 shares were in issue, paid up as to 25 per cent of nominal value.

FUNCTIONS

The operations of the Bank conform with the monetary policy of the member central banks.

The Bank may in particular:

1. Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for the account of central banks.
2. Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.
3. Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.
4. Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold and short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.
5. Discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without its endorsement short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.
6. Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for the account of central banks.

7. Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for the account of central banks.
8. Discount for central banks bills from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.
9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short

notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the European Coal and Steel Community, and as Agent for the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (since June 1973), set up by the member countries of the European Economic Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(as at September 30th, 1973)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . grammes fine gold—Art. 4 of the Statutes)

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
		%			%
Gold	4,307,431,386	14.3	Authorized cap.: 1,500,000,000		
Cash on hand and on sight a/c			Issued cap.: 1,202,812,500		
with banks	161,853,035	0.5	viz. 481,125 shares of which		
Treasury bills	8,410,791	0.0	25% paid up	300,703,125	1.0
Time deposits and advances . .	20,843,601,355	69.3	Reserves	548,211,487	1.8
Securities at term	4,785,952,660	15.9	Deposits (gold)	3,708,025,446	12.3
Miscellaneous	11,630,277	0.0	Deposits (currencies)	24,721,344,042	82.2
			Notes	551,071,224	1.8
			Miscellaneous	195,642,463	0.6
			Provision for building purposes	93,881,717	0.3
TOTAL	30,118,879,504	100.0	TOTAL	30,118,879,504	100.0

BENELUX

39 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone: 13.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. To this end, the Committee of Ministers can take decisions, establish conventions, make recommendations and issue directives. The Committee may also set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Permanent Secretary: M. HONDEQUIN, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1.

The Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council consists of forty-nine members, twenty-one each from the Netherlands and Belgian Parliaments and seven from Luxembourg Parliament. It was set up by a Convention which entered into force in September 1956. This Council may deliberate and communicate to the three Governments its views on problems of direct concern to the Economic Union, including cultural relations, the foreign policy and the standardization of laws. The Interparliamentary Council receives an annual report, jointly established by the three Governments, on each of the above problems. These reports are published.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: Prof. G. BROUWERS (Netherlands), A. BAYENS (Belgium), Ch. REICHLING (Luxembourg).

The Council of Economic Union consists of three chairmen, one from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees; presidents of the Special Committees may be co-opted on to the Council when their special fields are under discussion.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers

and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; for co-ordinating the work of the Committees and Special Committees; for giving them directives and for transmitting their proposals to the Committee of Ministers.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are eight Committees: Foreign Economic Relations; Monetary and Financial; Industrial and Commercial; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Customs and Taxation; Transport; Social; Movement and Establishment of Persons.

There are nine Special Committees: Co-ordination of Statistics; Comparison of Government Budgets; Public Tenders; Public Health; Retail Trade and Handicrafts; Movement of Persons (control at external frontiers); Territorial Planning; Tourism; Administrative and Judicial Co-operation.

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. C. D. A. BARON VAN LYNDEN.

Deputy: E. LEICK.

The Secretary-General is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg Deputy Secretary-General. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to this Committee. The Budget of the Secretariat for 1971 was 56,229,000 Belgian Francs to which Belgium and the Netherlands each contributed 48.5% and Luxembourg 3%.

JOINT SERVICES

The Committee of Ministers may establish Joint Services to improve the functioning of the Economic Union, and determine their tasks, operational layout and working methods. A joint service for drugs registration came into operation on January 1st, 1973.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six persons (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

BENELUX

COLLEGE D'IMPULSION

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: J. STASSART.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

Chairman: A. DE SCHRIJVER.

Secretary: P. VAN DER MEIREN.

The *Collège d'Impulsion*, a body which is intended to provide an independent stimulus to the activities of the Union, was established in 1969 for one year and subsequently prolonged for the same period. It consists of six members (two from each member country) and is responsible for proposing the most appropriate measures for an integral achievement in the application of the Union Treaty.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1921 Economic and Customs Union between Belgium and Luxembourg.</p> <p>1943 London Monetary Agreement.</p> <p>1944 London Customs Convention.</p> <p>1948 Customs Union came into force; agreement on unifying customs formalities.</p> <p>1949 Pre-Union Agreement.</p> <p>1950 Agricultural Protocols.</p> <p>1953 Hague Protocol on co-ordination of economic and social policy; Commercial Protocol.</p> <p>1954 Agreement on liberalization of capital movements.</p> <p>1955 Agreement on the setting-up of a Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council.</p> <p>1956 OEEC recognised Benelux as a single unit in inter-European trade; Labour Convention; Protocol on tenders and purchases.</p> <p>1958 Treaty of the Benelux Economic Union signed.</p> <p>1960 Benelux Treaty came into force, together with the Labour Treaty.</p> <p>1962 Liberalization of road transport.</p> | <p>1963 Convention on free movement and establishment in the three countries came into force.</p> <p>1965 Treaty on the establishment of a Benelux Court signed.</p> <p>1966 Treaty on reciprocal assistance for the perception of the turnover tax came into force.</p> <p>1967 Treaty on extradition and legal aid in criminal affairs came into force.</p> <p>1969 Inter-governmental Conference which decided on the total abolition of border control between the three countries.</p> <p>1970 The Committee of Ministers at the level of chiefs of government confirmed the above decision, to be implemented between January 1st, 1971, and January 1st, 1972.</p> <p>1971 The almost-total implementation of the 1969 Inter-Governmental Convention on January 1st., and the implementation of the Convention regarding administrative and legal co-operation, together with an additional protocol concerning imports, administered by the Committee of Ministers.</p> <p>1972 Convention unifying excise duties signed.</p> |
|--|---|

HISTORY

During the later war years the governments-in-exile of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg began to lay plans for an economic and customs union of their countries. Their efforts crystallized in the London Monetary Agreement of October 21st, 1943. A firm exchange value was needed between the Belgian franc and the Dutch florin; the pre-war gold parity of 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch florin was agreed on, as well as a scheme of reciprocal credits between the two countries. There was also agreement on the need for continual consultation and for the co-ordination of such measures as each country felt compelled to take in their respective capital markets.

The London Customs Convention of September 5th, 1944, marked a further step forward. The principle was established of reciprocal tariff abolition, to lead in the first place to a "tariff community", which in its

turn would be a preliminary step towards a full customs, and eventual economic union. Methods of procedure were established and three committees set up—the Administrative Customs Committee, the Administrative Foreign Trade Committee and the Committee for Trade Agreements. A tentative tariff list was drawn up, and provision made for withdrawal at one year's notice.

In the last months of the war Holland was devastated, whereas Belgium and Luxembourg emerged almost unscathed. A combination of factors brought economic prosperity to Belgium immediately after the war, and because of this discrepancy in recovery rates the envisaged Customs Convention could not be applied immediately. In March 1947 the first Hague Protocol was signed; the Customs Convention was given its final form and a General Secretariat estab-

BENELUX

lished in Brussels. The Customs Union came into force on January 1st, 1948.

OPERATING THE UNION

A further step forward was made by the Pre-Union Agreement of October 15th, 1949. Among other provisions, three stand out as particularly important; these laid down the principles of progressive liberalization of exchange trade between the three partners, the systematic co-ordination of commercial and monetary policies with regard to other countries and the preparation of a unified system of foreign trade negotiation. In spite of these advances, Benelux ran into difficulties in the following year, 1950, largely arising from the war in Korea, to which the economies of Belgium and Luxembourg on the one hand and of the Netherlands on the other reacted sharply and differently. In the Netherlands the deficit in payments and gold reserves increased; in Belgium and Luxembourg gold reserves rose and the payments surplus grew to such a size as to be unhealthy. Wages and prices in the Netherlands were still at that period abnormally low; in the other two partners they rose.

In 1951 and 1952 the whole Benelux structure was in danger of breakdown, but was saved by the strenuous efforts of the three Governments, which were put into concrete and effective form by the important Hague Protocol of July 24th, 1953, the Commercial Protocol of December 9th, 1953, and the agreement on the liberalization of capital movements of July 8th, 1954. The Hague Protocol of July 1953 embodied agreements on the stabilization and adjustments of wages and rents in the three partners and the recognition of the principle that social legislation must be co-ordinated in order to avoid excessive differences between social charges which might adversely affect cost prices and the competitive positions of the three countries. The Commercial Protocol was complementary to this agreement. It laid down the guiding aim of maximum trade combined with maximum freedom, but emphasized the necessity of consultation in the case of export promotion, as well as joint action whenever complications arose with trade partners who refused reciprocity.

A convention providing for the free movement of labour was signed on June 7th, 1956, which was clarified and expanded by a further agreement on March 20th, 1957, while a protocol defining the procedure to be followed with regard to public tenders and government purchases was signed on July 6th, 1956, and came into force on August 29th, 1958.

By 1956, 96.5 per cent of the trade between the three partners was free, and of the remaining 3.5 per cent, 3.33 per cent was accounted for by food and agricultural products. Agriculture, as in all plans such as Benelux, had proved to be the most intransigent problem. In this sphere the Netherlands have a superior position, with a large export trade and low costs. In Belgium and Luxembourg the position is reversed, with a high import rate and high costs. Some

price equalization duties are charged on Netherlands agricultural products exported to Belgium and Luxembourg. These duties are levied by the Netherlands Government, of which half are handed over to Belgium and Luxembourg for the development and improvement of their agriculture and half are retained by the Netherlands and devoted to the rationalization of their own agriculture.

SINGLE TRADING UNIT

One of the most significant dates in the evolution of Benelux is January 26th, 1956. On that date the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation announced that henceforth Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were to be regarded as one country for all purposes of inter-European trade. In January 1955, O.E.E.C. had raised its compulsory trade liberalization requirements to 90 per cent between member countries; the Benelux Governments presented a unified single list applying to all three of them and covering 95.6 per cent of their imports from other member countries. Consequently, O.E.E.C. could now regard the three as one.

ECONOMIC UNION TREATY

The Benelux Treaty was signed in February 1958, and came into force in November 1960. By the Treaty, all trade agreements with outside countries were to be concluded by Benelux as an entity from January 1961. By November 1963, all tenders issued by national, provincial or local authorities were to be made accessible to tenders of all three countries. By November 1970, all obstacles to the free flow of goods between the three countries, including agricultural produce, were eliminated. A customs union came into force in February 1971.

The Benelux Economic Union's main aims are to raise prosperity by co-ordinating national economic policies, by pursuing a common foreign trade policy, and permitting the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. Unlike EEC the Benelux Economic Union is not a supra-national institution. Its institutions are based on those which grew up empirically within the Benelux Customs Union.

RESULTS

Co-operation between the Benelux countries has resulted in the area becoming the first completely free labour market. Capital movement as well as services have been made almost completely free. A number of restrictions still exist as to the free movement of goods. Strenuous efforts are being made towards the abolition of these restrictions through the harmonization of national legislation, through a Convention on mutual recognition.

There is continuous co-ordination of economic, financial and social policies and the adoption and pursuit of a common policy on economic relations with third countries and on relative payments.

THE TREATY OF ECONOMIC UNION

The Treaty consists of 100 Articles and is valid in the first instance for fifty years.

1. DEFINITION OF PRINCIPLES

The main aim of the Economic Union is to raise the prosperity of the people by realizing the free mutual movement of persons, goods, services and capital, the co-ordination of national economic policy and the pursuance of a common foreign trade policy.

All nationals of the three member countries are free to move anywhere within the territory of the Union and to enjoy in the other two countries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the nationals of those countries, with regard to freedom of movement, residence and establishment, the exercise of economic and professional activities, capital transactions, labour conditions, social provisions, dues, taxes and legal protection. Trade between the three countries is freed from all import dues and from all restrictions of a qualitative, quantitative or currency nature. This free intercourse must neither be unduly impeded by non-economic or non-financial measures, although controls and statistical inspections at frontiers will not be considered as restrictions within the meaning of the Treaty. Capital movements are also free and exchange of services are subject to the same principles as that of merchandise. Any distortion of competitive conditions are forbidden, lest they should impede the development of mutual free trade.

The three governments engage themselves to consult jointly on matters of economic policy in order to create the necessary conditions for full economic integration. Furthermore, they will also consult each other in order to determine the Union's policy at international meetings and in all matters concerned with regional economic integration or matters relating to foreign countries, in so far as these

matters affect the purposes of the Union. There will also be a common policy with regard to foreign trade and payments and a common tariff in respect of import and other duties.

The Economic Union does not include a monetary union, but certain monetary rules are laid down, particularly that policy with regard to rates of exchange must be formulated by consultation. It is further provided that should the vital interests of a member country be in danger, the Committee of Ministers may deviate from the provisions of the Treaty.

2. INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNION

These are listed as the Committee of Ministers, the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Council of Economic Union, the Committees and Special Committees, the Secretariat-General, the Joint Services, the Arbitration Tribunal and the Economic and Social Consultative Council (see the section on Organization above).

3. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

This section elaborates certain principles laid down in Part 1, and also de-limits certain fields in which the Committee of Ministers may take binding decisions and further provides that the principles of the Treaty shall be effected by special agreement in certain cases.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The main provisions of this part are that the scope of the Treaty is limited to the territories of the member countries in Europe, though the interests of Belgian and Netherlands overseas territories should be safeguarded in foreign trade agreements; and that the Treaty should be valid for a period of fifty years, subject to tacit extension by periods of ten years, unless it is revoked by any member country on one year's notice before the end of the running period.

BENELUX

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS	LUXEMBOURG	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.)	30,513	33,480	2,586	66,815
Population (1972)	9,726,850	13,387,623	348,200	23,309,942

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (¹000 metric tons)

	1971			1972		
	Belgium	Netherlands†	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands†	Luxembourg
Wheat	877	710	39	916	673	35
Rye	82	209	5	72	151	4
Barley	588	373	53	637	340	54
Oats	278	206	38	244	140	37
Potatoes*	1,374	2,689	64	1,106	2,696	61
Sugar Beet	4,873	5,024	—	4,319	4,957	—
Mangolds	n.a.	637	38	n.a.	477	33

* Edible potatoes only.

† The Netherlands' figures are exclusive of holdings smaller than 10 Standard Farm Units.

LIVESTOCK, 1972 (¹000)

	HORSES*	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
Belgium	30	2,750	69	4,298	n.a.
Netherlands†	31	4,306	592	6,233	58,430
Luxembourg	2	192	3	96	318

* Farm horses of three years and over.

† The Netherlands' figures are exclusive of holdings smaller than 10 Standard Farm Units.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1972 (¹000 metric tons)

	MILK	BUTTER	CHEESE	EGGS*	MEAT
Belgium	3,647	92	40	223	n.a.
Netherlands†	8,938	162	323	246	1,144
Luxembourg	232	8	1	4	19

* 1,000 metric tons=17 million eggs.

† The Netherlands' figures are exclusive of holdings smaller than 10 Standard Farm Units.

BENELUX

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971			1972		
		Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg	Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg
Coal	'000 metric tons	10,056	3,609	—	10,500	2,812	—
Coke	" " "	6,783	1,900	—	7,239	1,994	—
Crude Petroleum	" " "	—	1,714	—	—	1,597	—
Gas (Manufactured)	million cu. metres	2,975	755	15.4	1,918	781	18.6
Electricity	million kWh	31,597	4,494	2,251	35,664	49,551	2,141
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	10,403	3,759	4,588	11,777	4,289	4,671
Steel	" " "	12,449	5,083	5,241	14,537	5,585	5,457
Leather	" " "	2.1	2.2	—	n.a.	1.8	—
Paper	" " "	769	1,352	—	n.a.	1,421	—
Cotton Yarn	" " "	92	47	—	82	44	—
Yarns of Wool and Hair	" " "	90	14	—	89	13	—
Yarn of Artificial Fibre	" " "	13	38	—	n.a.	4	—
Cement	" " "	6,931	4,045	267	7,093	4,023	309
Bricks	million	1,052	2,249	25	873	2,350	30
Shoes	'000 pairs	10,556	15,522	—	16,621	14,350	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1948	149,764	100,504
1957	315,497	253,930
1958	280,798	257,561
1959	305,343	283,617
1960	353,482	321,275
1961	385,188	332,921
1962	408,949	362,338
1963	458,789	398,187
1964	537,172	461,477
1965	576,457	520,902
1966	631,068	552,204
1967	650,088	589,044
1968	739,992	680,004
1969	880,584	834,648
1970	1,041,654	973,846
1971	1,146,431	1,079,171
1972	1,203,810	1,203,860

BENELUX

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Belgian francs)

	1970		1971	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food Products	116,963	153,482	125,336	168,324
Meat and Meat Products	6,183	45,451	7,456	48,053
Dairy Products	5,925	28,163	8,020	34,508
Fruit and Vegetables	19,347	28,196	22,913	29,902
Raw Materials	114,102	54,784	109,456	51,976
Wood	15,822	1,198	15,188	1,126
Textile Fibre	18,940	10,647	18,738	9,430
Metal Ore and Waste	34,055	10,619	27,713	7,506
Fuel and Mineral Oil	114,970	67,196	136,797	85,234
Chemical Products	75,634	107,587	84,220	123,719
Manufactured Articles	224,961	301,667	237,299	309,925
Rubber Articles	7,357	4,989	8,551	6,220
Paper	18,789	15,600	20,789	16,766
Textiles	38,924	62,036	46,582	71,676
Clothing	22,410	12,560	29,255	14,998
Silver, Platinum and Jewels (non-ferrous metals)	50,192	40,096	40,883	39,414
Non-precious Metals (Iron and Steel)	44,723	107,942	42,754	106,358
Metal Articles	26,637	20,416	30,909	23,631
Scientific and Professional Instruments	18,296	16,936	19,957	20,318
Vehicles	100,305	51,331	116,478	89,724
Non-electric Machinery	111,823	69,372	126,165	79,951
Electric Machinery	65,219	57,113	71,212	64,208

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million Belgian francs)

	1970		1971	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	11,115	2,429	9,822	3,033
Australia	4,573	5,230	3,882	4,337
Austria	5,670	8,498	6,681	9,562
Congo (Democratic Republic)	24,456	6,249	14,909	7,421
Canada	16,763	6,088	16,071	6,950
Denmark	6,421	15,282	7,224	14,769
Finland	7,925	6,086	7,203	6,489
France	147,657	173,600	167,825	192,496
Federal Republic of Germany	314,276	334,371	356,770	384,409
German Democratic Republic	3,894	2,747	3,794	3,037
Iran	12,261	4,266	17,108	4,279
Italy	50,355	59,120	56,183	62,152
Japan	12,874	8,511	17,105	7,316
Kuwait and Iraq	17,173	2,450	25,110	2,190
Norway	7,156	10,582	7,515	10,516
Sweden	27,123	26,342	28,606	24,636
Switzerland	14,581	23,328	16,610	25,770
U.S.S.R.	6,757	4,972	8,193	5,481
United Kingdom	71,211	62,255	79,861	71,478
U.S.A.	115,183	60,132	110,857	68,399
Venezuela	3,557	2,613	2,664	3,592

BENELUX
TRADE WITHIN BENELUX
(million Belgian francs)

	FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS		FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS
1948 . .	7,189	19,087	1966 . .	52,481	76,074
1960 . .	29,466	41,519	1967 . .	54,224	76,890
1961 . .	32,310	48,663	1968 . .	60,814	83,523
1962 . .	33,679	52,542	1969 . .	71,271	97,277
1963 . .	37,819	57,479	1970 . .	83,032	113,068
1964 . .	44,030	67,833	1971 . .	101,943	114,714
1965 . .	48,267	73,197	1972 . .	115,838	131,728

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	MILLION TON-KMS.			MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
1967 . .	6,082	3,235	572	8,534	7,412	254
1968 . .	6,632	3,274	641	8,178	7,355	251
1969 . .	7,370	3,433	725	8,238	7,502	253
1970 . .	7,778	3,532	764	8,260	8,011	256
1971 . .	7,287	3,233	748	8,425	8,114	258
1972 . .	7,490	3,071	783	8,168	8,039	260

INLAND WATERWAYS
TRAFFIC WITHIN BENELUX ('000 tons)

	Belgium	Netherlands
1967 . .	27,108	92,654
1968 . .	28,168	94,771
1969 . .	29,213	90,496
1970 . .	31,237	92,666
1971 . .	29,414	100,873
1972 . .	n.a.	102,683

SHIPPING

	OCEAN-GOING SHIPS ENTERING BENELUX PORTS	
	Number	'000 Tons
1966 . .	70,298	159,312
1967 . .	77,917	164,891
1968 . .	81,156	181,332
1969 . .	81,955	206,718
1970 . .	82,350	240,287
1971 . .	83,226	299,851
1972 . .	86,301	263,111

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		'000 TON-KMS.	
	Sabena	KLM	Sabena	KLM
1967 . .	1,954	4,288	92,000	242,700
1968 . .	1,977	4,537	118,747	303,700
1969 . .	2,206	4,763	169,912	361,400
1970 . .	2,447	5,659	192,121	392,000
1971 . .	2,720	6,331	211,223	427,200
1972 . .	3,093	7,798	224,514	479,200

PUBLICATIONS

Benelux Textes de Base. Benelux Bulletin. Yearly Budget Comparisons. | *Economical and Statistical Bulletin (quarterly). What is the Significance of Benelux?*

CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—CARIFTA

Georgetown, Guyana

The Caribbean Free Trade Association, established by Antigua, Barbados and Guyana in January 1967, aimed at a gradual reduction of customs barriers and the free interchange of labour forces within the region.

MEMBERS

Antigua
Barbados
Belize
Dominica

Grenada
Guyana
Jamaica
Montserrat

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago

During 1968 the original three members were joined by a further eight, and Belize was the final state to become a member, in June 1970.

ORGANIZATION

The Agreement signed in May 1968 aimed at promoting trade expansion within the area and encouraging economic development. It provided for the removal of tariffs from trade among member countries; further, the Agricultural Marketing Protocol protected local trading of 21 commodities from outside competition.

Secretariat: Georgetown, Guyana.

Secretary-General: WILLIAM G. DEMAS.

The agreement states that membership may be terminated at twelve months' notice; and in the event of all member states giving such notice, CARIFTA will continue to operate until all periods of notice have expired. Such will be the case when the remaining CARIFTA countries (with the exception of Antigua) accede to CARIBCOM on May 1st, 1974.

CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET AND COMMUNITY —CARIBCOM

Georgetown, Guyana

The Caribbean Common Market and Community, two distinct bodies which form two parts of the same movement towards Caribbean unity, were opened on August 1st, 1973, after the signing of an Agreement at Chaguaramas, Trinidad, on July 4th, 1973.

MEMBERS

Barbados
Belize
Dominica
Grenada

Guyana
Jamaica
Montserrat
St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago

ORGANIZATION

The original four members of CARIBCOM—Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago—took the first step towards founding the community when they signed the Georgetown Accord on April 14th, 1973. This provided for preparations to be made for the opening of CARIBCOM, and by signing the actual Agreement at Chaguaramas, Trinidad, on July 4th, 1973, it was made possible for the Community and Common Market to come into operation on August 1st.

The remaining seven members agreed to make their entry into CARIBCOM on May 1st, 1974. Montserrat was the last to agree to this, in November 1973, and Antigua kept her independence. Membership of either the Community or of the Common Market can be terminated at one year's notice.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

The Community is as yet a less precisely defined organization, which has the latent motivation for a political Caribbean Union. Arrangements for mutual defence would be within the scope of such a union.

The Community and Common Market have as yet the same governing bodies.

CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET

The Common Market is largely an extension of the work done under the CARIFTA scheme, with more advanced arrangements including a Common External Tariff, which was agreed by the Common Market Council and adopted separately by the member governments in November 1973. For certain less developed countries this tariff will not come into full operation until 1981.

The Agreement also includes: a common protective policy, common regulations for trading with third countries, co-ordinated tax measures and economic planning, regulations for agriculture; monetary regulations and a common exchange rate, and arrangements for development and tourism. There is a chapter on the ensuring of benefits to the less developed countries of the region.

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The governing body of both sections of CARIBCOM, striving to strengthen political and economic unity within the region. The conference is advised by standing ministerial groups. The office of Chairman is taken up by the Head of Government of the host country in which the Conference meets: meetings are held in each of the member states on a rota basis.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

The equivalent for CARIBCOM of CARIFTA's Council of Ministers, it is composed of ministers responsible for trade and industry. Meetings are held at a different place within the region each time, the chair being taken by the minister of the host country.

SECRETARIAT

Georgetown, Guyana

Posts are transferred from the corresponding positions in the CARIFTA Secretariat, including that of Secretary-General. However, on the retirement of the CARIFTA Secretary-General in the coming year, a new Secretary-General for CARIBCOM will be appointed.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS

Under the Agreement of 1973, existing institutions are mentioned as Associate Institutions of CARIBCOM, in collaboration with the principal ministerial committees and the Heads of Government Conference. They include:

Caribbean Development Bank
Caribbean Investment Corporation
Caribbean Examinations Council
Council of Legal Education
Caribbean Meteorological Council
Regional Shipping Council.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

Established in 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras* Nicaragua

* Honduras still regards itself as a *de jure* member of CACM, although it suspended participation in the common market in December 1970 by imposing tariffs on all imports from the region.

ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

(Consejo Económico Centroamericana—CEC)

Created by the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, the Council consists of the Ministers of Economy of the member states and meets as often as necessary or at the request of one of the contracting parties in one of the five capitals.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Consejo Ejecutivo del Tratado General—CE)

Consists of one government delegate and one alternate from each member state. Meetings are convened by the Permanent Secretariat or at the request of the contracting parties. Its function is to implement the measures necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of the General Treaty, which provides for the gradual realization of a Central American Customs Union.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente de Integración Económica Centroamericana—SIECA)

The Permanent Secretariat was set up as the administrative arm of the Economic Council and the Executive Council. It supervises the correct implementation of the legal instruments of economic integration and carries out relevant studies.

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Apdo postal 1237, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Secretary-General: ROBERTO MAYORGA CORTÉS.

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)
(Central American Bank for Economic Integration): P.O. Box 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; capital \$60 million; available resources,

including loans \$249.3 million; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure. Meeting of Board of Governors, January 1969, decided to increase capital subscription of Bank to \$60 million, to be contributed in equal parts by each member country. Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE ORTÉZ C. (Honduras); Vice-Pres. EDGAR JIMENEZ; Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M.; publ. *Annual Report, Revista de la Integración*.

Up to the end of December 1969 the BCIE had granted loans amounting to U.S. \$193 million, which were allocated as follows:

Country	Percentage of Total
Guatemala . . .	16.90
El Salvador . . .	20.09
Honduras . . .	24.42
Nicaragua . . .	20.11
Costa Rica . . .	18.48
	<hr/> 100.00

COMMON MARKET TOP-LEVEL COMMITTEE

Comprises representatives of all five member countries. The first meeting was held in Antigua, Guatemala, on August 10th, 1973. Aims initially to deal with the restructuring of the Common Market, and also to secure development aid from the richer countries. Meetings were planned for September and November 1973.

TRIPARTITE MEETING

Composed of Ministers of Economy and Finance and Directors of Central Banks. Generally meets more than once a year.

FUNCTIONS

The Central American Common Market was established under the Tratado Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Tratado de Integración Económica Centroamericana. It visualises the eventual elimination of all tariffs and barriers between members, and the establishment of a common external tariff for the rest of the world. So far practically all internal barriers have been removed and agreement has been reached on 98 per cent of the items in the regional customs

classification; uniform tariffs now apply to 87 per cent of these items and the others are to be equalized over a five-year period. Intra-regional trade increased from \$34 million in 1960 to \$275 million in 1971.

It was intended that there would be a common customs administration by 1970 and further goals include a unified fiscal policy, a regional industrial policy and co-ordinated regional policies in public health, labour, education, transport and agriculture.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed.

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: signed June 1958; provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest. The operation of this convention has been limited and, to date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Productive Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff regulations to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962, the Convention provides

for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

Treaty on Telecommunications: signed in April 1966 by Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and by Costa Rica in January 1967.

FUNDS

Guarantee Fund: set up 1969 by the Governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Capital of \$40 million subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.

Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria (Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization): agreement signed on October 1st, 1969, by Presidents of the five Central American Central Banks to provide short-term financial assistance to members facing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Capital to be subscribed equally by the five members: U.S. \$20 million. Initial shares of \$1 million each subscribed January 2nd, 1970. Additional funds will be sought from international sources. Mems.: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

STATISTICS

AREA
(sq. km.)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
50,900	20,000	108,889	112,088	118,358

ESTIMATED POPULATION
(July 1st, 1972)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
1,836,000	3,685,000	5,590,000	2,767,000	2,152,000

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE
('000 Central American Pesos)*

COSTA RICA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
El Salvador .	21,500	22,769	11,300	12,838
Guatemala .	27,000	28,092	13,600	13,067
Honduras .	1,600	1,799	4,900	5,158
Nicaragua .	26,500	26,620	16,600	19,232
TOTAL CACM	76,600	79,280	46,400	50,295

EL SALVADOR

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Costa Rica .	11,300	12,838	21,500	22,769
Guatemala .	41,400	47,970	42,500	45,768
Honduras .	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua .	10,100	13,606	16,100	16,612
TOTAL CACM	62,800	74,414	80,100	85,149

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

GUATEMALA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Costa Rica . .	13,600	13,067	27,000	28,092
El Salvador . .	42,500	45,768	41,400	47,970
Honduras . .	1,700	1,281	8,100	9,441
Nicaragua . .	8,600	8,667	18,900	20,956
TOTAL CACM	66,400	68,783	95,400	106,459

HONDURAS

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Costa Rica . .	4,900	5,158	1,600	1,799
El Salvador . .	—	—	—	—
Guatemala . .	8,100	9,441	1,700	1,281
Nicaragua . .	3,200	7,835	2,100	4,018
TOTAL CACM	16,200	22,434	5,400	7,098

NICARAGUA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Costa Rica . .	16,600	19,232	26,500	26,620
El Salvador . .	16,100	16,612	10,100	13,606
Guatemala . .	18,900	20,956	8,600	8,667
Honduras . .	2,100	4,018	3,200	7,835
TOTAL CACM	53,700	60,818	48,400	56,728

* 1 Central American peso (\$CA) = U.S. \$1.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France

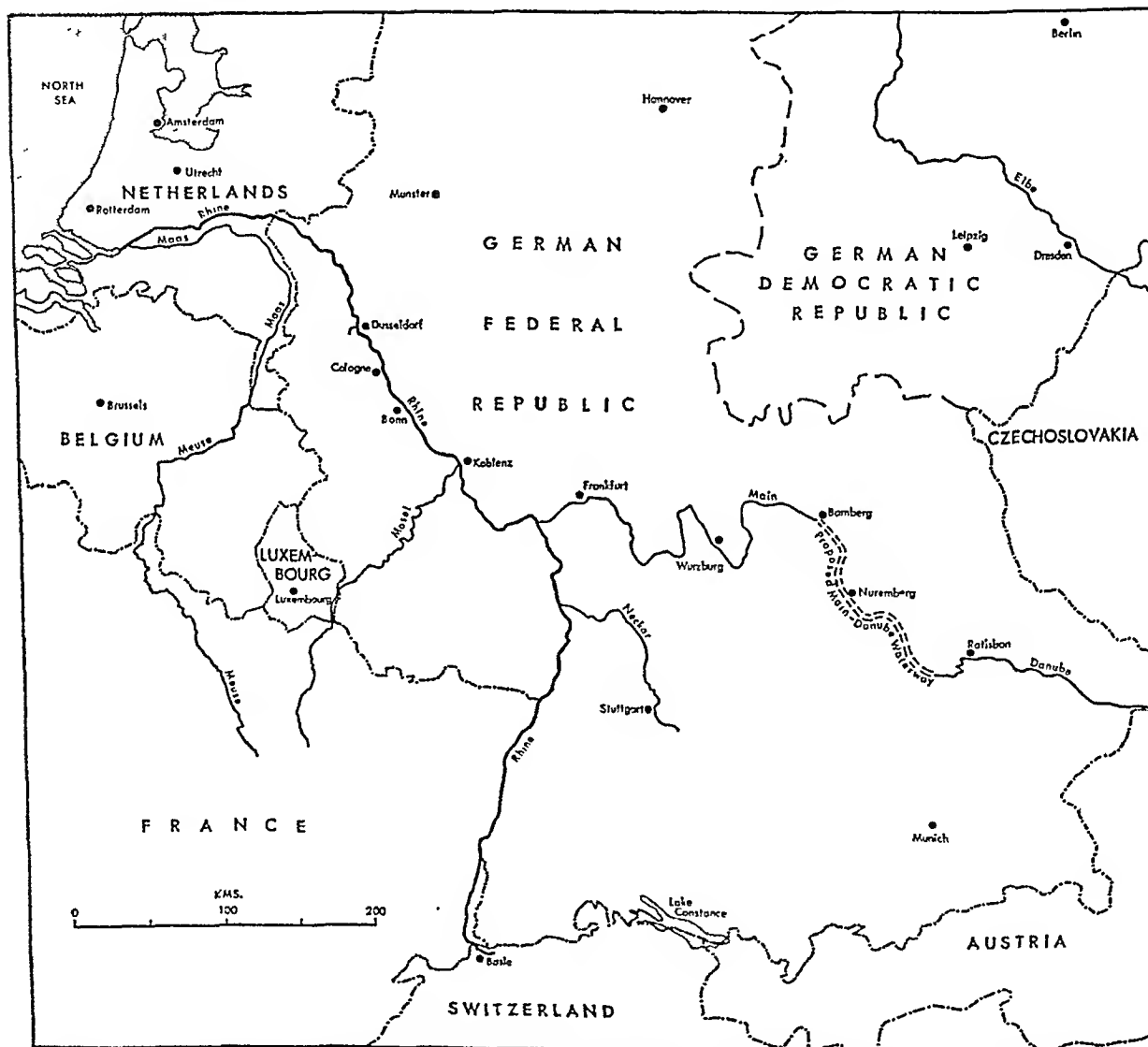
Set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and equal river facilities for vessels of all nations on the Rhine.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

German Federal Republic
Netherlands

Switzerland
United Kingdom



Map shows sections of the Rhine and its main tributaries navigable by ships of 1,000 tons or more. Also shown is the proposed Main-Danube Waterway expected to be completed by the late 1980s.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Chairman: GUY DE LACHARRIÈRE.

General. The overall function of the Commission is to enable member Governments to co-ordinate inland waterway policy and to supervise the application of the Convention (*see below*). It meets twice a year (occasionally more often) in full session. Each member state provides between two and four commissioners with one or two substitutes. Decisions are taken by unanimous agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Set up to apply the 1950/1961 Agreement on social security of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR LABOUR CONDITIONS

Set to apply the 1954/1963 Agreement on labour conditions of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. DOERFLINGER (France).

Deputy Secretary-General: H. WATERMANN (German Federal Republic).

Chief Engineer: J. DUBOIS (Belgium).

FUNCTIONS

Navigational Security. The Commission draws up and executes rules for navigational signals and routes, for the construction and loading of boats, for minimum numbers of crew and for carrying of dangerous goods.

Customs. Customs regulations have been simplified and standardized.

Court of Appeal. A Chamber of Appeal judges for criminal and civil cases involving Rhine traffic.

Hydrology. The Commission gives navigational approval to plans of bridge and barrage construction, and assesses other hydro-technical projects.

Research. The Commission undertakes study voyages from time to time.

CONVENTION

Signed at Mayence in 1831. Revised at Mannheim in 1868 and at Strasbourg in 1963.

MAIN PROVISIONS

1. Freedom of navigation for vessels and crews of all nations without technical, fiscal, customs, professional or administrative hindrance.
2. Equality of treatment for all flags.
3. Freedom of transit for all merchandise with or without warehousing or trans-shipment.
4. All import, export and transit facilities available for other forms of transport to be accorded also to Rhine transport.
5. The claiming of special rights for a vehicle or its cargo based on the fact of navigation to be forbidden.
6. Customs formalities for direct transit to be limited to the presentation of a declaration, the closure of holds or guardianship.
7. States to be obliged to open free ports and places of loading and unloading.
8. Rules relating to vessel security, navigation police and transport police to be standardised and extended.
9. States to be obliged to maintain the waterway, to co-ordinate hydro-technical works and to eliminate all technical hindrance.
10. Special jurisdiction in the riparian states, with competence fixed by the Convention and the right of parties to have recourse either to the Central Commission or to a national court.
11. All interested parties have the right to lay complaints before the Central Commission.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

BUDGET

The budget is fixed annually and member states make an equal contribution.

ASSOCIATED BODY

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RHINE SHIPS REGISTER

89 Schiedamsevest (P.O.B. 947), Rotterdam, Netherlands

Founded in 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the publication of a register and the unification of general average rules. Associated with the Central Commission.

Director: G. DE VALK (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others with a commercial interest in Rhine Traffic.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION—CENTO

Old Grand National Assembly Building, Ankara, Turkey

The Central Treaty Organization aims to provide mutual security and defence for member countries and seeks the peaceful economic development of the region through co-operative effort. CENTO replaced the Baghdad Pact Organization after the withdrawal of Iraq in March 1959.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States is a member of the Organization's Military, Economic, and Counter-Subversion Committees, and signed bilateral agreements of military and economic co-operation with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara in March 1959.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Ministerial Level: Meets normally once each year in rotation at CENTO country capitals. Attended by Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers.

Deputies Level: Meets in Ankara under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General. Attended by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, and a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States is represented at the Council meetings, both at Ministerial and Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

Committees of the Council: (1) Military Committee, (2) Counter-Subversion Committee, (3) Liaison Committee, (4) Economic Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Eski Büyük Millet Meclisi Binası, Ankara, Turkey.

Secretary-General: H.E. NASSIR ASSAR (Iran). The

Secretariat is divided into four divisions: Political and Administration, Economic, Public Relations, and Security.

PERMANENT MILITARY DEPUTIES GROUP

The Military Committee is represented in Ankara by the Permanent Military Deputies Group comprising five senior officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or its equivalent. The Group advises the Military Committee on the current military problems in the area and provides direction to the Combined Military Planning Staff.

COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. COLIN C. HAMILTON (United States); has international staff of officers from three services of the five member nations of the Military Committee.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Karachi, Kunwar, Khuzdar, Quetta, Bara Tagzai, Zahedan, and Kerman, partly constructed, partly under construction.

Pakistan-Iran road linking Karachi, Bela, Pishin Sarbaz, Chah Bahar partly constructed, partly under construction.

Turkey-Iran road, Urfa-Tatvan-Gürpınar-Bağlıış-Serow-Rezaiyeh partly constructed, partly under construction.

Turkey-Iran rail link (including a ferry across Lake Van) joining Muş, Tatvan, Van, Qatur and Tabriz completed in 1971.

Development of the ports of Trabzon and Iskenderun; Trabzon project completed in 1963. Iskenderun project completed in 1972.

CENTO Airway; U.S.A. and the United Kingdom have contributed considerable amounts towards improved navigational and other aids for regional air traffic.

High-frequency radio telecommunication links between London and key regional stations, i.e. Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran and Karachi. First stage completed in 1964; in full operation 1968.

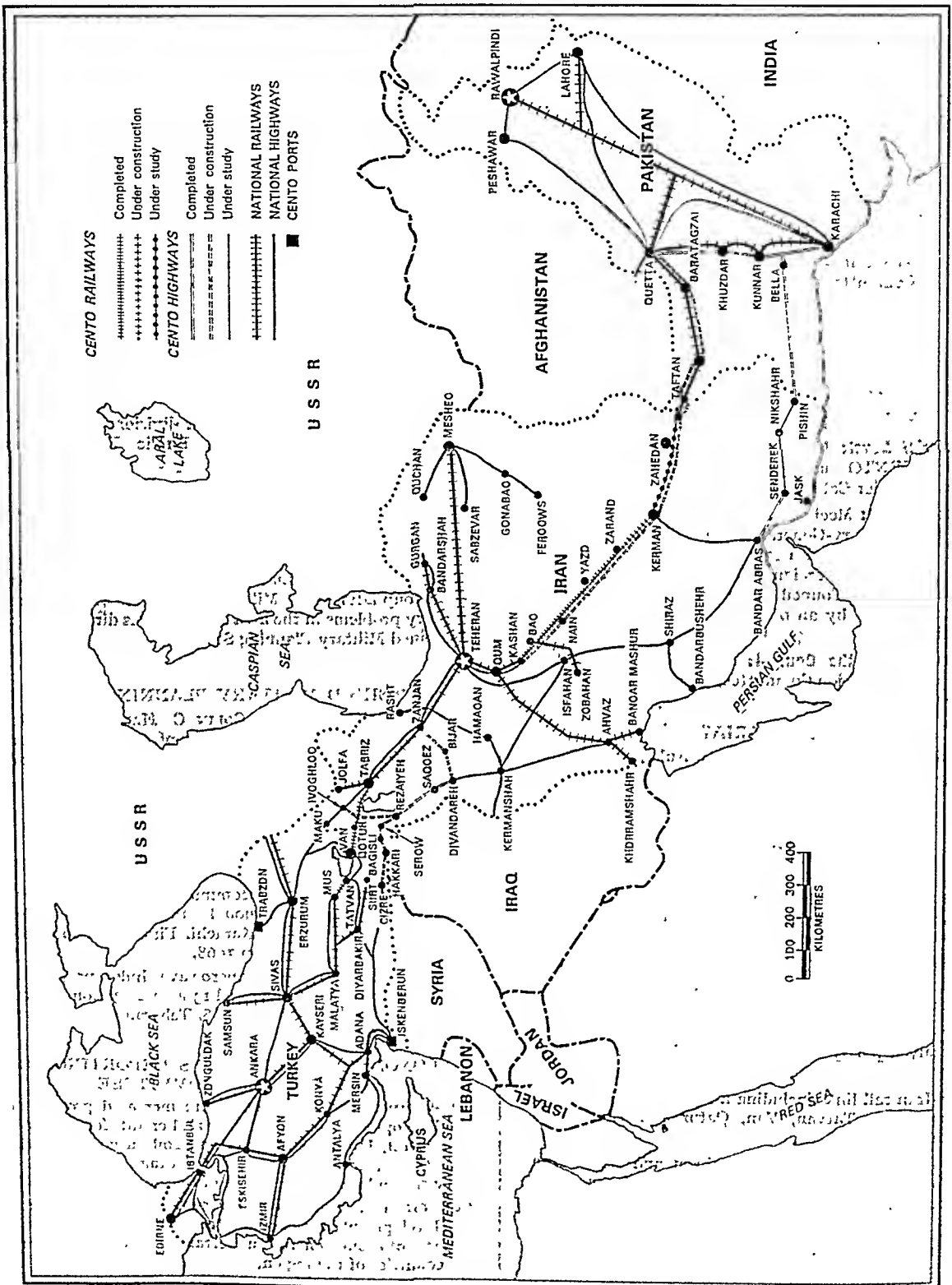
Ankara-Teheran-Karachi microwave links project, involving 88 relay stations and 13 air navigation stations, opened 1965, completed 1966. Teheran Control Centre opened 1969.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: increased production, development policy, banking and credit, forestry, pest control, land classification and soil survey, irrigation systems, improved annual breeding and control of virus and parasitic diseases of livestock.

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: development of science and technology and the peaceful uses of atomic energy; undertakes research in all three countries of the region.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION



CENTO Road and Railway Projects.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

ADVISORY GROUP ON MINERALS DEVELOPMENT: covering work on border geological surveys, training in geological mapping techniques, stratigraphic surveys, recent tectonics, investigations of possible exploitation of phosphate deposits and beneficiation techniques.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON HEALTH: development of public health in the CENTO region, eradication of malaria, control of smallpox, teaching of preventive medicine, environmental sanitation, hospital administration, health education, family planning, etc.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME: training fellowships in specialized subjects in all three countries, visits and tours of experts, working and travelling seminars and

conferences of experts, financed by the Multi-lateral Technical Co-operation Fund (MTCF) at current level of U.S. \$315,000 per year and by the Multi-lateral Scientific Fund at current level of U.S. \$66,000 per year.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS: development of improved communications by rail, sea, road and air in the region.

CENTO holds a large number of seminars on a wide variety of subjects each year.

SECRETARIAT BUDGET

(1973)

£350,000 (approx.)

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1955 Turkey and Iraq signed Baghdad Pact, February. United Kingdom acceded to the Pact, April. Pakistan acceded to the Pact, September. Iran acceded to the Pact, November. International Secretariat established, December.
- 1956 United States joined Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees of the Pact.
- 1958 Pact's Headquarters and staff moved to Ankara.
- 1959 Bilateral defence agreements signed between the United States, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, March. Iraq withdrew from the Pact, March. Opening of Nuclear Centre in Teheran, June. Name of Organisation changed to CENTO, August.
- 1960 Establishment of new Permanent Military Deputies Group in Ankara, January. Development Loan Fund agreed to loan \$6 million to Turkey to help build Turkey-Iran Railway.
- 1961 First stage of High-Frequency Telecommunication link opened between London, Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran, June. Contract for \$16,490,000 awarded by U.S. Government to build microwave telecommunications system.
- 1962 Visit to CENTO Headquarters of Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, August. Visit to CENTO Headquarters of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran, October.
- 1963 CENTO project for the development of the Turkish port of Trabzon completed, aided by a grant of £180,000 from the United Kingdom.
- 1964 United States Development Loan Fund agreed to loan over \$18 million to meet foreign exchange requirements for completion of CENTO Turkey-Iran railway. CENTO Permanent Military Telecommunication System linking Ankara, Teheran and

Rawalpindi officially inaugurated at cost of over \$2 million provided by U.S. United Kingdom announced increased financial aid to CENTO: from April 1965 £1 million annually. First section of Turkey-Iran railway, Muş to Tatvan (100 km.) completed and put into service.

- 1965 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications system handed over for operation to governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan (June).
- 1966 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications System officially dedicated (April). Section of CENTO Turkey-Iran Road between Sivelan (Turkey) and Rezaiyeh (Iran) officially dedicated (June).
- 1969 Decision to set up an Industrial Development Wing within the CENTO Secretariat (May).
- 1970 17th Session of the Council of Ministers held in Washington (May).
- 1971 18th Session of the Council of Ministers held in Ankara (April-May). Turkey-Iran railway link officially opened in September (see also Economic Development Programme).
- 1972 19th Session of the Council of Ministers held in London (June). U.S.-CENTO Scientific Fund inaugurated (July). U.S. Government transferred the responsibility for administering U.S.-sponsored seminars, conferences, etc. to the CENTO Secretariat (July).
- 1973 20th Session of the Council of Ministers held in Teheran (June).

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

PACT OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

(February 24th, 1955)

Article 1

Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreement with each other.

Article 2

In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5

This Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned

with the security and peace in this region which is fully recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Any acceding State Party to the present Pact, may conclude special agreements, in accordance with Article 1, with one or more states Parties to the present Pact. The competent authority of any acceding State may determine measures in accordance with Article 2. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the Parties concerned.

Article 6

A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact.

The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7

This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8

This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 596, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Set up in 1950 by the British Commonwealth and subsequently joined by South-East Asian countries, Japan and the United States.

MEMBERS

WITHIN THE AREA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran

Khmer Republic
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives, Republic of
Nepal

Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

OUTSIDE THE AREA

Australia
Canada

Japan
New Zealand

United Kingdom
United States

OBSERVERS

Asia Productivity Organisation (APO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Commonwealth Secretariat

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)
UNCTAD/GATT
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Joint International Trade Centre (JITC)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

ORGANIZATION

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee is the highest deliberative body of the Colombo Plan and consists of Ministers, representing the member governments, who meet annually. Their meeting is preceded by a meeting of senior officials who are directly concerned with the operation of the Plan for their various countries. The officials work on a number of committees and identify the most important issues for discussion by the Ministers. Since 1962 one of the committees has had for discussion each year a special topic selected the previous year. The work of the committees is reported to the Ministers for ratification. The Annual Report of the Consultative Committee is also prepared by the officials from material provided by all the member countries and it is also finally approved by the Ministers. The Consultative Committee meets in a different member country each year. All members take part on equal terms and the meetings are attended by representatives of the Observers (above) and the Colombo Plan Bureau as a participating body.

THE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

President: H.E. U OHN KHIN (Burma).

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation, which holds sessions in Colombo several times a year is a forum for consultation on the general principles within which Technical Co-operation operates, subject to the general direction of the Consultative Committee. It serves as a co-ordinating and receiving body. It has also been charged by the Consultative Committee with the responsibilities of carrying out information activities on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It is composed of representatives of member governments, who are generally their diplomatic representatives in Colombo, but at times from representatives sent for that purpose. The executive arm of the Council is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

THE COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

Director: I. K. MCGREGOR (New Zealand).
Adviser on Intra-Regional Training: GREGORIO P. ESPINOSA (Philippines).

Principal Information Officer: HADI SHARIFIAN (Iran)
Information Officer: S. A. HUSSAINI (Pakistan).
Drug Adviser: PIO A. ABARRO (Philippines).

THE COLOMBO PLAN

The functions of the Bureau are:

1. Maintaining a record of technical assistance (experts, training places, equipment), capital assistance given and received under the Colombo Plan together with statistics on costs.
2. Preparing periodic progress reports on the scheme and on the Colombo Plan at such intervals as the Council may require.
3. Circulating among member countries general notification of the availability of training facilities, experts and equipment within the region.
4. Promoting intra-regional training through the holding of seminars and colloquia.
5. Stimulating increased knowledge of, and interest in, the Colombo Plan and support for its aims and objects in member countries and elsewhere through the production and issue of publications and mass media material.
6. Encouraging the spread of information on population control.
7. Developing a co-operative programme to eliminate the causes and ameliorate the effects of drug abuse.
8. Providing assistance to host countries in the organization and administration of Consultative Committee meetings where requested; and providing assistance to co-operating countries in such other matters as may be requested.
9. Representing the Colombo Plan at meetings where its representation is required and representing the Bureau as a participating body in the Consultative Committee Meetings of the Colombo Plan.

CO-OPERATION AND CAPITAL

FORMS OF CO-OPERATION

By the supply of experts and the provision of technical training to trainees and students from South and South-East Asia and the supply of special equipment for training and research.

From 1950 to December 1971, 81,156 trainees and students had received technical training and 15,310 experts and equipment to the value of \$518.5 million had been provided.

During 1971, 8,294 trainees and students received training; 1,175 experts were sent out; value of equipment supplied was \$39.0 million; total value of co-operation activ-

ities from the inception of the Plan to December 1971 was over \$1,697.8 million, spent in the proportion of 18 per cent on trainees and students, 51 per cent on experts and 31 per cent on technical equipment.

Of the 8,294 training places provided in 1971, the United States is the major donor country, providing 4,126 places, i.e. 49 per cent of the total. Australia (1,219) is the second largest donor, closely followed by Japan (1,208) and Britain (835).

Viet-Nam was the largest recipient of training and student awards during 1971 with 1,870 awards; followed by Thailand (1,276), India (845) and Indonesia (712).

TECHNICAL AID (U.S. \$'000)

RECEIVING COUNTRY	1971				
	TRAINEES	EXPERTS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
Afghanistan	1,213.8	4,067.6	535.7	16.3	5,833.4
Bhutan	94.8	11.0	10.1	—	115.9
Brunei	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
Burma	763.1	275.0	427.8	—	1,465.9
India	3,607.5	7,220.5	1,274.9	1,022.5	13,125.4
Indonesia	2,917.9	3,026.3	715.2	627.2	7,286.6
Iran	271.0	154.3	372.7	—	798.0
Khmer Republic	311.7	113.3	85.2	83.0	593.2
Korea, Republic	1,566.3	3,923.5	1,794.0	—	7,283.8
Laos	872.2	6,458.2	12,640.0	10.9	19,981.3
Malaysia	2,437.2	2,027.6	389.6	0.6	4,855.0
Maldives	111.2	—	13.8	—	125.0
Nepal	1,005.0	1,590.5	487.9	40.5	3,123.9
Pakistan	1,874.3	3,577.1	865.6	706.7	7,023.7
Philippines	1,245.8	3,070.6	501.1	—	5,417.5
Singapore	1,042.6	799.5	231.9	58.6	2,132.6
Sri Lanka	1,082.2	444.0	289.8	—	1,816.0
Thailand	4,944.0	18,075.1	17,076.2	295.2	40,390.5
Viet-Nam, Republic	3,717.7	46,231.5	1,117.1	7.9	51,074.2
Entire Area	946.8	333.8	200.1	251.8	1,732.5
TOTAL	30,025.7	101,999.4	39,028.7	3,121.2	174,175.0

THE COLOMBO PLAN

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM COLOMBO PLAN DONOR COUNTRIES (Total Net Official Disbursements, in \$ U.S. million)

	1967 TOTAL EXCLUD- ING N.Z.	1968 TOTAL	1969						
			Australia	Canada	Japan	N.Z.	U.K.	U.S.	Total
Afghanistan . . .	25.91	15.16	0.75	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.45	13.00	14.44
Bhutan . . .	0.01	0.15	0.05	—	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.11
Burma . . .	9.49	14.19	1.21	0.75	14.76	0.04	0.56	5.00	22.32
India . . .	1,056.85	793.25	4.93	81.41	33.30	0.38	81.50	465.00	666.52
Indonesia . . .	160.61	220.38	7.21	2.47	65.80	0.09	5.55	154.00	235.12
Iran . . .	17.80	46.18	—	—	2.50	—	0.97	21.00	24.47
Khmer Republic . . .	1.33	1.08	0.30	0.19	2.90	0.01	0.90	—	4.30
Korea, Republic . . .	250.11	241.41	0.87	0.50	103.50	0.08	0.09	260.00	365.04
Laos . . .	63.64	54.00	1.19	1.30	3.90	0.10	2.87	51.00	60.36
Malaysia . . .	17.46	44.44	2.80	3.62	12.30	0.52	9.60	18.00	46.84
Maldives . . .	0.30	0.11	0.02	*	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.05
Nepal . . .	12.30	0.82	0.09	*	0.17	0.01	2.26	5.00	7.53
Pakistan . . .	383.32	341.81	1.88	31.11	23.27	0.02	26.75	162.00	245.03
Philippines . . .	94.57	77.75	0.23	4.93	49.21	0.06	0.29	31.00	85.72
Singapore . . .	6.45	3.75	0.67	0.53	0.47	0.15	13.20	—	15.02
Sri Lanka . . .	35.04	30.37	1.83	2.39	3.20	0.10	10.90	20.00	38.42
Thailand . . .	52.27	66.41	2.30	1.19	14.86	0.41	1.19	39.00	58.95
Viet-Nam, Republic . . .	451.94	442.58	1.97	1.76	0.78	0.23	0.91	449.00	454.65
Regional and General . . .	—	50.82	8.30	2.86	—	0.85	5.45	17.00	34.46
TOTAL . . .	2,639.40	2,445.61	36.60	135.05	331.18	3.19	163.48	1,710.00	2,379.35

* Included in Regional and General.

Note: Complete figures for later years are not yet available.

Source: Colombo Plan Seventeenth Annual Report.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL AID, 1951-1971/72

(Up to 1972)	\$ MILLION
Australia . . .	410.0
Britain . . .	2,213.0
Canada . . .	1,292.0
Japan . . .	3,200.1
New Zealand . . .	55.5
United States . . .	26,658.0

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects; commodities included foodgrains, fertilizers, consumer goods, machinery and equipment.

From 1950 to 1972 external assistance from the main group of donor countries (comprising Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, U.K., and U.S.A.) amounted to approximately \$35,800 million, including technical assistance, capital aid and commodities.

The value of aid contributed in 1971 was about U.S. \$2,700 million.

PUBLICATIONS

The Colombo Plan Newsletter (monthly).

Annual Report of the Consultative Committee.

Annual Report of the Council for Technical Co-operation.

The Colombo Plan and How it Works.

A Compendium of Some Major Colombo Plan Assisted Projects in South and South-East Asia (rev. edition 1972).

Special Topic Reports:

International Assistance for Education and Development (Manila, 1971).

The Loss of Skilled Personnel from Developing Countries: its Incidence, Effects and Measures for Control (New Delhi, 1972).

Colombo Plan Wall Sheet (1964, 1968).

Dreams Come True: Dam Construction in the Colombo Plan Region.

The Colombo Plan 20th Anniversary Volume.

Youth on the Colombo Plan: a Symposium of Essays in the International Context.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Provides for increased power generation and flood control in the Columbia River basin.

SIGNATORIES

Canada

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *Canadian Entity:* c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C. V6Z 1Y3; responsible for the representation of Canadian interests in the implementation of the Treaty, and for the construction and operation of the three treaty projects; Chair. W. D. KENNEDY.

U.S.A.: *United States Entity:* c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208; responsible for U.S. interests in the operation of the treaty provisions; Chair. DONALD P. HODEL.

Columbia Storage Power Exchange: P.O.B. 1709, East Wenatchee, Washington; a non-profit corporation organized in 1964 to act as the single purchaser of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits of the Columbia River scheme; represents over forty bodies in the northwest U.S.A.

Joint Bodies: *Permanent Engineering Board:* composed of four representatives, two from each country; keeps under surveillance progress of the treaty projects; reports on any deviation from operation plans; assists, if requested, in reconciling technical or operational differences that may arise between the Entities.

International Joint Commission: differences arising under the Columbia River Treaty which Canada and the United States of America cannot solve may be referred by either to the International Joint Commission for decision. This Commission, established under a Britain-United States treaty signed January 11th, 1909, and ratified by Canada in 1911, is composed of six members (three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the Government of Canada). The Commission reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

The Columbia River flows 498 miles from its source in British Columbia to the Canadian-U.S. border and a further 745 miles through northwestern U.S.A. to the Pacific. With its tributaries, of which the Snake and Kootenay rivers are the largest, it drains an area of 259,000 square miles. Of this total, 85 per cent is in the U.S.A. The basin's annual discharge of 180 million acre feet and the steep descent from the Rocky mountains to sea level, combine to create the greatest hydro-electric potential in North America. Eleven main stream dams have been built on the United States section of river, six by federal and five by non-federal U.S. agencies. Until the commencement of the Columbia Treaty projects no dams had been built on the Canadian section. The extreme seasonal variations of the flow had, therefore, consistently caused flooding during the period of maximum flow in late spring and early summer and a shortage of power during the period of minimum flow in autumn and winter. The Treaty provided for the construction of three storage dams in British Columbia to eliminate this flooding and improve the flow of the river, enabling the eleven downstream dams in the U.S.A. to produce an additional capacity of 2.8 million kilowatts as well as protecting life and property from annual flooding. The additional installed generating capacity of the Columbia basin within Canada after development will amount to over 5 million kilowatts.

In 1944, the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. requested the International Joint Commission to determine whether the development of the water resources of the Columbia River basin would be practical and advantageous to both countries. The International Joint Commission established the International Columbia River Engineering Board to undertake these investigations, and the Board submitted its report in 1959 indicating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs. Also in 1959, the Commission submitted a special report recommending the principles for calculation and apportionment of benefits that would result from the co-operative development of the basin. During 1960 and 1961 direct negotiations were conducted between the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. concerning the selection, construction and co-operative use of specific projects. These negotiations led to the signing of the Treaty in January 1961. Canada concluded agreements in 1963 and 1964 with British Columbia (the owner of the Canadian water resources) on the respective responsibilities of each government in the development of the Columbia River. International negotiations continued until January 1964, when Canada and the U.S.A. approved an important protocol, which clarified the 1961 Treaty and in addition confirmed the sale for thirty years of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

PROJECTS

Three storage reservoirs built and operated in Canada:

Duncan: on Duncan River; operational July 31st, 1967;
Storage: 1.4 million acre feet.

Arrow: on Columbia River; operational October 1968;
Storage: 7.1 million acre feet.

Mica: on Columbia River; operational March 29th 1973;
Storage: 12 million acre feet of which 7 million acre feet is Treaty storage; ultimate generating capacity 2.4 million

kilowatts; generating plants may also be built downstream from Mica at Downie, Revelstoke and Murphy.

The U.S.A. has exercised the option to build and operate one storage reservoir:

Libby: on Kootenai River; to be completed by 1974;
Storage: 5 million acre feet; operational April 17th, 1973;
Ultimate Capacity: 840,000 kilowatts.

FINANCE

The three Canadian dams are mainly financed by revenue from the U.S.A., derived as follows:

Canadian Entitlement Purchase: Canada sold, for a period of thirty years from the completion of each project, her half-share of the additional downstream power produced by the treaty projects. The sum of \$253.9 million in U.S. funds received from the sale was transferred by Canada to the Government of British Columbia to be used for constructing the three dams.

Flood Control Benefits: As the storage reservoirs came into operation, U.S.A. paid Canada a total of \$64.4 million in U.S. funds for flood control benefits on account of Duncan, Arrow and Mica projects. Additional amounts will be payable if further flood control is required.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Signed January 1961 and ratified September 1964.

ARTICLE I. Interpretation: technical terminology.

ARTICLE II. Development by Canada: 15.5 million acre feet of storage to be provided by Canada.

ARTICLE III. Development by the United States of America Respecting Power.

ARTICLE IV. Operation by Canada: Canada to operate storage for sixty years, and to operate additional storage when requested.

ARTICLE V. Entitlement to Downstream Power Benefits: Canada entitled to half these benefits.

ARTICLE VI. Payment for Flood Control.

ARTICLES VII, VIII, IX. Downstream Power Benefits: Determination, Disposal, Variation.

ARTICLE X. East-West Standby Transmission: Canadian costs.

ARTICLE XI. Use of Improved Stream Flow.

ARTICLE XII. Kootenai River Development: U.S.A. given option to build Libby Dam; each country to retain benefits accruing from this dam.

ARTICLE XIII. Diversions: limitation of diversion of waters that alters the flow within the Columbia River basin at the U.S.-Canadian border.

ARTICLE XIV. Arrangements for Implementation: U.S.A. and Canada each to designate entities to formulate and carry out the operating arrangements.

ARTICLE XV. Permanent Engineering Board.

ARTICLE XVI. Settlement of Differences: differences to be referred to the International Joint Commission, and after three months to a tribunal of three members; decisions of either body to be definitive and binding.

ARTICLE XVII. Restoration of Pre-Treaty Legal Status: upon termination of the Treaty, the Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909, shall apply to the Columbia River basin.

ARTICLE XVIII. Liability for Damage.

ARTICLE XIX. Period of Treaty: Treaty to remain in force at least sixty years.

ARTICLE XX. Ratification.

ARTICLE XXI. Registration with the United Nations.

PROTOCOLS

Signed January 1964.

Modify and clarify technical provisions and contain terms of the sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream power benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Australia and External Territories, The Bahama Islands, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand and Overseas Territories, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Dependent Territories, Western Samoa, Zambia.

HISTORY

The idea of the Commonwealth as a voluntary association of sovereign states developed during the First World War. The development of self-government in the original British Dominions resulted in the recognition at the Imperial War Conference of 1917 of the Dominions as "autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth". The Dominions and India were represented individually at the Versailles Peace Conference and at the League of Nations, but it was not until 1926, at the Imperial Conference, that a formal statement of the nature of the Commonwealth relationship was made. Known as the "Balfour formula", after Lord Balfour, chairman of the Conference, the statement described member nations as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". This principle was legally formulated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which gave effect to this fully independent status of the Dominions in relation to Great Britain and, by implication, in relation to each other.

India and Pakistan became full members of the Commonwealth when India gained independence in 1947. Ceylon joined on independence the following year. Other countries previously administered by Britain were admitted to full Commonwealth membership on the attainment of their independence during the 1950s and 1960s. Cyprus joined in March 1961, six months after independence.

In 1950 India became a republic but the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting of 1949 agreed to her continued membership on the basis of her recognition of the King as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. Other countries later followed this precedent, either at independence or subsequently; and other countries with traditional monarchs also became Commonwealth members.

The following countries did not join the Commonwealth on becoming independent: Burma (1948), Ireland (1949), Sudan (1956), British Somaliland (in 1960, when it formed the Somali Republic together with the former UN Trust

Territory of Italian Somaliland), Southern Cameroons (in 1961, when it joined the French Cameroons to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon), the Maldive Islands (1965, on ceasing to become a protected state) and Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia, which became the People's Republic of Southern Yemen in 1967. The Union of South Africa became a republic in May 1961 and ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth after the Prime Ministers' Meeting of March 1961 at which there was strong opposition to South Africa's racial policies.

On November 11th, 1965, the Government of Rhodesia unilaterally declared the country independent of the British Crown. The Queen, acting through her representative, the Governor, dismissed the Government of Rhodesia and the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act which declares that the country continues to be a part of Her Majesty's dominions and that the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom continue to have responsibility and jurisdiction for and in respect of it. The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Order (1965) declares that any constitution which the illegal regime may purport to promulgate is void and of no effect. However, in November 1971 the British Government and the Rhodesian régime agreed on proposals for a settlement of the dispute, based on a modified version of the régime's 1969 constitution. The proposals were found to be unacceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole by a commission headed by Lord Pearce early in January 1972.

In 1967, the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia and Grenada achieved the status of Associated States within the Commonwealth. Grenada subsequently achieved full independence on February 7th, 1974.

On November 29th, 1968, Nauru (area 8½ sq. miles; population 6,000) became a "special" member of the Commonwealth.

Pakistan left the Commonwealth on January 30th, 1972, because of impending recognition of Bangladesh by Australia, Britain and New Zealand. Bangladesh was admitted to membership of the Commonwealth on April 18th, 1972. The Bahama Islands were admitted to membership at the time of independence, on July 10th, 1973.

THE COMMONWEALTH

DECLARATION OF COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

Agreed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Singapore, January 22nd, 1971.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

Members of the Commonwealth come from territories in the six continents and five oceans, include peoples of different races, languages and religions, and display every stage of economic development from poor developing nations to wealthy industrialized nations. They encompass a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

Membership of the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member-governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth can continue to influence international society for the benefit of mankind.

We believe that international peace and order are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind; we therefore support the United Nations and seek to strengthen its influence for peace in the world, and its efforts to remove the causes of tension between nations.

We believe in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour, creed or political belief, and in their inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which they live. We therefore strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage.

We recognize racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of society. Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation.

No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgment directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy. We oppose all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality.

We will therefore use all our efforts to foster human

equality and dignity everywhere, and to further the principles of self-determination and non-racialism.

We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They also create world tensions. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society.

To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries, and to encourage the flow of adequate resources, including governmental and private resources, to the developing countries, bearing in mind the importance of doing this in a true spirit of partnership and of establishing for this purpose in the developing countries conditions which are conducive to sustained investment and growth.

We believe that international co-operation is essential to remove the causes of war, promote tolerance, combat injustice, and secure development among the peoples of the world. We are convinced that the Commonwealth is one of the most fruitful associations for these purposes.

In pursuing these principles the members of the Commonwealth believe that they can provide a constructive example of the multi-national approach which is vital to peace and progress in the modern world. The association is based on consultation, discussion and co-operation.

In rejecting coercion as an instrument of policy they recognize that the security of each member state from external aggression is a matter of concern to all members. It provides many channels for continuing exchanges of knowledge and views on professional, cultural, economic, legal and political issues among member states.

These relationships we intend to foster and extend, for we believe that our multi-national association can expand human understanding and understanding among nations, assist in the elimination of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or creed, maintain and strengthen personal liberty, contribute to the enrichment of life for all, and provide a powerful influence for peace among nations.

THE COMMONWEALTH

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (mid-1972*)	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP
United Kingdom	94,216	55,788,000	—
Canada	3,851,809	21,848,000	July 1, 1867††
Australia	2,967,909	12,959,000	Jan. 1, 1901††
New Zealand	103,740	2,905,000	Sept. 26, 1907††
India	1,173,963	563,494,000	Aug. 15, 1947
Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)	25,332	13,033,000	Feb. 4, 1948
Ghana	92,100	9,087,000	Mar. 6, 1957
Malaysia (Malaya)†	127,581	10,910,000 (UN estimate)	Aug. 31, 1957
Nigeria	356,669	58,020,000 (UN estimate)	Oct. 1, 1960
Cyprus	3,572	645,000	Mar. 13, 1961
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,627,000	April 27, 1961
Tanzania†	362,821	13,996,000	Dec. 9, 1961
Jamaica	4,244	1,911,000 (Dec. 31, 1971)	Aug. 6, 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1,043,000	Aug. 31, 1962
Uganda	91,076	10,461,500	Oct. 9, 1962
Kenya	219,788	12,067,000	Dec. 12, 1963
Malawi	45,747	4,666,000	July 6, 1964
Malta	121	319,000	Sept. 21, 1964
Zambia	290,600	4,420,000	Oct. 24, 1964
The Gambia	4,261	383,000	Feb. 18, 1965
Singapore	226	2,147,000	Oct. 15, 1965**
Guyana	83,000	754,000 (UN estimate)	May 26, 1966
Botswana	222,000	688,000	Sept. 30, 1966
Lesotho	11,716	972,000	Oct. 4, 1966
Barbados	166	236,000 (July 1, 1971)	Nov. 30, 1966
Mauritius	787	857,000	Mar. 12, 1968
Swaziland	6,704	434,000 (Africans only)	Sept. 6, 1968
Nauru	8	6,768	Nov. 29, 1968††
Tonga	270	91,000	June 4, 1970
Western Samoa	1,097	148,000	Aug. 28, 1970
Fiji	7,055	545,000	Oct. 10, 1970
Bangladesh	55,126	80,339,000 (UN projection)	April 18, 1972
Bahama Islands	5,386	185,000	July 10, 1973
Grenada	133	96,000 (UN estimate)	Feb. 7, 1974

* Unless otherwise indicated.

† The Federation of Malaya was expanded into the Federation of Malaysia on September 16th, 1963.

†† Tanganyika and Zanzibar (separate members of the Commonwealth from 1961 and 1963, respectively) united on April 26th, 1964, and from October 29th, 1964, became the United Republic of Tanzania.

** Singapore ceased to be a colony when it joined the Federation of Malaysia at its inauguration on September 16th, 1963. It separated from the Federation on August 9th, 1965, and became an independent sovereign state.

†† Nauru became a special member of the Commonwealth in November 1968; it has the right to participate in functional activities but is not represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

†† Date on which Dominion status was acquired.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 30th, 1971)
Australian Antarctic Territory	2,300,000	No permanent inhabitants
Christmas Island	52	2,691
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	5.5	618
Coral Sea Islands Territory	n.a.	No permanent inhabitants
Heard and McDonald Islands	113	No permanent inhabitants
Norfolk Island	13.3	1,683
Papua New Guinea	178,260	2,466,986*

* Indigenous population only.

THE COMMONWEALTH

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES*

	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
<i>British Isles:</i>			
Channel Islands	Crown Dependency	75	123,063 (April 4 & 25, 1971)
Isle of Man	Crown Dependency	227	56,289 (April 25, 1971)
<i>Far East:</i>			
Brunei	Protected State	2,226	136,256 (Aug. 10, 1971)
Hong Kong	Colony and Leased Territories	404	4,077,000 (July 1, 1972)
<i>Indian Ocean:</i>			
British Indian Ocean Territory	Colony	175	755 (1969)
Seychelles	Colony	107	52,650 (May 5, 1971)
<i>Mediterranean:</i>			
Gibraltar	Colony	2	26,833 (Oct. 6, 1970)
<i>Atlantic Ocean:</i>			
British Antarctic Territory .	Colony	472,000	79† (July 1, 1972)
Falkland Islands	Colony	4,620	2,020 (Dec. 31, 1971)
Falkland Islands Dependencies	Dependency	1,580	499‡ (Dec. 31, 1964)
St. Helena	Colony	47	5,056 (Dec. 31, 1971)
Ascension		34	1,231 (Dec. 31, 1971)
Tristan da Cunha		38	280 (Dec. 31, 1971)
Others		40	—
<i>West Indies and Bermuda:</i>			
Belize (British Honduras) .	Colony	8,866	119,934 (April 7, 1970)
Bermuda	Colony	21	52,330 (Oct. 29, 1970)
British Virgin Islands . .	Colony	59	9,672 (April 7, 1970)
Cayman Islands	Colony	100	10,652 (April 7, 1970)
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	Associated State	170	70,000 (April 7, 1970)
Montserrat	Colony	39	11,458 (April 7, 1970)
St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla	Associated State	138	64,000 (April 7, 1970)
Turks and Caicos Islands .	Colony	166	5,558 (Oct. 29, 1970)
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	Associated State	290	70,300 (April 7, 1970)
St. Lucia	Associated State	238	101,100 (April 7, 1970)
St. Vincent	Associated State	150	89,100 (April 7, 1970)
<i>Western Pacific:</i>			
Canton and Enderbury Islands	U.K.-U.S.A. Condominium	27	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .	Colony	369§	56,000 (July 1, 1970)
Pitcairn Islands	Colony	2	92 (Dec. 31, 1971)
Western Pacific High Commission:			
British Solomon Islands . .	Protectorate	11,500	174,000 (July 1, 1972)
New Hebrides	Anglo-French Condominium	5,700	84,000 (July 1, 1971)

* Rhodesia (area 150,820 sq. miles, pop. 5,500,000) is not included in the list because it represents a special case. Sovereignty over Rhodesia is vested in Britain but it remains under the control of an illegal régime which unilaterally declared independence in 1965.

† Winter population of scientists and technicians attached to the British Antarctic Survey.

‡ Population of South Georgia during the summer whaling season.

§ Excluding the uninhabited Central and Southern Line Islands, incorporated into the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony on January 1st, 1972.

THE COMMONWEALTH

NEW ZEALAND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
Cook Islands	90.3	21,317 (Dec. 1, 1971)
Niue Island	100.0	4,992 (Sept. 28, 1971)
Tokelau Islands	3.9	1,599 (Feb. 21, 1972)
The Ross Dependency	160,000	No permanent inhabitants

The first three are designated Island Territories. One of these, the Cook Islands, has full internal self-government.

ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth has no written constitution. The relationship between its members is to some extent defined by legislation, notably the Statute of Westminster, but for the most part rests on agreed constitutional conventions. The Commonwealth is not a federation, for there is no central government, nor are there any rigid contractual obligations such as bind the members of the United Nations. Membership is granted only by consent of all the members and the right of secession is implicit.

Sixteen member countries of the Commonwealth are monarchies and 18 are republics. All Commonwealth countries accept Queen Elizabeth II as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. Of the 18 republics, the offices of Head of State and Head of Government are combined in 12: Botswana, Cyprus, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nauru, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The two offices are separate in the remaining 6: Bangladesh, Guyana, India, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Western Samoa.

Of the monarchies, the Queen is Head of State of the United Kingdom and of 11 others, in each of which she is represented by a Governor-General: Australia, the Bahama Islands, Barbados, Canada, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand and Trinidad and Tobago. Lesotho, Malaysia, Swaziland and Tonga are also monarchies, where the traditional monarch is Head of State and the Queen is accepted in her function of Head of the Commonwealth.

The position of Rhodesia in relation to the Commonwealth remains to be defined.

Those countries outside Britain where the Queen is Head of State are administered by their own governments, in the name of the Crown, and the Queen is represented by Governors-General appointed by her on the advice of the Ministers of the country concerned. The Governor-General acts in accordance with the constitutional practice obtaining in the country to which he is appointed in regard to the exercise of the powers of the Crown, and is wholly independent of the Government

of the United Kingdom. In all essential respects, he holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the country to which he is appointed as the Queen holds in the United Kingdom.

The islands of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent are Associated States within the Commonwealth. The Queen remains the Head of State in these territories, represented in each country by a Governor. There is a British Commissioner for the region to represent British interests. Britain retains responsibility for defence and foreign relations, but each territory is wholly responsible for internal affairs, can amend its own constitution, and both Britain and the Associated States can terminate the association unilaterally.

On November 29th, 1968, Nauru became a "special" member of the Commonwealth. This means that Nauru, which became independent on January 31st, 1968, will have the right to participate in all functional activities of the Commonwealth but will not be represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government. It may attend meetings at ministerial and official level in such fields as education, medical co-operation, finance, etc.

Independent member countries of the Commonwealth make their own laws, decide their own policies, negotiate and sign their own treaties, decide for themselves the issues of peace and war, and maintain their own diplomatic representation in foreign countries, who in turn accredit representatives separately and independently. Governments of member countries are represented in other Commonwealth countries by High Commissioners who have a status equivalent to that of Ambassadors.

The Commonwealth is bound by a complex system of consultation and co-operation in political, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields, operating through a multitude of Commonwealth organizations, through continuous personal contacts, and through the periodic Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. It had no formal institutional expression until the establishment in 1965 of a Commonwealth Secretariat to foster closer and more informed understanding between their governments.

THE COMMONWEALTH

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

Succeeded the Colonial Conferences 1887-1907 and the Imperial Conferences 1911-37.

1944 May	First Meeting of new series of Commonwealth Conferences. United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa represented. India and Southern Rhodesia attended some sessions.	1964 July	Kenya, Malawi and Uganda represented.
1946 April-May	Second Meeting.	1965 June	Malta, Zambia and Gambia represented. Commonwealth Secretariat established. Discussions on Rhodesia.
1948 October	Ceylon, India and Pakistan represented.	1966 January	Lagos meeting on Rhodesia. Nineteen countries represented. Two special committees established: one on sanctions against Rhodesia and the special needs of Zambia, the other on the training of Rhodesian Africans.
1949 April	Decision to continue India's membership as a Republic recognizing the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth.		
1951 January	Fifth Meeting.	September	Guyana represented. Special statement issued defining Commonwealth attitude to Rhodesia.
1953 June	Sixth Meeting (following the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II).	1969 January	Barbados, Mauritius, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland represented.
1955 January-February	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland represented.	1971 January	Singapore is host to first full-scale meeting held outside London. Name of meetings changed to Heads of Government Meetings, Tonga, Western Samoa and Fiji represented.
1956 June-July	Eighth Meeting.	1973 August	Meeting at Ottawa, Canada. Bangladesh and the Bahama Islands represented for the first time.
1957 June-July	Ghana represented.		
1960 May	Federation of Malaysia represented.		
1961 March	Cyprus and Nigeria represented. Discussion of South Africa's position in a multi-racial Commonwealth. South Africa withdrew from membership.		
1962 September	Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago represented. Discussion of United Kingdom's application to join the European Economic Community. (Barbados, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Singapore and Uganda attended some sessions.)		

Meetings are private and informal. A communiqué is issued, but decisions are not normally taken except in matters of immediate constitutional importance, such as membership. Before 1971 all meetings, except that held in January 1966 in Lagos devoted to the topic of Rhodesia, took place in London. Meetings are now held in various other capitals in the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

The Secretariat, established by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in London in July 1965, operates as an international organization at the service of all Commonwealth countries. Created as "a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth", it is responsible to Commonwealth governments collectively and is the main agency for multi-lateral communication between them. It promotes consultation and disseminates information on matters of common concern to member governments, services the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, Ministers and officials, and assists appropriate agencies in the fostering of Commonwealth links.

The cost of the Secretariat is borne by Commonwealth Governments in agreed shares based on the UN formula. A Finance Committee composed of Commonwealth High

Commissioners and a representative of the British Government recommended a budget for 1973-74 of £847,920.

The Secretariat is staffed from member countries and the Secretary-General, appointed by the Heads of Government for a period of five years, is equivalent in rank to a senior High Commissioner. He is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries-General (one with general responsibilities, the other with responsibility for economic matters) and an Assistant Secretary-General with responsibility for educational and medical matters.

Secretary-General (1970-75): ARNOLD C. SMITH (Canada).

Deputy Secretaries-General: A. HUSAIN (India), HUNTER WADE (New Zealand).

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. J. A. MARAJ (Trinidad and Tobago).

THE COMMONWEALTH

Special Assistants: D. G. CAFFIN, N. SALTER.
Scientific Adviser: Dr. R. GLEN.
Medical Adviser: Dr. V. KYARUZI.

Administration Division

Director: J. A. MATHENGE (Kenya).

Commodities Division

Director: A. F. A. HUSAIN (Bangladesh).
Assistant Director: B. J. L. FERNON (Australia).

Education Division:

Director: Dr. S. J. COOKEY.
Assistant Director: B. F. C. FONG (Singapore).

International Affairs Division

Director: E. C. ANYAOKU (Nigeria).
Assistant Directors: D. W. SAGAR (Australia), A. N. PAPA-DOPOULOS (Cyprus), J. S. RENWICK (Britain).

Trade and Finance Division

Director: J. P. HAYES (U.K.).
Assistant Director: J. A. MUDAVADI (Kenya).

Information Division

Director: A. EGGLETON, C.V.O. (Australia).
Assistant Director: C. A. GUNAWARDENA (Sri Lanka).

Legal Division

Director: K. T. FUAD (Cyprus).

Youth Division

Director: P. K. PATNAIK (India).

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Managing Director: G. P. KIDD.

Technical Assistance (Africa) Division

Director: J. B. KABOHA (Uganda).

Technical Assistance (Asia, Caribbean and Pacific) Division

Director: A. B. PUSAR (Canada).

Export Marketing Development Division

Director: B. D. JAYAL (India).

Education and Training Division

Assistant Director: P. D. SNELSON (U.K.).

Project Co-ordination Division

Assistant Director: N. BURDEN (Canada).
Special Adviser (Economics): M. L. O. FABER (U.K.).
Special Adviser (Fiscal): R. GOODE (New Zealand).
Special Adviser (Legal): R. LALLAH (Mauritius).
Special Adviser (Scientific): Dr. G. PONNAMPERUMA (Sri Lanka).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Marlborough House came into use as a Commonwealth centre in 1962, to serve as a centre for Commonwealth meetings in London. In addition to the Secretariat, it houses offices for Prime Ministers and their accompanying delegations and staffs, the Commonwealth Foundation and an Information Centre.

COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION

ECONOMIC AND TRADE CO-OPERATION

Since 1959 official economic co-operation has been co-ordinated in the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. The Council generally meets at the level of Finance Ministers each year before the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

MEETINGS OF FINANCE MINISTERS

1949 London	1956 Washington
1952 London	1957 Mont Tremblant,
1954 Sydney	Quebec
1955 Istanbul	1959 London
1960 London	1968 London
1961 Accra	1969 Bridgetown
1963 London	1970 Nicosia
1965 Jamaica	1971 Nassau
1966 Montreal	1972 London
1967 Port of Spain	1973 Dar es Salaam

Consultation and assistance is provided for member countries seeking association with the EEC by the Secretariat, which has conducted economic studies of the individual problems of certain countries, and prepared papers.

There have been meetings of Commonwealth Trade Ministers and of experts on tourism. The Secretariat also prepares annual reports on Commonwealth trade and collects and issues statistics on certain commodities.

Other main economic conferences under the aegis of the Commonwealth are: the Commonwealth Forestry Conference, meeting usually every five years, assisted by the Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry; the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, which meets every two years; and the Commonwealth Engineering Conference, meeting every four years.

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE

Commonwealth Preference is a system of tariff preferences operating among Commonwealth states and territories (except Rhodesia), South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia), Burma and the Republic of Ireland. Members accord a preferential tariff rate on imports from the Commonwealth, which is lower than both Most Favoured Nation and general rates of duty. The system is not, however, necessarily reciprocal. For example, Commonwealth countries in Africa enjoy tariff preferences on their exports to Britain, but few of them accord preferences to British goods.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Factors which have reduced the advantages of the system are: the raising of some protective tariffs even within the Commonwealth; and world-wide cuts in tariffs encouraging trade outside the system. As a result, intra-Commonwealth exchanges have declined as a share of the total trade of Commonwealth countries from two-fifths in the mid-1950s to a third a decade later. In 1954 the Commonwealth took 48 per cent of British exports, but by 1970 the proportion had fallen to 21 per cent. Meanwhile, British exports to the EEC have increased, exceeding exports to the Commonwealth for the first time in 1970.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE EEC

Britain's membership of the EEC entails the gradual ending of Commonwealth Preference as Britain participates in the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and applies the Community's Common External Tariff (CET) against non-EEC countries. The developing countries of the Commonwealth have, therefore, been offered preferential arrangements with the whole of the enlarged Community. Special arrangements have additionally been made for exports of sugar from the developing Commonwealth and dairy produce from New Zealand.

Developing Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans have been offered one of three relationships with the enlarged EEC, effective from 1975 (in the interim period the status quo is to be maintained):

1. Association similar to that at present in operation between the EEC and 18 Francophone African states under the Yaoundé Convention (*see* EEC chapter), offering reciprocal trade preferences except for certain African agricultural exports, aid from the Community and certain joint institutions. The Yaoundé Convention is due for renewal in 1975, and negotiations on the new terms started in Brussels on October 17th, 1973. Commonwealth countries participate alongside the present Yaoundé associates in the negotiations. (Mauritius has already entered into association with the Community under the present Convention.)

2. Association with reciprocal rights and obligations, particularly in the field of trade, along the lines of the Arusha Agreement between the EEC and Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (*see* EEC chapter).

3. A simple trading agreement.

For the Asian Commonwealth countries and the developed Commonwealth countries, Commonwealth preferences will be phased out as the British tariff is aligned with the Common External Tariff of the EEC. This is to take place in five stages between April 1973 and July 1977. For a number of important Commonwealth raw material exports, such as newsprint, wood pulp, plywood and alumina, Britain has negotiated exemptions or reductions in the Community tariff so as to preserve access for exporters in the developed Commonwealth. For many other raw materials and primary products the CET is low or zero, for example for wool and tea. The Asian Commonwealth countries are included in the EEC's Generalized Preference Scheme, which grants to developing countries duty-free quotas for their manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Malta already has an association agreement with the EEC, offering preferential trading arrangements but not aid; Cyprus has negotiated a similar agreement, as did India in 1973.

British dependencies (with the exception of Gibraltar and Hong Kong) and the West Indies Associated States will become eligible for association under the terms of the 1957 Treaty of Rome. These arrangements, essentially similar to the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, will not apply until the renegotiated Yaoundé Convention comes into force. The status quo will be maintained until at least January 31st, 1975.

Gibraltar: Under Article 227 the provisions of the Treaty of Rome apply to European territories for whose external relations an EEC member is responsible. Despite coming within this category, Gibraltar will be excluded from the Customs area of the Community, and neither the Common Agricultural Policy nor the Community Value Added Tax (VAT) will be applied there.

Hong Kong will be included within the Community's Generalized Preference Scheme.

New Zealand has been guaranteed access for at least 80 per cent of present sales of butter to Britain, and at least 20 per cent of present sales of cheese, at the average 1969-72 prices, by the end of the first five years of British membership of the EEC. During the third year the Community will review the situation for butter and decide on suitable measures for ensuring beyond 1977 the continuation of special arrangements for New Zealand butter. The Community has undertaken to make every effort to promote the conclusion of an international agreement on dairy products, and to pursue a trade policy which will not frustrate New Zealand's efforts to diversify her economy.

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT

An Agreement was concluded in 1951 between the British Government and Commonwealth sugar industries and exporters, providing for a U.K. commitment to buy specified quantities of sugar at prices negotiated as being reasonably remunerative to efficient producers, and for the orderly marketing in the U.K., New Zealand and Canada of supplies in excess of the negotiated price quotas from the exporting countries.

Exporting countries at present adhering to the Agreement, which has been extended to the end of 1974, are Australia, British Honduras, East Africa, Fiji, India, Mauritius, Swaziland and the West Indies and Guyana. (The Rhodesian quota has been placed in suspense until the return of constitutional rule).

In May 1971 Britain and the EEC reached agreement on the question of access of sugar from the developing Commonwealth countries into the market of the enlarged Community. The EEC, in addition to offering association to the sugar-dependent countries of the Commonwealth, has given a pledge to have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of countries depending to a considerable degree on the export of a single commodity, especially sugar. When the present Commonwealth Sugar Agreement expires in 1974, provisions on Commonwealth sugar to the enlarged Community will feature in the new arrangements scheduled to come into effect from 1975.

THE COMMONWEALTH

The developing Commonwealth countries and Britain at a meeting in June 1971 expressed themselves satisfied that the Community's offer represents "a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement", and the Commonwealth participants stated that they would "continue to plan their future on this basis".

ECONOMIC AID

Intra-Commonwealth aid programmes in operation include the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), Commonwealth Education Co-operation, Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, the Colonial Development and Welfare programmes, Australian South Pacific Technical Assistance Programme and the Australian International Awards Scheme. The Commonwealth is associated with non-Commonwealth countries in the Colombo Plan, Caribbean Technical Assistance, Indus Basin Development Fund, British Council, the economic sector of SEATO and the Indian General Scholarship Scheme. In addition there are a number of other programmes related to specific countries. The flow of official aid in the Commonwealth in 1971 amounted to £350 million.

In the field of technical assistance, in 1971 almost 14,400 experts and advisers were provided and nearly 12,000 students and trainees were financed. The number of trainees financed had declined over the five years since 1967, but the number of students had increased by one third. In 1970-71 the developing Commonwealth countries provided 710 experts for the United Nations Development Programme and the UN Regular Programme; the bulk came from India, but 20 other Commonwealth countries also provided experts.

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (CFTC)

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation came into existence on April 1st, 1971. This followed the conference in Singapore in January, at which Heads of Government welcomed the fact that the way was open for the Fund to be established.

A Commonwealth Programme for Technical Co-operation had been in operation for the previous three years, financed largely on a bilateral basis by developed Commonwealth members. Under the new Fund, the Programme has become truly multilateral with contributions from all 32 members, both developed and developing. The new arrangements represent a move towards partnership and away from the distinction between "donors" and "recipients".

Overall direction comes from a Board of Representatives, comprising one representative from each participating government. An eleven-man Committee of Management, appointed by the Board, supervises the general operations of the Fund. The Commonwealth Secretary-General is Chairman of this Committee.

The Fund provides technical assistance for economic and social development. Its three programmes—general technical assistance, education and training, and export market development—are designed to meet the priorities of the developing Commonwealth countries.

The greater part of the CFTC's activities have so far been carried out under its *General Technical Assistance Programme*, which provides assistance primarily in the following fields: planning (including manpower and educational planning and sectoral analysis) and plan implementation; preparation, appraisal, execution and evaluation of development projects; statistics, finance, tourism, transport and public administration; regional and sub-regional co-operation. From the Fund's inception up to March 1973 more than 250 projects had been examined.

Through the *Education and Training Programme* personnel from developing Commonwealth countries receive instruction in other developing Commonwealth countries where conditions are similar. In this way educational and training facilities can be pooled.

Although the *Export Market Development Programme* is still in its early stages, a number of important projects have already been undertaken, including studies of the implications of the enlargement of the EEC for some of the "Associable" Commonwealth countries.

The CFTC is financed by voluntary contributions from all Commonwealth governments. For 1971-72 over £400,000 was pledged to the Fund, while for the second financial year, 1972-73, pledges were in excess of £1 million. For the third year, 1973-74, pledges are about £1.5 million.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONFERENCES

1959	Oxford
1962	New Delhi
1964	Ottawa
1968	Lagos
1971	Canberra
1974	Jamaica

Association of Commonwealth Universities: 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; Mems.: 190 Universities and University Colleges; Chair. (1973-74) Sir CHARLES WILSON; Vice-Chair. (1973-74) Prof. Ungku A. AZIZ (Malaysia); Hon. Treas. (1973-74) Sir DOUGLAS LOGAN; Sec.-Gen. Sir HUGH SPRINGER; publs. include *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, *Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (jointly with the British Council), *A.C.U. Bulletin of Current Documentation*, *List of University Institutions in the Commonwealth*, *Compendium of University Entrance Requirements for First Degree Courses in the United Kingdom*, *Reports of Commonwealth Universities Congresses*, *Awards for Commonwealth University Staff*, *Scholarships Guide for Commonwealth Post-Graduate Students*, *Schedule of Post-Graduate Courses in U.K. Universities*.

THE COMMONWEALTH

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: 124 Belgrave Rd., London, SW1V 2BL; f. 1901, present title 1963 (formerly League of the British Commonwealth and Empire); promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between Commonwealth teachers; Exec. Sec. Mrs. P. SWAIN.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, SL2 3BN, England; f. in 1929 as the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux by agreement among the Governments of the British Commonwealth to act as effective clearing-houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural sciences and forestry; each Bureau is an information service for scientists throughout the World; there are in all 14 separate centres (*see below*) under the control of the Executive Council.

Chair. R. D. CROLL (Australia); Vice-Chair. T. N. TANDON (India); Sec. E. A. RUNACRES.

Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford, OX1 2HH; f. 1966 to abstract the world's literature on agricultural policy; agricultural products: supply, demand and prices; marketing and distribution of agricultural products; international trade; finance and credit; economics of production; co-operative and collective arrangements; education, training and advisory services; rural sociology; research methods and techniques.

Dir. J. O. JONES, M.A. Publ. *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics: Animal Breeding Research Organization, The King's Bldgs., West Mains Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 3JX; f. 1929 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on the breeding and the genetics of animals, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. J. D. TURTON, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. Publ. *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health: Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1929; provides world-wide information service in veterinary science and closely related subjects.

Dir. M. R. DHANDA, L.V.P., M.S., DIP.BACT. Publs. *The Veterinary Bulletin* (monthly), *Index Veterinarius* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology: National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, Berks.; f. 1938 for the collection, collation, and distribution of scientific and technological information on dairy husbandry, milk and milk products, and the economics, physiology, microbiology, chemistry and physics of dairying for the benefit of research workers, teachers, advisory officers, etc.

Dir. E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Publs. *Dairy Science Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops: East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent; f. 1929 as a clearing-house of information on investigation into problems affecting horticulture and plantation crops throughout the world.

Dir. G. E. TIDBURY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A. Publ. *Horticultural Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Nutrition: Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SB; f. 1929 to collect and abstract the world's literature in the field of human and animal nutrition, and to disseminate this information throughout the world.

Dir. Miss D. L. DUNCAN, B.Sc., Ph.D. Publ. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops: Hurlley, Maidenhead, SL6 5LR; f. 1929; publishes abstracts compiled from the world's scientific literature on grasses and grasslands, herbage plants, rangelands and annual field crops, and produces annotated bibliographies on selected subjects within its scope.

Dir. P. J. BOYLE, M.A. Publs. *Herbage Abstracts*, *Field Crop Abstracts* (both monthly), and occasional publications.

Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics: Department of Applied Biology, Downing St., Cambridge, CB2 3BX; f. 1929 to abstract and review current literature on the breeding and genetics of plants of economic importance and relevant publications in allied fields, such as plant pathology, applied statistics, and other sciences, and to maintain an information service on these subjects.

Dir. R. H. RICHENS, M.A., Ph.D. Publ. *Plant Breeding Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Soils: Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts., AL5 2JQ; f. 1929 for the collection and dissemination of information from the world scientific literature on all aspects of soils, the use of fertilizers, and the relationship between plants and soils, particularly plant nutrition.

Dir. W. D. BRIND, B.Sc.AGR. Publs. *Soils and Fertilizers* (monthly), series of Annotated Bibliographies (continuous), series of Technical Communications (occasional).

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau: at Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Rd., Oxford, OX1 3RD; f. 1938 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on forestry, forest products and their utilization, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. P. G. BEAR, M.B.E., M.A. Publs. *Forestry Abstracts* (monthly), *Card Title Service* (weekly).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control: Gordon St., Curepe, Trinidad, West Indies; f. 1927 as the Farham House Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; transferred to Canada 1940 and to Trinidad 1962; its purpose is the biological control

THE COMMONWEALTH

of injurious insects and noxious weeds, and the collection and distribution throughout the Commonwealth of beneficial organisms with which to attack the pests.

Dir. F. J. SIMMONDS, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.A. Publs. *A Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests*, *Technical Bulletin of Biological Control*, *Technical Communications*.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology: 56 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5JR; f. 1913 for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other arthropods; undertakes identifications.

Dir. R. G. FENNAH, SC.D., M.A., A.I.C.T.A., F.I.BIOL. Publs. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (quarterly), *Review of Applied Entomology; Series A—Agriculture; Series B—Medical and Veterinary* (both monthly), *Distribution Maps of Pests* (18 yearly).

Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology: The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.; f. 1929; collates world research literature on helminth parasites of animals and on nematode (cclworm) parasites of plants, with reference particularly to those of economic importance.

Dir. SHEILA WILLMOTT, PH.D., F.I.BIOL. Publ. *Helminthological Abstracts: Series A—Animal and Human Helminthology* (monthly); *Series B—Plant Nematology* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute: Ferry Lane, Kew, Richmond, TW9 3AF; f. 1920 for the collection and dissemination of information on the fungal, bacterial, virus, physiological and soil disorders of plants and on all deleterious fungi of economic importance; undertakes identifications.

Dir. A. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.I.BIOL. Publs. *Review of Plant Pathology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases* (3 each month); *Index of Fungi* (twice a year), *Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology* (monthly), *Mycological Papers* (irregular), *Phytopathological Papers* (irregular), *Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria* (quarterly), *Bibliography of Systematic Mycology* (bi-annual).

ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Commonwealth Forestry Association: The Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products, and provides a means of communication between forestry organisations in the Commonwealth; Chair. J. A. DICKSON, C.B.; Vice-Chair. Prof. M. V. LAURIE, O.N.E., M.A.; Editor and Sec. E. W. MARSH, M.A.

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 25 Savile Row, London, W1X 2AY, England; set up following the Second Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923, (i) to take appropriate follow-up action on all Conference resolutions, (ii) to provide continuity be-

tween one Conference and another, and (iii) to provide a forum for discussion on any forestry matters of common interest to member governments which may be brought to the Committee's notice by any member country or organization; mems. about 50; Chair. J. A. DICKSON; Sec. Miss M. J. EDEN; publs. reports and papers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Many pooling arrangements exist between Commonwealth airlines, notably to Australia, Africa and across the Atlantic.

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: Sanctuary Bldgs., Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air communications. Memos: governments of Commonwealth Countries and British Dependent Territories; Sec. Mrs. V. PURNELL.

FULL MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

1945	London	1956	London
1947	Montreal	1966	London
1950	Montreal	1969	London
1953	London	1972	London

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec R. G. W. GANDY.

LAW

English Common Law forms the basis of most of the judicial systems of the Commonwealth. Exceptions are the Canadian province of Quebec and the Island of Mauritius, where French law is the basis; Sri Lanka and Rhodesia, where Roman-Dutch law is the basis; and the Moslem countries of South Asia and Africa, where the legal code is in part based on Moslem civil law. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council from some countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

There have been four Commonwealth Law Conferences, in London (1955), in Ottawa (1960), in Sydney (1965) and in New Delhi (1971). At the 1965 Conference, major discussion centred on the possibility of establishing a Commonwealth Court of Appeal, to which all members of the Commonwealth, without exception, would have recourse.

Separate meetings of Chief Justices and Law Ministers and Attorneys-General have also been held. There was a special conference of Law Ministers in 1966 and another in January 1973, at which some of the main discussions held were concerned with the functions of Law Ministers and the relationship between the executive and the judiciary; and intra-Commonwealth co-operation in the execution of judgments and in relation to fugitive offenders (on the subject of which a number of member countries revised their law following agreements reached at their 1966 meeting).

SCIENCE

Conferences on specialized subjects were held until 1962. Since then discussion has been within the framework of the meetings of the Commonwealth Scientific Committee.

THE COMMONWEALTH

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

1946	London	1958	London (Telecommunications)
1952	Canberra/Melbourne	1958	London (Nuclear Science)
1952	London	1962	London (Satellites)

Commonwealth Scientific Committee: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1946 by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference to ensure the fullest collaboration between the government civil science organizations of the Commonwealth; meetings every two years; Chair. C. S. CHRISTIAN; Sec., and Scientific Adviser to the Commonwealth Sec.-Gen. D. G. THOMAS; Assistant Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Commonwealth Medical Conference: Delegations are normally headed by Ministers of Health. Mutual assistance in medical education, the planning and development of health services, the training of ancillary staff, the supply of medical equipment and the provision of research facilities are among the chief subjects discussed.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES

1965	Edinburgh
1968	Kampala
1971	Mauritius

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o BMA House, Tavistock Sq., London, WC1H 9JP; f. 1962 at the seventh British Commonwealth Medical Conference, to promote within the Commonwealth the interests of the medical and allied sciences; to maintain the honour and traditions of the profession; to effect the closest possible links between its members; to disseminate news and information of interest. Mems.: Medical Associations in Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom; Pres. Dr. M. A. C. BEAUBRUN (Jamaica); Dir. J. A. BYRNE (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. DEREK STEVENSON, C.B.E. (U.K.); publ. *Bulletin*.

COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MEETINGS

1949	Saskatoon	1964	London
1950	Brisbane	1966	Karachi
1952	Calcutta	1968	Canberra
1955	Toronto	1970	Kuala Lumpur and Singapore
1959	London		
1961	Auckland	1972	Accra
1962	Colombo	1974	Jamaica

RADIO, TV AND PRESS CONFERENCES

1945	London (Radio)	1963	Montreal (Radio)
1952	London (Radio)	1965	West Indies (Press)
1955	Australia (Press)	1968	New Zealand (Radio)
1956	Sydney (Radio)	1970	London, Scotland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus (Press)
1959	London (Radio)		Jamaica (Radio)
1960	New Delhi (Radio)		
1961	India/Pakistan (Press)	1974	Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong

Commonwealth Press Union: Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organize conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: over 600 newspapers, news agencies, periodicals in 32 countries; Pres. Lord ASTOR OF HEVER; Chairman of Council Sir WILLIAM BARNETSON; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. PIERCE-GOULDING, M.B.E., C.D.; publs. *Annual Report, The CPU Quarterly*.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference: Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA, England; f. 1945; the Conference is a standing association of the national public service broadcasting organizations which are responsible for the planning and presentation of the broadcast programmes of both independent and still dependent Commonwealth countries; it meets every two or three years to promote the pooling and sharing of experience and resources. At the Eighth Conference in Jamaica, 1970, it was agreed that where necessary "task forces" should be set up where the larger and more established members could give advice and expertise to the developing organizations. At the Ninth Conference, in Nairobi, October 1972, it was agreed that regional training courses should be held in six different regions of the Commonwealth; Sec. ALVA CLARKE.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A common-user system of cable, radio and satellite communications links most Commonwealth countries, with extensions providing a world-wide network. Besides broadband cables across the Atlantic and Pacific and from Australia to Singapore-Malaysia via New Guinea and Hong Kong, there are satellite services connecting Australia, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Hong Kong and Malaysia with various countries. In addition, HF radio systems, microwave and tropospheric scatter systems, provide communications in different parts of the network.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization: established in its present form in 1967. Consists of periodic conferences at government level, the Telecommunications Council and the Telecommunications Bureau (see below). Objects: to promote the efficient exploitation and development of the Commonwealth external telecommunications system, giving information and providing the machinery for consultation between member countries; and to administer joint financial arrangements.

CONFERENCES

The most recent conferences have been in 1966, in Ottawa, and 1972, in London.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Council: f. 1967 to advise Partner Governments and the nationalized telecommunications organizations on matters relating to external telecommunications systems. Mems.: 21 representing 23 Partner Governments and 1 representing British Overseas Territories and Associated States.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau: 28 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5LP; f. 1968 to serve the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation under the direction of the Council; Gen. Sec. S. N. KALRA.

YOUTH

A new Commonwealth Youth Programme was approved at the first meeting of Commonwealth Ministers concerned with youth matters, in Lusaka early in 1973, and began its activities in November 1973. It is based on requests and recommendations made at a series of regional seminars on youth and national and social development—in Nairobi (1969), Port of Spain (1970), Kuala Lumpur (1971), and Malta and Cyprus (1972)—and on proposals developed by

Commonwealth officials at a meeting in London in 1972.

The Commonwealth Youth Programme has six components: Commonwealth youth service awards to recognize and foster contributions made by young people to national development; regional Commonwealth centres for advanced studies in youth work to provide training for key personnel; Commonwealth fellowships for applied research with particular reference to youth matters; Commonwealth bursaries for youth personnel to attend training courses; Commonwealth study fellowships to enable youth personnel to visit other Commonwealth countries to study new developments; and a Commonwealth youth information service to meet the need for information on youth and development policies.

ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

Association of Commonwealth Students (ACS): 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JX; f. April 1967 at meeting of National Unions of Students of 27 Commonwealth countries; aims "to assist participants to co-operate in promoting action on issues of common concern to their members and to assist in the exchange of students between these countries, provided that this will not limit the sovereignty of any participants; and to assist students in non-Commonwealth countries where appropriate"; activities devoted primarily to "issues of educational and welfare concern"; General Conference once every three years elects seven-member Consultative Committee and a President who is Executive Officer; Pres. A. K. P. KLUDZE (Ghana); Sec. WILLIAM ROE (U.K.).

British Council: 65 Davies St., London, W1Y 2AA; f. 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad and to develop closer cultural relations with other countries; Chair. Lord BALLANTRAE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 66 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AD; f. 1964 as an association of twenty-four societies of architects in various Commonwealth countries, now with two associate, non-Commonwealth members. Objects: collaboration on professional and educational matters; to provide member societies with advice and assistance; and to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing house for information on architectural practice, and to encourage collaboration on research. Plenary Conferences every two years: Canberra 1971, Ottawa 1973. At the latter Conference a report emphasized the need for greater regional collaboration. A further topic was the implications of the UN Stockholm Conference on the Environment for the architectural profession. The next conference is scheduled for Hong Kong not later than May 1976. Regional Conferences were held in 1968 in Barbados, Nairobi and Ceylon, in 1969-70 in Kampala and Hong Kong and in 1971 in Lusaka; held in the Caribbean, India and Ghana in 1972, India in 1973, Australasia and Indonesia in 1974; Pres. R. A. GILLING (Australia); Vice-Pres. O. OLUMUYIWA (Nigeria); Sec. T. C. COL-

CHESTER, C.M.G., to be succeeded by T. N. WATSON, R.I.B.A.; publ. *Handbook* (every 2 years), *List of Recognised Schools of Architecture*, Conference Reports.

Commonwealth Collections of Micro-organisms: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1947; to foster maintenance and expansion of existing culture collections in the Commonwealth, to make more fully available for general use the cultures contained in them and to encourage the establishment of such new collections as may be necessary; Chair. Dr. S. T. COWAN; Sec. Dr. J. M. SHEWAN.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing: Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.; f. 1960; to effect close co-operation in mineral processing, especially the utilization and beneficiation of low-grade ores; Chair. Dr. A. J. ROBINSON; Sec. A. R. TRON, B.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.M.M.; publ. *Commonwealth Mineral Processing News* (annually); *Directory of Research in Mineral Processing in the Commonwealth* (biennially).

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Africa House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6BD; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; Chair. Dr. K. C. DUNHAM; Sec. G. A. GROSS.

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.; Exec. Sec. Sir DAVID MARTIN, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Commonwealth Correspondents' Association: 2-3 Salisbury Court, London, E.C.4; f. 1939 to safeguard rights and interests of Commonwealth press representatives in London.

Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions: 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR; convenes successive Mining and Metallurgical Congresses within the Commonwealth, or in the country of any Constituent Body, as a means of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth and of fostering throughout the Commonwealth a high level of technical efficiency and professional status; to serve as an organ of intercommunication and co-operation

THE COMMONWEALTH

- between Constituent Bodies, and for the promotion and protection of their common interests; Chair. Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN.
- Commonwealth Countries League:** women's organization f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. Mrs. ALICE HEMMING; Gen. Sec. Mrs. G. DAVIES, 61 Aberdare Gardens, London, N.W.6; publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.
- Commonwealth Engineering Conference:** c/o The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith St., London, SW1P 3DL, England; f. 1946; the Conference meets periodically to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in London in June 1971; Sec. M. W. LEONARD.
- Commonwealth Foundation:** Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralize on the United Kingdom; Commonwealth Governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions; funds committed to date: £1.75 million; Chair Sir HUGH SPRINGER; Dir. G. W. ST. J. CHADWICK, C.M.G.
- Commonwealth Friendship Movement:** Kingscliff Court, 11 Chichester Terrace, Brighton 2, Sussex, England; f. 1960 to disseminate among teachers and children a knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth and other countries through correspondence; age-group 9-18; Chair. GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH; Dir. Miss STELLA MONK, M.B.E.
- Commonwealth Industries Association Ltd.:** 6/14 Dean Farrar St., London, SW1H 0DX; f. 1926 as the Empire Industries Association, merged with the British Empire League in 1947; present title 1967; aims to strengthen the Commonwealth by means of mutual preferential trade, investment, migration and technical and scientific co-operation; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Sir ROBIN TURTON, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.; Dir. EDWARD HOLLOWAY; Sec. Miss H. PACKER; publ. *Britain and Overseas* (bi-monthly).
- Commonwealth Institute:** Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute, present name 1958; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms, an art gallery showing contemporary works of art, a library of 30,000 vols. and a visual aids resource centre; Dir. K. J. THOMPSON, C.M.G. Scottish enquiries to: C. G. CARROL, Director, Commonwealth Institute, Scotland, 8 Rutland Sq., Edinburgh, EH1 2AS.
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association:** c/o Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 to promote understanding and co-operation between Commonwealth parliamentarians; organization: General Council of Members of Parliament from independent and dependent countries, over 80 Branches throughout the Commonwealth; Sec.-Gen. Sir ROBIN VANDERFELT; publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), monographs on parliamentary subjects.
- Commonwealth Producers' Organization,** 25 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EX; f. 1916; promotes the interests of producers in the Commonwealth and the development of reciprocal trade. Members in 18 countries, Chair. Sir RONALD RUSSELL, M.P.; Exec. Dir. S. STANLEY-SMITH; Publs. *Commonwealth Producer* (bi-monthly).
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission:** 2 Marlow Rd., Maidenhead, Berks., SL6 7DX; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the permanent care and marking of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some 140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in Maidenhead, to which Regional and Area Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreement with the Governments of certain Commonwealth countries and South Africa; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of KENT, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O.; Dir.-Gen. W. J. CHALMERS, C.B.E.
- Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce:** 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1911, reconstituted 1960, to promote trade within the Commonwealth and with third parties, and to promote commercial training and information exchange; holds biennial Congresses and smaller bilateral trade conferences each year with individual countries or regions; nearly 350 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. MALCOLM J. MACDONALD, O.M.; Chair. Sir GARNET GORDON, C.B.E., Q.C.; Dir. W. J. LUXTON, C.B.E.; Sec. H. E. NICHOLS.
- Institute of Commonwealth Studies:** 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES, B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. P. H. LYON, B.Sc. (ECON.), Ph.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Reprint Series*, *Commonwealth Papers* (series), *Collected Seminar Papers*.
- Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council:** c/o Royal Overseas League, Park Place, St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LR; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.: 16 Commonwealth Societies and Representatives of several Government organizations; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyd, C.H.; Sec. D. K. DANIELS, C.B.E.
- Royal Commonwealth Society:** 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ, to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth;

THE COMMONWEALTH

branches in principal Commonwealth countries; has full residential club facilities, lecture programmes and library; Chair. Lord ASTOR OF HEVER; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP, O.B.E.; publ. *Commonwealth* (6 times a year).

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: Commonwealth House, Heath Rd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, England; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the six million blind people in the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific; Chair. Sir EDWIN ARROWSMITH, K.C.M.G.; Dir. J. F. WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place,

St. James's Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Chair. Marshal of the R.A.F., Lord ELWORTHY, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Dir.-Gen. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, C.B.E.; publ. *Overseas* (quarterly).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET; Chair. The Earl of SELKIRK; Sec. Mrs. CEDRIC BARNETT, O.B.E.

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST—CEAO

(West African Economic Community)

Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Created by a protocol of agreement signed in Bamako, Mali, in May 1970 by the Heads of State of the now dissolved West African Customs Union (UDEAO). The treaty establishing the Community was adopted, in principle only, in Bamako on June 3rd, 1972, by the Heads of State of six of the member countries and the Foreign Minister of Dahomey. The Heads of State met again on April 16th and 17th, 1973, in Abidjan, signed protocols annexed to the treaty, elected officers, decided on the site for the secretariat and ruled that the Community would come into being on January 1st, 1974.

MEMBERS

Ivory Coast
Mali

Mauritania
Niger

Senegal
Upper Volta

Dahomey has observer status.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The Conference of Heads of State is to be the supreme organ of the Community. It will be held at least once a year in each of the member states, in alphabetical order, and its President will be the Head of State of the host country. Decisions of the Conference must be unanimous. It appoints the Secretary-General, accountant and financial controller of the Community.

President: HAMANI DIORI (Niger).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers will meet at least twice a year, and always at least one month before the Conference of Heads of State, usually at the seat of the Community. Each member state will be represented by its Minister of Finance or a member of government, according to the subject under discussion. Decisions are taken unanimously.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

This organization will be responsible for liaison between member states and for the executive functions of the

Community. It will supervise the implementation of decisions of the Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers. It will also supervise the Community Development Fund. An industrial development agency and a trade promotion agency are expected to function within the Secretariat. The Secretary-General is appointed for a four-year term.

Secretary-General: CHEIK IBRAHIMA FALL (Senegal).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Fund will be financed by member states according to their respective shares in the trade of industrial products within the Community. It will be able to compensate for certain types of trade loss and to finance economic development projects.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

A Court of Arbitration is to be set up; its composition, competence and procedure are to be determined in a protocol which will be approved by the Conference of Heads of State.

FUNCTIONS

The West African Economic Community would go beyond the West African Customs Union in co-ordinating not only customs and trade measures but also the development of policies with regard to transport and communications, cattle and beef, industry, external trade, tourism, energy, research, etc.

It will develop trade between member states in agricultural and industrial products, through the establishment of an area of organized trade; and it will develop regional

economic co-operation policies, in particular as regards industry and transport.

Non-manufactured, crude products may be imported and exported within the Community without internal taxes.

Industrial products of member states, when exported to other member states, may benefit from the special preferential system based on the substitution of a *Regional Co-operation Tax*, which replaces all other import taxes. Certain products remain subject to special agreements.

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

STATISTICS

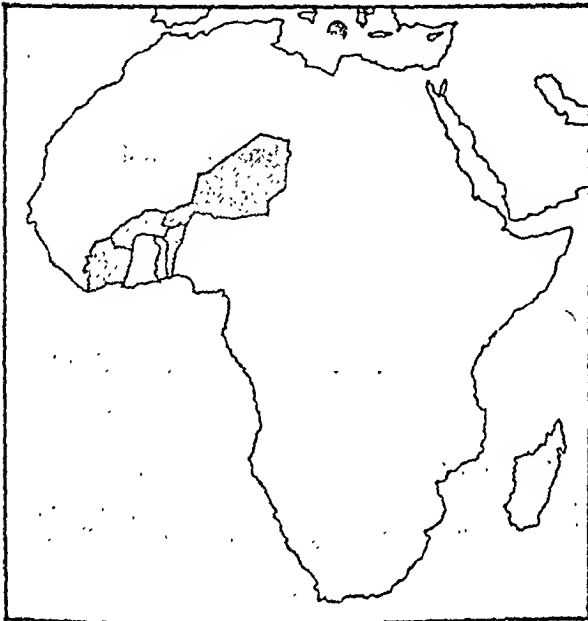
TRADE WITH OTHER WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES
(1970)

COUNTRY	EXPORTS TO WEST AFRICA		IMPORTS FROM WEST AFRICA	
	'000 CFA francs	% of Total	'000 CFA francs	% of Total
Dahomey	1,575.0	17.5	1,707.2	9.7
Ivory Coast	7,290.6	5.6	3,554.2	3.3
Mauritania	738.0	3.0	1,348.5	8.7
Niger	2,790.3	34.0	2,107.7	13.0
Senegal	8,225.1	19.5	3,213.5	6.0
Upper Volta	2,441.6	48.3	3,085.2	23.8

Table compiled from statistics published by the Central Bank of the West African States.
Mali is not included since it is not a member of the West African Currency Union.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

A political and economic association of four states which were formerly part of French West Africa, and Togo, which joined in June 1966. The organization was founded in May 1959.



MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Niger
Togo
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

President: HAMANI DIORI (Niger).

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Assemblies of each member country, and the Ministers responsible for negotiations between the states. It is an executive body and members who fail to implement the decisions of the Council may be brought before a Court of Arbitration.

The Council meets twice a year, the place rotating annually between the capitals of the member states. The

Head of State of the host country acts as President. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

COMMISSIONS

Commissions on Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour, Public Administration, Public Works and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications and on Epidemics and Epizootics have been set up.

Secretariat: Cotonou, Dahomey.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

There is complete freedom of trade and a unified system of external tariffs and fiscal schedules. A single system of administration for ports and harbours, railways and road traffic and a unified quarantine organization will be set up.

FONDS D'ENTRAIDE ET DE GARANTIE

Central Guarantee Fund originally conceived as the *Fonds de solidarité* to support development projects, transformed in June 1966 into a mutual aid and loan guaranty fund designed to encourage outside lenders to finance development projects in member countries. Total to be provided annually by member states equals 650 million francs CFA, of which 500 million will be contributed by Ivory Coast, 42 million each by Niger, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and 24 million by Togo.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR MEAT AND CATTLE
Ouagadougou

The Community was created between the five members of the Conseil de l'Entente in March 1970. Mali was admitted to membership of the Community in November 1972. The aim of the Community is to take action in all fields of cattle and meat production within the member countries.

Secretary-General: ROGER TALL.

FUNCTIONS

In August 1960 it was agreed that there should be:

1. An identical constitutional and electoral procedure in each State with elections to be held at the same time.
2. Identical organization of the Armed Forces of each State.
3. Identical administrative organization.
4. Identical taxation and tariff policies.
5. Common Bank of Amortization.
6. A common Diplomatic Corps.

Commissions were set up to study how these measures could be implemented, but little progress has been made.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE

In April 1961 the member states signed agreements with France, covering defence, economic affairs, judicial matters, higher education, cultural relations, civil aviation and postal and telecommunications. Upper Volta did not sign the defence agreement.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES—CIOMS

Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France

Founded 1949 under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization and UNESCO to facilitate the exchange of views and information in medical sciences, to further co-ordination between international organizations in this field.

MEMBERS

International: 48 International Associations (*see* page 469).

National: Academies and Research Councils in 18 countries.

Associate: 19 medical societies.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of international and national members. Meets every three years to lay down general policy. Last meeting: Geneva, September 1970.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eight international members and four national members elected by the General Assembly. Directs the affairs of CIOMS between meetings of the General Assembly, meeting once a year.

President: Prof. A. GELLHORN (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the administration of CIOMS.

Executive Secretary: Dr. S. BRESH (Israel).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities of CIOMS are:

Co-ordination of congress and technical aid to organizers of medical meetings.

Convening of multi-disciplinary symposia and their publications.

Establishing of medical nomenclatures.

FINANCE

CIOMS is financed by members' dues and by grants from sponsoring bodies.

PUBLICATIONS

Calendar of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Calendar of Regional Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Proceedings of International Round Table Conferences.

Yearbook.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE —CMEA (COMECON)

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Council was founded in 1949 to assist the economic development of its member states through joint utilization and co-ordination of efforts. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962, and the Republic of Cuba in 1972.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria	German Democratic Republic	Poland
Cuba	Hungary	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Mongolian People's Republic	U.S.S.R.

Albania ceased to participate in the activities of the Council at the end of 1961.

OBSERVERS

In accordance with Article X of the Charter, the Council may invite participation of non-member countries in the work of its organs, in spheres agreed by arrangement with the relevant countries. At the present time a number of socialist non-member countries are participating in the work of the Council's organs in the role of observers.

In 1964 an agreement was concluded whereby Yugoslavia can participate in certain defined spheres of the Council's activity, where a mutual interest with member countries prevails, in the areas of foreign trade, finance and currency, and in a number of branches of national economy, to all intents and purposes on the same level as member countries. The agreement also envisaged Yugoslavia attending sittings of the Council's organs in the capacity of observer.

ORGANIZATION

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Supreme organ of CMEA. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Discusses proposals from members, from the Executive Committee, CMEA Committee for Co-operative Planning, CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, Permanent Commissions, the Secretariat and some other bodies. Considers all fundamental questions concerning economic, scientific and technical collaboration. Lays down programme of action for CMEA.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives and to form the chief executive organ of CMEA. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, their deputies and advisers. Meets at least once every three months to examine proposals from member states, the Permanent Commissions and the Secretariat. Guides all co-ordinating work linked with the resolution of problems before the Council, in agreement with the decisions of the Session of the Council. The Chair is taken in turn by representatives of each country, and is presently occupied by T. TSOLOV (Bulgaria).

Members: TODOR TSOLOV (Bulgaria), F. HAMOUZ (Czechoslovakia), HEINRICH WEISS (German Democratic Republic), D. LAZAR (Hungary), M. JAGELSKI (Poland), GHEORGHE RADULESCU (Romania), DANDINGUIYIN GOMBOZHAY (Mongolian People's Republic), MIKHAIL LESECHKO (U.S.S.R.), F. BRAVO (Cuba).

There is also a Bureau of the Executive Committee, for Common Questions of Economic Planning. Each member state is represented by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Organization.

SECRETARIAT

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow.

Secretary of Council: N. V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretaries: T. ANGELOV-TODOROV (Bulgaria), R. GORRING (German Democratic Republic), V. CONSTANTINESCU (Romania), Z. VADAS (Hungary).

COMMITTEES

CMEA Committee for Co-operative Planning.
CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

STANDING COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees, on each of which all member states are individually represented.

Agriculture: Chair. V. SHOPOV.
Power: Moscow; P. NEPOROZHNY.
Coal Industry: Warsaw; Chair. J. MITRENGA.
Machine Building: Chair. K. POLACEK.
Chemical Industry: Berlin; Chair. G. WYSCHOFSKY.
Ferrous Metals: Moscow; Chair. I. KAZANETS.
Non-Ferrous Metals: Chair. D. SEKER.
Oil and Gas: Chair. B. ALMASHAN.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Light Industry: Chair. I. KOPCHA.
 Food Industry: Chair. V. SHOPOV.
 Transport: Chair. M. ZAFRIED.
 Construction: Chair. V. JUNKER.
 Foreign Trade: Moscow; Chair. N. PATOLICHEV.
 Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS.

Post and Telecommunications: Chair. I. PSURTSEV.
 Standardization: Chair. G. ENMERICH.
 Statistics: Moscow; Chair. V. STAROVSKI.
 Finance and Currency: Moscow; Chair. V. GARBUZOV.
 Radio and Electronics Industries: Budapest; Chair. D. HORGOSZ.
 Geology: Ulan Bator; Chair. M. PELZHAYE.

SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 1959

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|--|------|---|
| 1959 | Tirana | Approved proposals to unify power systems and recommendations for specialization in ore mining, rolled steel, oil drilling, and equipment for the chemical industry. | | | countries for exchange of goods during this period. |
| | Sofia | Charter of CMEA approved. Decided to carry out preparatory work on economic planning up to 1965. | | | |
| 1960 | Budapest | Considered proposals for increasing agricultural production and related problems. Approved recommendations regarding specialization in the production of engineering equipment and building materials. | | 1967 | Budapest |
| | | | | | Proposals adopted for increasing specialization and integration of production. Preparatory work on co-ordination of development plans for 1971-75. |
| 1961 | Berlin | Discussed co-ordination of plans for the development of national economy between 1961-65. Long-term agreements drawn up between member states for exchange of goods between 1961-65. | | 1969 | Berlin |
| | | | | | Discussed the activities and successes of CMEA during the twenty years of its existence. Decided upon a course of action to be taken by the member states of CMEA in the spheres of economics and scientific-technical co-operation. |
| | Warsaw | Approved project for the International Socialist Division of Labour. | | | |
| 1962 | Moscow | Decision to set up an Executive Committee of CMEA (see above). Decided to form a number of new Commissions. CMEA Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Charter to allow the admission of non-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member. | | | Moscow |
| | | | | | Party leaders and heads of governments of member states participated in this Special Session. Decision to work out the "comprehensive programme for the further extension and improvement of co-operation and the development of socialist economic integration between the CMEA member countries." Agreement reached to increase the role of CMEA as an organization for co-operation between member states. Stressed the necessity for strengthening bonds between member states, particularly those of economic relations. Agreement reached on the necessity of creating an Investment Bank for member states and the need to improve the facilities of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation. |
| | Bucharest | Considered proposals to further the development of agriculture. Commission on finance and currency established. | | 1970 | Warsaw |
| 1963 | Moscow | Work on the co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Decided to set up Commission on radio and electronics industries and on geology. Agreement made to set up an International Bank for Economic Co-operation as a result of recommendations by member states (see Chapter). | | | Heads of governments of member states participated in this session. Report of the Executive Committee on progress of work since the 23rd (Special) Session was discussed. This session met to bring into perspective and study in greater depth the combined programme of successful co-operation and the strengthening of economic bonds between member states. Decisions taken to speed up fulfilment of resolution of 23rd Session of Council. Establishment of the International Institute of Economic Problems of World Socialist System. |
| 1965 | Prague | Co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Ratification of agreement of September 17th, 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of CMEA. | | 1971 | Bucharest |
| 1966 | Sofia | Questions considered regarding the completion of the work on co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70 and long-term agreements made between member | | | Heads of governments of member states participated in this session. Programme agreed for the furtherance |

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

of mutual co-operation and the strengthening of an integrated economy between member states. Formed CMEA committees for co-operative planning and for scientific and technical co-operation, and Permanent CMEA Commission on posts and telecommunications.

1972 Moscow Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session.

Points were discussed relating to the furtherance of mutual co-operation and the development of an integrated socialist economic structure. The reports of the CMEA Executive on CMEA activities between the 25th and 26th sessions were considered, together with the reports prepared by the Committee for Co-operative Planning, the Committee for Scientific and technical co-operation, and the Permanent Commissions for Power and the Chemical Industry, on their progress in respect to the overall programme.

1973 Prague

The session admitted the Republic of Cuba to membership of the CMEA.

Points were discussed relating to the furtherance of mutual co-operation between member states and the development of an integrated socialist economic structure. Reports were received from the CMEA Executive Committee on their activities between the 26th and 27th sessions, and from the CMEA Committees for co-operative planning, scientific and technical co-operation, the Permanent Commission for heavy and light industry, outlining their activities within the overall programme. An agreement was reached on the co-operation between the CMEA and the Republic of Finland, which was established on May 16th, 1973. The decision was taken to form a special fund to enable member countries to issue grants for the training of personnel working in their higher educational establishments.

CMEA TRADE

Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of economic co-operation between member states of CMEA. Trade between member states was planned by yearly agreements until 1951 and thereafter by long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. In 1956 the standing Commission for Foreign Trade was set up. Trade between member countries comprises more than 60 per cent of their

foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies. Member countries engage in trade with socialist non-members on the basis of long-term agreements. Accordingly a long-term trade agreement was drawn up with Yugoslavia for the years 1966-70 with the result that the volume of trade between member countries and Yugoslavia doubled in this period compared with the period 1961-65.

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	248,625,000
Czechoslovakia	127,858	14,526,000
German Democratic Republic	108,174	17,011,000
Poland	312,677	33,202,000
Hungary	93,030	10,416,000
Romania	237,500	20,754,000
Bulgaria	110,512	8,595,000
Mongolian People's Republic	1,565,000	1,339,000
Republic of Cuba . . .	111,000	8,833,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

(See also the Statistical Surveys of the chapters on the individual country members of CMEA.)

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

BULGARIA

Trade within CMEA (million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Czechoslovakia	92.5	112.6	150.8	118.7	102.2	117.8
German Democratic Republic	178.5	184.2	213.3	174.4	202.9	218.6
Hungary	37.9	29.6	55.9	35.8	59.0	51.5
Mongolian People's Republic	4.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	4.4	4.3
Poland	95.6	75.5	86.0	76.1	91.0	80.8
Romania	18.4	33.6	30.5	35.9	49.1	55.2
U.S.S.R.	1,139.3	1,117.6	1,296.7	1,146.2	1,261.4	1,399.4
Cuba	—	—	36.7	—	—	30.3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade within CMEA (million korunas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Bulgaria	713	655	714	581	692	920
German Democratic Republic	2,988	3,208	3,578	2,590	3,285	3,319
Hungary	952	1,313	1,428	997	1,438	1,789
Mongolian People's Republic	44	41	46	45	40	47
Poland	1,873	1,942	1,925	1,789	2,196	2,507
Romania	1,001	976	890	769	1,122	1,076
U.S.S.R.	7,957	8,703	9,780	8,096	8,795	9,529
Cuba	—	—	328	—	—	231

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade within CMEA (million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Bulgaria	714.1	760.5	767.6	664.7	748.9	912.1
Czechoslovakia	1,919.7	1,987.1	2,122.1	1,849.8	1,973.2	2,339.9
Hungary	930.9	1,065.7	1,273.6	1,123.6	1,285.5	1,219.4
Mongolian People's Republic	22.5	17.0	24.7	46.9	31.8	25.8
Poland	1,229.8	1,274.9	1,543.3	1,673.1	1,919.6	2,281.8
Romania	439.2	536.4	642.2	507.8	646.2	714.5
U.S.S.R.	8,169.6	7,978.0	8,008.5	7,314.9	8,138.6	9,615.2
Cuba	—	—	136.1	—	—	153.5

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HUNGARY

Trade within CMEA
(million foreign exchange forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Bulgaria	369.3	597.5	588.3	369.5	321.3	550.8
Czechoslovakia	1,653.8	2,333.2	2,945.1	2,320.3	2,380.8	2,327.5
German Democratic Republic	2,251.7	3,073.8	3,813.0	2,575.3	2,643.8	2,842.3
Mongolian People's Republic	23.7	32.1	44.0	49.5	52.1	68.9
Poland	1,378.7	1,700.8	1,796.6	1,372.1	1,623.1	2,209.1
Romania	451.5	814.4	956.4	494.2	632.4	793.4
U.S.S.R.	8,373.2	9,767.1	11,983.5	8,518.8	9,271.6	10,249.2
Cuba	—	—	182.2	—	—	104.8

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Bulgaria	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Czechoslovakia	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.6
German Democratic Republic	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.7
Hungary	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Poland	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1
Romania	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
U.S.S.R.	53.0	88.7	49.4	49.9

Total 1972: Imports=124, Exports=101.

Note: No other trade statistics available after 1961.

POLAND

Trade within CMEA
(million exchange zlotys)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Bulgaria	318.2	301.0	399.8	265.9	349.7	422.6
Czechoslovakia	1,241.5	1,428.8	1,695.8	1,059.0	1,093.5	1,338.3
German Democratic Republic	1,598.6	1,832.4	2,211.4	1,313.9	1,238.5	1,529.9
Hungary	554.1	735.8	839.7	572.3	615.0	601.0
Mongolian People's Republic	12.1	14.1	14.8	17.0	14.6	15.0
Romania	285.9	318.6	340.5	316.2	308.5	353.8
U.S.S.R.	5,445.1	5,701.1	5,855.6	5,003.3	5,548.8	6,683.2
Cuba	—	—	20.5	—	—	8.2

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ROMANIA

Trade within CMEA
(million lei)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1972	1969	1970	1972
Bulgaria	195.6	257.3	310.8	124.9	140.5	290.2
Czechoslovakia	651.5	951.3	963.5	844.5	790.9	825.2
German Democratic Republic	506.5	690.5	1,043.8	727.7	634.8	955.7
Hungary	256.7	286.6	407.2	234.7	377.8	357.2
Mongolian People's Republic	10.9	9.1	26.8	12.6	20.8	13.2
Poland	409.3	460.8	521.1	368.2	425.3	501.6
U.S.S.R.	2,788.9	3,004.8	3,203.3	2,729.5	3,172.9	3,868.7
Cuba	—	—	51.4	—	—	34.8

U. S. S. R.

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Bulgaria	972.5	1,084.7	1,223.8	844.0	984.0	1,121.4
Czechoslovakia	1,110.5	1,204.2	1,372.2	1,082.7	1,217.6	1,253.7
German Democratic Republic	1,556.9	1,727.5	2,034.7	1,738.1	1,715.9	1,670.8
Hungary	721.6	778.8	978.1	758.3	880.8	903.6
Mongolian People's Republic	52.6	71.5	77.0	178.3	163.8	210.2
Poland	1,134.9	1,227.5	1,495.8	1,214.9	1,292.4	1,306.9
Romania	474.0	509.0	582.4	444.6	426.5	470.3
Cuba	—	—	205.5	—	—	616.2

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

Total 1972: Imports=748, Exports=315

Trade totals within CMEA
(million roubles)

1972 figures are given where possible; elsewhere, 1971 figures are given.

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Bulgaria	1,448	748	1,506	315
Cuba	2,338	3,111	2,427	3,699
Czechoslovakia	1,697	124	1,460	101
German Democratic Republic		2,560		2,464
Hungary		979		1,027
Mongolian People's Republic		7,969		7,553
Poland				
Romania				
U.S.S.R.				

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

(With amendments approved by the 16th and 17th Sessions of the Council).

The Governments of the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Taking into account that economic co-operation, successfully effected between their countries, contributes to the most rational development of the national economy, the elevation of the living standards of the population, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of these countries,

Fully resolved to continue developing all-round economic co-operation on the basis of the consistent implementation of the international socialist division of labour in the interests of building socialism and communism in their countries and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world,

Convinced that the development of economic co-operation between their countries promotes the achievement of the purposes expounded in the Charter of the United Nations,

Confirming their readiness to develop economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social and state systems, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and non-interference in domestic affairs,

Recognizing the ever growing role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in organizing economic co-operation between their countries,

Have agreed for these purposes to adopt the present Charter.

ARTICLE I AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

1. The aim of the C.M.E.A. is to facilitate, by uniting and co-ordinating the efforts of the Council's member countries, the planned development of their national economies, the acceleration of their economic and technical progress, an increase in the level of industrialization in the less industrialized countries, the uninterrupted growth of labour productivity and the steady advance in the welfare of the peoples of the Council's member countries.

2. The C.M.E.A. is based on the principles of sovereign equality of all its member countries.

The policy of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the member countries shall be effected in accordance with the principles of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

1. The founder members of the C.M.E.A. are the countries which sign and ratify the present Charter.

2. Membership is open to any other countries which share the Council's aims and principles and agree to accept the obligations contained in the present Charter.

3. Any member country may withdraw from the Council by notice to that effect given to the depositary of the present Charter. Such notice becomes effective six months after its receipt by the depositary. On receipt of such notice the depositary will inform the member countries of the Council.

4. The member countries of the Council agree:

- (a) to ensure the fulfilment of the recommendations of the Council organs adopted by them;
- (b) to render the Council and its officials the necessary co-operation in the discharge of their functions under the present Charter;
- (c) to submit to the Council materials and information necessary for carrying out the tasks assigned to it;
- (d) to inform the Council about progress in fulfilling the recommendations adopted in the Council.

ARTICLE III FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In conformity with the aims and principles laid down in Article I of the present Charter, the functions of the C.M.E.A. are as follows:

- (a) organize all-round economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the Council's member countries in the most rational use of their natural resources and the acceleration of their productive forces;
 - (b) foster the improvement of the international socialist division of labour by co-ordinating national economic development plans, and the specialization and co-operation of production in the Council's member countries;
 - (c) take measures to study economic, scientific and technical problems which are of interest to the Council's member countries;
 - (d) assist the Council's member countries in elaborating and carrying out joint measures for:
 - the development of the industry and agriculture of the Council's member countries;
 - the development of transport with a view to ensuring first priority for increasing export, import and transit shipments of the Council's member countries;
 - the most efficient use of principal capital investments allocated by the Council's member countries for the development of the mining and manufacturing industries and for the construction of major projects which are of interest to two countries or more;
 - the development of trade and exchange of services between the Council's member countries and between them and other countries;
 - the exchange of scientific and technical achievements and advanced production experience;
 - (e) take such other actions as may be required for the achievement of the aims of the Council.
2. The C.M.E.A., as represented by its organs, acting within the terms of their reference, is authorized to adopt recommendations and decisions in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE IV RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

1. Recommendations shall be made on questions of economic, scientific, and technical co-operation. Recommendations shall be submitted to member countries for consideration.

Member countries carry out the recommendations they receive by decisions of their Governments or other competent bodies in accordance with their legislative processes.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

2. Decisions shall be adopted on organizational and procedural matters. Unless otherwise provided for therein, decisions come into force on the day on which the minutes of the meeting are signed by the appropriate organ of the Council.

3. All recommendations and decisions of the Council can be adopted only with the consent of interested member countries, and any country may declare an interest in any question under consideration by the Council.

Recommendations and decisions do not apply to members who have declared themselves as having no interest in the question concerned. Each of these countries, however, may subsequently join recommendations or decisions adopted by the other member countries of the Council.

ARTICLE V ORGANS

1. For the purpose of carrying out the functions and exercising the powers laid down in Article III of this Charter, the C.M.E.A. is divided into the following principal organs:

- Session of the Council;
- Executive Committee;
- Standing Commissions;
- Secretariat.

2. Other organs, as may be necessary, may be constituted in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE VI SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VIII STANDING COMMISSIONS

ARTICLE IX SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE X PARTICIPATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE XI RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLES XII AND XIII FINANCIAL QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

ARTICLES XIV AND XV LANGUAGES, RATIFICATION AND ENACTMENT OF THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVI PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVII CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Avenue de l'Europe, 67 005 Strasbourg, France

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles shared by Member States, and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The ten founding Member States were joined by Greece and Turkey (August 1949), Iceland (1950), the Federal Republic of Germany (1951), Austria (1956), Cyprus (1961), Switzerland (1963) and Malta (1965). Greece ceased to be a member on December 31st, 1970.

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Norway
Belgium	Ireland	Sweden
Cyprus	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	Malta	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	Netherlands	

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

(Permanent Representatives)

Austria: HEINRICH LAUBE.	Italy: GHERARDO CORNAGGIA MEDICI CASTIGLIONI.
Belgium: J. LODEWIJCK.	Luxembourg: PAUL MERTZ.
Cyprus: POLYS MODINOS.	Malta: CARMEL MALLIA.
Denmark: TROELS MUNK.	Netherlands: JOSEPH I. M. WELSING.
France: ALBERT FEGUANT.	Norway: MAGNE REED.
Federal Republic of Germany: Mrs. ELINOR VON PUTTKAMER.	Sweden: ARNE FÄLTHEIM.
Iceland: ARNI TRYGGVASON.	Switzerland: ALFRED WACKER.
Irish Republic: SÉAN Ó HEIDEATIN.	Turkey: RAHMI GÜMRÜKÇÜOĞLU.
	United Kingdom: D. J. B. ROBEY, C.M.G.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO (Italy, Christian Democrat).	Chairman of the Liberal Group: F. PORTHEINE (Netherlands).
Vice-Presidents: FREDERICK PEART (United Kingdom, Labour), RENÉ RADIUS (France, U.D.R.), GEORG KAHN-ACKERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany, Socialist), FRANZ KARASEK (Austria, Populist), CEVDET AKÇALI (Turkey, Justice), F. PORTHEINE (Netherlands, Liberal), ERLING PETERSEN (Norway, Conservative), OVE HANSEN (Denmark, Socialist), WALTHER HOFER (Switzerland, Democratic Centre) JEAN SPAUTZ (Luxembourg, Social Christian).	Chairman of the Independent (Conservative) Group: SIMON W. DIGBY (U.K.).
Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: HUBERT LEYNEN (Belgium).	
Chairman of the Socialist Group: KARL CZERNETZ (Austria).	

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, makes recommendations to governments and may also draw up conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 140 members:

France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	18 each
Turkey	10
Belgium, Netherlands	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Ireland	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January–February, April–May and September–October. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

Standing Committee. Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least three times a year.

Ordinary Committees: political, economic and development, social and health, legal, education and culture, science and technology, rules of procedure, agriculture, regional planning and local authorities, European non-member countries, population and refugees, budget, parliamentary and public relations.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: LUJO TONČIČ-SORINJ (Austria).

Deputy Secretary-General: GALEAZZO SFORZA (Italy).

Clerk of the Assembly: JOHN PRIESTMAN (United Kingdom).

Director-General of Administration and Finance: ARMAND DAUSSIN (Belgium).

Political Director: HENRI LELEU (France).

Director of Economic and Social Affairs: FADIL SUR (Turkey).

Director of Press and Information: SANDRO SQUARTINI (Italy).

Director of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).

Director of Legal Affairs: HERIBERT GOLSONG (Federal Republic of Germany).

Director of Environment and Local Authorities: STEN RENBORG (Sweden).

Financial Controller: EDMOND LUCAS (France).

Director of Human Rights: A. H. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom).

Secretary of the European Commission of Human Rights: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights: M.-A. EISSEN (France).

ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

President: JAMES E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy).

Members: JOCHEN A. FROWEIN (Federal Republic of Germany), FELIX ERMACORA (Austria), MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS (Cyprus), FELIX WELTER (Luxembourg), CARL AAGE NØRGAARD (Denmark), KEVIN MANGAN (Ireland), JOZEF CUSTERS (Belgium), EDWIN BUSUTTI (Malta), LOVE KELLBERG (Sweden), BÜLENT DAVER (Turkey), TORKEL OPSAHL (Norway), C. H. F. POLAK (Netherlands).

Secretary: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

The Commission is competent to examine complaints made either by a Contracting Party, or in certain cases, by a person, non-governmental organization or group of individuals that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has been violated by one or more of the Contracting Parties. If the Commission decides to admit the application, it then proceeds to ascertain the full facts of the case and, at the same time, to place itself at the disposal of the Parties in

order to try and reach a friendly settlement. If no settlement is reached, the Commission sends a report to the Committee of Ministers in which it states an opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention. It is then for the Committee of Ministers or, if the case is referred to it, the Court to decide whether or not a violation has taken place.

EUROPEAN COURT

Judges: Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK, President (United Kingdom), GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI, Vice-President (Italy), RENÉ CASSIN (France), STURE PETREN (Sweden), ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria), EUGÈNE RODENBOURG (Luxembourg), HELGA PEDERSEN (Denmark), HERMANN MOSLER (Federal Republic of Germany), MEHMED ZEKIA (Cyprus), ANTOINE FAVRE (Switzerland), PHILIP O'DONOGHUE (Ireland), JOHN CREMONA (Malta), ALI BOZER (Turkey), GERARD J. WIARDA (Netherlands), THOR. H. VILHJALMSSON (Iceland), WALTER J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH (Belgium), STURE PETREN (Sweden), ROLV RYSSDAL (Norway).

Registrar: MARC-ANDRÉ EISSEN (France).

The Court may only deal with a case after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgment of the Court is final. The Court may, in certain circumstances, give advisory opinions at the request of the Committee of Ministers.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK PROGRAMME

On December 14th, 1972, the Committee of Ministers adopted the sixth Intergovernmental Work Programme, covering the period 1973-74. The Programme is divided into four chapters: Man's cultural development and permanent education; the adjustment of laws and administrative machinery to present-day living conditions; the improvement of man's physical environment in the town and in the country; development of economic and social structures and improvement of public health conditions.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The Council has as its main objective in this field the protection of the individual in a European economy.

Work is, for example, being carried out on the improvement of the protection of the consumer (e.g. in such fields as developing Europe-wide measures to put an end to misleading advertising). A Committee of Governmental Experts is examining the scope and effects of recent trends towards press concentration in member states and is considering what measures of economic assistance to the press could be adopted in order to avoid the point where concentration might seriously threaten the public right to freedom of expression and information.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Council has been active in the social sphere since its inception and a number of Conventions and agreements have been elaborated, as well as a fellowships' scheme administered through the Council.

Multilateral Treaties: Among these instruments, the *European Social Charter*, signed on October 18th 1961, and in force since February 26th, 1965, with regard at present to Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen. It thus complements the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees certain civil and political rights.

A number of international instruments in the field of social security have been concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe, including the European Code of Social Security and its Protocol. The Code covers medical care, sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivor's benefit. In addition, two European interim agreements on social security aim to establish equality of treatment for nationals of member states. These agreements are to be replaced by the European Convention on Social Security, which was opened for signature by the Committee of Ministers on December 14th, 1972. Most of the provisions will apply automatically as soon as the Convention enters into force but others will be subject to the conclusion of additional multilateral or bilateral agreements.

Mention should also be made of the European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance, the European Convention on the Adoption of Children and the European Agreement on Au Pair Placement. A draft Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers is now being drawn up.

Resolutions Containing Recommendations: Resolutions containing recommendations to member governments have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers in the fields of social policy, social welfare and labour law, *inter alia*. Such resolutions are conceived as blueprints for specific concerted action in the social field.

Fellowships: The Council of Europe administers a fellowships' scheme for the training of social services personnel drawn from member countries, and an annual research fellowships programme involving the study, by a group of three or four specialists, of subjects chosen by the Council of Europe Social Committee.

Secretariat Services: The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe acted as Secretary of the Conference of European Ministers of Labour, which was held in Rome in November 1972 and was mainly concerned with two subjects: "Young People and the World of Work" and "The Situation of Migrant Workers in Europe".

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe also acts as Secretary of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs which meets every second year. The thirteenth Conference was held in Nice in September 1973; the main topic was "Children and Young People at Risk".

HEALTH

The Council is working towards the pooling of medical techniques and equipment between member states. A programme of medical fellowships has been launched, designed to enable members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to become acquainted with new methods and techniques practised in other European countries and to participate in research of common European interest.

European Agreements provide for special facilities

for the medical treatment of war cripples and other injured, for the exchange of blood-group and tissue typing reagents, for a system of supply of blood and blood products through the channel of a network of 28 Blood Transfusion Centres in 15 member states, and for the duty-free importation on loan of medical and surgical equipment. Eight member countries have concluded Administrative Arrangements setting up an "excepted sanitary area" under the terms of Article 104 of the International Sanitary Regulations. Ten states carry out activities towards harmonization of their legislation in several fields, such as the pharmaceutical field, the health control of foodstuffs and the use of pesticides. Eight countries are participating in the establishment of a European Pharmacopoeia, the first volume of which was published in 1969 and the second in 1971. A multidisciplinary Symposium on Drug Dependence took place in March 1972 and gave government experts and representatives of organizations an opportunity to prepare co-ordinated measures by member governments.

New fields of study at present include the abuse of medicaments, dental hygiene, preventive medicine, and the spread of venereal diseases.

POPULATION

The Council has been concerned with refugee problems since 1950, and in 1953 appointed M. Pierre Schneider its Special Representative for national refugees and over-population in Europe. M. Schneider's plan for a European Resettlement Fund to make loans to governments for the resettlements of refugees and helping them in solving the problems raised by over-population, was duly put into effect, nine countries contributing. The Fund has so far granted loans totalling over \$50 million. M. Schneider is now engaged on improving the material, legal and psychological situation of migrant workers and is preparing a European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers as well as many other recommendations to governments on the following questions: school education of migrant workers' children; safety at work for migrant workers; methods used for compiling migration statistics; reunion of the family; equality of treatment as between national and migrant workers; equivalence of professional diploma for car repairing technicians.

The First European Population Conference was held in 1966 and a second took place at Strasbourg in September 1971. The twelve resolutions of the latter deal mainly with economic and social problems caused by changes in European population structures.

Annual programmes of vocational training grants for student-instructors, unskilled workers and instructor trainees have been in operation since 1964.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The importance of this branch of the Council's activities was acknowledged by the creation in 1963 of a European Committee on Legal Co-operation, grouping delegations from all member states and from the Assembly. This committee has general responsi-

bility for the preparation and implementation of the Council's inter-governmental activities in the legal field. It normally meets twice a year. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction.

In addition, the Ministers of Justice of member states of the Council of Europe meet from time to time for the purpose of stimulating co-operation in the legal field. The Sixth Conference of Ministers of Justice took place in March 1970 in The Hague and the Seventh Conference in Basle in May 1972. The Eighth Conference was held in Stockholm in May 1973.

Among the more important legal conventions concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe are those on Establishment, the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, Patents (application, classification, unification of substantive law), Extradition, Commercial Arbitration, Compulsory Motor Insurance, "Pirate" Broadcasts, Information on Foreign Law, Multiple Nationality, Foreign Money Liabilities, Liability of Hotelkeepers, Consular Functions and Bearer Securities. A European Convention on State Immunity is in the final stages of preparation.

PENAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The European Committee on Crime Problems is the main body of the Council of Europe working on penal law, penology and criminology. It is assisted by a Criminological Scientific Council composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. It organizes every year a conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes.

The activities of the European Committee on Crime Problems have in recent years resulted in Conventions on Extradition, on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences, on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced and Conditionally Released Offenders, on Repatriation of Minors and the International Validity of Criminal Judgments. Several Resolutions arising out of the work of the European Committee on Crime Problems have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers and concern the Mass Media and the Protection of Young People, the Status, Selection and Training of Prison Staff, the Setting-up of a simplified Procedure to Deal with Minor Road Traffic Offences, Measures for the Supervision and After-Care of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders and Hidden Criminality.

Various studies in penal law, penology and criminology are at present being carried out by thirty Expert Committees.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Council for Cultural Co-operation was founded in 1962 to draw up proposals for the cultural policy of the Council of Europe and to allocate the resources of the Cultural Fund, which finances the cultural programme of the Organization. It is assisted by three Permanent Committees: *Higher Education and Research*, *General and Technical Education* and *Out-of-*

School Education and Cultural Development. All member states of the Council of Europe are represented on these bodies, together with Finland, Greece, Spain and the Holy See.

The educational and cultural programme is based on two main concepts: permanent education and cultural development. As regards education, which represents some 80 per cent of the programme, there are four sectors: a general sector (covering problems common to education as a whole) and three sectors corresponding to the traditional branches of the educational systems. The Eighth Conference of the European Ministers of Education was held in Berne in 1973; the main topic was "Education for the 16 to 19 age group".

Moreover, an intensified programme in the field of modern languages, covering all three branches of education, was actively pursued, with the aim of improving and accelerating language teaching throughout Europe. The results were assessed in 1973. On the basis of this a new programme of action will be prepared in 1974.

Great attention is paid in all three branches of education to the present and future applications of modern media ranging from films and closed-circuit television to multi-media systems and satellites.

Education-General: Steering groups have been set up to supervise the work on permanent education, which is henceforth to be devoted to pilot experiments, on educational technology, which centres upon distant teaching systems and their implications for the reform of contents and methods, on educational documentation, with particular reference to the Eudised project (thesaurus and computerisation) and on educational research, which is aiming towards co-operative research between member states.

Higher Education and Research: The work is centred on reform and development, on the harmonization of interests concerned with planning and administration, on the mobility of students, staff and research workers, on the equivalence of qualifications and on research co-operation. It is carried out in close co-operation with university authorities who are represented with governments on the Committee.

General and Technical Education: Inter-governmental co-operation in tackling educational problems common to European countries began with an emphasis on comparative studies (history, geography, civic education, school guidance, teacher training, etc.), as well as with the assembly of basic material on school systems. The emphasis is now placed on obtaining guidelines for the development of key sectors of the educational system, such as: technical and vocational education, the further training of teachers, examinations and continuous assessment, pre-school and primary education, the sixteen to nineteen age group. There is also a long-standing project for co-production of educational films for schools.

Out-of-School Education: In adult education the problems of the organization and content of this branch of education within a system of permanent education and questions of new technologies of out-of-school education are prominent. Particular attention is being paid to the provision of a learner-centred education, to the application of new technologies and to the training of adult educators.

Cultural Development: In the field of cultural development a new series of projects is under way, designed to provide the quantitative and qualitative data to enable governments and local authorities to redefine their policies with regard to determination of the needs of the population, choice of facilities, management and investments. Action is also being taken to ensure the promotion of greater aesthetic, social and scientific awareness among individuals. Moreover, a long-term programme is carried out on the theme of "Sport for All". Its aim is to promote sport as an instrument for the fitness and sociocultural development of the largest possible number. Research into youth problems is also promoted. A number of traditional projects are being continued including European Art Exhibitions which demonstrate the interdependence of national cultures and the Cultural Identity Card which offers special facilities to research workers.

Youth: In May 1972 the European Youth Centre moved into premises specially designed and built for it in Strasbourg. Its aim is to enable young people to supplement their knowledge of European problems and participate more fully in European developments. In the same year the Committee adopted a resolution setting up a European Youth Foundation, the Statute of which was also adopted. Its main purpose is to help youth organizations to finance activities of European interest. It became operational in 1973.

Documentation and Publications: A Documentation Centre for Education in Europe was established in 1964. In 1967 it was linked with a new service for information on educational research. The main educational publications of the Council for Cultural Co-operation are published in the series *Education in Europe*. Other works of a more technical character are also produced. Three periodicals *Education and Culture*, *Newsletter* and *Bulletin of the Documentation Centre for Education in Europe* are available to specialists free of charge.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS

The European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (created in 1962) advises the Committee of Ministers on environmental questions. It prepares policy recommendations and promotes European co-operation in this field. Twelve Diplomas have been awarded to protected landscapes, reserves and natural features of European interest. A European Water Charter was made public in Strasbourg in May 1968 when a European Information

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Campaign on Water Problems was launched. 1970 was proclaimed Nature Conservation Year by the Committee of Ministers. A European Conservation Conference was held in Strasbourg in February 1970. This Conference ended with the adoption of a Declaration on the management of the natural environment of Europe. The recommendations contained in this declaration have begun to be put into effect (creation of Ministries of Environment, management of marginal lands, etc.). One of the most important recommendations concerned the convocation of a Ministerial Conference on the Environment, which was held in March 1973 in Vienna.

For the European Information Centre for Nature Conservation, created in 1967, the year 1971 was a particularly active year. Its illustrated review, *Nature in Focus*, is published quarterly in English and French, and an information sheet, *Newsletter*, appears monthly in seven languages.

A Committee of Experts on Air Pollution was created in 1966 with tasks similar to those of the above-mentioned Committee. A Declaration of Principles of Air Pollution Control, prepared by this Committee, was approved by the Committee of Ministers in 1968.

The European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has elaborated a new medium-term work programme, which is being studied by the Committee of Ministers.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Council of Europe provides a particularly appropriate framework for European co-operation in local authorities and regional planning questions. The Council entered this field in 1952 with the formation of a Committee on Local and Regional Affairs within the Consultative Assembly, followed in 1955 by the creation of the European Conference of Local Authorities, 'as a common forum for elected representatives of local and regional government from member states. The Conference held its ninth Plenary Session in Strasbourg from September 25th to 29th on the theme of "the participation by citizens, local authorities and regions in the regional planning of Europe." The protection of the environment has always been a main preoccupation of the Conference.

In 1967 the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters was set up to enable senior officials from Ministries responsible for local government affairs and/or leading local government figures in the member states to meet.

At the same time, in response to recommendations by the European Conference of Local Authorities and the Consultative Assembly, the Council began to study regional planning problems and in 1970 called together the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. The Consultative Assembly's Committee altered its name in 1968 to the "Committee on Regional Planning and Local Authorities". The objectives are many and varied. Firstly, the intention is to provide, through the European Conference of Local Authorities, for the participation

of local and regional administrators in European co-operation.

Through the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters machinery exists to establish co-operation between governments in local government questions, with a view to enabling national governments to exchange experience and ensure, as far as is possible and necessary, that the various national structures and legislations develop in harmony. Amongst the activities of this Committee are those aimed at the strengthening of the structures of local and regional government and their adaptation to the requirements of modern society and European unification.

The European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning has set itself the task of laying the foundations of a European regional planning policy, with a view to ensuring a more balanced use of the European territory and the harmonious development of its various regions.

At their first Conference, in Bonn, September 1970, the Ministers responsible for regional planning in the states represented agreed to co-operate in the following fields: institution between the participating countries of a standing exchange of information on policy legislation, experience and current developments in the field of regional planning; co-operation in the field of long-range forecasting and establishment of regular co-operation between public research institutes concerned with regional planning; co-ordination in time and space of plans and measures relating to regional planning in frontier areas; meetings and discussions between officials and research workers in the field of regional planning, in order to harmonize and improve their training and familiarize them with the policies and techniques in use in other European states; harmonization of terminology, statistics and cartographical methods.

The second Conference was held at La Grande Motte (France) in September 1973.

MONUMENTS AND SITES

Following a series of five symposia organised by the Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe between 1965 and 1968 on specific aspects and taking account of the resolutions of the European Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Preservation and Rehabilitation of the Cultural Heritage of Monuments and Sites, Brussels, in November 1969, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to create a Committee on Monuments and Sites for a period of five years.

The Committee on Monuments and Sites has three aims: (1) to promote, at European and national level, close co-operation between public authorities responsible for historic buildings and those responsible for town and country planning, thus ensuring the integration of conservation measures in the activities of national and regional planners; (2) to awaken the interest of European peoples in the cultural, social and economic value of their common architectural heritage, with the help of local authorities, non-

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

governmental organizations, press and television, and youth and educational organizations; (3) to provide technical assistance to those national and local public authorities which request it.

In 1973 the Committee launched a vast campaign which will culminate in 1975 in the European Architectural Heritage Year, based on the slogan "A Future for our Past".

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a large number of treaties covering particular aspects of European co-operation:

- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
- European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance.
- European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.
- European Interim Agreement on Social Security relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.
- European Social Charter.
- Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia (*provisionally in force*).
- Agreement on the Exchange of War Cripples between Member States with a view to Medical Treatment.
- European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.
- European Cultural Convention.
- European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications.
- European Agreement on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study.
- European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between Member Countries.
- European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.
- European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.
- Convention on the Unification of certain points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (*not yet in force*).
- European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees.
- European Agreement on Regulations governing the Movement of Persons between Member States.
- European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.
- European Convention on Establishment.
- European Convention on Extradition.
- European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin.
- Agreement on the Temporary Importation, free of duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment.
- Agreement between the Member States of the Council of Europe on the issue to Military and Civilian War Disabled of an International Book of Vouchers for the repair of Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Appliances.
- European Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the matter of Special Medical Treatments and Climatic Facilities.
- European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood Grouping Reagents.
- European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses.
- European Agreement concerning Programme Exchange by means of Television Films.
- European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts.
- European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories.
- European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles.
- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
- Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests.
- European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders (*not yet in force*).
- European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences.
- Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality.
- Agreement relating to Application of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.
- European Convention providing a Uniform Law on Arbitration (*not yet in force*).
- European Code of Social Security.
- European Convention on Establishment of Companies (*not yet in force*).
- European Convention on the Adoption of Children.
- European Convention on Foreign Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).
- European Convention on Consular Functions (*not yet in force*).
- European Convention on Information on Foreign Law.
- European Convention on the Abolition of Legalization of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officers.
- European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Working and Cleaning Products.
- European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights.

European Agreement on "Au Pair" Placement.

European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarships to Students Studying Abroad.

European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors (*not yet in force*).

Convention relating to Steps on Bearer Securities in International Circulation (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on State Immunity and Additional Protocol (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Place of Payment of Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Calculation of Time-Limits (*not yet in force*).

Convention on the Establishment of a Scheme of Registration of Wills (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on Social Security (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on Civil Liability Caused by Motor Vehicles (*not yet in force*).

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organizations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD, EFTA and Western European Union. Members of the European Parliament hold an annual joint meeting with members of the Consultative Assembly.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly

by observers, and certain European non-member countries have been invited to participate in or send observers to certain meetings of technical committees and specialized conferences.

Relations with non-member states, other organizations and non-governmental organizations are co-ordinated within the Secretariat by the Directorate of Political Affairs inside which an external relations division was established in 1972.

BUDGET (1973)

INCOME		%	EXPENDITURE
<i>Contributions of Member States:</i>			The expenses of the Secretariat and all other common expenses are shared by member states, who bear the cost of their own delegations.
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	18.00 each		
Iceland, Malta	0.12 each		
Luxembourg, Cyprus	0.17 each		
Ireland	0.71		
Norway	1.80		
Denmark	2.45		
Switzerland	3.02		
Austria	2.41		
Sweden	4.62		
Belgium	3.97		
Netherlands	4.52		
Turkey	3.92		
<hr/>			
Total	81.3m. French francs		

PUBLICATIONS

Forward in Europe: Quarterly, a regular account of Council activities (eight languages).
Legal Co-operation in Europe: Twice a year, an account of the legal activities of the Council.

Local and Regional Matters: Twice a year.

The Council of Europe: Booklet in nine languages.

The Europe of the 17: Booklet in English and French.

All other publications are listed in:

Council of Europe, Catalogue of Publications (annual).

SUMMARY OF STATUTE

The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on May 5th, 1949. It defines the aim of the Council, the conditions of membership and the composition and tasks of its institutions. (For an account of the latter, *see* the section on Organization above.)

The aim of the Council of Europe is stated by the Statute to be the achievement of "a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress". Collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations are not to be affected by membership of the Council.

Every member state must "accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realization of the aims of the Council". It is further laid down that "any European state deemed able and willing to fulfil these provisions may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become a member of the Council". This has later been modified by the Committee of Ministers, who now undertake to consult the Assembly before issuing an invitation to join.

DANUBE COMMISSION

Benczúr utca 25, Budapest, Hungary

Telephone: 228-085.

The Danube Commission Convention was signed in Belgrade in 1948. The Commission ensures the preconditions and requirements of shipping on the Danube.

MEMBERS

Austria
Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Romania

U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia



ORGANIZATION

THE ANNUAL SESSION

President: IOAN COTOT (Romania).

Vice-President: STOIO STANOEV (Bulgaria).

Secretary: VLADIMIR I. PAVLOV (U.S.S.R.).

Sessions are held once a year. A Session may adopt a resolution by a simple majority with a quorum of five, but important decisions require the attendance of the full Session. The President, Vice-President and Secretary are elected for three years by a simple majority. The Session appoints Expert Groups, if necessary, which meet between Sessions.

SECRETARIAT AND SERVICES

The Secretariat is composed of the Technical Section, the Administrative Section and the Accounts Department. These sections deal with nautical, hydrotechnical, hydro-meteorological, statistical and legal matters as well as with correspondence, publications, administration and accounting matters. Staff is drawn from all the member countries.

Director: Dr. GYÖRGY FEKETE (Hungary).

Assistant Directors (Secretariat): ALEKSANDAR NOVAKOVIC (Yugoslavia), GHEORGHE SECARIN (Romania).

ACTIVITIES

General Plan of Works. Based on proposals of the Danubian States and the special river administrations. The Commission assesses total expenditure for any large plans.

Uniform Navigational System. Shipping rules have been unified and Basic Regulations for Navigation on the Danube have been adopted.

Manuals for River Users. Publications include pilots' charts covering most of the Danube, sailing directions, mileage charts and lists of temporary winter quarters.

Co-ordination in Hydro-Meteorological Services. Liaison has been improved for the provision of hydro-meteorological information and water-level forecasts. Assessing water-levels is carried out by a uniform method. The Commission works out statistical surveys noting the appearance of sandbanks, and classifies the results. A similar analysis is being made of glacial activity.

Hydrotechnical Services. Minimum dimensions of locks and bridges and the minimum heights of high-tension cables and telephone lines have been measured and recorded in albums.

Customs, Sanitary, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulations. The Commission has made recommendations to member states for the purpose of unification of the respective rules.

Legal Problems. The Secretariat of the Commission studies the most important legal questions connected with shipping on the Danube and submits its proposals to the Commission.

International Co-operation. The Commission works closely with many international bodies, including the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the World Meteorological Organization, ITU, WHO, PIANC, CCNR, COMECON, UNIDROIT, etc.

BUDGET

1973: 6,137,300 forints.

Member countries pay an equal annual contribution to the costs of the Commission.

LANGUAGES

The official languages are Russian and French.

PUBLICATIONS

Summary Records and Documents adopted by the Sessions of the Danube Commission.

Rules of Procedure of the Danube Commission.

Basic Regulations for Navigation on the Danube.

Reports on the Maintenance of the navigability of the Danube.

Guide-book for Sailors.

Hydrological Yearbooks.

Statistical Yearbooks.

Piloting Chart of the Danube.

Mileage Chart of the Danube.

Ships in Service on the Danube (Album).

Bridges on the Danube (Album).

Danube Profile.

Ice Control on the Danube.

Collection of Internal Laws concerning Navigation on the Danube.

Collection of International Agreements relating to Navigation on the Danube.

Recommendations on the Unification of the Rules on Sanitary-, Veterinary-, Phyto-sanitary- and Customs' Control.

Recommendations on Radar Navigation.

Radio-Codes for Navigation on the Danube.

General Map of the Danube.

Recommendations for the Co-ordination of Hydro-meteorological Services on the Danube.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Established December 1967, the Community provides an institutional and legal framework to strengthen the Common Market between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and has absorbed the common services and research activities formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization.

MEMBERS

Kenya

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi have made formal application to join the Community.

HISTORY

The foundations of regional integration in east Africa were laid under British colonial rule. A customs union between Kenya and Uganda had been established in 1917, into which Tanganyika was drawn in successive stages. An East African Common Market was established in the 1920s, giving Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika a common external tariff, designed to protect European-dominated highland agriculture in Kenya and the new industries in Nairobi and Mombasa. The East African Currency Board was established in 1917 and a common currency was in use in east Africa from that date until 1966, when the three countries set up their own central banks and issued national currencies.

In 1948 the East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to operate joint services in the fields of transport and communications, administration, research and education. In addition to the common external tariff, there were common monetary, banking and financial systems. These joint operations encouraged a sharp increase in trade within the region.

After independence the High Commission was replaced in 1961 by the East African Common Services Organization under the three Heads of State. Integrated activities were continued, and several joint ministerial committees were created.

There were no provisions for integrated economic planning or for harmonization of taxation and monetary policy, and the arrangements were increasingly threatened by the separate policies pursued by the three countries. The benefits derived from the union appeared to be largely in Kenya's favour, while Tanzania was the net loser. Industries, as well as the administrative headquarters of common services, tended to be concentrated in Kenya. Tanzania pressed for reforms of the economic institutions, and in 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed, providing for the relocation of certain industries and joint measures to protect new industries in Uganda and Tanzania from Kenyan competition. However, the Agreement was badly implemented and led to bitter disputes

between the member countries. In 1965 the EASCO was in danger of breaking up, and a Commission on East Africa was set up, composed of three senior ministers from each state, and chaired by a UN official, Professor Kjeld Philip. The Commission presented its report to the three governments in May 1966. On the basis of its recommendations, a Treaty for East African Economic Co-operation was drawn up and signed, coming into effect in December 1967.

The Treaty takes into account the need for planned development policies, a better framework for close co-ordination and more equitable allocation of gains and growth opportunities. Under the terms of the Treaty administrative offices have been relocated so that they are more equally divided between the member States, and the East African Development Bank has been established. The East African Common Market is given a legal basis as an integral part of the East African Community, established by the Treaty.

Accession of new members is provided for. In 1968 negotiations were opened between the East African Community and Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi, who had all applied to join the Community.

In October 1965 the UN Economic Commission for Africa sponsored a conference at Lusaka, at which the idea of an Economic Community of Eastern Africa was launched. This would embrace the East African Community, Zambia, Ethiopia and Burundi, and possibly Somalia, Malawi and Rwanda. A draft treaty was initialled at a conference of ministers in Addis Ababa in May 1966, and a Provisional Council created.

Negotiations between the European Economic Community and Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania were opened in 1965. In July 1968 an Association Agreement was signed at Arusha by the EEC and the members of the East African Community, but never came into force. A new Arusha Agreement was signed in September 1969 and will expire on January 31st 1975.

ORGANIZATION

EAST AFRICAN AUTHORITY

Responsible for the general direction and control over the executive functions of the Community. Composed of the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Three East African Ministers assist the Authority in the exercise of its executive functions and advise it generally on the affairs of the Community. The East African Ministers have no national responsibilities but are able to attend and speak at meetings of the Cabinet of the country by which they were nominated.

East African Ministers: AL NOOR KASSUM, WILLIAM RWETSIBA, DR. ROBERT OUKO.

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Replaces the Central Legislative Assembly. Legislates on services provided by the Community.

Members: nine from each state, the three East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Secretary-General, Counsel to the Community, and a Chairman.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

Main organ for the supervision of the functioning and development of the Common Market; keeps its operation under review; settles problems and disputes arising from the implementation of the Treaty concerning the Common Market; considers methods of creating closer economic and commercial links with other States, associations of States and international organizations.

Members: the three East African Ministers, three National Ministers from each country.

OTHER COUNCILS

The following four Councils have also been established as consultative organs to advise Member States and the Community on planning and the co-ordination of policies; each is composed of the three East African Ministers and a varying number of national Ministers from each country:

Communications Council

Economic Consultative and Planning Council

Finance Council

Research and Social Council

COMMON MARKET TRIBUNAL

Composed of a Judicial Chairman, three members (one from each country) and a fourth chosen by the other three, plus the Chairman. Only member states are permitted to refer disputes to the Tribunal, although the Common Market Council may seek advisory opinions. Decisions, which are binding on member states, are reached by a majority vote.

Chairman: Prof. ELIHU LAUTERPACHT.

Members: Prof. PHILIP L. U. CROSS, JUSTICE SAMUEL W. NAMBUZI, ROBERT WILSON, (one place vacant).

Registrar: MAGANLAL D. DESAI.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Arusha, Tanzania

Composed of the three Secretariats (Ministries): Finance and Administration (*Deputy Minister:* S. K. DE LEKN), Common Market and Economic Affairs (*Deputy Minister:* S. MUNABI), Communications, Research and Social Services (*Deputy Minister:* S. B. TAMBWE); Office of the Secretary-General, The Chambers of the Counsel to the Community and the Community Service Commission.

The Secretariat co-ordinates the work of the five Councils and is responsible for execution of the Councils' decisions. The Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat of the Central Secretariat is also charged with co-ordinating the implementation of the Association Agreement signed in September 1969 at Arusha, between the East African Community and the European Economic Community.

Secretary-General: CHARLES GATERE MAINA.

Counsel to the Community: PAULO SEBALU.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EAST AFRICA

P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi

Permanent Members:

President: Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS.

Vice-President: Mr. Justice J. F. SPRY.

Justices of Appeal: E. J. E. LAW, B. C. W. LUTTA, A. MUSTAFA.

Registrar: T. T. M. ASWANI.

This Court, which was established in 1951, hears appeals from the Courts of Tanzania (except Zanzibar island, where it has no jurisdiction), Uganda and Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kampala, Uganda

Established in 1967, the Bank's aims are as follows:

To provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states; priority is given to industrial development in the relatively less developed countries and about 77 per cent of ordinary and special funds are to be invested in Tanzania and Uganda over consecutive five-year periods.

To further the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the member states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

To co-operate with national development agencies in

the three countries in financing operations, and also with other institutions, both national and international, that are interested in the industrial development of member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the governments. Total initial subscriptions by the governments totals Sh. 120 million and the total authorized capital is Sh. 400 million. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

Director-General and Chairman: IDDI SIMBA.

Directors: P. NDEGWA, S. K. MUKASA, E. P. MWALUKO.

COMMUNITY CORPORATIONS

The four Community Corporations are self-accounting, statutory bodies. The Railways, Harbours, and Posts and Telecommunications Corporations are each controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman, three members (one from each member state) appointed by the East African Authority, and a Director-General. Board of Directors of the Airways Corporation is composed of a Chairman, Director-General, two members appointed by the Authority and two by each member state.

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; regional headquarters in each State; took over in 1969 the internal transport functions exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO.

East African Harbours Corporation: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; takes over the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General E. N. BISAMUNYU.

East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: P.O.B. 7106, Kampala; formerly the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. The service has been self-contained and self-financing since January 1949; there are regional headquarters in each partner state; Director-General J. KERO.

East African Airways Corporation: Headquarters: Sadler House, Koinange St., P.O.B. 41010, Nairobi, Kenya; *Uganda Regional Office:* P.O.B. 523, Kampala; *Tanzania Regional Office:* Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, Aden, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ethiopia and Somalia; Director-General G. W. TOKO.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Service Commission: P.O.B. 1000, Arusha; f. 1957 as the Public Service Commission; establishment organization of the Community; no responsibilities in relation to the four Corporations.

East African Community Information Office: P.O.B. 1001, Arusha; news and information service for press, radio, magazines, and for the public. Arranges visits, exhibitions, and lectures, and produces literature.

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O. Box 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and acrodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi,

Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar; Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA.

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Act; Chair. E. D. U. SAWE.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development, serving the three countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Dir. C. L. TARIMU.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; European Office: University Press of Africa, 1 West St., Tavistock, Devon, England; f. 1948; to encourage the publication and sale of books. Publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. G. NGULUKULU; Sales: N. SHERALY.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

East African Meteorological Department: P.O.B. 30259, Nairobi; Headquarters, Regional Meteorological Centre, Regional Telecommunications Hub and Central Services at Nairobi; Regional Headquarters and forecast offices at Dar es Salaam, Entebbe, Mombasa and Nairobi; Port Meteorological Offices at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Responsible for collection and study of meteorological and climatological data for East Africa, pure and applied meteorological research, provision of meteorological services to aviation, shipping, agriculture and the public; Dir.-Gen. S. TEWUNGA; publs. *Annual Report, Memoirs, Technical Memoranda, Climatological Statistics, Observer's Handbook, Weather Messages*.

East African Natural Resources Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha; f. 1963; Sec. J. MIGUDA ALILA; responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the natural resources of East Africa and determination of desirable regional research priorities as regards:

East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization: Jinja, Uganda; f. 1946; exploitation of fisheries in Lake Victoria and all lakes and rivers in East Africa; Dir. Dr. J. OKEDI; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization: Zanzibar; exploitation of marine fisheries in Indian Ocean; Dir. R. E. MORRIS (acting); publ. *Annual Report*.

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute: Arusha, Tanzania; research in the application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, acaricides and rodenticides, etc.; Chair. *East African Pesticides Control Organization*; Dir. Dr. M. E. A. MATERU; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research; soil science; plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. B. N. MAJISU; publ. *Annual Report*.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization: Muguga, P.O. Kabete, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of livestock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases, especially the Theilerias, Bovine pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle, are aspects of animal production being studied; Dir. G. L. CORRY; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Statistical Department: P.O. Box 30462, Nairobi; to provide statistical data on an East African basis; publ. *Economic and Statistical Review* (quarterly); Chief Statistician D. C. SINGH.

East African Tax Board: Includes representatives of the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments (*see below*), the Community and the three Governments tasks include correlation of the taxation systems of the three countries, keeping under review the work of the two taxation departments and ensuring their co-ordination, assisting in taxation planning. The Commissioners in each Member State under the authority of two Commissioners General are members.

East African Customs and Excise Department: P.O.B.

9061, Mombasa, Kenya; f. 1949; Commissioner-General G. M. WANDERA (Acting).

East African Income Tax Department: P.O.B. 30742, Nairobi; responsible for the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and for the assessment of Hospital Tax in Kenya. Offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Mwanza, Mbeya and Zanzibar Town; Commissioner-General H. NG'ANG'A (Acting).

Office of the East African Medical Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1949; directs and co-ordinates the activities of the East African Institute for Medical Research, the East African Virus Research Institute, the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, the East African Leprosy Research Centre and the East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre; Sec. Dr. F. KAMUNVI; publs. *Annual Reports*, papers.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases: P.O., Amani, Tanzania; f. 1949; work is divided between fundamental research, the application of knowledge to East African problems and the dissemination of knowledge among those concerned with antimalarial operations in East Africa and elsewhere; research concerns chiefly malaria and onchocerciasis and their vectors; Dir. P. WEGESA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Institute for Medical Research: P.O.B. 1462, Mwanza, Tanzania; formerly the East African Medical Survey and East African Filariasis Research Units; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. V. M. EYAKUZE; publ. *Annual Report*, scientific papers.

East African Leprosy Research Centre (The John Lowe Memorial), P.O.B. 44, Busia, Uganda; situated on the border of Kenya and Uganda, the Centre undertakes studies on problems of leprosy in East Africa and works out a method of satisfactory control of leprosy in the field without high costs. Scientists carry out study programmes by visits to rural areas and schools to find out how far the disease is spread and to set up small clinics for treatment and prevention of further infection. Research is undertaken into immunology and drug trials in leprosy. Dir. Dr. Y. OTSYULA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization: P.O.B. 96, Tororo, Uganda; the laboratories study sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals; main lines of research: immunology, entomology, epidemiology, biochemistry, treatment and prevention of diseases; Dir. Dr. A. R. NJOGU (acting); publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O.B. 49, Entebbe, Uganda; f. 1936 by the Rockefeller Foundation as the Yellow Fever Research Institute, it was taken over by the East African High Commission and by the East African Common Services Organization in 1950; in 1967 it became part of the East African Community. Work on yellow fever is now only one side of the general research on viruses, especially those carried by arthropods; Dir. Dr. G. W. KAFUKO; publ. *Annual Report*.

SUMMARY OF TREATY FOR EAST AFRICAN CO-OPERATION

Signed at Kampala, Uganda, on June 6th, 1967, by the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

PREAMBLE

Refers among other points to the fact that Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya have enjoyed close commercial, industrial and other ties for many years, and to the determination of the three Partner States to strengthen these ties and their common services, by the establishment of an East African Community, and a Common Market as an integral part of the Community.

CHAPTER I (Articles 1-4)

Aims and Institutions

General undertaking included that the three countries shall make every effort to plan and direct their policies with a view to creating conditions favourable for the development of the Common Market and the achievement of the aims of the Community.

CHAPTER 2 (Articles 5-8)

External Trade

Three countries to maintain a Common External Tariff.

Three countries will not enter into agreements whereby tariff concessions negotiated with any country outside the Community are not available to all three countries.

Three countries will take effective measures to counteract any deviation of trade, resulting from barter agreements, away from goods produced in East Africa to goods produced outside the Common Market.

CHAPTER 3 (Articles 9-16)

Inter-Territorial Trade

Guarantees freedom of transit across one State of goods destined for another country, subject to the normal customs and other rules.

Customs duty collected on goods imported into one of the three countries, but in transit to another, shall go to the second country.

Prohibits internal tariffs (except for the transfer tax; *see below*), and quantitative import restrictions upon goods produced in East Africa. Exceptions made in respect of goods covered by certain special obligations, certain agricultural goods, and for restrictions imposed for certain defined reasons (e.g. control of arms and munitions) or in defined circumstances (e.g. balance of payments difficulties).

One country must not engage in discriminatory practices against goods from either or both of the other countries.

CHAPTER 4 (Articles 17-18)

Excise Tariffs

Removal of present differences in the excise tariff which the Common Market Council determines to be undesirable

in the interests of the Common Market, and establishment of a generally common excise tariff.

Excise duty collected on goods produced in one country, but transferred to another country, to be transferred to the second country.

CHAPTER 5 (Articles 19-21)

Measure to Promote Balanced Industrial Development

1. Harmonization of fiscal incentives offered by each country towards industrial development.

2. The Transfer Tax System:

The Transfer Tax: States which are in deficit in their total trade in manufactured goods with the other two States may impose transfer taxes upon such goods originating from the other two countries, up to a value of goods equivalent in each case to its deficit with that country. A transfer tax can only be imposed if goods of a similar description to those taxed are being manufactured, or are reasonably expected to be manufactured within three months, in the tax-imposing country. The industry to be protected by the tax must have a productive capacity equivalent to at least 15 per cent of the total domestic consumption of such products in the tax-imposing country or to a value of 2 million shillings E.A., whichever is the less.

Rate of Transfer Tax: limited to 50 per cent of the equivalent external customs tariff imposed on such goods coming from outside East Africa.

Collection: Customs and Excise Department of East Africa responsible for collection, administration and management of all transfer taxes; costs to be borne by the country or countries which imposed transfer taxes.

Limitations: No transfer tax can be imposed for longer than eight years, and all such taxes are to be revoked fifteen years after the Treaty comes into force. There will be an examination of the effectiveness of the system five years after the first tax is imposed. If a significant deviation of trade takes place to goods produced outside the Common Market, as a result of the imposition of transfer taxes, measures shall be taken to counteract such a deviation. If a tax-protected industry is able to export 30 per cent of its annual production to the other two countries, the transfer tax must be revoked, and if its exports to all countries reach 30 per cent, the situation can be considered by the Common Market Council. A country which comes into 80 per cent balance in its total trade in manufactured goods inside East Africa loses the right to impose new transfer taxes, although existing taxes will continue in force.

Anti-Dumping Provisions: Prohibit the transfer of manufactured goods at a price lower than their true value, in such a way as to prejudice the production of similar goods in each Partner State, and prohibit export subsidies for such goods (other than tax incentives and refunds of a general and non-discriminatory kind).

3. Establishment of the East African Development Bank (*see above*).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 6

(Article 23)

Industrial Licences

Present system of industrial licensing shall continue, in respect of articles now scheduled, until twenty years have expired since the commencement of the original legislation.

CHAPTER 7

(Articles 24-28)

Currency and Banking

Exchange of currency notes of the three countries (but not coin) at official par value without exchange commission and without undue delay (subject to exchange control laws and regulations not in conflict with the Treaty).

Bona Fide current account payments between the three countries permitted; all necessary permissions and authorities to be given without undue delay.

Controls may be exercised on capital payments and transfers under certain conditions. Monetary policies to be harmonized; meetings of the three Central Bank Governors to be held at least four times a year.

Reciprocal credits may be given by one Partner State to help another which is in need of balance of payments assistance, up to defined limits and for a period of not more than three years.

CHAPTER 8

(Article 29)

Other Fields of Co-operation

Harmonization of commercial laws in each State; co-ordination of surface transport policies.

CHAPTER 9

(Articles 30-31)

Common Market Council

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 10

(Articles 32-42)

Common Market Tribunal

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 11

(Articles 43-45)

Functions of the Community

The Community will operate the services formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO); also to perform services on an agency basis, as agreed by the Authority, and pass laws on certain matters.

CHAPTER 12

(Articles 46-48)

East African Authority

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 13

(Articles 49-51)

East African Ministers

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 14

(Article 52)

Deputy East African Ministers

Allows the Authority, if at any time it considers it desirable, to appoint three Deputy East African Ministers to assist the Ministers.

CHAPTER 15

(Articles 53-55)

Five Councils

Establishes the following Councils: Common Market Council, Communications Council, Economic Consultative and Planning Council, Finance Council, Research and Social Council (*see above*: Organization).

CHAPTER 16

(Articles 56-60)

East African Legislative Assembly

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 17

(Articles 61-64)

Staff

Provides for the senior staff of the Community, including a Secretary General and a Counsel to the Community, and for the establishment of a Community Service Commission, which will have no responsibilities in relation to staff of the new Corporations.

CHAPTER 18

(Articles 65-70)

Finance

Creation of a General Fund and special funds, and the authorization of Community expenditure.

General Fund: to be financed by customs and excise revenue and the tax on gains or profits of companies engaged in manufacturing or finance.

Distributable Pool Fund: had been operated under the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) to maintain those common services which are not self-supporting; the remainder of the Pool was distributed to Uganda and Tanzania. The Fund is to be retained, but to be distributed equally to the three countries. It is to cease altogether after the Partner States have paid the second instalment of their full initial subscriptions to the paid-in capital of the Development Bank.

CHAPTER 19

(Articles 71-79)

Four Corporations within the Community

(See above: Community Corporations)

CHAPTER 20

(Articles 80-81)

Court of Appeal for East Africa

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to continue as Court of Appeal for East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 22 (Articles 83-86)

Decentralization

Location of headquarters and the new East African Tax Board.

CHAPTER 23 (Article 87)

Auditor-General

Provides for audit and the functions of the Community Auditor-General.

CHAPTER 24 (Article 88)

Transitional Provisions

CHAPTER 25 (Articles 89-96)

General Provisions

Treaty to come into force on 1st December 1967; parts of Treaty dealing with Common Market to remain in force for fifteen years and then to be reviewed; other countries may negotiate for association with the Community or for participation in its activities; modification of the Treaty by common agreement; implementation measures by way of national legislation in the three countries; abrogation of the EACSO Agreements and past agreements on the Common Market.

STATISTICS

FINANCE

BUDGET*

(shillings)†

REVENUE	1971-72 ESTIMATES	EXPENDITURE	1971-72 ESTIMATES
General Fund Revenue	284,324,000	Court of Appeal for East Africa	1,311,487
Government of the United Kingdom	9,791,000	Community Service Commission	762,419
Government of Kenya	597,000	Office of the Secretary-General and East African Legislative Assembly	4,154,456
Government of Tanzania	2,424,000	Chambers of the Counsel to the Com- munity	1,936,264
Government of Uganda	1,385,000	Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat	7,172,879
Nile Water Commission	48,000	Finance and Administration Secretariat	20,005,385
E.A. Airways	293,000	Miscellaneous Services	13,497,831
E.A. Railways	1,464,000	E.A. Customs and Excise Department	42,480,695
E.A. Posts and Telecommunications	998,000	E.A. Income Tax Department	33,485,590
U.S. Department of Agriculture	80,000	Communication and Research Secretariat	4,164,868
Rockefeller Foundation	296,000	E.A. Industrial Research Organisation	1,763,937
WHO	342,000	Natural Resources Research	20,865,367
Kenya Hospital Authority	160,000	Medical Research	10,119,989
Desert Locust Control Organisation	179,000	E.A. Literature Bureau	3,966,032
Other Governments	170,000	Higher Education	1,840,968
Other Administrations	710,000	E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	36,876,901
		E.A. Meteorological Department	20,433,821
		Audit Department	3,689,925
		Capital Expenditure	47,036,814
TOTAL	303,265,000	TOTAL	275,597,628

* Refers to East African Community (General Fund Services).

† Prior to 1973 the par value of the East African shilling was 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.14 shillings).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

INTER-STATE TRADE

(£'000)

KENYA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tanzania . . .	4,018	5,938	7,932	5,887	12,848	14,752	14,743	16,286
Uganda . . .	7,803	10,048	8,026	7,583	15,949	16,698	19,150	16,507
TOTAL . . .	11,821	15,986	15,958	13,470	28,797	31,440	33,893	32,793

TANZANIA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kenya . . .	12,848	14,752	14,743	16,286	4,018	5,938	7,932	5,887
Uganda . . .	1,713	1,995	816	291	1,177	1,438	1,898	768
TOTAL . . .	14,561	16,747	15,559	16,577	5,195	7,376	9,830	6,655

UGANDA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kenya . . .	15,949	16,698	19,150	16,507	7,803	10,048	8,026	7,583
Tanzania . . .	1,177	1,438	1,898	768	1,713	1,995	816	291
TOTAL . . .	17,126	18,136	21,048	17,275	9,516	12,043	8,842	7,874

TRANSPORT

RAIL, ROAD, AND WATER TRANSPORT—PASSENGER, LIVESTOCK AND GOODS TRAFFIC

ITEM	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
PASSENGER TRAFFIC:				
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets . . .	'000	5,580	5,753	5,990
Total Passenger Receipts	£'000	1,915	2,144	2,254
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	2,082	2,145	1,973
GOODS TRAFFIC:				
Public Tonnage Hauled	'000	5,368	5,884	6,067
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	811	707	833
Total Goods Traffic Hauled	'000	6,179	6,591	6,900
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	2,560,317	—	2,565,657
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic . . .	£'000	22,650	28,946	33,012
LIVESTOCK CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	493	484	486
PARCELS AND LUGGAGE CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	664	649	606
MAILS CARRIED—Revenue	£'000			

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	TOTAL SINGLE TRACK LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRA- TION	TOTAL
1966 . .	2,698	850	724	4,272	98	4,370
1967 . .	2,702	851	717	4,270	98	4,368
1968 . .	2,704	852	720	4,276	98	4,374
1969 . .	2,648	856	719	4,223	98	4,321
1970 . .	2,658	856	719	4,233	98	4,331
1971 . .	2,659	857	720	4,236	98	4,334

CIVIL AVIATION

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

DETAIL	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Aircraft Kilometres	'000	13,772	15,375	18,024	20,752	19,263
Passengers Carried	number	343,707	422,050	451,085	510,293	564,229
Cargo Carried	tons	6,157	8,185	8,907	9,700	n.a.
Mail Carried	"	1,196	1,443	1,471	1,300	1,498
Capacity Ton Kilometres Offered . .	'000	147,622	181,850	228,703	250,000	254,380
Load Ton Kilometres Carried . . .	"	67,915	83,050	90,207	100,100	106,356
Weight Load Factor	%	46	45.7	39.4	39.9	41.8
Gross Revenue	£'000	13,060	14,891	17,720	16,600	20,180

EAST AFRICAN HARBOURS

DETAIL	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Revenue	£ million	11.8	12.6	12.3	14.4	16.9
Ships Calling at E.A. Ports . . .	number	3,723	3,862	3,718	3,662	3,340
Cargo Handled	million d.w.t.	7.54	8.09	7.85	8.66	9.61
Passengers Embarked	number	42,478	39,567	40,632	38,259	34,478
Passengers Disembarked	"	42,047	36,184	31,899	29,631	40,552

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

MEMBERS

Aix-en-Provence .	Festival International de Musique d'Aix-en-Provence, 2 bis boulevard de la République, Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 26 30 33.	Helsinki . .	Helsinki Festival, Unioninkatu 28, Helsinki 10. Tel: 659 688.
Athens . . .	2 rue Amerikis, Athens. Tel: 323 0049.	Holland . . .	Holland Festival, Haarlemsstraat 14, Scheveningen. Tel: The Hague 55 87 00.
Barcelona . .	Via Layetana, 139, 4°, 1.a. Barcelona 9. Tel: 215, 36 57.	Lucerne . . .	Internationale Musikfestwochen, Pilatusstrasse 14, Lucerne. Tel: 041—22 52 22.
Bath	Bath Festival Office, Linley House, Pierrepont Place, Bath. Tel: Bath 22531.	Lyon	Lyon Festival Secretariat-Général, Hôtel de Ville, 69 Lyon. Tel: 28 50 31.
Bayreuth . .	Bayreuther Festspiele, Postfach 2320, 8580, Bayreuth 2. Tel: 57 22.	Montreux . .	Festival de Musique Montreux-Vevey, 42 Grand'rue, 1820 Montreux. Tel: (021) 61.33.84.
Bergen . . .	Sverresgate 11, Bergen. Tel: (05) 23.00.10.	Munich . . .	Brieffach 8, Munich 1. Tel: 2 18 51 (ext. 2185).
Berlin . . .	Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15. Tel: 8 82 20 81.	Perugia . . .	Sagra Musicale Umbra, Casella Postale No. 341, 06100 Perugia. Tel: 21.374.
Besançon . .	Parc des Expositions, Planoise, 25 Besançon. Tel: 87 20 24, 87 21 74.	Prague . . .	International Music Festival, "Prague Spring", Dům Umělečů, Alšovo Nábřeží 12, Prague 1. Tel: 635-82.
Bordeaux . .	Commissariat du Festival, 252 Faubourg St.-Honoré, 75 Paris 8e. Tel: 924 97 28.	Salzburg . .	Salzburger Festspiele, Postfach 140, 5010 Salzburg. Tel: (06222) 425.41.
Bratislava . .	International Festival of Bratislava, c/o Slovkoncert, Cs. Umelecka agentura, Leningradská 5, Bratislava Tel: 310 64 and 372.52.	Santander . .	Dirección del Festival, Plaza de Velarde, Santander. Tel: 212 425-227 382.
Bregenz . . .	Bregenzer Festspiele, Kornmarktstrasse 6, Bregenz. Tel: (05574) 228.11 and 221.05.	Spoleto . . .	Festival of Two Worlds, Via Margutta 17, Rome. Tel: 686 762, 679.18.73.
Dubrovnik . .	Ul. Od Sigurate 1, Dubrovnik. Tel: 27-996 and 27-997.	Stockholm . .	Konserthuset, Hotorget 8, 111 57 Stockholm.
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, 29 St. James's St., London, S.W.1. Tel: 839 2611.	Strasbourg . .	Festival de Strasbourg, 24 rue de la Mésange, Strasbourg. Tel: 32 43 10.
Flanders . .	BRT-Omroepcentrum 9 26, Reyerslaan 52, 1040 Brussels. Tel: 35.62 87	Verona . . .	Arena di Verona, Ente Autonomo Piazza Bra 28, 37100 Verona. Tel: 23520, 38671, 22265.
Florence . . .	Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Florence. Tel: 262 841.	Vienna . . .	Rathausstrasse 9, 1082 Vienna. Tel: 43 32 57.
Granada . . .	Palacio de la Disputación, Carrera del Genil, Granada. Tel: 22 52 01.	Warsaw . . .	International Festival of Contemporary Music, "Warsaw Autumn", Rynek Starego Miasta 27, 00272 Warsaw. Tel: 31 06.07.
Graz	Steirischer Herbst, Mandelstrasse 38, 8010 Graz. Tel: 77.3.07, 77.3.09, 77.3 10.	Zürich . . .	Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach 8023, Zürich. Tel: 01/27.12.56.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Israel	Israel Festival, Nachlat Benjamin St. 52, Tel-Aviv. Tel: 58.812-54933.
Osaka	Osaka International Festival Society, 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kitaku Osaka, Japan. Tel: 231-6985 (ext. 403-5).

In November 1966 it was decided to include geographically non-European festivals in the Association, since these festivals contribute to the diffusion of European culture.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

FESTIVALS 1974

Aix-en-Provence	July 10th-31st	Holland	June 15th-July 6th
Athens	July-September	Lucerne	August 14th-September 6th
Barcelona	September 25th-October 31st	Lyon	June 11th-July 8th
Bath	June 21st-30th	Montreux-Vevey	August 30th-October 1st
Bayreuth	July 25th-August 28th	Munich	July 12th-August 4th
Bergen	May 25th-June 5th	Perugia	September 20th-October 4th
Berlin	September 7th-30th	Prague	May 12th-June 4th
Besançon	September 5th-15th	Salzburg	July 26th-August 30th
Bordeaux	May 3rd-19th	Santander	August 1st-31st
Bratislava	October 5th-20th	Spoletto	June 18th-July 7th
Bregenz	July 19th-August 20th	Stockholm	May 15th-June 15th
Dubrovnik	July 10th-August 25th	Strasbourg	June 7th-23rd
Edinburgh	August 18th-September 8th	Verona	July-August
Flanders	May 1st-June 30th July 26th-September 18th	Vienna	May 25th-June 23rd
Florence	May-June	Zurich	End of May-Early July
Granada	June 26th-July 9th	Warsaw	September 21st-29th
Graz	October	Israel	July 15th-August 15th
Helsinki	August 22nd-September 7th	Osaka	April 5th-24th

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION—EBU

Founded 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union to promote the development of radio and television, to assist the study of broadcasting and to exchange information.

Seat, Secretariat-General, Administrative Office and Department of Legal Affairs:

1 rue de Varembe, Case Postale No. 193, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Technical Centre: 32 avenue Albert Lancaster, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium

MEMBERS

ACTIVE

Algeria . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne—RTA.	Malta . . .	Broadcasting Authority, Malta—MBA, and Malta Television Service Ltd.—MTV.
Austria . . .	Österreichischer Rundfunk Ges.m.b.H.—ORF.	Monaco . . .	Radio Monte-Carlo—RMC.
Belgium . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—BRT/RTB.	Morocco . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine—RTM.
Cyprus . . .	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—CBC.	Netherlands . . .	Nederlandse Omroep Stichting—NOS.
Denmark . . .	Danmarks Radio—DR.	Norway . . .	Norsk Rikskringkasting—NRK.
Finland . . .	Oy. Yleisradio Ab.—YLE.	Portugal . . .	Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão—ENR. Radiotevisão Portuguesa S.A.R.L.—RTP.
France . . .	Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française—ORTF.	Spain . . .	Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión—RNE, TVE.
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlichen Rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland—ARD. Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen—ZDF.	Sweden . . .	Sveriges Radio—SR.
Greece . . .	Ethnikon Idryma Radiophonias Tileoraseos—EIPT.	Switzerland . . .	Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision—SSR.
Iceland . . .	Ríkisútvarpið—RUV.	Tunisia . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Tunisienne—RTT.
Ireland . . .	Radio Telefís Éireann—RTE.	Turkey . . .	Türkiye Radyo-Televizyon Kurumu—TRT.
Israel . . .	Israel Broadcasting Authority—IBA.	United Kingdom . . .	British Broadcasting Corporation—BBC. Independent Broadcasting Authority and Independent Television Companies Association Ltd.—IBA/ITCA.
Italy . . .	Radiotelevisione Italiana—RAI.	Vatican State . . .	Radio Vatican—RV.
Jordan . . .	Jordan Television—JTV.	Yugoslavia . . .	Jugoslovenska Radiotelevizija—JRT.
Lebanon . . .	Ministère de l'Oricntation et de l'Information—RL.		
Luxembourg . . .	Radio-Télé-Luxembourg—RTL.		

ASSOCIATE

Argentina . . .	LS 82 TV, Canal 7. Rio de la Plata T.V.S.A., Canal 13.	Congo . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Congolaise.
Australia . . .	Australian Broadcasting Commission. Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.	Dahomey . . .	La Voix de la Revolution—Radio-diffusion Nationale du Dahomey.
Barbados . . .	Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation.	Gabon . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise.
Brazil . . .	Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão. Diários Associados Ltda. Radio Nacional. Rede de Emissoras Independentes. TV Globo Ltda.	Ghana . . .	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
Canada . . .	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—La Société Radio-Canada. CTV Television Network Ltd.	Hong Kong . . .	Television Broadcasts Ltd.
Chad . . .	Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne.	Indonesia . . .	Radio Republik Indonesia. Televisi Republik Indonesia.
Chile . . .	Televisión Nacional de Chile Ltda. (TV Chile). Universidad Católica de Chile TV, Canal 13.	Iran . . .	National Iranian Radio and Television.
Colombia . . .	Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión—Inravisión.	Ivory Coast . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne.
		Jamaica . . .	Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation.
		Japan . . .	Fuji Telecasting Company, Ltd. Mainichi Broadcasting System, Inc. National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan. Nippon Educational Television Company, Ltd. Nippon Hoso Kyokai. Nippon Television Network Corporation. Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.
		Kenya . . .	The Voice of Kenya.
		Kuwait . . .	Kuwait Broadcasting and Television Service.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

Liberia . . .	Liberian Broadcasting Corporation.
Libya . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision de la Révolution Populaire.
Madagascar . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Nationale Malagasy.
Malawi . . .	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.
Malaysia . . .	Radio and Television Malaysia.
Mexico . . .	Corporación Mexicana de Radio y Televisión S.A. de C.V. (Treevision Activa, Canal 13). Tele-Cadena Mexicana S.A. Televisa S.A.
New Zealand . . .	New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.
Niger . . .	Office de Radiodiffusion—Télévision du Niger.
Nigeria . . .	Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.
Pakistan . . .	Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.
Peru . . .	Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión S.A. (Televisora America). Panamericana Television S.A.

Qatar . . .	Qatar Television and Broadcasting Service.
Rhodesia . . .	Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.
Senegal . . .	Radiodiffusion Nationale du Sénégal.
Sri Lanka . . .	Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.
Tanzania . . .	Radio Tanzania-Dar es Salaam.
United States . . .	American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Corporation for Public Broadcasting/ Public Broadcasting Service/National Public Radio. Educational Broadcasting Corporation. National Association of Educational Broadcasters. National Broadcasting Company, Inc. U.S. Information Agency.
Upper Volta . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Voltaïque.
Uruguay . . .	Sociedad Televisora Larrañaga S.A. (Tele 12).
Venezuela . . .	Corporación Venezolana de Televisión C.A.
Zaire . . .	La Voix du Zaïre.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme body of the EBU. Composed of representatives of all member organizations. Meets annually.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for the general policy of EBU, meets twice a year. Fifteen members (1974): representatives of broadcasting organizations in Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

President (1973-74): C. CURRAN (U.K.).

Vice-Presidents (1973-74): W. HESS (German Federal Republic), I. PUSTISEK (Yugoslavia).

STANDING COMMITTEES

Legal Committee: Chair. A. SCHARF (German Federal Republic);

Technical Committee: Chair. C. MERCIER (France).

Television Programme Committee: Chair. O. NES (Norway).

Radio Programme Committee: Chair. R. WANGERMÉE (Belgium).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Carries on general administration of EBU.

Secretary-General and Director: H. HARR (Sweden).

Director, Television Programme Division and Television Programme Committee Secretariat: M. VILCEK (Yugoslavia).

Director, Radio Programme Division and Radio Programme Committee Secretariat: A. M. DEAN (U.K.).

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal assistance to member broadcasting organizations and permanent secretariat of the Legal Committee.

Director: G. STRASCHNOV (France).

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Comprises the Technical Directorate, the Eurovision Control Centre, the Receiving and Measuring Centre, and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Director: G. HANSEN (Belgium).

ACTIVITIES

General: EBU membership in 1973 consisted of 98 Active and Associate Members in 71 countries. Active membership is strictly limited to the European Broadcasting Area, as defined by the International Telecommunication Union, and Associate Members are drawn mainly from countries outside the Area. The EBU, which includes the Eurovision news and programme exchange, is defined in its Statutes as an association of organizations which operate broadcasting services. The Union is non-commercial, non-governmental and non-political. The main objectives are:

- (a) to support in every domain the interests of member broadcasting organizations and to establish relations

with other broadcasting organizations or groups of organizations;

- (b) to promote and co-ordinate the study of all questions relating to broadcasting, and to ensure the exchange of information on all matters of general interest to broadcasting services;
- (c) to promote and take all measures designed to assist the development of broadcasting in all its forms;
- (d) to seek the solution, by means of international co-operation, of any differences that may arise;
- (e) to use its best endeavours to ensure that all its Members respect the provisions of international agreements relating to all aspects of broadcasting.

The EBU was honoured for its Eurovision activities in 1973 with the first ever Annual Directorate Award of the International Council of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences of the United States of America. The Award was "for outstanding achievement in the arts and sciences or management of television so extraordinary as to give added lustre to the medium as an instrument of international communications and understanding".

The Second World Conference of Broadcasting Organizations took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from November 2nd-8th, 1973, at the invitation of the Associação Inter-americana de Radiodifusão and Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão. The Conference was a follow-up to the International Conference of Broadcasting Unions on Communication Satellites organized in Rome, Italy, by the EBU in March 1972. This time the subjects discussed included not only communication satellites but also staff training, the problems of educational radio and television and programme exchanges.

Legal: Across the differences in laws and customs, broadcasters have common interests which bring them together to study the best ways of defending these interests. The essential task of the EBU Legal Committee is to follow very closely the establishment and revision of international conventions dealing with the rights that those who collaborate in or provide services for programmes can claim, or the rights that broadcasting organizations themselves can claim for their programmes. The Legal Committee is now giving close attention to all the problems raised by the growth of cable television and also the cable distribution of radio programmes. These are important questions that will certainly have an influence in the near future on the policy of broadcasting organizations with regard to programmes. Already the Legal Committee has drafted several model contracts between the distributor and the television broadcaster whose programmes are distributed.

Negotiations were satisfactorily concluded during the course of 1973 between the EBU and the International Federations of Performers for renewal of the Agreement concerning international television relays. The protracted negotiations ended in a consensus for renewal for a further two years from January 1st, 1974, subject to certain changes which are designed to bring out more clearly that the agreement is based on the fundamental principle of supplements and not all-in remuneration.

Technical: In the technical field the activities to which the EBU attaches the greatest importance are those that require collaboration between Members in order to decide upon a common course of action or point of view. Such activities are in some cases of a practical nature, such as the technical planning and supervision of international television transmissions, while in others they relate to matters of principle, which may determine for many years future trends in broadcasting practice; these include problems posed by the introduction of new techniques, studies leading to international standardization and research work of a nature which cannot readily be undertaken except by a combined effort. The technical activities of the EBU are divided into three main categories: operations, research and development and publications.

Radio Programmes: As the EBU Radio Programme Committee has matured since its creation in 1964, so its

work has tended to concentrate less on physical programme exchange and more on the type of service which, due to its activities, can be rendered to member organizations. Examples include the mutual exchange of musical materials, the publication and sale of musical materials, etc., but the Committee is equally active in collecting information from Members on trends, patterns, innovations, experiments and all manner of progress and development in radio programming. Regular analyses of this information are made and distributed to all organizations. In the field of programme exchanges, music of all types is the principal concern, including the EBU Concert Seasons, which are broadcast live simultaneously by the many countries taking part; other musical activities include the commemoration of anniversaries of great composers. The EBU Radio Programme Committee also concerns itself with radio drama, education by radio, the exchange of historical and interesting sound archive material, international sporting events and co-operation with other international bodies.

A major event in 1973 was a special stereophonic radio production of Darius Milhaud's immense opera *Christophe Colomb* which was the most expensive joint radio undertaking of its kind in the history of broadcasting. Fourteen EBU members co-financed the production which was undertaken in Brussels by Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge.

Live stereophonic international relays were also achieved in many parts of Western Europe during the year. The first concert of the EBU's International Concert Seasons from Vienna, Austria, on September 24th, was transmitted live in stereo and relayed as such by the broadcasting organizations of eight European countries.

Television Programmes: The Television Programme Committee studies all aspects of international television programme co-operation, in particular: the organization of multilateral programme exchanges and news transmissions which include the multilateral transmissions over the Eurovision Permanent Network, and intercontinental transmissions via satellites; exchanges of recorded television programmes and films, including agricultural and educational programmes; the setting up of joint productions; the organization of screening sessions and the running of staff training courses. The EBU does not itself produce programmes but is a system for the planning and co-ordination of programmes produced and, in principle, financed by individual broadcasting organizations (except in the case of EBU contracts) and offered to Members on a multilateral basis.

The 11th EBU Screening Sessions took place as usual in Milan in October and for the first time there was experimental screening of programmes recorded on video-cassettes which gave promising results. The compatibility of the Philips VCR machines over more than 34 hours of viewing time proved satisfactory.

Eurovision: The most important event concerning Eurovision in 1973 was a unanimous decision by the EBU's General Assembly which assured the future financial basis. The new proposal followed over two years' detailed examination of the problem of the expense of Eurovision operations in the future with the prospect of more high-cost long distance circuits being introduced to connect new small members situated on the periphery of the European Broadcasting Area. One of the first countries

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

to benefit from the Assembly's decision was Turkey, which now participates in Eurovision transmissions on a regular basis. Twenty-nine television services in 25 countries of the European Broadcasting Area are currently receiving the full Eurovision News Exchange on a daily basis.

A daily news exchange with the member countries of the Cairo-based Arab States Broadcasting Union came into operation officially in January 1974. As a result of administrative arrangements which had already been made during 1973, television viewers were able to watch the Arab/Israeli War almost as it was happening through daily satellite link-ups between Europe and the Middle East.

There are currently two daily news exchanges over the Eurovision Network and it is planned to introduce a third at mid-day in 1974 but this will depend substantially on the successful negotiation of a new bulk satellite tariff to convey material from the North American continent to Europe.

As regards programmes, the highlight of the year was

the marriage of Britain's Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips at Westminster Abbey, London. About 600 million television viewers are thought to have seen the ceremony either over the Eurovision Network or by satellite hook-ups.

Singers representing the broadcasting organizations of 17 countries competed in the 1973 Eurovision Song Contest held in Luxembourg on April 7th. The Israel Broadcasting Authority had an entry for the first time and the transmission was seen live in that country via satellite. Turkey also saw the contest for the first time, via the Eurovision Network. Luxembourg was the winner for the second year running.

In 1972 (last complete statistical year), 709 programmes (662 in 1971) of a duration of 1,139 hours (993½ in 1971) were transmitted on the Eurovision Network and received by an average of 10.4 television services. 4,564 new items were originated (4,278 in 1971) to an average of 12.8 television news services, giving a total of 58,574 relays (51,133 in 1971).

TELEVISION LICENCES OR SET NUMBERS

COUNTRY	1962	1969	1970	1971	1972
Algeria	—	101,000	110,412	160,000	210,000
Austria	375,909	1,272,521	1,419,625	1,579,581	1,686,286
Belgium	1,017,503	1,999,836	2,099,893	2,202,543	2,284,148
Cyprus	4,500	41,552	49,232	58,317	63,913
Denmark	851,482	1,264,355	1,358,952	1,399,873	1,429,633
Finland	336,129	1,016,331	1,063,370	1,111,026	1,218,183
France	3,426,839	10,153,180	11,007,630	12,002,492	13,198,675
German Federal Republic . .	7,213,486	15,909,146	16,674,742	17,429,730	18,063,892
Greece	—	120,000	170,000	350,000	350,000
Iceland	—	35,000	40,000	42,913	45,696
Irish Republic	127,448	432,735	438,489	488,340	524,110
Israel	—	189,500	289,000	343,000	340,000
Italy	3,465,087	9,042,959	9,775,483	10,405,106	11,158,403
Jordan	—	19,000	25,000	85,000	95,000
Luxembourg	13,011	61,649	70,456	78,103	84,901
Malta	9,000	43,444	47,249	53,014	57,301
Monaco	6,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	17,000
Morocco	—	144,547	191,382	222,018	285,731
Netherlands	1,275,000	2,938,815	3,085,866	3,239,626	3,353,432
Norway	204,018	795,642	853,563	894,555	950,532
Portugal	89,642	351,557	388,776	466,989	542,846
Spain	360,000	3,845,000	4,115,000	4,520,000	5,019,301
Sweden	1,630,598	2,404,000	2,512,734	2,619,140	2,701,493
Switzerland	274,010	1,186,792	1,280,638	1,412,347	1,549,224
Tunisia	3,000	50,267	72,000	92,416	109,509
Turkey	—	3,054	3,279	101,916	157,226
United Kingdom	12,230,987	15,829,572	16,309,042	16,568,561	17,191,436
Yugoslavia	125,845	1,542,662	1,798,462	2,057,238	2,359,357
TOTAL	33,039,494	70,809,116	75,266,275	80,000,844	85,046,288

PUBLICATIONS

EBU Review (monthly in English and French), published in two separate editions: Geneva (Programmes, Administration, Law) and Brussels (Technical).

Reports of seminars and workshops for producers and directors of educational television and of programmes for

children and young people, as well as forums of light music in radio; Lists of European broadcasting stations (long- and medium-wave and VHF sound broadcasting and television).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC (The Common Market)

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY—EURATOM

No final decision has been made on a headquarters for the Communities. Meetings of the principal organs take place in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The ECSC was created in 1951 to pool the coal and steel production of the six original members (*see* below). It was seen as a first step towards a united Europe. The EEC and EURATOM were established in 1957, the former to create a Common Market and approximate economic policies, the latter to promote growth in nuclear industries. Political union is regarded as the ultimate aim of the Communities.

MEMBERS

Belgium	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg
Denmark*	Ireland*	Netherlands
France	Italy	United Kingdom*

* Joined on January 1st, 1973. The other six were the original members.

ORGANIZATION

The three Communities are legally separate, having been established by separate treaties, but they share central common institutions.* The four chief institutions are:

The Commission, which formulates policy and implements it;

The Council of Ministers, whose consent the Commission must seek before it can implement policy;

The European Parliament, which supervises the work of the executive organs;

The Court of Justice, which rules on the interpretation and application of the treaties.

In addition there are a number of consultative bodies and some special financial agencies.

* Originally each of the Communities had its own Commission (High Authority in the case of the ECSC) and Council, but a treaty transferring the powers of these bodies to a single Commission and a single Council came into effect in July 1967. It is planned eventually to merge the Communities and replace the three treaties by a single one. For this reason the Communities are often referred to in the singular, even in official publications, as "the Community".

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Commission of the European Communities

200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

MEMBERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

President: FRANCOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI (France): Secretariat, Legal Service, Spokesman's Group, Security Office.

Vice-Presidents: WILHELM HAFERKAMP (Federal Republic of Germany): Economic and Financial Affairs, Statistical Office.

CARLO SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA (Italy): European Parliament, Environment, Consumer Interests, Transport, Press and Information.

Sir CHRISTOPHER SOAMES (U.K.): External Relations.

Dr. PATRICK HILLERY (Ireland): Social Affairs.

HENRI SIMONET (Belgium): Taxation and Financial Institutions, Energy and EURATOM safeguards.

Members: CLAUDE CHEYSSON (France): Development and Co-operation policy, Budgets, Financial Control. ALTIERO SPINELLI (Italy): Industrial and Technological Policy.

ALBERT BORSCHETTE (Luxembourg): Competition, Personnel and Administration.

Dr. RALF DAHRENDORF (Federal Republic of Germany): Research, Science and Education.

GEORGE THOMSON (U.K.): Regional Policy.

PETRUS LARDINOIS (Netherlands): Agriculture.

FINN GUNDELACH (Denmark): Internal Market and Customs Administration.

The Commission works on the principle of collegiate responsibility but with each member having responsibility for a particular sector.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission is bound to publish an Annual General Report on the activities of the Community, not later than one month before the opening of the session of the European Parliament.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common

agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President and Vice-Presidents are appointed from among the members of the Commission for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

ADMINISTRATION

(Offices are at 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, unless otherwise stated.)

Secretariat: Sec.-Gen. EMILE NOEL.

Legal Service: Dir.-Gen. WALTER MUCH.

Spokesman's Group: Spokesman BENIAMINO OLIVI.

Statistical Office: Centre Louvigny, Luxembourg; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES MAYER.

Administration of the Customs Union: Dir. KLAUS PINGEL.

Directorate I (External Relations): Dir.-Gen. EDMUND P. WELLENSTEIN.

Directorate II (Economic and Financial Affairs): Dir.-Gen. UGO MOSCA.

Directorate III (Industrial and Technological Affairs): Dir.-Gen. RONALD GRIERSON (successor to be appointed).

Directorate IV (Competition): Dir.-Gen. WILLY SCHLIEDER.

Directorate V (Social Affairs): Dir.-Gen. MICHAEL SHANKS.

Directorate VI (Agriculture): Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-GEORGES RABOT.

Directorate VII (Transport): Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND LE GOY.

Directorate VIII (Development and Co-operation): Dir.-Gen. HANS-BRODER KROHN.

Directorate IX (Personnel and Administration): Dir.-Gen. PIERRE BAICHÈRE.

Directorate X (Press and Information): Dir.-Gen. SEAN RONAN.

Directorate XI (Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation): Dir.-Gen. FERNAND BRAUN.

Directorate XII (Research, Science and Education): Dir.-Gen. G. SCHUSTER.

Directorate XIII (Dissemination of Information): 29 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg; Dir.-Gen. R. APPLEYARD.

Directorate XIV: (Abolished owing to reorganization).

Directorate XV (Taxation and Financial Institutions): Dir.-Gen. ERIK ALBAN-HANSEN.

Directorate XVI (Regional Policy): Dir.-Gen. RENATO RUGGIERO.

Directorate XVII (Energy, Safeguards and Controls of EURATOM): Dir.-Gen. FERNAND SPAAK.

Directorate XVIII (Credit and Investments): Place de la Gare, Bâtiment CFL, Luxembourg; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO NICOLETTI.

Directorate XIX (Budgets): Dir.-Gen. JOZEF VAN GRONSVELD.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

expansion. Composed of representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. During 1965 and 1966 prepared a draft five-year programme setting out foreseeable trends in the Community economy and making general policy recommendations. The programme, adopted by the Council in February 1967, will be brought up to date and expanded each year, and will provide a framework for co-ordination of national economic policies and for the various common policies to be worked out at Community level. Comprises representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Budgetary Policy Committee. Composed of leading officials responsible for drawing up the budgets of member governments, and of Commission representatives.

Committee of Central Bank Governors. Meets to discuss credit, money-market and exchange matters, with a member of the Commission attending.

Administrative Commission for the Social Security of Migrant Workers. Protects the interests of Community citizens working in a member country other than their own. Comprises national officials and representatives of the Commission.

Standing Committee on Employment. Advises on the whole area of employment policy. Comprises representatives of governments, trade unions, employers, and the Commission. Governments are represented at ministerial level.

Scientific and Technical Committee. Advises the Commission in nuclear matters. Twenty-seven members appointed by the Council after consultation with the Commission.

Special Committee on Farm Structure. Advises the Council on agricultural policy. Members are senior civil servants of member states attached to the Permanent Representatives.

Management Committees. Seventeen committees, one for each of the major agricultural products, and six standing committees advise the Commission on agriculture. Composed of civil servants of national governments.

Agricultural Fund Committee. Advises on the administration and funding of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Composed of national civil servants under an independent Commission chairman. (See below *Special Funds*.)

Social Fund Committee. Advises on the administration of the Social Fund. Composed of national civil servants under an independent Commission chairman. (See below *Special Funds*.)

European Development Fund Committee. Advises on the administration of the European Development Fund. Composed of national civil servants under an independent Commission chairman. (See below *Special Funds*.)

Advisory Council of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund. Advises the Commission on the administration of the Monetary Fund. Composed of members of the Committee of Central Bank Governors. (See below *Special Funds*.)

Consultative Bodies

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

President: A. LAPPAS.

Vice-Presidents: A. CANONGE, H. MASPRONE.

Members: 144 persons representing economic and social fields, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, 24 each from France, Germany, Italy and the U.K., 9 from Denmark and Ireland, and 6 from Luxembourg. One-third represent each side of industry and one-third the general economic interest. Appointed for a renewable term of four years by the unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (Euratom is also represented in this Committee). Members are appointed in their personal capacity and are not bound by any mandatory instructions.

The Committee is advisory and is consulted by the Council of Ministers or by the Commission of the European Communities, particularly with regard to agriculture, free movement of workers, harmonization of laws and transport.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Not less than 60 and not more than 81 representing, in equal proportions, producers, workers and consumers and dealers in the coal and steel industries.

The Committee is advisory and is attached to the High Authority (Commission). Its members are appointed by the Council of Ministers for two years and are not bound by any mandate from the organizations that designated them in the first place.

Agricultural Advisory Committees. Sixteen advisory committees, one for each major commodity, give advice to the Commission. The committees are composed of representatives of various professional organizations.

In addition to the consultative bodies listed above there are some 400 pressure groups representing every type of interest within the Community (such as the farming organizations just referred to). All these hold unofficial talks with the Commission.

Special Funds

SOCIAL FUND

The Fund was established under the EEC Treaty to improve opportunities for employment within the Community by covering 50 per cent of expenses incurred by a member state in retraining or resettling workers or in granting benefits to workers whose employment was temporarily reduced. A reform of the operations of the Fund was decided on in principle in July 1970 and was adopted in

February 1971, becoming effective from May 15th, 1972. Under this reform the Social Fund was called upon to act directly in two main forms: (a) action by the Fund, decided on by the Council of Ministers (acting on a qualified majority) when the employment situation is threatened by measures taken in pursuit of Community policy (industrial, commercial, agricultural, monetary, etc.); (b) action on behalf of certain industries, enterprises or regions in the

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ease of difficulties not arising directly from the functioning of the Common Market. Handicapped persons, elderly persons, women, young people, etc., may benefit from the latter kind of aid. The reform was an important step towards harmonizing social policies within the Community. The "old" Social Fund repaid member states a total of 209 million units of account between 1961 and 1971. In the context of its new outlook the budget of the Fund, which is part of the Community budget, is provisionally put at 471 million units for 1974, while by 1975 it is scheduled to reach 500 millions.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND

Created in 1962 the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (or FEOGA as it is known after its French initials) is administered by the Commission. The Guidance Section contributes credits towards the structural reform of agriculture. The Guarantee Section, under which the bulk of the Community's budget has always been spent, acts in two ways. The prices of imports are kept at a threshold price by means of variable import levies, and the internal market is supported by the authorities who are committed to buy at an intervention price. Export refunds are also provided by this section. The Agricultural Fund still represents the largest item on the budget (66 per cent) but its relative importance is gradually diminishing. It is the intention of the Commission to replace credits allocated for price policy (intervention buying) by increasing credits for structural policy.

EUROPEAN MONETARY CO-OPERATION FUND

Created on April 6th, 1973, the Fund was intended to begin by taking over tasks already being carried out between member states. It will take over the running of

the Community's special narrow margin system whereby members' currencies fluctuate against each other within limits of 2.25 per cent, compared with the 4.5 per cent permitted under international rules. The Fund will also put the settlement of debits and credits under the scheme on a multilateral basis, acting as a clearing agent, instead of leaving the two countries concerned in any one support operation for one of their currencies to settle bilaterally. In addition it will take over the management of the Community's system of short-term credits, which central banks can grant to a partner in temporary balance of payments difficulties. For book-keeping the Fund employs the European unit of account (u.a.) which is equivalent in value to the United States dollar before its 1971 devaluation.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund was set up in 1958 to make non-repayable grants to the 18 African states associated with the Community by the Yaoundé Convention (*see below External Relations of the Community*). The first fund allocation was for \$581 million for the period 1958-63. For the second allocation of \$800 million during 1964-69 the fund also provided aid to the territories other than the 18, namely those still linked to European member states. Under the second Yaoundé Convention the Third European Development Fund was fixed at \$1,000 million of which \$918 million was scheduled for the 18. In July 1973 total commitments from the Third Fund had risen to \$597 million since operations began in January 1971. Only a fraction of the Second Fund remained to be disbursed. Community aid to the developing countries emphasizes investment to boost production and modernize economic and social infrastructure, general technical co-operation and measures to encourage marketing and sales promotion.

COUNTRIES HAVING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Botswana
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia

Fiji
Finland
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Lebanon
Libya
Madagascar

Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia

South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Vatican City State
Venezuela
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
Yugoslavia
Zaire

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

INFORMATION OFFICES

Belgium . . .	Official Spokesman of the Commission of the European Communities, Rue de la Loi 200, Brussels 1040. Tel.: 35.00.40/35.80.40.	Netherlands . . .	Voorlichtingsdienst van de Europese Gemeenschappen, Lange Voorhout, 29 The Hague. Tel.: 46.93.26.
Denmark . . .	European Community Press and Information Office, Gammeltorv 4, 1457 Copenhagen K.	Switzerland . . .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, rue de Vermont 37-39, CH-1202, Geneva. Tel.: 34.97.50.
France . . .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 61 rue des Belles Feuilles, F-75 Paris 16e. Tel.: KLEber 53.26.	United Kingdom	European Community Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gdns., London, W8 4OO. Tel.: 727 8090.
German Federal Republic . . .	Presse und Informationsstelle der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Bonn, Zitelmannstrasse 22. Tel.: 23.80.41; Kurfürstendamm 102, Berlin 31. Tel.: 886.40.28.	United States . . .	European Community Information Office, Suite 707, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Tel.: (202) 872 8350; Park Avenue 277, New York 10017. Tel.: 212 371 3804.
Italy . . .	Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comunità Europee, Via Poli 29, 1-00187 Rome, Tel.: 68.97.22.	Chile . . .	Avda Providencia 1072, Santiago de Chile. Tel.: 25055.
Luxembourg . . .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, Centre Européen, Luxembourg. Tel.: 479.41.	Argentina . . .	Calle Bartoleme Mitre 1337, Montevideo. Tel.: 984242.

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMUNITIES

The ECSC achieved its chief aims—a common market for coal and steel—in the 1950s. The goals of the EURATOM treaty are still being developed. The EEC, whose treaty lays out a much more far-reaching task than the other two treaties, set itself a transition period of 12 years in the first instance to establish a Common Market. Towards the end of the transition period the Heads of State or Government of the Six met at The Hague, in December 1969, and, declaring that the transition period was over, agreed to advance towards full economic and monetary union. They also agreed to open negotiations for the enlargement of the Community. Following the success of these negotiations, the Heads of State or Government of the Nine met in Paris in October 1972 (see summary of the communiqué below) and affirmed the principle of advance towards full European union by 1980.

CREATION OF A COMMON MARKET

Free Movement of Goods. In accordance with the EEC treaty the Community established between 1958 and 1968 a customs union covering the exchange of all goods, the prohibition of customs duties on exports and imports between member states, and the adoption of a common external tariff in relations with third countries. Quota restrictions on internal trade were abolished by 1962, while the removal of internal tariff barriers had been achieved by July 1st, 1968. Common markets for coal and steel and for nuclear materials had been achieved by 1955 and 1959 respectively. While tariff barriers have been removed, however, (or in the case of the new members are being removed) the free movement of goods is in practice restricted by a great many non-tariff barriers, such as national regulations on health and safety. The Commission proposes to deal with these as soon as possible.

Free Movement of Persons. Free movement of workers between member countries became effective on July 1st, 1968. Workers may seek employment anywhere in the Community, though governments retain the right, in some cases, to restrict free movement of labour. Community workers now enjoy equal treatment in every important

field relating to unemployment, including matters relating to taxation, social insurance and dependants. Medical treatment on the same basis as that received by nationals is also available. (See below, *Social Policy*, for further details.)

Free Movement of Services. The Right of Establishment—the right to engage in business and supply services anywhere in the Community—is provided for in the EEC treaty. Progress has been slow in this field because of inherent difficulties such as the problem of mutual recognition of differing professional qualifications, though some progress has been achieved in banking, nursing and insurance. Many aspects of company law also require to be harmonized.

Free Movement of Capital. This is also provided for in the EEC treaty. In practice the provisions have only been implemented in a modest way. Free movement of capital is, however, entailed by the plan to achieve full economic and monetary union by 1980.

Approximation of Fiscal Policy. From January 1st, 1973, a single system of Value Added Tax was applied through-

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

out the six original member countries, and applied throughout the new member countries from April 1st, 1973. The rates themselves differ, but will be harmonized eventually.

A first series of proposals to harmonize excise duties was approved in 1972 by the Commission. Calls have also been made for the harmonization of some direct taxes, the removal of double taxation, and the harmonization of company taxation.

Competition. Both the EEC and ECSC treaties make

provision for action against practices which restrict or distort competition in intra-Community trading (competition within individual countries is excluded). Since 1961 the Commission has ruled on a large number of inter-company restrictive agreements and has become increasingly active in the anti-trust field. Following the failure of its case against the American company, Continental Can, the Commission made proposals in 1973 for strengthening the provisions of the EEC treaty on anti-trust law.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON POLICIES

Agriculture. The main features of the common policy on agriculture, adopted by stages since 1962, are:

- (a) the establishing of a common market for almost all major agricultural commodities—cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, rice, milk and dairy products, beef and veal, fruit and vegetables including manufactures thereof, wine, oils and fats, sugar, non-food horticultural products, tobacco, flax and hemp, seed, fish, hops;
- (b) support buying, through the Agricultural Fund (*see* p. 225), to ensure that prices do not fall below agreed levels;
- (c) a system of protective levies on agricultural imports from third countries;
- (d) the rationalization of Community agriculture.

For much of the 1960s the activities of the Community in the agricultural sector lay in support buying. The agricultural rationalization programme was revived in the "Mansholt Plan" proposed by the Commission in 1968, which aimed at increasing the average size of farms, encouraging the movement of labour off the land, and reducing the amount of land in the Community devoted to agriculture. Action to realize these aims was taken by the Council in directives of 1972. In November 1973 a number of significant proposals were made by the Commission. These were: reducing the amount spent under the Guarantee section of the Agricultural Fund by about 1,000 million units of account by 1978 (mainly in the cereals sector and in dairy products); the reduction of demand/supply imbalances existing for certain products, notably butter; and the simplification of some of the mechanisms for implementing the Common Agricultural Policy, by reducing the number of regulations (some 200) relating to this sector. The Commission stressed that for these proposals to succeed a certain financial sacrifice on the part of producers would be required.

The amount of the Community's budget allocated to agriculture is tending to diminish: from over 90 per cent in the late 1960s it is scheduled to be under 70 per cent for 1974.

Transport. The bases for a common policy covering road, rail and inland water transport were agreed in 1965. In December 1968 a timetable was adopted, affecting primarily road transport and the harmonization of conditions of competition. Community licences for cross-frontier road transport were first issued on a limited scale in 1968 to eliminate the normal international transport formalities. In October 1971 agreement was reached on common rules for cross-frontier passenger transport and on the revision of maximum driving-times for short-distance road trans-

port. In May 1972 it was decided to adopt before 1980 common rules for the maximum size and weight of lorries crossing frontiers.

Current priorities are greater road safety and the co-ordination of infrastructure investments.

Coal and Steel. The ECSC treaty, signed on April 18th, 1951, came into force on July 25th, 1952. By the end of 1954 nearly all barriers to trade in coal, coke, steel, pig-iron and scrap iron had been removed. The Community fixes prices and imposes fines on firms infringing treaty rules. The ECSC provides financial aid to, settles and re-trains workers whose jobs are put at risk by technical developments in the coal and steel industries. Funds for this are raised by levies on coal and steel production, the rates for which are decided annually. Research and administrative expenses are also covered by these funds. The ECSC is additionally empowered to facilitate the carrying out of investment and redevelopment programmes by granting loans to enterprises or by guaranteeing other loans which it may contract. In 1972 the total ECSC funds available for grants to enterprises amounted to 231 million units of account. Loans paid out from this sum amounted to 181.6 million units of account, of which 148.3 million were granted to industrial programmes, 32.4 million to redevelopment programmes and 0.9 million to finance the construction of housing.

Steel production in the Community rose from 103.4 million metric tons in 1971 to 113.2 million in 1972, reflecting a world trend. Coal production fell from 164.9 million metric tons to 151.8 million (excluding small mines) in 1972.

Nuclear Energy. The treaty setting up EURATOM came into force on January 1st, 1958.

EURATOM's role is to create "the conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries in the Community" by stimulating and co-ordinating public and private research in atomic energy, by ensuring the free flow of information, and by encouraging the building of power reactors. EURATOM also has various responsibilities of a regulatory character, establishing common laws and rules in the atomic field throughout the Community. A common market in nuclear materials was introduced on January 1st, 1959, which eliminates internal import and export duties on nuclear products; a common tariff is applied to third countries; assistance is granted to the free movement of specialized labour, and a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks has been established.

The supply of nuclear fuel is supervised or negotiated by an Agency, financially independent and with an option on

the purchase of materials within the Community. Contracts with third countries are the exclusive right of the Agency. EURATOM is also the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

Throughout 1968 and 1969 Euratom's activities and budget were sharply reduced owing to disagreement between the Six over the role and scope of the research activities. In December 1969 the Six agreed to maintain the research centre fully staffed but to diversify research activities into non-nuclear fields and to reorganize the centre in order that it might undertake research and development work for outside industry.

The Joint Research Centre, restructured and given more autonomy by a Council decision in December 1970, developed a research policy on the above lines during 1971, and a three-year programme was proposed in the same year which sought to rationalize and re-direct the Centre's efforts. The Six failed to agree on the programme, however, and the future of the Joint Research Centre programme remained uncertain until February of 1973 when the Council (now representing the Nine member states) at last agreed on a long-term nuclear research programme. This was to last four years and cost 160 million units of account. It also incorporated a move away from purely nuclear research.

Research: EURATOM's nuclear research assignment is to undertake research at its own Joint Research Centre or under various types of contracts with bodies in the member countries. Ispra is the largest of the four establishments of the Centre. A second is in operation (the Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau) at Mol, Belgium; a third is at Karlsruhe (the European Transuranium Elements Institute); the Dutch Petten Centre is the fourth under an agreement which came into force in 1962.

Under the agreement of 1973 the largest research field will be that of the safety of reactors. Research into non-nuclear fields will include environmental protection, industrial standards and satellite prospection of the earth's resources.

Co-operation with other countries and organizations: An important section of EURATOM's research work falls under agreements for joint research with other countries and international organizations. In November 1958 an agreement was signed between EURATOM and the U.S.A. for a joint power and research and development programme.

Under the agreements with the U.K. and Canada, signed 1959, joint discussions and exchanges of information are taking place in many fields of common interest.

Other agreements have been signed with Brazil and Argentina.

EURATOM is participating in the research projects of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD. EURATOM is participating, in the place of its member countries, and in partnership with the U.K., in the building and operation of the high-temperature gas-cooled DRAGON reactor at Winfrith Heath, along with other NEA countries.

Five of the Six (all except France) signed the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which came into force in 1970. Under the treaty the IAEA became responsible for control and inspection in all non-nuclear weapon-states, but at the end of 1972 the IAEA and the Commun-

ity agreed that inspection would be carried out by the Community, with the IAEA merely verifying the activities of the inspectors.

Industrial, Scientific and Technological Policy. In March 1970 the Commission outlined a plan for a common industrial policy aimed at stimulating the growth of industry and technology on a Continent-wide scale.

In June 1972 the Commission proposed that the Community's overall responsibility for scientific research and technological development should be recognized, that the information and instruments to carry this out should be provided, that a 300 million dollar grant for research and development should be provided for 1973-75, and that new guidelines should be decided for EURATOM's Joint Research Centre, whose activities would go beyond the nuclear sector. Committees were proposed to develop this programme.

At the Paris summit in October 1972, the Heads of State or Government decided to establish "a single industrial base for the Community as a whole". This meant the elimination of technical, fiscal and legal barriers hindering mergers between firms, the "rapid adoption of a European company statute", the "opening up of public sector purchases", the promotion "on a European scale of competitive firms in the field of high technology", the transformation and conversion of declining industries", and the maintenance of competition.

In January 1974 the Council approved the scientific and technological policy programme presented to it by the Commission. The main features of the programme were: the creation of a committee for scientific and technical research (CREST) charged with the co-ordination of all aspects of national research policies not subject to military or industrial secrecy; co-operation with the European Science Foundation; action on research projects in support of Community policy in various fields; and a pilot project on a technological forecasting unit.

Energy. A protocol on a common energy policy was signed in 1964 and basic principles for a policy were approved by the Council in 1969 but progress has been hampered by the fact that the different sectors of energy supply fall under the provisions of different treaties, and by the variations in the world energy market.

In January 1972 the Council agreed that member states should notify the Commission each year of investment plans for oil, natural gas and electricity, and of import programmes for hydrocarbons (petroleum and natural gas). During 1972 the Commission prepared proposals for a policy on the trading and procurement of hydrocarbons.

At the Paris summit in October 1972 the Heads of State and Government invited the Community institutions to "formulate as soon as possible an energy policy guaranteeing certain and lasting supplies under satisfactory economic conditions". The need for such a policy was re-emphasized at the Copenhagen summit meeting in December 1973.

Economic and Monetary Union. In February 1971 the Council decided on a ten-year, three-stage plan creating a zone where persons, goods, services and capital would be able to move more freely, and where firms would be able to develop on a Community scale. Features of the first stage (to the end of 1973) were the narrowing of exchange rate margins, the creation of a medium-term reserves pool, the

co-ordination of short and medium-term economic and budgetary policies, meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors, adoption of a joint position on international monetary issues, harmonization of taxes, creation of a European Monetary Co-operation Fund, and the economic development of backward regions in the Community.

The currency crisis of 1971 prevented the implementation in that year of the narrowing of exchange rate margins, but the whole plan was re-launched in March 1972, this time with the participation of the four countries then acceding (Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the U.K.). The narrower margins procedure came into effect on May 1st, but in June the U.K. floated the pound and withdrew from the agreement. Denmark and Ireland also withdrew from the agreement.

The Paris summit communiqué of October 1972 set out further guidelines. It said that the necessary decisions should be taken in 1973 to allow the transition to the second stage of the February 1971 proposals on January 1st, 1974, with a view to completion by 1980. Fixed but adjustable parities between currencies were essential, and mechanisms for defence and mutual support would be set up. A European Monetary Co-operation Fund was to be set up on April 1st, 1973, administered by central bank governors, to concert action on the narrowing of fluctuation margins, to make multilateral positions arising from interventions in Community currencies, to administer short-term monetary support among the banks and to regroup the short-term financing of the agreement on the narrowing of margins and short-term monetary support.

The need to co-ordinate economic policy more closely was affirmed. Priority was to be given to price stability and anti-inflation measures.

A common attitude to international monetary reform was to be adopted based on fixed but adjustable parities, convertibility, regulation of the world supply of liquidities, reduced reserve roles for national currencies, effective and fair adjustment, equal rights for all, the need to lessen the unstabilizing effects of short-term capital movements, and the taking into account of the interests of developing countries.

The Monetary Co-operation Fund was established on April 6th, 1973, in Luxembourg, but its operations have been limited owing to the separate floats of the currencies of member countries. In January 1973 Italy joined Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom by floating its currency and in January 1974 France also floated its currency. The French Government called for a special Community meeting to be held in July 1974 to discuss the re-establishment of the plan for economic and monetary union to take account of the changed world monetary situation.

Social Policy. The emphasis in this sector has tended to be on employment problems. The ECSC treaty gave skilled workers the right to move freely from one country to another while retaining their benefit rights and continuity of contributions. Grants and loans for the retraining and resettlement of workers, where necessary, were provided. The EEC and EURATOM treaties sought to widen the application of these provisions and workers now have the right to the main unemployment benefits anywhere in the

Community. Other connected rights, such as the right to retire in any country, are being introduced.

In November 1970 the Six decided to try to harmonize social security policies, prepare a Community social budget and continue their studies in depth on factors influencing employment. The reform of the Social Fund (see p. 224) was adopted in February 1971, coming into operation in 1972. The Council agreed in 1972 to study the situation of migrant workers in the Community.

Concerted action on the provisions of the Rome Treaty was proposed in October 1972 at the Paris summit. The Heads of State and Government declared that they "attached as much importance to vigorous action in the social field as to the achievement of economic and monetary union". It was essential to "ensure the increasing involvement of labour and management in the economic and social decisions of the Community". The Community institutions were invited to draw up before 1974 a programme which was to aim in particular at "carrying out a co-ordinated policy for employment and vocational training, at improving working conditions and conditions of life, at closely involving workers in the progress of firms, at facilitating . . . the conclusion of collective agreements at European levels in appropriate fields, and at strengthening and co-ordinating measures of consumer protection".

A Social Action Programme, proposed in the autumn of 1973, was accepted by the Council in December of that year. The programme consisted of a wide range of action to be implemented during 1974-76, covering full and better employment, improvement in living and working conditions and the participation of both labour and management in the economic and social decisions of the European Community. Priority measures to be put into effect included a directive concerning the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women, the fixing before 1975 of the principle of the 40-hour week and (before 1976) of a four-week annual holiday, the harmonization of national laws on mass dismissals and the protection of workers' rights in cases of mergers.

Regional Policy. Following a Commission memorandum of October 1969 an annual review of depressed regions, the establishment of a permanent committee on regional development and the creation of an interest-free rebate fund for regional development have all been under consideration.

In March 1972 the Council agreed that in principle aid from the Agricultural Fund could be used to help backward regions and that a regional development fund should be set up.

The Heads of State and Government decided at the Paris summit that "high priority" should be given to correcting regional imbalances. They invited the Commission to prepare a report on the regions without delay and make appropriate proposals. They undertook to co-ordinate regional policy in future, and, accordingly, invited the institutions to create a Regional Development Fund by the end of 1973, which would, together with national aids, permit the correction of regional imbalances, particularly those relating to the restructuring of agriculture and to industrial change.

The Commission accordingly put forward proposals during 1973 but there had been no agreement in the Council

on these by the end of the year and the discussions were continued into 1974.

The Agricultural Fund, the Social Fund, ECSC funds and European Investment Bank assistance already contribute to the backward regions of the Community, by various means.

Environment Policy. A special unit on environmental problems was established in 1971 and in the following year the Commission presented a programme for the protection of the environment, pinpointing industrial pollution, with special reference to the Rhine.

The communiqué of the Paris summit emphasized the importance of an environmental policy, and invited the Community institutions to establish, before July 31st, 1973, a programme of action with a specific timetable.

In April 1974 the Commission put forward detailed proposals embodying three different types of project: the reduction and prevention of pollutants and nuisances; the improvement of the environment and of the quality of life; and co-operation with relevant international organizations.

Educational Policy. The Education Ministers of the Six met for the first time in November 1971 to discuss the proposals for a European university and for mutual recognition of academic qualifications made in the EEC treaty. They agreed to create a European postgraduate university institute in Florence and to set up a group to study the creation of a European education development centre. The Florence institute was consequently established and was scheduled to open in October 1974.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

Under the EEC treaty European states may apply for full membership of the Community, while overseas countries having special relations with member states and other countries in the world are invited to form Association agreements with the Community. Trade links and other agreements are also possible and the Community has a common policy in most aspects of its trade relations with third countries. The Community participates as a unit in GATT arrangements and, from January 1st, 1973, all countries were obliged to trade with the Community as a unit.

Enlargement of Membership. In 1961 Denmark, Ireland and the U.K., and, in 1962, Norway applied for membership of the Communities but negotiations foundered in 1963. The same four states applied again in 1967, negotiations opened in 1970 and the Treaty of Accession was signed in January 1972. Three of the applicants (all except the U.K.) held referenda in the course of the year and Norway rejected membership. The other three states became full members on January 1st, 1973.

Association in Europe. Association agreements have been signed between the Community and Greece (1962), Turkey (1964), Malta (1971) and Cyprus (1972). Since the Greek military coup of 1967 the agreement with Greece has been in suspense. Negotiations with Turkey for entry into a transition period, with mutual tariff reductions over 22 years, concessions on Turkish farm exports and financial aid, were concluded in 1970. The Maltese agreement is a two-part preferential one, intended to lead to customs union after ten years. Proposals to improve the agreement are under consideration.

Association with Overseas Territories. The EEC treaty provided for links with overseas states and territories having special relations with member states (i.e. colonies, etc.). Many of the territories thus designated had achieved independence by 1961 and the Community offered to re-negotiate. As a result 17 African states and Madagascar entered into an Association with the Community known as the Yaoundé Convention.

Yaoundé Convention. There have been two Conventions (1964-69 and 1969-75) under which the following states are associated with the Community: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia. The Association provides for a free trade area, a system of financial aids for social and economic development in the Yaoundé states, and for several institutions of Association. Financial aid is provided through the European Development Fund (EDF), set

up by the Community in 1958, to make non-repayable grants to the overseas territories. Under the second Yaoundé Convention EDF resources were increased to 1,000 million dollars, of which 918 million was for the 18. The bulk of this was scheduled for grants, but some was for "soft" loans, and 90 million was a normal loan from the European Investment Bank.

Commonwealth "Associables". In a Protocol attached to the Treaty of Accession, signed in January 1972, the Community offered to create relationships with developing Commonwealth countries. These could be of three sorts: (a) participation in the Yaoundé Convention when it came to be renegotiated in 1975; (b) participation in a less comprehensive convention; (c) simple trade agreements. Some 20 countries were initially eligible for a relationship on one or other of these lines, though the number fell to 19 when Mauritius, having acceded to the Yaoundé Convention in 1972, became an associate from June 1st, 1973. Of the remaining 19 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were already associated with the Community under the Arusha Convention (see below). In July 1973 the Community invited 42 developing states (the 19 Yaoundé associates, the 19 Commonwealth "associables", plus Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan and Guinea) to a conference in Brussels, at which it was agreed that official talks would begin in October 1973.

Trade Agreements. The Community has concluded a number of other agreements with third countries and is gradually evolving an overall policy on external trade.

Agreement with EFTA. In November 1970 the Community began talks with the non-applicant members of EFTA—Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland—who were seeking closer association but not full membership. Detailed talks took place during 1971, formal negotiations began in November of that year and were concluded in July 1972 with the signing of bilateral free trade Agreements. The industrial sector is the only one generally covered by the Agreements though special arrangements are made for a few agricultural products. The free trade system achieved under EFTA is to be pre-

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

served and extended to the Community over a transition period. For certain "sensitive" products an extended transition period is provided. Procedures to ensure harmonious free trade and guarantee equal treatment for products originating in third countries are laid down. There are special provisions for trade in coal and steel, for the abolition of quotas and certain taxes, and for the abolition of practices restricting competition. A joint committee meets twice a year.

For four of the non-applicant EFTA countries the agreements came into force on January 1st, 1973. Finland only initialled the July agreement, owing to the resignation of the government, and did not sign until October 1973. Iceland, for reasons arising out of its fisheries dispute, did not ratify the agreement until 1973. It came into force on April 1st of that year.

Norway. Placed in a special position as a result of its rejection of membership of the Community, Norway declared in December 1972 that the agreements reached with the non-applicant EFTA members would be a suitable basis for a free trade agreement with the Community. An agreement was duly signed and came into force on July 1st, 1973.

Mediterranean Agreements. Links with Mediterranean countries include Association agreements with Greece, Turkey, Malta and Cyprus (*see above*) and, under provisions laid down in the EEC treaty, with Tunisia and Morocco (came into force in September 1969 for five years). Negotiations for an association with Algeria are under way. There are also preferential trade agreements with Spain and Israel (in force since October 1970) and with Egypt and Lebanon (in force from January 1973). A free trade agreement exists with Portugal under the arrangement with EFTA (*see above*) and a non-preferential trade agreement exists with Yugoslavia (in force since May 1970).

The idea of a "global" approach to the Mediterranean area was raised in the Council in June 1972, and in October the Commission submitted proposals for an approach to the whole region, including the gradual creation of a Mediterranean free trade area, arrangements for technical and financial aid, and other general measures of co-operation.

U.S.A. The Community has had many trade links with the U.S.A. In February 1972 the Community and the U.S. laid the basis for wide-ranging talks in the context of GATT which began in 1973.

Eastern Europe. Common rules have been formulated for trade with the state trading countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Latin America. In June 1971 the Community and 22 Latin American states agreed to set up machinery for a permanent dialogue to strengthen political and economic co-operation. Argentina negotiated a non-preferential agreement with the Community in November 1971, as did Uruguay in April 1973. A similar agreement is under consideration for Brazil.

Asia. India signed a special trade co-operation agreement with the Community on December 17th, 1973. Agreements on particular commodities have been or are being negotiated with most non-Communist Asian countries. Common rules apply for trade with the Communist countries.

Generalized Preferences. In July 1971 the Community introduced a scheme of generalized preferences to 91 developing countries. Under the scheme exemption from customs duties is granted on manufactures and semi-manufactures imported from the developing countries. It was decided in June 1972 to extend the scheme to a further 12 countries from January 1973. In June 1973 it was also decided that Romania, Malta and Turkey should benefit under the scheme from January 1974.

PARIS SUMMIT OBJECTIVES

The Heads of State and of Government of the enlarged Community met in Paris on October 19th and 20th, 1972, and reviewed the full range of Community objectives. A summary of the communiqué issued after the conference follows (many of its objectives have been summarized in preceding pages).

Preamble: The Heads of State and of Government declare that, in view of profound changes taking place and problems arising in world affairs, Europe must recognize the unity of its interests, capacities and duties, and make its voice heard in world affairs.

To this end: (i) the development of the Community is to be based upon the principles of democracy, free movement of persons and ideas, and participation of the peoples; (ii) the economic and monetary union is to be established as the basis for social progress; (iii) the quality of life is to be improved as well as the standard of living; (iv) aid and technical help to developing countries is to be increased; (v) international trade is to be developed in a spirit of reciprocity; (vi) a policy of détente is to be followed in Europe; (vii) the Community is to be affirmed as a distinct entity determined to promote international equilibrium. The member states are to transform the whole complex of their relations into a European union by 1980.

Articles 1-4: Economic and Monetary Questions (*see p. 228*).

Article 5: Regional Policy (*see p. 229*).

Article 6: Social Policy (*see p. 229*).

Article 7: Industrial Scientific and Technological Policy (*see p. 228*).

Article 8: Environment Policy (*see p. 230*).

Article 9: Energy Policy (*see p. 228*).

Articles 10-14: External Relations.

The Community is only meaningful if members co-operate in coping with the growing responsibilities incumbent on Europe.

The Community must respond to the expectations of developing countries, importance being attached to the association principles laid down in the Treaty of Accession and to the fulfilment of Mediterranean commitments. The Community is invited to adopt a global policy of development co-operation.

Harmonious trade with industrial countries must be ensured. Importance is attached to the GATT negotiations. A global policy towards trade is to be decided on by July

1973. The Community is ready to seek a solution to the problem of relations with Norway.

A common trade policy with Eastern Europe should be followed to promote détente in Europe, linked to preparations for a conference on security.

Co-operation on foreign policy should be improved, the Foreign Ministers meeting four times a year instead of two. They should produce a report on political co-operation before July 1973.

Article 15: Reinforcement of the Institutions.

A report on the distribution of competences and responsibilities within the Community necessary for economic and monetary union to be drawn up before May 1973. Measures to reinforce the European Parliament to be put into effect. Decision making in the Council to be improved by June 30th, 1973. The Economic and Social Committee to be able to advise on its own initiative. Widest use to be made of article 235 of the EEC treaty (provision for going beyond the treaties).

Article 16: European Union.

A report on this to be drawn up by 1975.

FINANCING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Under Article 200 of the Rome Treaty the budget of the EEC is contributed by the member states according to a fixed key: France, Germany and Italy 28 per cent each; Belgium and the Netherlands 7.9 per cent each; and Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. The European Social Fund is financed in a similar fashion but with different proportions. The Euratom and ECSC Treaties lay down the means of financing those two Communities.

With the establishment of the common agricultural policy, variations on this basic EEC key were introduced for the years 1962-67 for agricultural expenditure. From July 1st, 1967, to December 31st, 1969, the budget of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund was financed in part by the payment to the Community of 90 per cent of the product of the levies imposed on imports into the Community of foodstuffs subject to the common agricultural policy. The remaining revenue was raised by direct contributions by the member states in the following proportions: France 32 per cent; Germany 31.2 per cent; Italy 20.3 per cent; Netherlands 8.2 per cent; Belgium 8.1 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. These proportions represent the gross contributions to the Fund. The effect of the payments from the Fund to support Community agriculture (particularly to make export refunds) has been to make France and the Netherlands net recipients from the Fund, with the other member states making net contributions.

Under Article 201 of the Rome Treaty the Commission is empowered to propose what means of financing the Community be adopted after the completion of the common external tariff (which took place on July 1st, 1968), in particular whether the direct state contributions shall be replaced by the revenue from the common tariff. In the summer of 1969 the Commission published proposals for giving the Community its own direct revenues, and these formed the basis of the agreement reached between the six governments on December 22nd, 1969, given legal form in a Council Decision of April 21st, 1970.

"Own resources" financing system: The Community's definitive financing system started to come into force on January 1st, 1971. Over the seven years ending on January 1st, 1978, the Community will phase in a system whereby its budget will be provided by automatic payments made over by the member governments from the revenue they collect in import levies and duties, and part of the standard value-added tax introduced or being introduced in all the countries. From 1978 the Community will be financially autonomous. At the same time, the powers of

budgetary control by the European Parliament will be increased.

The system is being introduced in two phases. From 1971 to 1974 inclusive, the Community's resources will be provided from:

- the total value of the levies collected on agricultural imports;
- an annually increasing proportion of the revenue from customs duties on other imports, starting with up to half of the total levies and duties (less 10 per cent returned to the member states for administrative costs of collecting duties and levies);
- direct contributions from the member states, according to an agreed key, to cover any shortfall.

From 1975 Community expenditure will be financed by all the levy and customs-duty revenue (less 10 per cent for administration) and a proportion, equivalent to up to a one per cent rate, of the proceeds of a value added tax. This applies to the Six only.

From January 1st, 1971, until December 31st, 1974, the proportionate amount paid in direct contributions by any single member country will not be able to rise by more than 1 per cent or fall by more than 1½ per cent compared with the previous year.

From January 1st, 1975, to the end of 1977, it will be able to rise or fall by 2 per cent compared with the previous year's level. These permitted annual fluctuations are based on the percentage contributions of each member state for the reference year 1970, when virtually the whole of the Community's operations was financed by national contributions, in the following proportions: Belgium 6.80 per cent, Germany 32.90, France 32.60, Italy 20.20, Luxembourg 0.20 and Netherlands 7.30.

For the new members a percentage "key" has been set, corresponding to their shares of the GNP of the enlarged Community. Their liability is due on a scale rising from 45 per cent in 1973 to 92 per cent in 1977.

The Six agreed in April 1970 that, in order to avoid too heavy a burden for member states at the start, a country that paid large contributions under the agricultural levies (because it was a large importer of agricultural products from non-member countries), would pay less in customs duties, or none at all, to Community funds. This situation will gradually change and from 1975 all customs duties will go to the Community automatically. Until then, only the levies will be paid in their entirety to

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Community funds (less administrative costs); the other payments will be "corrected" to avoid imbalances as indicated above.

An advisory committee has been set up to apply the regulation on the Community's own resources. Composed

of up to five representatives for each member state, it will be chaired by a representative of the Commission, which will provide the secretariat. Introduction of the Community's own resources required a treaty amending the Rome and Paris Treaties and the Merger Treaty.

Preliminary Draft General Budget for 1974

REVENUE (million units of account)*		EXPENDITURE (million units of account)*	
Own resources	3,237	Operational expenditure, subsidies, etc.	340
Proceeds of ECSC levies	18	Research and investment (Euratom)	88
Deductions from staff remunerations	22	Industrial innovation and development	20
Contributions	2,791	Hydrocarbon prospecting	25
Miscellaneous	10	Social policy	471
		Regional Development Fund	500
		Agricultural Fund (Guarantee Section)	3,602
		Agricultural Fund (Guidance Section)	400
		Food Aid	110
		Refunds for collection of levies and duties	324
		Agricultural Fund monetary effects	198
TOTAL	6,078	TOTAL	6,078

*One unit of account = one U.S. dollar before devaluation in 1971.

Parliamentary control: At the Council meeting of December 22nd, 1969, the six governments agreed on a draft resolution on the powers of budgetary control to be granted to the European Parliament after 1975. The draft resolution provided for four stages in adopting the budget: (1) The Council draws up an estimate of the expenditure and of revenue, the latter including the rate of value-added tax to be apportioned to the Community's budget; (2) This draft budget may be amended by the European Parliament by a majority vote of its members, though any

change in the VAT rate must be within the limits set by the Council Act establishing the Community tax; (3) The Council, acting by qualified majority vote, may amend the Parliament's amendments; (4) The Parliament may amend the Council's amendments in the three stages by a vote of a majority of its members and subject to three-fifths of the votes cast being in favour. Should the Parliament not have given a decision within a fixed period the Council's amendments made in the third stage shall be deemed to be adopted.

CHRONOLOGY

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| 1950 | May | Robert Schuman proposed that the French and Federal German coal and steel industries be placed under a common authority in a community open to other European nations. | July | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. Second movement of 30 per cent towards a common external tariff. Signature of Yaoundé Convention associating seventeen African states and Madagascar with EEC. |
| 1951 | April | European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty signed in Paris. | Sept. | Agreement of Association with Turkey. |
| 1952 | July | ECSC Treaty came into force. | Dec. | EEC Council takes basic decisions extending common farm policy to rice, dairy produce and beef. |
| 1954 | Dec. | Agreement of Association between ECSC and U.K. | 1964 | June |
| 1955 | June | Messina Conference. | | Convention of Association with Associated States and with Associated Overseas Territories ratified. |
| 1957 | Mar. | EEC & Euratom Treaties signed, Rome. | Nov. | Common policy for dairy produce and beef came into operation. |
| 1958 | Jan. | EEC and Euratom Treaties came into force. | Dec. | Agreement of Association with Turkey ratified. |
| 1959 | Jan. | First 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. Introduction of Euratom Common Market. | 1965 | Jan. |
| | | | April | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. Commission proposal for financing common agricultural policy, independent Community revenues, increased budgetary powers for European Parliament. |
| 1960 | July | Second 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | | Treaty for merging the Community institutions signed. |
| | Dec. | Common Market time-table accelerated. Internal tariffs reduced by further 10 per cent. First 30 per cent alignment towards a common external tariff. | June | Council fails to agree on farm policy financing. |
| 1961 | Aug. | Applications for membership of EEC received from U.K., Denmark, Ireland. | July | France starts boycott of Council of Ministers. Seeks revision of majority voting rule and limitation of role of Commission. |
| | Sept. | Conclusion of Agreement of Association with Greece. | 1966 | Jan. |
| | Nov. | Talks open between EEC and U.K. | | Beginning of third stage of transitional period. Qualified majority voting becomes possible in Council of Ministers on most questions. France ends boycotts at special session in Luxembourg. |
| | Dec. | Applications for Association received from Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Further 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | | Agreement to differ about application of majority voting in cases of vital national interests. |
| | Dec. | Abolition of industrial quotas. End first stage EEC transition period. | May | Council agrees on financing of common agricultural policy up to end of transitional period. |
| 1962 | Jan. | Agreement with U.S.A. on reciprocal tariff cuts for industrial goods. | July | Council agrees common policies for sugar, vegetable fats and oils and fruit and vegetables, and sets remaining common price levels. Association agreement signed between Nigeria and EEC. |
| | Feb. | EEC Council takes decisions on basic common agricultural policy for grains, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables. | Dec. | Council completes Commission's negotiating directives for Kennedy Round trade negotiations. |
| | April | Norway applies to join EEC. | 1967 | Feb. |
| | June | Further 10 per cent reduction in EEC internal tariffs. | | Five-year medium term economic programme adopted by Council of Ministers and agreement reached on a common system of added value taxation. |
| | Aug. | Agricultural Common Market starts for grains. | | |
| | Dec. | EEC Council of Ministers offers new form of Association to countries covered by the Association Convention and now independent. | | |
| 1963 | Feb. | Breakdown of negotiations between United Kingdom and EEC. | | |

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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| <p>1967 May. <i>cont.</i></p> <p>July</p> <p>1968 July</p> <p>Sept.</p> <p>Nov.</p> <p>Dec.</p> <p>1969 Mar.</p> <p>April</p> <p>May</p> | <p>Conclusion of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations under GATT. Applications for Community membership lodged by U.K., Denmark and Ireland.</p> <p>Following ratification in June of the April 1965 Treaty for the merger of the Community institutions, a single 14-man Commission and a single Council of Ministers for the three Communities were established. A common Community price instituted for intra-Community trade in cereals, poultry, eggs and pigmeat. Norway requests membership of the Community. Sweden requests negotiations to establish a link with the Community.</p> <p>Establishment of the customs union. Remaining tariffs on trade between member states are removed and the Common External Tariff is introduced. Association Agreement between the EEC and the three countries forming the East African Community (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) signed at Arusha. Common market regulations for beef and veal, milk and dairy products and sugar come into force. Free movement of labour introduced. Council adopts five regulations laying foundations for common transport policy.</p> <p>France rejects German plan for trade agreement with U.K. as step to Community membership.</p> <p>Monetary crisis in Europe; Deutsche mark and French franc parities unchanged.</p> <p>Commission publishes "Manholt Plan" for radical reform of Community agriculture over a ten-year period, encouraging older, small farmers to retire and others to enlarge their farms, and to take large areas of land out of agricultural production. The Six agree to invite nine other European countries to take part in joint development of up to seventy-two research and development projects in advanced technology. Council agrees on interim solution for EURATOM problem and votes \$48m. for 1969 research budget, against \$88m. for 1968.</p> <p>Italian Communist members take seats in European Parliament for the first time.</p> <p>President de Gaulle resigns. Commission publishes proposals for three-year programme to complete the economic union.</p> | <p>July</p> <p>Aug.</p> <p>Sept.</p> <p>Oct.</p> <p>Nov.</p> <p>Dec.</p> <p>Dec.</p> <p>1970 Jan.</p> <p>Feb.</p> | <p>Six agree to co-ordinate more closely their economic and monetary policies and to set up a common fund to hold part of their reserves. Second Yaoundé Convention of Association between 18 African States signed.</p> <p>French franc devalued leading to a two-year isolation of the French market from application of common farm prices.</p> <p>Representatives of the East African Community and the EEC renew the Arusha Agreement.</p> <p>The Six agree to submit proposals for a new world preference system for the developing countries to UNCTAD.</p> <p>Following the German revaluation of October 26th the Commission, in a proposition to the Council decided on compensatory measures in favour of German farmers. A Commission memorandum to the Council proposed price cuts for wheat, rye and butter, and lower production quotas for sugar. Exploratory talks were held between the EEC and the UAR (now Egypt) on a preferential trade agreement.</p> <p>Heads of State and Government of the Six meet at a Summit in the Hague and agree to complete outstanding policy measures and to open negotiations with the U.K., Ireland, Denmark and Norway in the second half of 1970. Due to difficulties in Italy and Belgium the deadline for the application of the Value Added Tax is extended to January 1st, 1972. Negotiations begin on a commercial non-preferential agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia.</p> <p>Preliminary negotiations open between the EEC and Spain. The Six agree to reorganize the EURATOM research centre. The Six agree on plan to provide the Community with direct revenue from import levies on foodstuffs, import duties on other products and part of value-added tax revenue by stages from 1971. After 1975 the European Parliament will have power to alter the Council's budgetary proposals.</p> <p>The Six agree on a \$2,000 mutual-aid reserve fund to counter short-term balance-of-payments troubles.</p> <p>Six agree to set up a committee under Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner to study implementation of monetary union.</p> |
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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1970 <i>cont.</i>	May	Commission produces firm policy proposals to implement Mansholt memorandum on farming reform.	Nov.	Three-year non-preferential trade agreement signed with Argentina. Council agrees on mandate for Commission to negotiate special trade treaties with six non-candidate EFTA countries.
	June	At meeting in Luxembourg formal membership negotiations are opened between the Community and four applicants: U.K., Ireland, Norway and Denmark. Regular negotiations meetings take place in subsequent months.	1972 Jan.	Denmark, Ireland, Norway and U.K. sign Treaty of Accession to EEC. Membership is to date from January 1st. 1973.
	July	New nine-man Commission takes office under President Franco-Maria Malfatti (Italian). Council of Ministers agree to reform European Social Fund to give it more positive role in retraining workers.	Mar.	Plan for economic and monetary union by 1980 re-launched after the hold-up due to the currency crisis of 1971.
	Oct.	Werner Committee on monetary union recommends steps towards achieving this aim by 1980.	May	Irish referendum approves Community membership. Reformed Social Fund comes into operation.
	Nov.	Six governments accept in principle the Commission's proposals to phase in the Werner plan for monetary union.	June	Britain floats the pound and together with Ireland and Denmark withdraws from the arrangement to maintain narrower exchange rate margins.
1971	Jan.	Second Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions, signed in July and September 1969 respectively (<i>see above</i>), come into force. EEC's "own resources" system of financing starts to come into operation.	Sept.	Norwegian referendum rejects membership of the Community.
	Feb.	Common fisheries policy takes effect after agreement on implementing regulations by Council on January 26th. Following Council sessions on February 8th-9th, the Six launch three-stage plan for complete economic and monetary union by end of 1980.	Oct.	Danish referendum approves Community membership. Denmark re-enters exchange-rate margin scheme. Summit conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nine held in Paris. Wide range of objectives laid down for the Community. Finance Ministers agree on an anti-inflation programme.
	Mar.	Meeting of agriculture ministers decides upon first steps to carry out the Mansholt Plan to modernize agriculture.	1973 Jan.	Denmark, Ireland and the U.K. accede to the European Communities. Free trade Agreements with Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland come into effect. Italy floats its currency.
	April	Two-part preferential association agreement with Malta—intended to lead to a customs union after ten years—comes into operation.	Mar.	Finance Ministers agree on joint float of 6 currencies within existing margins of fluctuation. The other 3 currencies (those of Ireland, Italy and the U.K.) continue to float independently.
	June	The United Kingdom's negotiations to join EEC are successfully completed.	April	Commission puts forward detailed proposals for an environment policy.
	July	EEC introduces general tariff preferences on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from 91 developing countries. Negotiations with Ireland and Denmark virtually complete. Norway, Ireland and Denmark are pledged to referendum on European entry in 1972.	Nov.	Commission proposes significant reforms to the Agricultural Fund.
	Oct.	Council adopts detailed implementing regulations to bring into effect reformed European Social Fund on January 1st, 1972. Council agrees to limit aids to new investments in developed areas, thus taking first step towards a common regional policy.	Dec.	Summit meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Copenhagen. Council accepts Commission proposals for a Social Action Programme.
			1974 Jan.	France floats the franc. Council approves the scientific and technological policy programme proposed by the Commission.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF EEG TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;
- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and
- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be

conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- (a) the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- (b) the ensuring thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- (c) the stabilisation of markets;
- (d) regular supplies;
- (e) reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organization of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions

which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY

COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;
- (c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;
- (d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (see section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

- (a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;
- (b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;
- (c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the

end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: See the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: See the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For accounts of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Court, the Economic and Social Committee, the Monetary Committee, the European Investment Bank, the European Social Fund and the Development Fund, see the section on Organization above.

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community, including those relating to the European Social Fund, and shall be shown in the budget.

The revenues of the budget shall comprise (apart from those contributions which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund, and apart from any other revenues) the financial contributions of member states fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	7.9
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
German Federal Republic	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The financial contributions of the member states which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	8.8
France	32.0
Italy	20.0
German Federal Republic	32.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.0

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;
- determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and
- the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member state may ask for authorisation to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission

may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

SUMMARY OF ECSC TREATY

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

The European Coal and Steel Community is based on a common market, common objectives and common institutions. The aims of the Community are to contribute to the expansion of the economy, the development of employment and the improvement of the standard of living in the participating countries through the creation, in harmony with the general economy of the member states, of a common market. With these aims in view, the institutions of the Community are to ensure that the common market is regularly supplied, while taking into account the needs of third countries; to assure to all consumers in comparable positions within the common market equal access to the sources of production; to seek the establishment of the lowest possible prices without involving any corresponding rise either in the prices charged by the same enterprise in other transactions or in the price-level as a whole in another period, while at the same time permitting necessary amortisation and providing the possibility of normal returns on invested capital; to ensure that conditions are maintained which will encourage enterprises to expand and improve their ability to produce and to promote a policy of rational development of natural resources, while avoiding undue exhaustion of such resources; to promote the improvement of the living and working conditions of the labour force in each of the industries under its jurisdiction so as to harmonise those conditions in an upward direction; to foster the development of international trade and ensure that equitable limits are observed in prices charged in foreign markets; and to promote the regular expansion and the modernisation of production as well as the improvement of quality, under conditions which preclude any protection against competing industries except where justified by illegitimate action on the part of such industries or in their favour.

The following are considered incompatible with the common market and are therefore abolished and prohibited:

- (a) import and export duties, or taxes with an equivalent effect, and quantitative restrictions upon the movement of coal and steel;
- (b) measures or practices discriminating among producers, buyers or consumers, especially as concerns prices, delivery terms and transport rates, as well as practices or measures which hamper the buyer in the free choice of his supplier;
- (c) subsidies or state assistance, or special charges imposed by the state, in any form whatsoever;

- (d) restrictive practices tending towards the division or the exploitation of the market.

The Community binds itself to assist the interested parties to take action by collecting information, organising consultations and defining general objectives; to place financial means at the disposal of enterprises for their investments and participate in the expenses of readaptation; to assure the establishment, the maintenance and the observance of the normal conditions of competition, and take direct action with respect to production and the co-operation of the market only when circumstances make it absolutely necessary; and to publish the reasons for its action and take the necessary measures to ensure observance of the rules set forth in the Treaty.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

(The High Authority and the Council of Ministers of ECSC were merged with the Commissions and Councils of Ministers of the Economic Community and Euratom in July 1967.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROVISIONS

The High Authority is empowered to consult governments and various interested parties such as enterprises, workers, consumers and dealers and their associations, as well as experts, and to gather such information as may be necessary to the accomplishment of its mission. It is not permitted to divulge information which by its nature is considered a trade secret, and in particular information pertaining to the commercial relations or the breakdown of the costs of production of enterprises. With this reservation, it must publish such data as may be useful to governments or to any other interested parties.

The High Authority may impose fines and daily penalty payments upon enterprises which evade their obligations under this title.

Financial Provisions: The High Authority is empowered to procure its funds by imposing a levy on the production of coal and steel, by borrowing, and by receiving grants. The levies are intended to cover administrative expenses, non-repayable assistance relating to readaptation, investments and financial assistance and expenditure devoted to encouraging technical and economic research. Funds obtained by borrowing may only be used to grant loans.

Investments and Financial Assistance: The High Authority may facilitate the carrying out of investment programmes by granting loans to enterprises or by giving its

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

guarantee to other loans which they obtain. With the unanimous agreement of the Council, the High Authority may by the same means assist the financing of works and installations which contribute directly or mainly to an increase of production, to lower production costs, or which facilitate the marketing of products subject to its jurisdiction. The High Authority may require enterprises to submit individual projects in advance, and, having given the interested parties an opportunity to express their views, issue a reasoned opinion on any such projects. If the High Authority finds that the financing of a project or the operation of any proposed installation would require subsidies, assistance, protection or discrimination contrary to the present Treaty, it may issue a binding prohibition to the enterprise in question, forbidding it to use resources other than its own funds to carry out such a project.

The High Authority is obliged to encourage technical and economic research concerning the production and the development of consumption of coal and steel, as well as workers' safety in these industries. If the introduction of technical processes or new equipment, within the framework of the general objectives laid down by the High Authority, should lead to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements in the coal or steel industries, making it especially difficult in one or more areas to re-employ the workers discharged, the High Authority, on the request of the interested governments, may facilitate the financing of such programmes as it may approve for the creation, either in the industries subject to its jurisdiction or, with the agreement of the Council, in any other industry, of new and economically sound activities capable of assuring productive employment to the workers thus discharged, and shall grant non-repayable assistance as a contribution to payment of compensation, granting of re-settlement allowances and the financing of technical retraining of workers.

Production: The High Authority is to give preference to the indirect means of action at its disposal, such as co-operation with governments to stabilise or influence general consumption, particularly that of public services, and intervention on prices and commercial policy.

If, in the case of a decline in demand, it considers that the Community is faced with a manifest crisis, it must, after consulting the Consultative Committee and with the agreement of the Council, establish a system of production quotas. Failing this, any member state may bring the matter to the attention of the Council, which, by unanimous vote, may oblige the High Authority to establish a quota system. The High Authority may in particular regulate the rate of operation of enterprises by appropriate levies on tonnages exceeding a reference level defined by a general decision. The sums thus obtained will be earmarked for the support of those enterprises whose rate of production has fallen below the reference level.

If the Community is faced with a serious shortage of certain or of all the products subject to the jurisdiction of the High Authority, the latter must propose appropriate measures to the Council, unless the Council decides to the contrary by unanimous vote. On the basis of these proposals, the Council must establish consumption priorities and determine the allocation of the coal and steel resources of the Community among the industries subject to its jurisdiction, exports and other consumption. On the basis of the consumption priorities thus established, the High

Authority is empowered, after consulting the enterprises concerned, to draw up production programmes which the enterprises are obliged to carry out.

Prices: Pricing practices contrary to the provision of Title I are prohibited and in particular unfair competitive practices, especially purely temporary or local price reductions, the purpose of which is to acquire a monopoly within the common market and discriminatory practices involving within the common market the application by a seller of unequal conditions to comparable transactions, especially according to the nationality of the buyer. In certain cases, the High Authority may fix maximum and/or minimum prices for one or more products subject to its jurisdiction, both within the common market and with regard to export.

Agreements and Concentrations: All agreements among enterprises, all decisions of associations of enterprises, and all concerted practices, tending, directly or indirectly, to prevent, restrict or distort the normal operation of competition within the common market are forbidden, and in particular those tending to fix or determine prices, to restrict or control production, technical development or investments, or to allocate markets, products, customers or sources of supply. However, the High Authority may authorise agreements to specialise in the production of, or to engage in the joint buying or selling of specified products, if it finds that this will contribute to a substantial improvement in production or distribution, or that the agreement in question is essential to achieve these results and is not more restrictive than is necessary, or that it is not capable of giving the interested enterprises any discriminatory powers or advantages. Similar regulations apply to concentrations.

Impairment of the Conditions of Competition: If any action of any member state is liable to provoke a serious disequilibrium by substantially increasing differences in costs of production otherwise than through variations in productivity, the High Authority, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council, may take the following steps:

If the action of the state produces harmful effects for coal or steel enterprises falling under the jurisdiction of the said state, the High Authority may authorise that state to grant assistance to such enterprises, the amount, conditions and duration of which shall be determined in agreement with the High Authority. The same provisions are to apply in the case of a variation in wages and in working conditions which would have the same effects, even if such variation is not the result of an action by that state.

If the action of that state produces harmful effects for coal and steel enterprises subject to the jurisdiction of other member states, the High Authority may address a recommendation to the said state with a view to remedying these effects by such measures as that state may consider most compatible with its own economic equilibrium.

If the action of the said state reduces differences in costs of production by granting a special advantage to, or by imposing special burdens on, coal or steel enterprises falling under its jurisdiction in comparison with the other industries in the same country, the High Authority is empowered to address the necessary recommendations to the state in question, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Wages and Movement of Labour: The methods of fixing wages and social benefits in force in the various member states are not affected by the Treaty, subject to certain provisions.

If the High Authority finds that any wage levels are abnormally low, whether these levels are fixed by enterprises or by government decisions, it may address recommendations to the enterprises concerned or government interested. Similar action may be taken when a lowering of wages entails a drop in the standard of living of the labour force and at the same time is being used as a means of permanent economic adjustment by enterprises or as a means of competition between enterprises. This provision does not apply to:

- (a) overall measures taken by a member state to re-establish its external equilibrium, without prejudice to the possible application of the provisions dealing with the impairment of the conditions of competition;
- (h) wage decreases resulting from the application of a sliding scale established by law or by contract;
- (c) wage decreases resulting from a decrease in the cost of living;
- (d) wage decreases intended to correct abnormal increases previously granted under exceptional circumstances which no longer apply.

With the exception of (a) and (b) above, any wage decrease affecting the whole labour force of an enterprise or a sizeable proportion thereof must be notified to the High Authority.

The member states bind themselves to renounce any restriction, based on nationality, on the employment in the coal and steel industries of workers of recognised qualifications, subject to limitations imposed by the fundamental needs of health and public order. In the case of other (non-qualified) workers and where the expansion of production in the coal and steel industries might be hampered by a shortage of suitable labour, the member states agree to adapt their immigration regulations, and in particular, to facilitate the re-employment of workers from the coal and steel industries of other member states. Any discrimination in payment and working conditions as between national and foreign workers, without prejudice to special measures concerning frontier workers, are prohibited. Social security measures are not to impede the movement of labour.

Transport: In order to implement the application of such transport rates for coal and steel as will make possible comparable price conditions to consumers in comparable positions, discriminations in transport rates and conditions of any kind, which are based on the country of origin or of destination of the products in question are forbidden.

Commercial Policy: Unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the responsibilities of the governments of the member states for commercial policy are not affected by its application. Minimum rates, below which the member states bind themselves not to lower their customs duties on coal and steel with regard to third countries, and maximum rates, above which they bind themselves not to raise such duties, may be fixed by unanimous decision of the Council upon the proposal of the High Authority, which may act on its own initiative or at the request of a member state. Between these limits, each government is to set its tariffs

according to its own national procedure, upon the modification of which the High Authority may issue opinions. The High Authority is empowered to supervise the administration of import and export licences with regard to third countries in the cases of coal and steel. The member states bind themselves to keep the High Authority informed of proposed commercial agreements or similar arrangements as far as they relate to coal, steel or the importation of the other raw materials and of specialised equipment necessary for the production of coal and steel in the member states.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Among the numerous provisions of this title, the following are significant:

The establishment of the Community does not in any way prejudice the system of ownership of the enterprises subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

As far as they are competent to do so, the member states shall take any appropriate measures to guarantee the settling of international accounts arising out of trade in coal and steel within the common market; they will lend each other assistance to facilitate such settlements.

If the High Authority considers that a state has failed in any of the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of the Treaty, it shall, after permitting the state in question to present its views, take note of the failure in a reasoned decision accompanied by a justification. It shall allow the state in question a period of time within which to provide for the execution of its obligation. Such a state may appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction within a period of two months from the notification of the decision. If the state has not taken steps to fulfil its obligations within the period fixed by the High Authority, or if its appeal has been rejected, the High Authority may, with the agreement of the Council acting by a two-thirds majority:

- (a) suspend the payment of sums which the High Authority may owe to the state in question under the Treaty;
- (b) adopt measures or authorise the other member states to adopt measures which would otherwise be contrary to certain provisions of Title I, so as to correct the effects of the failure in question.

An appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction may be lodged against these decisions within two months following their notification. Should these measures prove ineffective, the High Authority shall refer the matter to the Council.

The decisions of the High Authority imposing financial obligations on enterprises shall have executive force.

After the period of transition, the government of any member state and the High Authority may propose amendments to the Treaty. Such proposals shall be submitted to the Council. If the Council, acting by a two-thirds majority, approves a conference of the representatives of the governments of the member states, such a conference shall be immediately called by the President of the Council, with a view to agreeing on any modifications to be made to the provisions of the Treaty. Such amendments shall come into force after ratification by all the member states.

The Treaty is concluded for a period of fifty years from the date of its entry into force.

Any European state may request to accede to this

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Treaty. It shall address its request to the Council, which shall act by unanimous vote after obtaining the opinion of the High Authority. Also by unanimous vote, the Council

shall fix the terms of accession, which shall become effective on the day the instrument of accession is received by the government acting as depositary of the Treaty.

SUMMARY OF EURATOM TREATY

The preamble to the Treaty states that the signatory powers:

"Realising that nuclear energy constitutes the essential resource for ensuring the expansion and invigoration of production and for effecting progress in peaceful achievement,

"Convinced that only a common effort undertaken without delay can lead to achievements commensurate with the creative capacities of their countries,

"Resolved to create the conditions required for the development of a powerful nuclear industry which will provide extensive supplies of energy, lead to the modernization of technical processes and in addition have many other applications contributing to the well-being of their peoples,

"Anxious to establish conditions of safety which will eliminate danger to the life and health of the people,

"Desirous of associating with international organizations concerned with the peaceful development of atomic energy,

"Have decided to establish a European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)."

AIMS OF THE COMMUNITY

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the aim of the Community to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in member states and to the development of commercial exchanges with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries.

ARTICLE 2. For the attainment of its aims the Community shall:

- (a) develop research and ensure the dissemination of technical knowledge;
- (b) establish, and ensure the application of, uniform safety standards to protect the health of workers and of the general public;
- (c) facilitate investment and ensure, particularly by encouraging business enterprise, the construction of the basic facilities required for the development of nuclear energy within the Community;
- (d) ensure a regular and equitable supply of ores and nuclear fuels to all users in the Community;
- (e) guarantee, by appropriate measures of control, that nuclear materials are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are intended;
- (f) exercise the property rights conferred upon it in respect of special fissionable materials;
- (g) ensure extensive markets and access to the best technical means by the creation of a common market for specialized materials and equipment, by the free movement of capital for nuclear investment, and by freedom of employment for specialists within the Community;

(h) establish with other countries and with international organizations any contacts likely to promote progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ARTICLE 3. The achievement of the tasks entrusted to the Community shall be ensured by:

- an Assembly
- a Council
- a Commission
- a Court of Justice

The Council and the Commission shall be assisted by an Economic and Social Committee acting in a consultative capacity.

PROVISIONS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

Articles 4-11: deal with development of research.

Article 8 provides for the establishment of a Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

Articles 12-29: the dissemination of information, including (Articles 24-27) provisions concerning security.

Articles 30-39: health protection.

Articles 40-44: investment.

Article 41 enacts that certain investment projects must be communicated to the Commission.

Articles 45-51: joint enterprises.

Article 46 enacts that any project for the establishment of a joint enterprise, whether originating from the Commission, a member state, or any other source, shall be the subject of an enquiry by the Commission.

Articles 52-76: supplies.

Article 52 provides for the establishment of a Supply Agency.

Articles 77-85: safety control.

Articles 86-91: property rights.

Articles 92-100: the nuclear common market.

Article 93 enacts the abolition after one year of all import and export duties and all quantitative restrictions on imports and exports in respect of certain nuclear materials and equipment listed in Annex IV to the Treaty.

Articles 101-106: external relations.

These articles lay down the conditions for agreements with third countries or international organizations.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

Articles 107-160: the Institutions of the Community.

Articles 107-114: the Assembly.

Articles 115-123: the Council.

Articles 124-135: the Commission.

Article 134: Scientific and Technical Committee attached to the Commission.

Articles 136-160: the Court of Justice.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Articles 161-164: provisions common to several institutions.

Articles 165-170: the Economic and Social Committee.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Articles 171-183.

Article 171 provides for an operational budget and a research and investment budget. The former covers administrative expenses and safety control and health protection. Under Article 172 the scale of contributions to the operational budget is fixed as follows:

	%
Belgium	7.9
Germany	28.0
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The scale of contributions to the research and investment budget is as follows:

	%
Belgium	9.9
Germany	30.0
France	30.0
Italy	23.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	6.9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 184-208: cover certain legal aspects of the Community's status and define certain technical terms.

Article 205 allows for the application of any European state to membership of the Community.

Article 208 states that the Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

PROVISIONS FOR THE INITIAL PERIOD

Articles 209-224.

OTHER TREATIES

The following additional treaties have been signed by the members of the European Communities:

Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Brussels on April 8th, 1965, by the six original members.

Treaty Modifying Certain Budgetary Arrangements of the European Communities and of the Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Luxembourg on April 22nd, 1970, by the six original members.

Treaty Concerning the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community: signed in Brussels on January 22nd, 1972, by the six

original members of the European Communities and the four (then) acceding states.

The Accession of the new members to the European Coal and Steel Community was enacted, in accordance with the treaty of that Community, by a *Decision of the Council of the European Communities*.

Annexed to the Treaty of Accession and the Decision of the Council was an *Act Concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties*, consisting of 161 articles and dealing mainly with the transitional measures to be adopted.

Amendments necessitated by the non-accession of Norway were made on January 1st, 1973, when the Treaty of Accession, the Decision of the Council and the annexed Act took effect.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000) Mid-1972
Belgium	30.5	9,711
France	547.0	51,720
Federal Republic of Germany	248.5	61,674
Italy	301.2	54,345
Luxembourg	2.6	348
Netherlands	40.8	13,330
THE SIX	1,170.6	191,128
Denmark	43.1	4,993
Ireland	70.3	3,014
United Kingdom	244.0	55,788
TOTAL COMMUNITY	1,528.0	254,923

Sources: (area) *Basic Statistics*; (population) *General Statistics*; both published by the European Communities' Statistical Office (ECSSO).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EMPLOYMENT

(1972—'000)

	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL
Belgium	158	1,640	1,983	92	3,875
France	2,678	8,369	9,703	509	21,259
Federal Republic of Germany	1,953	12,829	11,150	246	26,178
Italy	3,298	8,036	6,806	697	18,837
Luxembourg	14	73	64	0	151
Netherlands*	316	1,686	2,548	115	4,665
THE SIX	8,417	32,633	32,254	1,659	74,965
Denmark	230	806	1,319	23	2,378
Ireland	267	314	456	71	1,108
United Kingdom	741	10,243	13,000	806	24,791
TOTAL COMMUNITY	9,655	43,996	47,029	2,559	103,242

* Figures refer to man-years.

Source: General Statistics, ECSO.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

(1972—'000 metric tons)

	WHEAT	RYE	BARLEY	OATS	MAIZE	TOTAL†
Belgium	950	76	639	249	22	1,971
France	18,123	331	10,426	2,464	8,190	40,552
Federal Republic of Germany	6,608	2,917	5,997	2,887	564	20,243
Italy	9,423	50	388	461	4,802	15,885
Luxembourg	36	5*	54	37	—	138
Netherlands	673	151	340	140	10	1,318
THE SIX	35,813	3,530	17,844	6,238	13,588	80,107
Denmark	592	155	5,572	636	—	7,066
Ireland	260	1*	935	180	—	1,376
United Kingdom	4,780	19	9,244	1,255	—	15,515
TOTAL COMMUNITY	41,445	3,705	33,595	8,309	13,588	104,064

* FAO estimate.

† Including others.

Source: Mainly FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

LIVESTOCK

('000 head in year ending September 30th, 1972)

	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP
Belgium	2,840*	4,200	80*
France	21,746	11,386	10,115
Federal Republic of Germany	13,638	19,985	850
Italy	8,611	8,196	7,846*
Luxembourg	192	95	4*
Netherlands	4,200*	6,231	592
THE SIX	51,227	50,093	19,487
Denmark	2,650*	8,864	50*
Ireland	6,442	1,198	4,277
United Kingdom	13,483	8,619	26,877
TOTAL COMMUNITY	73,802	68,774	50,691

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

(1972—'000 metric tons)

	PIG IRON	CRUDE STEEL	ROLLED STEEL PRODUCTS
Belgium	11,775	14,532	11,670
France	19,002	24,089	19,237
Federal Republic of Germany	32,003	43,705	34,716
Italy	9,446	19,815	16,455
Luxembourg	4,671	5,457	4,289
Netherlands	4,289	5,586	5,057
THE SIX	81,186	113,184	91,424
Denmark	203	498	409
Ireland	—	72	70†
United Kingdom	15,485	25,321	19,757
TOTAL COMMUNITY	96,874	139,075	111,660

* Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.

† Production in 1971.

Source: mainly UN Economic Commission for Europe, *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe*.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND STEEL

(1971—per capita)

	TOTAL ENERGY (metric tons of coal equivalent)	ELECTRIC ENERGY		STEEL (crude steel equivalent -kg.)
		INDUSTRIAL USE (kWh)	OTHER USE (kWh)	
Belgium	5,981	2,046	982	} 544
Luxembourg	19,305	6,189	1,429	
France	4,356	1,609	1,064	
Federal Republic of Germany	5,539	2,133	1,664	
Italy	3,019	1,282	716	
Netherlands	5,484	1,617	1,366	380
Denmark	5,402	785	2,095	391
Ireland	3,377	632	1,149	123
United Kingdom	5,532	1,657	2,277	361
TOTAL (EEC)	4,760	1,678	1,437	430

Source: The Enlarged Community in Figures, ECSO.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(excluding gold)

EXPORTS f.o.b.

(U.S. \$ million, including re-exports)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium	} 10,089	11,600	12,730	16,080
Luxembourg		17,739	20,420	25,848
France		34,189	39,040	46,208
Federal of Republic Germany*		13,206	15,116	18,548
Italy		11,766	13,942	16,784
Netherlands	9,965			
THE SIX	75,711	88,500	101,248	123,468
Denmark	3,021	3,356	3,688	4,417
Ireland	892	1,040	1,311	1,611
United Kingdom	17,515	19,347	22,367	24,344
TOTAL	97,139	112,243	128,614	153,840

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

IMPORTS c.i.f.
(U.S. \$ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium	10,021	11,413	12,899	15,606
Luxembourg				
France				
Federal Republic of Germany*				
Italy				
Netherlands	10,994	13,393	14,935	16,918
THE SIX	75,627	88,512	99,294	118,284
Denmark	3,813	4,407	4,616	5,070
Ireland	1,417	1,573	1,835	2,102
United Kingdom	19,956	21,688	23,912	27,860
TOTAL	100,813	116,180	129,657	153,316

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

Source: United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Official Journal of the European Communities: 3 times a week, contains regulations, decisions and directives; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English.

Bulletin of the European Communities: 11 issues a year, news of Commission activities and other institutions; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English, Spanish.

General Report on the Activities of the Communities: annual; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English.

Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities: annual; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English.

The Economic Situation in the Community: quarterly survey; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English.

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community: monthly; English/French, French/Italian, German/Dutch.

Report of the Results of the Business Surveys carried out among Heads of Enterprises in the Community: 3 a year; French, German, Dutch, Italian, English.

Basic Statistics: annual.

General Statistics: monthly; German/French/Dutch/Italian/English. Various statistical surveys on sectors of trade and commerce.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT—ECMT

33 rue Franqueville, 75775 Paris CEDEX 16, France

Founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic
Greece

Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

OBSERVERS

United States, Canada

ASSOCIATED MEMBERS

Japan, Australia

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President (1974): M. E. LANC (Austria).

First Vice-President (1974): M. J. KAMPMANN (Denmark).

Second Vice-President (1974): M. Y. GUENA (France).

Members: The Ministers of Transport of member countries. Meets twice yearly.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

Principal Officers: The respective Deputies of the serving officers of the Council of Ministers.

Members: The Ministers' Deputies. Meets six times yearly and is assisted by the Subsidiary Bodies.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Restricted Group A (EEC countries).

Committee for Road Traffic Signs and Signals (European Highway Code).

Economic Research Committee.

General Transport Policy.

Urban Transport Committee.

Committee for Liaison between ECMT and OECD.

Investment Committee.

Inland Waterways Sub-Committee.

Railways Committee.

Committee on Road Safety.

Road Sub-Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: E. CORBIN.

The Secretariat conducts the everyday business of the Conference, acting in liaison with the member states, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Deputies and the Subsidiary Bodies.

ECMT BUDGET (1973)

(French Francs)

Secretariat Expenditure -	.	.	1,345,950
Supplies and Services from OECD	.	.	1,427,000
Seminars and Conferences	.	.	126,000
Symposium	.	.	157,000

TOTAL 3,055,950

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

General transport policy.

Investment policy.

Financing of national and international investment.

Long-term traffic forecasts.

Financial situation of railways and promotion of international rail traffic.

Standardization of rolling stock.

Introduction of automatic coupling.

Prevention of road accidents.

Co-ordination of road traffic rules.

Standardization of weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

Standardization of road traffic dues.

Classification of waterways and standardization of boats.

General study on the role and prospects of inland waterways.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

Pipeline transport.
Urban transport.
Abatement of surface transport noise.
Co-operation between surface and air transport.
Trend of traffic.

Development of the network of European main lines of communication.
European Highway Code.
Economic research, in particular with regard to problems of transport policy.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There is close contact and exchange of information between the two bodies. The Conference's studies of long-term traffic demand and road safety are being undertaken in collaboration with OECD.

Council of Europe. The annual report of the Conference is submitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly, which addresses to the Conference resolutions and recommendations relating to transport matters.

UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Close collaboration is maintained and the Conference is represented at the annual session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Commission.

Other Bodies. The Conference keeps in close touch with the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Civil Aviation Commission and professional organizations.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between Member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.

MEMBERS

Austria
Portugal

Iceland
Sweden

Norway
Switzerland

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations. The Chairmanship is held for six months by each country in turn.

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.—June 1974): E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.—June 1974): P. LANGUETIN (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.—June 1974): R. MARTINS (Austria).

Heads of National Delegations:

Austria: R. MARTINS.

Iceland: E. BENEDIKTSSON.

Norway: E. I. HAMBRO.

Portugal: A. DE SIQUEIRA FREIRE.

Sweden: Baron K. G. LAGERFELT.

Switzerland: P. LANGUETIN.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Lisbon	May 1960	Bergen	May 1966
Berne	October 1960	Lisbon	October 1966
Geneva	February 1961	London	December 1966
London	June 1961	Stockholm	March 1967
Geneva	July 1961	London	April 1967
Geneva	November 1961	Lausanne	October 1967
Geneva	March 1962	London	May 1968
Oslo	October 1962	Vienna	November 1968
Geneva	February 1963	Geneva	May 1969
Lisbon	June 1963	Geneva	November 1969
Stockholm	September 1963	Geneva	May 1970
Geneva	February 1964	Geneva	November 1970
Edinburgh	July 1964	Reykjavik	May 1971
Geneva	November 1964	Geneva	November 1971
Geneva	February 1965	Geneva	May 1972
Vienna	May 1965	Vienna	November 1972
Copenhagen	October 1965	Geneva	May 1973
		Geneva	November 1973

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.—June 1974): E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.—June 1974): P. LANGUETIN (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.—June 1974): (not yet announced).

Finnish Representative: K. A. SAHLGREN.

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved. In practice, almost all meetings of the EFTA Council and the Joint Council are now held simultaneously.

EFTA COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Customs Committee.

Committee of Trade Experts.

Budget Committee.

Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries.

Agricultural Review Committee.

Economic Development Committee.

Economic Committee.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: employers representatives, trade union leaders and individuals, all appointed by member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA's sphere of activity.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: BENGT RABALUS.

Assistant Secretary-General: C. SOMMARUGA.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1958	November	Breakdown of negotiations for a European Free Trade Area of OEEC countries.	1967	July	Norway applied for membership of the EEC.
1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.			Sweden applied for negotiations with the EEC,
	November	Convention initialled in Stockholm.		December	First meeting of Yugoslav EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslavia to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.
1960	January	EFTA Convention signed.			
	May	Convention entered into force.			
	July	First tariff reduction to 80% of basic duties and increase in quotas.	1968	May	New programme of work approved at Ministerial meeting in London.
1961	February	First decision to accelerate tariff reductions.		November	Iceland applied for membership of EFTA.
	March	Association Agreement with Finland signed.			
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.	1969	January	Negotiations began on Iceland's application for membership.
	July	Second tariff reduction, quotas further increased.		May	EFTA countries took part in opening of the 17-nation negotiations on a European patent scheme.
	October	Denmark and United Kingdom began negotiations with EEC.		December	Agreement reached on terms of Iceland's accession to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association Agreement.
	November	Second decision to accelerate tariff reduction within EFTA.			
	December	Austria, Sweden and Switzerland requested opening of negotiations with EEC.	1970	March	Iceland acceded to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association on March 1st, and made the first tariff cuts on its industrial imports from the rest of EFTA and Finland.
1962	March	Tariff reduction to 60%.			
	June	Portugal and Sweden requested opening of negotiations with EEC.		May	Ministerial Council welcomed the agreement reached by the European Economic Community to open negotiations on the enlargement of the EEC.
	December	Tariff reduction to 50%.			
1963	January	Breakdown of negotiations with EEC in Brussels.		June	Denmark, Norway and U.K. began negotiations in Luxembourg on the applications for membership of the EEC.
	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.		October	Representatives of the EFTA countries signed a Convention on the mutual recognition of inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. The aim of the Convention is to remove some obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical products.
	November	First meeting of Committee for Economic Development.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 40%.			
1964	June	First meeting of Agricultural Review Committee.			
	November	Council discussed British 15% imports surcharge.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 30%.			
1965	May	Vienna meetings at Ministerial level. Britain reduced imports surcharge to 10%.			
	July	First meeting of the Economic Committee.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 20%.			
1966	November	British import surcharge lapsed.		November	The EFTA countries, including Finland, which have not applied for membership of the EEC began discussions with the EEC on their future relations with the Community.
	December	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.			
1967	May	The United Kingdom and Denmark applied for membership of the EEC.			

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

1971	March-April	Exploratory talks between the EEC and the six non-candidate EFTA countries on special relations with the enlarged Community completed.
	May	The Convention on the mutual recognition of inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products came into force after being ratified by five signatory states.
	June	At a Ministerial meeting in Luxembourg agreement was reached on the principal outstanding points in the negotiations on Britain's entry into the EEC.
	October	House of Commons voted by 356 to 244 in favour of the principle of U.K. entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated.
1972	January	Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom sign treaties of accession to the European Communities.
	July	Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland sign free trade agreements with the enlarged European Communities. Finland initials but does not sign a similar agreement.
	September	Process of Parliamentary approval in U.K. of terms of entry into European Communities completed.
		Referendum in Norway rejects membership of European Communities.
	October	Referendum in Denmark endorses membership of European Communities.
	December	At the end of the month Denmark and the U.K. leave EFTA to enter the European Communities.
1973	January	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between five EFTA countries (Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and the enlarged EEC came into force.
	April	First 20 per cent tariff cut under the FTAs.
	July	Norway's FTA with the EEC (signed May 1973) entered into force.
	October	Finland's FTA with the EEC signed, to take effect from January 1st, 1974.

TARIFFS

REVISED PROGRAMME

Date:	<i>Reduction within EFTA:</i>
July 1st, 1960	to 80% of the basic duty

July 1st, 1961	to 70% of the basic duty
March 1st, 1962	to 60% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1962	to 50% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1963	to 40% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1964	to 30% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1965	to 20% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1966	Complete elimination of import duties

Finland eliminated import duties one year later, by December 31st, 1967.

QUOTAS

IMPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1966.

EXPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1961.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. First tariff reductions and relaxation of quotas took place on July 1st, 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a new free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

OTHER EFTA ACTIVITIES

In recent years EFTA's work has been increasingly devoted to the problems of non-tariff barriers to trade. Part of this work has been based explicitly on particular articles in the Convention, especially those relating to the conditions of competition, as mentioned below.

Work is also being done on non-tariff barriers which are not specifically mentioned in the Convention. On these, EFTA's aim is to contribute to international agreements covering a wider area than that of the Association and, in the meantime, to seek in EFTA solutions to non-tariff barrier problems which will facilitate trade without limiting possibilities of finding wider agreements. Examples of the barriers being dealt with are differences in compulsory technical requirements for electrical and other products, and in rules for obtaining patent protection for new products.

BUDGET

Net expenditure in 1972-73: Swiss francs 7,350,125.

Net budget for 1973-74: Swiss francs 5,997,051.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (monthly).

EFTA Trade (annually).

EFTA Annual Report.

Convention Establishing the European Free Trade Association, with Agreement Creating an Association between the Member States of EFTA and the Republic of Finland, and changes following Iceland's accession.

EFTA—What it is, What it does.

Regional Development Policy in EFTA.

The Effects of EFTA on the Economies of Member States.

Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION

EFTA's objectives are:

- (a) to promote in the Area of the Association and in each Member State a sustained expansion of economic activity, full employment, increased productivity and the rational use of resources, financial stability and continuous improvement in living standards;
- (b) to secure that trade between Member States takes place in conditions of fair competition;
- (c) to avoid significant disparity between Member States in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the Area of the Association; and
- (d) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

The main provisions of the Convention are:

Tariffs. Elimination of tariffs on industrial goods was originally to be achieved at the latest by January 1970, but this date was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Quotas. The Convention provides for the progressive reduction of quantitative restrictions on all imports from Member States and their complete elimination by January 1st, 1970. This date also was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Origin Rules. Member States do not have a common external tariff in relation to countries outside the area.

"Origin" rules have therefore been worked out to identify the products of member countries to which the tariff reductions will apply.

Safeguards. Member countries will be free to take action which they consider necessary for the protection of their essential security interests and, consistently with their other international obligations, their balance of payments. In certain circumstances a Member State may also take special safeguarding action where the application of the Convention leads to serious difficulties in a particular sector of industry.

Competition. The Convention contains provisions to ensure that the benefits which are expected from the removal of tariffs and quotas are not nullified through the use of other measures by Governments, public undertakings or private industries. These include provisions about subsidies, restrictive business practices and discriminatory restrictions against nationals of Member States wishing to establish business anywhere in the area.

Agriculture and Fish. Special arrangements have been made for agricultural goods and fish and other marine products. The objective is to facilitate reasonable reciprocity to those member states whose economies depend to a great extent on agricultural or fish exports. Arrangements have also been concluded between several member countries in respect of trade in agricultural goods.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

(1972)

	AREA sq. kilometres	POPULATION
Austria . . .	83,800	7,487,000
Finland . . .	337,000	4,634,000
Iceland . . .	103,000	210,000
Norway . . .	324,200	3,922,000
Portugal . . .	92,000	8,949,000
Sweden . . .	449,800	8,129,000
Switzerland . .	41,300	6,324,000
TOTAL . . .	1,431,100	39,655,000

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EFTA IMPORTS FROM WORLD AREAS

(1972—\$ million)

Imports from	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Importing Country:</i>											
Austria	973.0	2,996.4	437.3	4,522.4	167.5	188.4	106.2	242.4	96.1	19.5	5,175.0
Denmark	2,071.9	1,693.2	158.6	4,006.3	359.2	390.5	135.1	414.5	82.6	14.7	5,043.7
Finland	1,276.3	878.4	498.4	2,690.2	140.6	154.5	95.4	190.5	41.4	26.4	3,198.4
Iceland	102.1	63.3	23.7	190.1	18.4	19.1	8.2	11.4	0.9	0.7	230.4
Norway	1,932.0	1,150.6	136.3	3,289.3	270.6	425.4	156.4	387.0	88.0	26.5	4,372.6
Portugal	533.9	694.1	19.7	1,386.0	194.4	210.7	84.0	180.7	297.6	26.5	2,185.5
Sweden	3,139.0	2,658.6	355.0	6,329.4	576.2	627.7	310.3	484.4	188.0	36.7	7,976.5
Switzerland	1,587.6	5,075.4	159.2	6,984.8	585.5	632.8	181.2	478.5	181.6	20.5	8,479.4
United Kingdom	4,892.2	6,812.4	982.7	14,375.3	2,944.6	4,457.3	1,130.4	3,924.6	2,531.8	1,434.2	27,853.6
TOTAL EFTA	16,508.0	22,022.4	2,770.9	43,773.8	5,257.0	7,106.4	2,207.2	6,314.0	3,508.0	1,605.7	64,515.1

EFTA EXPORTS TO WORLD AREAS

(1972—\$ million)

Exports to	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Exporting Country:</i>											
Austria	1,117.9	1,490.4	453.5	3,277.8	174.2	222.8	62.9	171.6	95.9	23.4	3,854.4
Denmark	2,177.3	981.5	141.0	3,412.6	354.4	399.6	113.4	190.9	162.1	51.5	4,330.1
Finland	1,383.5	616.2	448.9	2,546.0	142.0	162.6	64.7	106.0	42.8	24.9	2,947.0
Iceland	63.8	30.3	21.7	123.1	58.0	58.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	0.5	188.9
Norway	1,555.6	781.6	94.7	2,605.3	236.8	268.6	97.1	139.2	154.9	16.1	3,281.2
Portugal	525.3	264.3	7.8	837.4	137.0	158.9	31.0	34.5	208.3	16.6	1,286.7
Sweden	3,924.8	2,230.7	324.2	6,799.3	614.5	741.7	318.0	406.1	292.7	96.4	8,654.2
Switzerland	1,537.0	2,522.3	283.3	4,710.6	601.4	694.5	388.3	737.3	242.0	88.9	6,861.6
United Kingdom	3,964.0	5,568.2	688.7	12,398.1	3,036.5	3,987.0	1,249.2	3,205.1	2,220.4	1,282.7	24,342.5
TOTAL EFTA	16,249.2	14,485.2	2,463.8	36,710.2	5,354.8	6,693.9	2,326.9	4,993.6	3,421.0	1,601.0	55,746.6

INTRA-EFTA TRADE

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(1972—\$ million)

Exports to	AUSTRIA	DEN-MARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZER- LAND	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exporting Country:</i>										
Austria	—	82.4	50.9	1.1	51.2	32.8	154.7	444.7	300.1	1,117.9
Denmark	71.3	—	98.0	25.7	309.2	25.9	680.2	120.2	846.7	2,177.3
Finland	27.6	109.4	—	4.6	124.8	8.6	515.4	55.0	538.1	1,383.5
Iceland	1.8	11.0	3.8	—	2.3	10.1	5.4	8.8	20.6	63.8
Norway	22.6	237.0	86.3	13.3	—	24.1	515.6	35.9	620.8	1,555.6
Portugal	20.9	38.7	24.7	1.1	22.8	—	83.0	39.4	294.7	525.3
Sweden	151.4	798.5	542.9	15.6	824.5	66.8	—	250.7	1,274.4	3,924.8
Switzerland	404.4	118.6	78.7	4.2	89.5	87.6	220.4	—	533.5	1,537.0
United Kingdom	297.5	601.0	343.0	33.6	475.7	285.4	1,012.0	916.0	—	3,964.0
TOTAL EFTA	997.5	1,996.6	1,228.3	99.2	1,900.0	541.3	3,186.7	1,870.7	4,428.9	16,249.2

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

MANUFACTURED GOODS

(1972—\$ million)

<i>Exports to</i>	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exporting Country:</i>										
Austria	—	79.2	50.6	1.1	50.9	28.0	150.3	404.5	282.5	1,047.1
Denmark	56.5	—	79.8	18.7	243.6	16.0	453.6	71.0	297.4	1,236.6
Finland	24.3	84.6	—	3.3	115.8	7.8	478.7	35.8	335.2	1,085.5
Iceland	1.7	0.8	1.5	—	—	—	0.2	8.2	7.9	20.3
Norway	15.2	197.8	64.2	12.5	—	7.0	390.4	27.4	461.9	1,176.4
Portugal	18.6	27.4	23.8	0.9	19.6	—	76.2	29.2	221.1	416.8
Sweden	137.8	661.4	481.4	14.7	708.8	58.9	—	211.1	893.3	3,167.4
Switzerland	370.6	108.2	73.4	3.8	82.4	83.9	205.3	—	511.0	1,438.6
United Kingdom	276.9	452.9	301.0	27.1	367.0	256.7	815.6	844.4	—	3,341.6
	901.6	1,612.3	1,075.7	82.1	1,588.1	458.3	2,570.3	1,631.6	3,010.3	12,930.3

TOTAL IMPORTS

<i>Reporting Country</i>	FROM EFTA				FROM WORLD			
	1953	1959	1971	1972	1953	1959	1971	1972
Austria	72.0	135.2	814.8	973.0	545.7	1,144.4	4,150.6	5,175.0
Denmark	386.3	529.9	1,912.1	2,071.9	996.2	1,594.3	4,584.4	5,043.7
Finland	118.6	239.1	1,137.7	1,276.3	527.5	836.6	2,796.2	3,198.4
Iceland	—	—	84.9	102.1	—	—	209.6	230.4
Norway	363.8	483.7	1,790.5	1,932.0	911.1	1,314.8	4,089.8	4,372.6
Portugal	75.9	98.6	438.9	533.9	330.9	473.5	1,771.7	2,185.5
Sweden	430.3	608.4	2,759.2	3,139.0	1,575.5	2,403.2	7,058.6	7,976.5
Switzerland	149.7	247.4	1,378.1	1,587.6	1,182.6	1,913.2	7,227.0	8,479.4
United Kingdom	1,069.0	1,322.1	3,825.0	4,892.2	9,360.1	11,419.4	23,945.4	27,853.6
TOTAL EFTA	2,665.6	3,664.4	14,141.2	16,508.0	15,429.6	21,099.4	55,833.3	64,515.1

TOTAL EXPORTS

<i>Reporting Country</i>	To EFTA				To WORLD			
	1953	1959	1971	1972	1953	1959	1971	1972
Austria	81.9	116.8	877.8	1,117.9	537.6	964.2	3,138.4	3,854.4
Denmark	464.1	564.7	1,834.0	2,177.3	883.3	1,374.5	3,614.6	4,330.1
Finland	164.0	250.3	1,085.4	1,383.5	569.5	836.7	2,356.4	2,947.0
Iceland	—	—	52.4	63.8	—	—	149.7	188.9
Norway	198.0	328.2	1,254.5	1,555.6	508.0	809.4	2,564.8	3,281.2
Portugal	38.7	51.0	389.0	525.3	218.5	290.0	1,032.7	1,286.7
Sweden	539.5	815.8	3,392.2	3,924.8	1,478.1	2,204.2	7,439.8	8,654.2
Switzerland	174.1	277.1	1,276.0	1,537.0	1,204.5	1,683.1	5,763.5	6,861.6
United Kingdom	881.5	1,121.9	3,390.0	3,964.0	7,524.9	9,937.2	22,353.8	24,342.5
TOTAL EFTA	2,541.8	3,525.8	13,551.3	16,249.2	12,924.4	18,099.3	48,413.7	55,746.6

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 41 98 11.

The Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN) was established in 1952 following intergovernmental meetings called by UNESCO. It was formally superseded by the Organization in 1954. The essential aim was to establish at Geneva a fundamental research laboratory centred on two particle accelerators with which European scientists could continue their studies into the structure of matter at the nuclear and sub-nuclear levels. Following decisions taken in 1965 storage rings were added on adjacent land in France, and in 1971 the decision was taken to build a much larger accelerator alongside the existing laboratory straddling the Franco-Swiss frontier. The research is primarily undertaken by teams of visiting scientists from member states. Work of a military nature is excluded, and the results of experimental and theoretical work are published, principally in the traditional scientific literature.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Italy
The Netherlands

Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

OBSERVERS

Poland

Turkey

Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Council: composed of two representatives of each member state; Pres. W. GENTNER (Germany).

Committee of Council: fifteen members, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council, Chairmen of the Scientific Policy and Finance Committees, and representatives of member states.

Scientific Policy Committee: composed of eminent scientists appointed without reference to their country of origin; Chair. G. EKSPONG (Sweden).

Finance Committee: composed of one representative per member state; Chair. P. LEVAUX (Belgium).

DIRECTORS-GENERAL

Laboratory I: Prof. WILLIBALD JENTSCHKE (Austria).

Laboratory II: Dr. JOHN B. ADAMS (United Kingdom).

DEPARTMENTS AND DIRECTORS

Laboratory I

Physics I: Prof. P. FALK-VARIANT (France).

Physics II: Prof. CH. PEYROU (France).

Theoretical Physics: Prof. L. VAN HOVE (Belgium).
Proton Synchrotron: Dr. C. ZILVERSCHOON (Netherlands).
Intersecting Storage Rings: Prof. K. JOHNSEN (Norway).
Administration: G. H. HAMPTON (United Kingdom).

Laboratory II

Deputy Director: H. O. WUSTER (Germany).

Laboratory II Group Leaders

Administration Service: A. KLEIN (France).
Beam Transfer: B. DE RAAD (Netherlands).
Controls: M. C. CROWLEY-MILLING (United Kingdom).
Experimental Areas: G. BRIANTI (Italy).
Magnet: R. BILLINGE (United Kingdom).
Mechanical Design: H. HORISBERGER (Switzerland).
Power Supplies: S. VAN DER MEER (Netherlands).
Radiation: K. J. GOEBEL (Germany).
Radio-Frequency: C. ZETTLER (Germany).
Site Installations: R. LEVY-MANDEL (France).
Survey: J. GERVAISE (France).

ACTIVITIES

The Convention defining the objectives of CERN provides "for collaboration among European States in nuclear research" and the "organization and sponsoring of international co-operation... including co-operation outside the laboratory". Of the two accelerators foreseen in the beginning, the 600 MeV Synchro-Cyclotron began operation in August 1957 and the 25-28 GeV Proton Synchrotron in November 1959. The second machine was not only the largest in the world at the time but the first to use the now established strong-focusing principle.

Both machines have been continually improved as regards performance and utilization. The current programme involves an increase by a factor 10 in the beam current of the cyclotron and a rise in output of the synchrotron of approximately 5 times. In 1965 the Council of CERN authorized the construction of Intersecting Storage Rings to be built alongside the synchrotron for research on colliding beams. Protons accelerated in the synchrotron are fed into the two intersecting rings in opposite senses and stored for up to a day. The beams can be made to collide in the intersecting sections. Construction was finished in March 1971.

In 1971 it was decided to build a new particle accelerator adjacent to the existing laboratory, now termed Laboratory I. Each laboratory is under the charge of its own Director-General but a fusion of the two will take place some time in the future. All members except Greece participate in the programme for Laboratory II.

The ISR as well as additional experimental and computing facilities have been built on 39.5 ha. of land in France, the rest of Laboratory I occupying 40.5 ha. in the Commune of Meyrin in Switzerland. The seat of the Organization is officially in Switzerland whilst the laboratory physically straddles the frontier.

Laboratory II also straddles the frontier, the area of land reserved being 412 ha. in France and 68 ha. in Switzerland. Building restrictions have been imposed on a further 509 ha. in France and 63 ha. in Switzerland to allow for a possible subsequent expansion. The accelerator—the Super Proton Synchrotron—is being built deep underground in a ring tunnel 2.2 km. diameter. The energy the accelerator will be able to reach is 400 GeV and the provision of research for the highest energies occupies the later part of the 8-year programme. It is foreseen that research at an intermediate energy, e.g. 200 GeV, can begin in the sixth year of the programme using the experimental facilities of Laboratory I.

The injector for the SPS is to be the existing proton synchrotron which will be then fulfilling the triple role of

SPS injector, feed for the ISR and source of beams of particles for experiments at energies up to 28 GeV.

The majority of the research undertaken at CERN is carried out by mixed teams of physicists principally from the Universities and Research Centres of Europe. The scientists may be attached to CERN for a period of weeks only, or become temporary members of the staff for a year or so. Only a small proportion remain as permanent staff members. The majority of the CERN complement are concerned with machine design, development and operation.

To cater for a wide range of potential users the techniques of beam sharing have become highly developed. Major detection installations include a 2-metre liquid hydrogen bubble chamber and Gargamelle, a 12,000-litre heavy liquid bubble chamber. Coming into operation in 1973 and built under a tripartite agreement between CERN, the Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique of France, and the German Government, is a 3.7-m liquid hydrogen bubble chamber incorporating a superconducting magnet. A very large spark chamber within a superconducting magnet came into operation in 1972.

To provide the large computing capacity needed for the analysis of bubble chamber film and electronics experiments data, as well as scientific computation, CERN has built up an extensive network of computers, a number of which are working on-line. In the central facility a CDC 7600 is headed by a CDC 6500 and a CDC 6400 and they, in turn, are connected to a number of remote input/output stations. Most electronics experiments have computers built into the data-taking system; equipment for the automatic measurement and analysis of bubble chamber film also incorporates on-line computers.

Close collaboration has always been sought with the high energy physics laboratories of non-member States, and relations with comparable centres in the U.S. have from the beginning been very close. A system of exchange of scientists with the Joint Nuclear Research Centre of Dubna (U.S.S.R.) was initiated in 1960. This exchange has been developed and an agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. State Committee for the Application of Atomic Energy in July 1967 for collaboration in research on the 70 GeV accelerator at Serpukhov, which began operation in November of the same year.

Under this agreement CERN has supplied certain equipment for beam extraction and separation while the Soviet authorities are making it possible for joint electronics experiments to be conducted on their machine and will make available bubble chamber pictures for analysis by CERN scientists.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

FINANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

All twelve member states of CERN now participate in both the Basic and the ISR Programmes, and their budgets can, as a result, be considered together. Eleven member states currently participate in the 300 GeV Programme, the non-participant being Greece. The propor-

tional contributions of member states for 1972, 1973 and 1974 are based on their average national revenues over the years 1968, 1969 and 1970, as calculated by the UN Statistical Office.

BUDGET (million Swiss francs)

	1973*	1974†	1975†	1976†
LABORATORY I (Basic and ISR Programmes)	382.9	391.1	391.1	391.1
LABORATORY II (300 GeV Programme)	188.0	227.1	220.8	208.2

* Expressed at 1973 prices.

† Estimates, expressed at 1974 prices.

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Reports, Annual Report, *CERN Courier* (monthly), Technical notebook series

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION—EUROCONTROL

72 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 13 83 00

Established 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Ireland
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

Associate State: Spain.

ORGANIZATION

PERMANENT COMMISSION

The governing body of EUROCONTROL; consists of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for respectively civil and military aviation.

President: PETER SHORE (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: M. MART (Luxembourg).

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES AGENCY

Administered by a Committee of Management and a Director-General.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Composed of two representatives of each National Administration. One of the two representatives is a highly placed official exercising in his country responsibilities in matters of air navigation.

President: N. A. O'BRIEN (Ireland).

Vice-President: A. A. de ROODE (Netherlands).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Heads the General Directorate with five Directorates (*Operations, Engineering, Personnel and Administration, Finance, General Secretariat*) and the EUROCONTROL External Services.

Director-General: R. BULIN (France).

EUROCONTROL EXTERNAL SERVICES

Eurocontrol Experimental Centre: B.P. 15, F-91220 Brétigny, France; provides the planning staff at headquarters with technical operational aid of a practical nature, in particular by undertaking experiments to improve or to develop control methods and procedures and to evaluate air traffic control and air navigation equipment and systems. Also undertakes experimental work

requested by National Administrations of Member and Non-Member States.

Eurocontrol Institute for Air Navigation Services: Luxembourg; a school for the advanced training of ATC personnel (controllers, programmers and engineers) and an air navigation documentation centre.

Central Route Charges Office: Brussels; collects charges on behalf of the EUROCONTROL member states, as well as for Austria, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, for the use of route facilities and services.

Upper Area Control Centre: Postbus 78, NL-Beek (L) (Netherlands); responsible for providing progressive air traffic control services in the upper air space over Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. The centre began operations in 1972, and is already providing air traffic control services in the upper airspace of Belgium and Luxembourg.

Upper Area Control Centre: Karlsruhe; to be responsible for providing air traffic control services in the upper air space over the southern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. The centre is due to begin operations in 1975.

Upper Area Control Centre: Shannon; to be responsible for providing air traffic control services in the upper air space over Ireland. The centre is due to begin operations in 1974.

The following services are concerned with co-ordination with National Air Traffic Services of France, and of the United Kingdom and Ireland respectively.

Regional Service—France: CEDEX A No. 181, F-94-396 Orly Aerogare, France.

Regional Service—Ireland/United Kingdom: Heathrow House, Bath Road, Hounslow TW5 9QQ, England.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION

AIMS

To strengthen the co-operation between member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of the air traffic services in the upper airspace, including:

The promotion, in co-operation with the national military authorities, of the adoption of measures and of the installation and operation of facilities designed to ensure the safety of air navigation and ensure an orderly and rapid flow of air traffic, within defined air space under the sovereignty of the Contracting Parties or in respect of which the air traffic services have been entrusted to those Parties under international agreements.

Standardization of national regulations governing air

traffic and standardization of the operation of the services responsible for ensuring the safety and regulation of air traffic, on the basis of the Standards and Recommended Practices of ICAO and having regard to the requirements of national defence.

Promotion of a common policy to be followed in respect of radio aids, telecommunications and corresponding airborne equipment.

Promotion and co-ordination of studies relating to air navigation services and installations in order to take account of technical developments.

Determination of policy in respect of remuneration for services rendered to users.

ACTIVITIES

Responsibility for Air Traffic Control: exercising operational, legal and financial responsibilities for air traffic control services in the upper air space of the member states.

Establishing of New Facilities: necessary for the performance of the following tasks: to prevent collisions between aircraft, to ensure the orderly and rapid flow of air traffic, to provide advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights, to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required. These installations are, inter alia, air traffic control centres, air traffic research and experimental centres and schools for advanced and specialized training of personnel of air navigation services.

Studies and Plans: elaboration, in conjunction with the National Administrations of member states, of operational plans for air traffic services in the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United Kingdom and France regions. Fundamental study of a common system of air traffic control over Europe after 1980. Linked to this study a five-year programme of operational research is under way with a view to applying scientific methods to the choice of a future optimal system. Study of the impact of supersonic aircraft on control requirements and procedures. Study of the application of modern technology to the requirements of air traffic control. General operational studies of airspace organization, route networks and of the management of traffic flows, of future navigation systems and ATC methods and procedures, including the use of primary and especially secondary radar. Development of automated ATC systems including the exchange of data between adjacent centres.

Tests and Trials: real and fast time simulations of air traffic situations to test and evaluate existing and future proposed systems. Tests and trials of navigational aids and evaluation of navigational accuracy. Operational evaluation of the radar coverage of the EUROCONTROL area. Calibration of new radars.

Traffic Statistics and Forecasting: processing of traffic data for use in the planning of operational requirements

and the calculation of route charges. Preparation of forecasts of future air traffic and development of improved forecasting methods.

Training: theoretical and practical training of operational and technical ATC staff and of computer programmers for both member and non-member states.

Association: an association agreement between the Spanish Government and EUROCONTROL was signed in Brussels on December 17th, 1971. The purpose of this agreement, with an effective date of January 1st, 1972, has been to establish an association in order to improve the safety and regularity of air traffic, the specific aims being to study the standardization of national regulations governing air traffic, harmonize the training of staff, standardize equipment, carry out studies in connection with scientific research and experiments and prepare operational plans for the control of Spanish upper airspace.

Co-operation: agreements for co-operation, aiming mainly at an exchange of technical information, have been concluded with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Federal Aviation Administration of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Austria as well as with the ICAO.

FINANCE

Budget (1974: Investment and Operating): 3,664 million Belgian francs.

Scale of members' contributions based mainly on their Gross National Product.

Included in this budget is an amount of 1,404 million Belgian francs for the joint financing of the operating costs of air traffic control services for the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany region.

PUBLICATIONS

EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publications (irregular).

EUROCONTROL Review (bi-annual).

EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY—ESA

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Established on April 1st, 1974, by a final agreement signed at a meeting of the European Space Conference on July 31st, 1973, to incorporate ELDO, ESRO and other European and also national space programmes.

MEMBERS

Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	Spain	

ORGANIZATION

A Restricted Committee was nominated, composed of one member from each member state, with the task of defining the structure of the new Agency. The staff of ESRO

and ELDO (see below) are being absorbed into the new Agency.

FUNCTIONS

Besides including in its framework the Ariane Launcher, Marots and Spacelab projects allocated to ESRO, the ESA is to act as a point of co-ordination for future space research of member countries, excluding space research for military purposes, INTELSAT and the British Skynet programme. Any new ventures envisaged by member countries will be initially included in ESA planning until other arrangements are made.

Post-Apollo Programme: the agreement establishing ESA also provided for co-operation with the United States NASA in the Post-Apollo programme. A Spacelab Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between ESRO and NASA in Washington on September 24th, 1973, setting out the terms and conditions of the construction of the European Spacelab; a further agreement completed the arrangements for European participation in the Space Shuttle programme.

BUDGET

The eventual annual income of ESA is expected to be about £200 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THREE SELECTED ESRO PROJECTS (percentage share)

	ARIANE	SPACELAB	MAROTS
Belgium . .	5.00	4.20	1.00
Denmark . .	0.50	1.50	—
France . .	62.50	10.00	12.50
Germany . .	20.12	52.55	20.00
Italy . .	1.74	18.00	2.30
Netherlands . .	2.00	2.10	—
Spain . .	2.00	2.80	1.00
Sweden . .	1.10	—	—
Switzerland . .	1.20	1.00	—
United Kingdom	—	6.30	58.70
Other Particip- ants . .	1.37	1.55	4.70
Other Receipts .	2.47	—	—
TOTAL . .	100.00	100.00	100.00

ESTIMATED COSTS OF PROJECTS (£ million)

ARIANE	POST-APOLLO PROGRAMME	MAROTS
190	130*	31

* Includes 10 per cent U.S. contribution.

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly-sur-Seine, 92522 France

Founded 1966 to formulate a co-ordinated European space policy and ensure its execution.

MEMBERS

Australia	Federal Republic of Germany	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	Norway	United Kingdom

Eight other countries, the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

The European Space Conference is a standing body which meets at ministerial level, usually once a year. Its work is prepared by a Committee of Alternates, composed		of ministerial deputies. Its secretariat is provided by the secretariats of ESRO (<i>see</i> p. 266) and ELDO (<i>see</i> p. 269), whose member countries the Conference groups together.
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MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

Dec. 1966	Paris	July and	Brussels
July 1967	Rome	Nov. 1970	(two sessions)
Nov. 1968	Bad Godesberg	Dec. 1972	Brussels
		July 1973	Brussels (two sessions)

At the last ministerial meeting on July 31st, 1973, it was decided to create a single European space agency, grouping together ESRO and ELDO; to internationalize national space programmes; and to proceed with the

Spacelab, the French L III-S rocket and with a maritime satellite programme (Marots), and to participate in the post-Apollo programme.
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EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION— ESRO

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92522 Neuilly sur Seine, France

Founded 1962 and formally established in 1964 to provide for, and to promote, collaboration among European states in space research and technology, exclusively for peaceful purposes. Following the ministerial meeting of the European Space Conference (q.v.) in December 1972 ESRO will in due course merge with ELDO (European Launcher Development Organization, q.v.) to form a single European space agency (European Space Agency, q.v.).

MEMBERS*

Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic

Italy
Netherlands
Spain

Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

* Austria, Ireland and Norway have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman: Prof. M. LEVY (France).

Vice-Chairmen: J. VAN ELSBEEK (Belgium); Gen. L. DE AZCARRAGA (Spain), Prof. TRELLA (Italy).

Lays down scientific and technical policy and takes major financial and administrative decisions. Consists of two delegates from each member state. Meets at least twice a year. It is assisted by the following committees and boards:

Administrative and Finance Committee.
Joint Programmes and Policy Committee.
Communications Satellite Programme Board.
Aeronautical Satellite Programme Board.
Meteorological Satellite Programme Board.
Scientific Programme Board.
Ariane Programme Board
Marots Programme Board.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Director-General is advised by a Directorate, and assisted by a Secretariat staffed from member countries.

Director-General: Dr. A. HOCKER (German Federal Republic).

Director of Programmes and Planning: J. DINKESFILER (France).

Director of Administration: R. GIBSON (United Kingdom).

Director of the European Space Research and Space Technology Centre (Noordwijk): O. HAMMARSTRÖM (Sweden).

Director of European Space Operations Centre (Darmstadt): Prof. G. FORMICA.

ESTABLISHMENTS

European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC): Noordwijk, Netherlands. Responsible for studying and developing spacecraft, for liaison with scientific groups and for applied research work on space technology. It comprises the following Departments:

Satellites and System Studies
Space Science
Development and Technology
Administration
Air Traffic Control Programme Office
Telecom Programme Office

European Space Operations Centre (ESOC): Darmstadt,

Federal Republic of Germany. Responsible for satellite launching operations, tracking, data acquisition and processing. It comprises the following Departments:

Administration
Satellite Data Acquisition
Information Handling (formerly ESDAC)
Computer
Programme and Mission Management

European Space Research Institute (ESRIN): Frascati, Italy. Previously responsible for laboratory and theoretical research, it now houses the Space Documentation Service.

ACTIVITIES

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

1. The Organization provides scientific agencies of the member countries with the necessary technical facilities for the carrying out of space experiments ranging from the study of the near-terrestrial environment to that of stellar astronomy.

Seven satellites have so far been developed by the Organization:

IRIS (formerly *ESRO-II*), designed to carry out solar astronomy and cosmic ray studies, was successfully launched in May 1968 from the Western Test Range (California) by a Scout rocket. This satellite functioned perfectly during its planned operational life of six months, and the seven scientific experiments continued to provide data and information of great scientific value for almost three years. This first ESRO satellite re-entered the atmosphere in May 1971. Prime contractor was Hawker Siddeley Dynamics (U.K.).

AURORAE (formerly *ESRO-I*), an 80-kg. satellite designed for the study of auroral and associated ionospheric phenomena, was successfully launched in October 1968 from the Western Test Range by a Scout rocket. The eight scientific experiments on board operated satisfactorily. The satellite, having long outlasted the design goal of six months' lifetime, re-entered the atmosphere in June 1970. Prime contractor was the Laboratoire Central de Télécommunications (France).

HEOS-I, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite weighing 108 kg., and carrying eight experiments designed for the study of interplanetary physics and cosmic rays, was launched in December 1968 from the Eastern Test Range, by a Delta rocket. Prime contractor was Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenwerke (Germany).

ESRO-Ib, designed to study ionospheric phenomena and aurorae, was launched on October 1st, 1969, and renamed *BOREAS*. This second flight model of *ESRO-I*, carrying eight experiments, was placed in a relatively low orbit and re-entered the atmosphere on November 23rd, 1969, after having completed its mission.

HEOS-2, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite weighing 117 kg. and carrying seven experiments designed to investigate interplanetary space and the high-latitude magnetosphere near the northern neutral space, was launched in January 1972 from the Western Test Range aboard a three-stage DSV-3L Delta rocket. Its orbit was unique in that no satellite had hitherto flown in this region of space. Prime contractor was Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blöhm (Germany).

TD-1A, the largest and most advanced satellite ever built in Europe, was successfully launched in March 1972 from the Western Test Range by a thrust-augmented, two-stage Delta rocket. This satellite, weighing nearly half a ton, carries seven scientific experiments aimed at astronomical, solar and cosmic ray research. Prime contractor was Engins Matra (France).

ESRO-IV, designed to investigate the ionosphere, the near magnetosphere and auroral and solar particles, was

successfully launched in November 1972 from the Western Test Range. The launcher was a Scout "D" four-stage, solid-fuel vehicle. Prime contractor was Hawker Siddeley Dynamics (United Kingdom).

2. The current scientific programmes includes another two research satellites:

COS-B, intended to study extraterrestrial gamma radiation in greater depth and detail than has yet been done, will carry a single large experiment consisting of a number of units provided by different European Laboratories and integrated by ESTEC into a single instrument. The satellite is due to be launched in 1975.

GEOS will be ESRO's first geostationary satellite and the world's first geostationary satellite devoted exclusively to scientific research. It is due to be launched in 1976 to study particle fluxes and measure the electric and magnetic fields.

3. ESRO has built and launched more than 170 sounding rocket payloads, but in July 1972 the Organization's Kiruna range (*ESRANGE*) was taken over by the Swedish authorities and sounding rockets no longer form part of ESRO's ordinary activities. This is because priorities had to be chosen within the Organization's enlarged programme, which places increasing emphasis on application satellites.

APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

When in December 1971 the member states decided that ESRO should develop application as well as scientific satellites, the Organization undertook three major application satellite programmes:

- (i) an Aeronautical Satellite (*AEROSAT*) Programme which it is envisaged will be executed jointly by Europe (i.e. ESRO) and the United States for the development and utilization of an air traffic control satellite capability, initially over the Atlantic Ocean;
- (ii) a Meteorological Satellite (*METEOSAT*) Programme aimed at placing a satellite of approximately 270 kg. in geostationary orbit towards the end of 1976, to provide and disseminate images and data for improved weather forecasting;
- (iii) a Communication Satellite Programme intended to provide early in 1980 the means of routing via space intra-European long-distance telephone, telegraph and telex traffic.

In July 1973 a new application programme was approved: *MAROTS*, a maritime satellite which will be an adaptation of the Orbital Test Satellite (*OTS*) in the Communications Satellite Programme. ESRO is also carrying out studies in other space application fields such as earth resources survey and semi-direct and direct television broadcasting.

SPACELAB

One of ESRO's major projects is Spacelab, an orbiting, pressurized laboratory in which non-astronaut experimenters will be able to carry out space research and

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

applications in comfort for periods of a week to a month. This new, re-usable manned laboratory is due to be operational from 1979 and will be launched by NASA's Space Shuttle, the orbiter element of which will resemble an aircraft and carry Spacelab in its "cargo bay".

ARIANE LAUNCHER

This launcher (formerly the French L III S) became an ESRO project following a decision taken by the European Space Conference in July 1973. Ariane is a three-stage

vehicle designed to launch satellites of up to 1500 kg. in transfer orbit and of up to 750 kg. in geostationary orbit by the end of 1980.

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ESRO participates in the European Space Conference together with ELDO member countries. At the Conference held in Brussels in July 1973 it was decided that the proposed European Space Agency into which ESRO is being integrated should come into being on April 1st, 1974.

FINANCE

NET EXPENDITURE

1962-68:	157 million units of account*
1969:	47 million units of account*
1970:	62 million units of account*
1971:	61 million units of account*
1972:	85 million units of account*
1973:	103 million units of account*
1974 Budget:	185 million units of account*

* One unit of account corresponds in value to U.S. \$1 before December 1971. Since February 1973 each unit has been worth U.S. \$1.206.

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%		%
Belgium . . .	3.67	Netherlands . .	4.61
Denmark . . .	2.17	Spain . . .	5.13
France . . .	21.39	Sweden . . .	4.53
Federal Republic of Germany . .	23.16	Switzerland . .	3.14
Italy . . .	13.60	United Kingdom	18.60

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

ESRO/ELDO Bulletin (every two months).

*ESRO Reports, Notes, Memoranda, Special Publications
and Contractor Reports.*

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION—ELDO

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92522 Neuilly, France

Founded 1962 and formally established 1964 to provide Europe with an independent satellite launching capability for peaceful applications. Following the ministerial meeting of the European Space Conference (q.v.) in December 1972 ELDO is merging with ESRO (European Space Research Organization, q.v.) to form the European Space Agency.

MEMBERS

Australia
Belgium

France
German Federal Republic
Italy

Netherlands
United Kingdom

Denmark and Switzerland have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

President (1973): E. A. PLATE (Netherlands).

Approved research, development and construction programmes and decided on their distribution between members. Composed of two representatives from each member country. Assisted by a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Finance Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for formulation and execution of programmes, administration, finance and external relations.

In view of the termination of the ELDO programmes,

most of the 330 staff members who made up the Secretariat at the end of 1972 have been given notice in 1973.

The remaining staff have either been formed into a "technical group" and transferred to ESRO, or else have been given the task of winding up the programmes, which should go on until 1974.

Secretary-General: Gén. R. AUBINIÈRE (France).

Deputy Secretary-General: J.-P. CAUSSE (France).

Administrative Director: G. VAN REETH (Belgium).

Technical Director: H. HOFFMANN (German Federal Republic).

PROGRAMMES

Initial Programme covers the development and construction of the first European three-stage satellite-launching vehicle, EUROPA I, with an overall height of 32 metres, and a launch weight of 111 tons, which is capable of placing a payload of one tonne into low circular orbit. This programme comprised ten flight tests over the years 1964–70 from the ELDO facilities on the Woomera base in Australia. The last test firing took place on June 12th, 1970, with a vehicle of three live stages. This launch marked an important milestone in the progress of the programme, practically all objectives being achieved, notably the functioning of all the stages, and of the separation (interstage and between third stage and satellite) and guidance systems. Two minor failures, which have been clearly localised—non-jettisoning of the nose cone, an operation which had always been successful in the past, and a slight loss of thrust at the end of the third stage flight—prevented injection of the satellite into orbit.

Supplementary Programme: development of the EUROPA II, a launcher derived from EUROPA I, with various added improvements, mainly a perigee stage and an inertial guidance system. By incorporating in the satellite an apogee motor—supplied like the satellite by the user—EUROPA II could be rendered capable of injecting

into geostationary orbit a payload of about 200 kg., suitable for certain telecommunications applications among other purposes. The Supplementary Programme also includes the installation of the ELDO Equatorial Base at Kourou in French Guiana where the first trial firing of EUROPA II took place at the end of 1971. Two subsequent development launches that had been planned from this base were not made, as a result of the Council's decision (at its 64th session) to terminate the programme on May 1st, 1973.

Europa II construction programme: provided for the construction of operational launchers for users. This programme was also terminated on May 1st, 1973.

Europa III programme: a programme for a new launcher, EUROPA III, was terminated, upon completion of the study and development phase, on January 1st, 1973. EUROPA III's first operational firing was to have taken place in 1980, with a 750-kg. payload being placed in geostationary orbit.

Proposed participation in the post-Apollo programme: a study was made for the development of an unmanned space tug for this programme, but was abandoned on the recommendation of the United States.

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Initial Programme—EUROPA I

United Kingdom	First stage— <i>Blue Streak</i> .
France	Second stage— <i>Coralie</i> .
Federal Republic of Germany	Third stage— <i>Astris</i> .
Italy	Satellite test vehicles, including their electronic systems and fairings.
Belgium	Ground guidance station.
Netherlands	Long-range telemetry links including ground equipment; third-stage flight programmer; aerodynamic tests.
Australia	Range and facilities at Woomera.

Supplementary Programme—EUROPA II

France	Construction of the equatorial launching base at Kourou in French Guiana. Perigee stage including ancillary equipment for assembly, spin-up and separation. Manufacture of second stage for orbital firings.
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Federal Republic of Germany	Manufacture and improvement of third stage required for orbital firings.
Italy	Manufacture of fairings for orbital firings.
Netherlands	Telemetry equipment for launchers required in the programme.
United Kingdom	Inertial guidance. Modification and improvement of <i>Blue Streak</i> . Manufacture of first stage required for orbital flights.
Belgium	Receiving equipment for ELDO telemetry station at Fortaleza (Brazil).

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ELDO participates in the Conference together with ESRO member countries. It was decided at the last Conference that ELDO and ESRO should merge to form the European Space Agency (*see* p. 264).

BUDGET

1972: \$79.3 million.

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

The establishment of the Federation of Arab Republics was approved by the electorates of Egypt, Libya and Syria in referenda on September 1st, 1971. Of the total electorate in all three countries, 98.1 per cent voted in favour of the Federation.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

ANWAR SADAT (Egypt) (Chair.), Col. MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI (Libya), Lt.-Gen. HAFEZ ASSAD (Syria).

FEDERAL MINISTERIAL COUNCIL (formed December 24th, 1971)

Chairman, Federal Ministerial Council: AHMED EL KHATIB (Syria).

Speaker, Federal National Assembly: Dr. KHAIRY AL SOUGHAYAR (Libya).

Secretary-General, Presidential Council: MOHAMED AHMED (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Scientific Research Affairs: SALAH HEDAYAT (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Economic and Planning Affairs: SAMY SOUFAN (Syria).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Transportation and Communication Affairs: Eng. ALI EL SAYYED (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MOHAMED FATHALLAH EL KHATIB (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Service Affairs: MOHAMED EL KHAWAGA (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Information Affairs: ABDULLA QUWAIRI.

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Educational and Cultural Affairs: Dr. ALI FAHMY KHSHIM (Libya).

FEDERAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty members elected from each Republic by its People's Assembly. The Federal Assembly has a four-year term, with two ordinary sessions a year, and met for the first time in March 1972.

THE FRANC ZONE

MEMBERS

French Republic (Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments and Territories, except the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas).

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing Bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on individual agreements concluded between France and the various States who, after attaining independence, opted for independent sovereignty either within or outside the French Community.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up her own currency, the Malian franc, and her own issuing

Bank. However, in February 1967 she ratified a currency agreement with France covering her gradual return to the West African monetary zone, and France's guarantee of the convertibility of the Mali franc. Under the terms of the agreement, Mali was to reorganize her economy, and in May 1967 she devalued her franc by 50 per cent. The Mali franc returned to full convertibility with the French franc in March 1968, and agreement was reached on the establishment of a central issuing bank, to be jointly administered by France and Mali.

A number of states left the Franc Zone during the period 1958-73: Guinea, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Madagascar.

CURRENCIES OF THE FRANC ZONE

French franc (=100 centimes): used in Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique.

1 CFA (*Communauté financière africaine*) franc=2 French centimes. Used in the monetary areas of West Africa and also in the Overseas Department of Réunion and the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

1 Mali franc=1 French centime. Used in Mali, where it replaced the CFA franc in 1962.

1 CFP (*Communauté française du Pacifique*) franc=5.5 French centimes. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

1 New Hebrides franc (*franc néo-hébridaïs*)=6.1875 French centimes. Used in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris; f. 1955 as the *Institut d'émission de l'A.E.F. et du Cameroun*; name changed in 1960 to *Banque centrale des États de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun*; reconstituted under present title in 1973; issuing house for the five states of central Africa; Gen. Manager CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU (France); Asst. Gen. Manager JEAN-EDOUARD SATHOUD.

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and re-created under present title by a treaty between the West African states and a convention with France in 1962; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Pres. EDOUARD KODJO; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT JULIENNE (France).

Banque Centrale du Mali: B. P. 206, Bamako, Mali; f. 1968; Chair. SEKOU SANGARE (Mali); Dir.-Gen. GEORGES DUSSINE (France).

Institut d'Émission des Départements d'Outre-Mer: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; issuing house for the French Overseas Departments; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT.

Institut d'Émission d'Outre-Mer: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; issuing house for the French Overseas Territories; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOC.

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor OLIVIER WORMSER.

THE FRANC ZONE

AFRICAN FRANC ZONE COUNTRIES

These countries are all the states, except Guinea and Mauritania, which were part of French West and Equatorial Africa, and Cameroon and Togo. These full members of the Franc Zone are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central Bank.

West African Monetary Union (*Union monétaire ouest-africaine*): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (all parts of former French West Africa) and Togo, which joined in 1963. Established by Treaty of May 1962; agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in

1963; two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank are provided by the member states and one-third by the French Government.

Central African Countries: Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon (countries of the former French Equatorial Africa) and Cameroon. A Convention of Monetary Co-operation was signed with France in 1972; the French Government nominates one-third of the members of the Administrative Council of the zone's issuing bank, one-third is nominated by Cameroon and the remaining third by the other countries.

EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

The CFA franc is freely convertible into the French franc at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. The notes are backed fully by the resources of the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are held in French francs in the French treasury. Exchange is effected on the Paris market and foreign assets earned by member countries are pooled in a *Fonds de Stabilisation des changes* (Exchange Stabilization Fund) which is managed by the Bank of France. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries. Member countries negotiate each year their import programme with the French authorities.

New regulations drawn up in 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions are to be removed on the import and export of CFA banknotes, although some capital transfers will still be subject to approval by the governments concerned.

When the French Government instituted exchange control to protect the French franc following the May 1968 crisis, other Franc Zone countries were obliged to take similar action in order to maintain free convertibility within the Franc Zone. The CFA franc was devalued following devaluation of the French franc in August 1969. In January 1974 the CFA and Mali francs were floated on the foreign exchange simultaneously with the French franc to maintain their fixed parities.

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération—FAC: 20 rue Monsieur, 75700 Paris. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social) the administration of subsidies

and loans from the French Government to the former French African States. FAC is administered by the Secretariat of State for Co-operation, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique—CCCE: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which executes the financial operations of FAC. Lends money to member States of the Franc Zone. Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT.

Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération Technique: 66ter rue Saint-Didier, 75016 Paris.

FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Community was created by the 1958 Constitution, adopted by referendum by the countries of French West Africa (with the exception of Guinea, which opted for total and immediate independence), French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, which all chose to become member states of the Community. The field of the Community's

competence included foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy, strategic materials and higher education. Between October and December 1958 all the States of the Community were granted internal autonomy.

A Constitutional Act of June 1960 introduced the

THE FRANC ZONE

possibility of concluding agreements whereby a member state could become independent without ceasing to belong to the Community. Six states—Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—decided to become independent within the Community which was then called the "renewed Community", while all the other states preferred total independence. France has concluded co-operation agreements in international law with all these states (including Togo and Cameroon which included territories entrusted to France by international mandate and therefore could not be members of the Community).

The Articles of the Constitution dealing with the Community have not been expressly abolished but are no longer applied today and the various organs of the Community have fallen into abeyance. The two main organizations now responsible for liaison between France and African states are:

Secrétariat-General for the Community and African and Malagasy Affairs, 138 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FOCCART.

Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, 20 rue Monsieur, 75700 Paris; Sec. of State JEAN DE LIPKOWSKI.

CUSTOMS UNIONS

Under the terms of the first Yaoundé Convention, July 1963, all CFA countries and Madagascar became associate members of the European Economic Community. This Convention of Association stipulates the gradual abolition of tariff and quota restrictions for the whole Common Market, and therefore the guaranteed markets and prices for African produce in France are now being phased out.

The revision of the terms of the Yaoundé Convention was the subject of extensive negotiations with the European Economic Community, beginning in Brussels on October 17th, 1973. The new arrangements are due to take effect in 1975.

The following regional common markets within the Franc Zone have been formed:

Communauté Économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) (see chapter).

Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC) (see chapter).

Organisation Commune Africaine, Malgache et Mauricienne (OCAM): a common market in sugar has been established (see chapter).

INDUS WATERS TREATY

A Treaty governing the use of the Indus Basin waters, signed September 1960.

SIGNATORIES

India

Pakistan

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

THE INDUS BASIN

Some 50 million people depend for their livelihood upon the six rivers of the Indus Basin flowing from the Himalayas to Pakistan and the Arabian Sea. These rivers are the Indus itself, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej and the Beas. Before 1947, the rivers fed the irrigation canals of the Punjab in undivided India. At the transfer of power in 1947, most of the irrigated area became part of Pakistan although some canals and head-works went to India. Since 1951 the World Bank had been trying to settle differences between India and Pakistan over the division of river water and these attempts came to fruition in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. Under the Treaty the waters of the three eastern rivers, the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej were allocated to India and the waters of the three western rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab to Pakistan. Storage and irrigation works to the value of over U.S. \$1,200 million have been constructed.

INDUS COMMISSION

Indian Commissioner: B. S. BANSAL.

Pakistan Commissioner: S. HABIB-UR-RAHMAN.

The two-man Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty, and for promoting co-operation between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers. The Commission reports at least once a year to member governments. First Meeting March 1961.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Simultaneously with the signing of the Treaty, an international financial agreement was executed by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States and by the IBRD. This agreement created the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan.

In April 1964 a Supplemental Agreement came into force, providing for a further \$315 million in foreign exchange. The aggregate resources of the Fund in foreign exchange and in Pakistani rupees amount to the equivalent of \$1,600 million.

The Indus Basin Development Fund also financed a study, completed in 1967, of the water and power resources of West Pakistan to provide the Pakistan Government with a basis for development planning.

In May 1968, an agreement was executed by the Governments of Canada, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the IBRD creating the Tarbela Development Fund to finance the construction of a dam on the Indus River at Tarbela.

ADMINISTRATION

The Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds are administered by the IBRD.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

SYSTEM OF WORKS

The following major operations are to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed from the Indus Basin Development Fund:

1. Construction of the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River. This Dam was inaugurated in November 1967.
2. Development of 3 million kW. of hydroelectric potential in West Pakistan.
3. Construction of six new barrages.
4. Construction or re-modelling of eight link canals. The first link canal system, joining the Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, was completed in March 1965.

The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement, as supplemented in 1964, provides for the following contributions:

GRANTS

Australia	£A11,634,643
Canada	Canadian \$38,910,794
German Federal Republic	DM206,400,000
India*	£62,060,000
New Zealand	£NZ1,503,434
United Kingdom	£34,838,571
United States of America	U.S. \$295,590,000

* See also Article 5 of Indus Water Treaty.

LOANS

IBRD (World Bank)	U.S. \$ 80,000,000
IDA (International Development Association)	U.S. \$ 58,540,000
United States	U.S. \$121,220,000

The United States has also contributed U.S. \$235,000,000 in Pakistan rupees. Pakistan is providing £440,000 and the remainder of the local currency required.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND

The construction of the Tarbela Dam is to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed by the Tarbela Development Fund which will receive the balance of the Indus Basin Development Fund available after the other works have been completed and the following contributions by the parties to the Tarbela Development Fund Agreement:

Canada	Canadian \$5,000,000
France	150,000,000 francs

Italy	25,000,000,000 Lire
United Kingdom	£10,000,000
United States	U.S. \$50,000,000
IBRD	U.S. \$25,000,000

Pakistan will provide the Tarbela Development Fund with rupees for the required local expenditure. The Canadian, U.K. and U.S. contributions can be used only for expenditures in those countries. The contributions of the U.S. and the IBRD are residual.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

1. The Preamble recognizes the need to fix and delimit the rights and obligations of the Governments of India and of Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.
2. Allots the waters of the three eastern rivers to India with certain minor exceptions. The transition period will be 10 years.
3. The waters of the three western rivers are allotted to Pakistan with certain stated exceptions.
4. Pakistan undertakes to construct a system of works.
5. India is to contribute to the Indus Basin Development Fund £62.06 million in 10 equal yearly instalments.
6. Both countries recognize their "Common interest in the optimum development of the rivers, and, to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate, by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent".
7. The Treaty sets up a permanent Indus Commission consisting of two persons, one appointed by each of the two Governments. The functions of the Commission will be "to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers".
8. Where differences cannot be settled by agreement between the Commissioners the Treaty establishes machinery for resort to a Neutral Expert (who is to be a highly qualified engineer) for a final decision on technical questions.
9. Differences which cannot be settled by the Neutral Expert will be treated as disputes, and failing resolution by agreement between the two Governments will be referred to a Court of Arbitration.
10. The Treaty has eight annexures. The principal matters covered in these annexures are:
 - (a) Agricultural use by Pakistan of water from the tributaries of the Ravi river.
 - (b) Agricultural use by India of water from the western rivers.
 - (c) The use of the water of the western rivers by India for the generation of hydroelectric power.
 - (d) The storage of water by India on the western rivers.
 - (e) The questions which may be referred to a Neutral Expert.
 - (f) The appointment and procedure of a Court of Arbitration.
 - (g) Transitional arrangements relating to the supply of water to Pakistan during the transition period.
11. The Treaty came into force on January 12th, 1961, on the exchange of ratification.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Karachi in 1960 to provide financial arrangements to give effect to the Indus Waters Treaty.

<p>Article 1 Establishment of Indus Basin Development Fund.</p> <p>Article 2 Contributions to Fund.</p> <p>Article 3 Provisions regarding payment of contributions.</p> <p>Articles 4-6 Special Reserve and Disbursements.</p>	<p>Article 7 Undertakings of Pakistan.</p> <p>Article 8 The Administrator.</p> <p>Articles 9-10 Consultation and Settlement of Disputes.</p> <p>Articles 11-14 Termination, Additional Parties, Entry into Force, Title.</p>
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INDUS WATERS TREATY

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND (SUPPLEMENTAL) AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1964 to provide additional resources.

<i>Article 1</i>	Effect of the Agreement.	<i>Article 5</i>	Study of the Water and Power Resources of West Pakistan.
<i>Articles 2-3</i>	Increase in Contributions.	<i>Article 6</i>	Signature and Entry into Force.
<i>Article 4</i>	Disposition of the Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Title.

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1968 to provide financial arrangements for the construction of the Tarbela Dam.

<i>Article 1</i>	Establishment of the Tarbela Development Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Undertakings of Pakistan.
<i>Article 2</i>	Contributions to the Fund.	<i>Article 8</i>	The Administrator.
<i>Article 3</i>	Provisions regarding Payment of Contributions.	<i>Article 9</i>	Consultation and Termination.
<i>Article 4</i>	Special Provisions relating to the United States and the Bank.	<i>Article 10</i>	Settlement of Disputes.
<i>Articles 5-6</i>	Disbursements.	<i>Article 11</i>	Additional Parties and Contributions.
		<i>Article 12</i>	Purpose of Fund.
		<i>Article 13</i>	Notices, Requests and Reports.
		<i>Articles 14-15</i>	Signature, Entry into Force, Title.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the objectives of the Inter-American system.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Barbados	Ecuador	Panama
Bolivia	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Canada	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

President: ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA (Mexico).

Executive Vice-President: HENRY J. COSTANZO (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors: RAUL BARBOSA (Brazil), HUGO PALACIOS MEJIA (Colombia), ALFREDO J. GIRELLI (Argentina), DAVID B. LAUGHTON (Canada), JOSÉ LUIS MONTIEL (Nicaragua), ILDEGAR PÉREZ SEGNINI (Venezuela), JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico), ULYSSES PEREIRA REVERBEL (Uruguay), JOHN M. FORGES (U.S.A.).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of nine Directors responsible for the conduct of operations and answerable to the Board of Governors. Seven are elected by Latin American countries, one by Canada and one is designated by the U.S.A.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 25 years.

Authorized capital \$5,591 million, of which \$950 million is paid-in and \$4,641 million is callable. The callable portion constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the securities which the Bank issues in the capital markets in order to increase its resources available for lending.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Authorized subscribed resources: \$4,096,772,154.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The Social Progress Trust Fund was set up in 1961 by the United States to promote social development in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress programme. It has a total capital of \$525,000,000 and is administered by IDB

under an agreement with the United States. Resources have been used to grant loans in four fields: housing for low income groups; water supply and sanitation installations; land settlement and rural development; and higher education and training related to economic development.

The Fund is now totally committed and its fields of action transferred to the Fund for Special Operations.

OTHER FUNDS

The Bank in 1964 began administering a Canadian Fund created by the Government of Canada within its external aid programme to finance economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America. Upon becoming a member of the Bank on May 3rd, 1972, Canada agreed to contribute to the Fund for Special Operations all repayments made on the loans which the Bank has made with the resources administered for the Canadian Government, which amount to 74 million Canadian dollars.

Through a 1961 agreement, supplemented by protocols, the Government of Federal Germany placed under Bank administration a fund which currently amounts to 32,920,000 Deutschmarks, specifically to finance the rehabilitation of Bolivia's national tin mines.

In 1966, the Government of the United Kingdom established under Bank administration a fund now

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

amounting to £4,035,000 for development projects in Latin America. An additional \$4 million was entrusted to the Bank in 1971 and 1972.

In 1966, the Government of Sweden placed a similar fund under Bank administration totalling \$5 million.

In 1969, the Bank entered into an agreement to administer the *Populorum Progressio Fund* established by the Holy See with an initial contribution of \$1 million to benefit low-income sectors in Latin America, especially in the field of land reform.

In 1970 the government of Norway placed under Bank administration a fund amounting to \$2 million. In 1973 the government of Switzerland established under Bank administration a fund totalling Sw. Fr. 30 million. The Bank also administers loan resources made available by Argentina for its neighbouring countries.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources, the Bank has issued long-term bonds in the markets of Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic and a short-term issue purchased by Central Banks in Latin America, and by Israel. It has also entered into loan agreements with Finland, the German Federal Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and Spain. These operations, as of September 30th, 1973, are as follows:

BONDS AND SECURITIES (U.S. dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Austria (three issues)	23,740,437
Belgium (two issues)	17,644,737
France (two issues)	45,675,632
Germany (six issues)	209,458,535
Italy (three issues)	75,297,414
Latin America and Israel (short term)	85,800,000
Netherlands (two issues)	24,444,444
Norway	4,000,000
Switzerland (five issues)	104,918,032
United Kingdom	4,744,163
United States (seven issues)	440,489,000
TOTAL	1,036,212,394

LOAN AGREEMENTS (U.S. dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Finland (three loans)	1,549,592
Germany (two loans)	80,645,162
Japan (eight loans)	112,560,150
Spain (two loans)	10,818,269
Sweden (three loans)	18,823,529
United Kingdom (three loans)	12,654,807
Switzerland	19,672,131
TOTAL	256,723,640

COUNTRY	MEMBERS' SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL AND VOTING POWER (^{'000} U.S. dollars)			FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)
	Total Authorized Capital	Subscribed as at Sept. 30th, 1973	Per cent of Total Votes	Total Quotas
Argentina	638,940	638,940	12.38	233,276
Barbados	7,644	7,644	0.18	825
Bolivia	51,289	49,491	0.98	19,835
Brazil	638,940	638,940	12.38	235,700
Canada	263,480	263,480	5.12	65,559
Chile	175,451	175,451	3.42	65,061
Colombia	175,299	175,299	3.41	64,631
Costa Rica	25,645	24,746	0.51	9,463
Dominican Republic	34,222	33,023	0.66	12,545
Ecuador	34,222	33,023	0.66	12,545
El Salvador	25,644	24,746	0.51	9,371
Guatemala	34,222	33,023	0.66	12,574
Haiti	25,644	24,746	0.51	9,939
Honduras	25,644	24,746	0.51	9,717
Jamaica	34,222	33,023	0.66	12,498
Mexico	410,724	410,724	7.97	150,233
Nicaragua	25,644	24,745	0.51	9,645
Panama	25,644	24,745	0.51	9,495
Paraguay	25,644	24,745	0.51	10,120
Peru	85,619	82,618	1.62	31,499
Trinidad and Tobago	25,644	24,745	0.51	9,366
United States	2,168,206	1,958,252	37.87	2,910,047
Uruguay	68,508	66,107	1.31	25,045
Venezuela	342,325	342,324	6.64	125,079
Unassigned	222,940	—	—	42,630
TOTAL	5,591,406	5,139,326	100.00	4,096,772

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
APPROVED LOANS UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1973*
('000 U.S. dollars)

COUNTRY	ORDINARY CAPITAL		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	
	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
Argentina	37	493,714	24	218,041	4	43,500
Barbados	—	—	2	3,800	—	—
Bolivia	2	22,752	24	110,730	6	14,548
Brazil	45	772,380	33	543,431	10	61,510
Chile	17	109,321	25	163,172	14	34,350
Colombia	27	262,799	27	233,909	9	49,008
Costa Rica	6	15,519	14	46,339	6	11,699
Dominican Republic	1	6,474	12	75,795	4	8,408
Ecuador	5	24,412	18	123,362	9	27,449
El Salvador	4	7,083	10	69,663	6	21,952
Guatemala	5	10,850	13	79,922	4	14,320
Haiti	—	—	8	45,637	—	—
Honduras	2	460	16	78,702	5	7,603
Jamaica	2	6,062	6	31,800	—	—
Mexico	31	401,309	23	328,131	8	34,927
Nicaragua	7	18,186	15	87,999	4	13,035
Panama	2	1,522	18	70,273	3	12,862
Paraguay	4	6,239	17	122,270	3	7,800
Peru	18	54,341	16	169,290	10	45,107
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1,292	8	28,300	—	—
Uruguay	11	61,148	11	38,879	2	10,350
Venezuela	13	131,910	12	134,300	8	72,861
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	1	10,020	6	52,704	1	2,902
Regional	1	8,695	3	7,400	—	—
TOTAL	242	2,426,488	361	2,863,849	116	494,191

* Excludes loans totalling the equivalent of \$92,269,000 for projects in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration made from Canadian, British, Swedish, Argentine and Vatican funds under Bank administration.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Bank provides technical assistance for Latin American development, often together with its loans and frequently independently of them. This assistance is given for the preparation, financing and execution of development plans and projects, the formulation of loan proposals and the development and advanced training, through seminars and other forms of instruction, of personnel specializing in the formulation and implementation of development plans and projects.

A total of \$232.7 million has been authorized up to September 1973 for technical assistance, of which \$180.3 million is on a reimbursable and \$52.4 million on a non-reimbursable basis. The greatest part of the reimbursable assistance consists of loans for the creation of pre-investment funds in various national development institutions to help identify and formulate development projects.

INSTITUTE FOR LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION—INSTITUTO PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN DE AMÉRICA LATINA (INTAL)

Cerrito 264, 2° piso (Casilla de Correo 39, Sucursal 1), Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Institute was established in 1965 as a permanent department of the Inter-American Development Bank. Its functions are: to study the regional integration process; carry out research into problems which the integration movement poses for individual countries; organize training courses and seminars; conduct, at the request of member countries, preliminary studies on joint development schemes and on economic integration alternatives available to individual countries; to provide advisory services to the Bank and to other public and private institutions; to disseminate knowledge about the various economic,

political, social, institutional, legal, scientific and technological aspects of regional integration.

Director: RAUL ALBERTO CALVO.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Integración (monthly).

Derecho de la Integración (twice yearly, in October and April).

Revista de la Integración (twice yearly, in November and May).

Estudios (twice yearly, in April and December).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION—ICEM

9 rue du Valais, Geneva, Switzerland

ICEM was established in 1951 to achieve the orderly migration of those Europeans who could not migrate without international assistance, to help resettlement of refugees in countries of permanent asylum to sponsor immigration into the less developed countries in accordance with their economic needs. World membership: 31 nations and 8 observer nations.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

In the Council each member country has one representative and one vote. Meetings are normally held once a year at Geneva. Membership is open to any country subscribing to the principle of free movement of peoples and prepared to contribute to the Committee's administrative budget. The Council determines policy, reviews the activities of the Executive Committee, and approves the budget. A chairman is elected at each session.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of representatives of nine member governments, elected annually, and eligible for re-election. The Committee meets twice a year, in spring and before the autumn Council session. Special sessions may be called if necessary.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE

Composed of representatives of five member governments elected annually by the Council. It is responsible for studying financial questions and making appropriate recommendations to the Executive Committee and Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

Membership is open to any member government. It meets once a year, studies matters concerning transport and makes recommendations to the Council.

SECRETARIAT

Director: JOHN F. THOMAS (U.S.A.).

Deputy-Director: G. MASELLI (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

ICEM's objectives are threefold: to effect the movement of refugees to countries offering final resettlement; to meet the specific needs of overseas countries by providing migration from Europe in the sectors of their economics where government-sponsored migration is required; and to promote, through selective migration, the socio-economic advancement of Latin American countries as a vital form of development aid.

The tasks of ICEM range from helping an individual refugee or a national migrant to assisting member governments in the development of their migration programmes.

ICEM helps to select migrants and refugees for emigration to receiving countries, such as Australia, Latin America, South Africa and the United States of America. Upon request from member governments, ICEM also provides essential services such as counselling, orientation, medical examination, vocational and language training, placement and the organization of adaptation courses. Furthermore, ICEM arranges transport at a moderate cost, finances the movement of those refugees and migrants who are unable to meet their own expenses.

The movement of refugees to countries offering them

opportunity and security is a major function of ICEM. To assure the efficient resettlement of 50,000 to 60,000 uprooted people each year ICEM closely co-ordinates its refugee activities with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United States Refugee Program and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. ICEM implemented the processing and movements of 1,044,661 refugees from 1952 until the end of 1973.

ICEM's programmes for Latin America aim at making a contribution to the solution of development problems by providing skilled workers and technicians through immigration.

Immigrants with experience and professional knowledge of modern techniques form an important stepping-stone in the process of speeding up economic and social development. Through its selective migration programme ICEM is transferring qualified Europeans to vital sectors of industry, agriculture and education for which sufficient man-power cannot be found on the national labour markets. Training centres and demonstration projects have been established with immigrant instructors to teach local labourers and farmers improved methods.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

NUMBERS MOVED

(February 1952–December 1973)

FROM		TO	
Italy	423,284	Australia	627,345
German Federal Republic	283,967	U.S.A.	348,469
Austria	258,117	Canada	205,028
Greece	155,866	Argentina	120,462
Netherlands	141,680	Brazil	113,148
Spain	146,229	Venezuela	73,545
Malta	56,034	Israel	311,944
Belgium	21,355	South Africa	65,143
Others	472,951	New Zealand	19,196
Far East Programme and non-European refugees (including special operation for Asians ex Uganda and refugees ex Chile)	42,166	Uruguay	14,106
		Chile	9,185
		Colombia	7,393
		Others (Overseas) (Europe)	17,949
			68,736
TOTAL	2,001,649	TOTAL	2,001,649

RESETTLEMENTS AND BUDGET

	MIGRANTS RESETTLED WITH ICEM ASSISTANCE	BUDGET	
		Operational	Administrative
		\$	\$
1952 .	77,664	17,221,000	2,064,000
1959 .	105,736	28,256,000	2,901,000
1960 .	99,799	28,374,000	2,926,000
1961 .	87,175	21,864,000	2,853,000
1962 .	69,748	18,217,000	2,824,000
1963 .	64,505	17,599,000	2,474,000
1964 .	69,775	19,509,000	2,265,000
1965 .	67,042	18,331,000	2,382,000
1966 .	53,610	15,610,000	2,475,000
1967 .	55,889	15,163,000	2,360,000
1968 .	80,302	20,185,000	2,308,000
1969 .	89,717	23,058,000	2,525,000
1970 .	78,898	21,677,000	2,470,000
1971 .	68,488	18,772,000	2,672,000
1972 .	79,271	17,394,000	2,869,100
1973 .	77,867	15,246,700	3,393,900

Major contributions to the administrative budget (per cent): Australia 10.5, Belgium 3.3, German Federal Republic 10.5, Italy 10.5, Netherlands 4.6, U.S. 33.3.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION— IATA

Offices: 1155 Mansfield St., Montreal 113, Canada, and P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15 Airport, Switzerland

Telephones: (Montreal) 866-1011; (Geneva) 98-33-66.

Founded 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Membership: 91 international airlines (active members), 22 domestic airlines (associate members).

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The basic source of IATA authority. All active members have an equal vote and decisions are by majority. The A.G.M. elects the President and the Executive Committee. It designates committees to be organized by the Executive Committee.

President: (1973-74): Sir GEOFFREY ROBERTS (ANZ).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of twenty elected members. Carries out policy between Annual General Meetings, and is assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical, Traffic Advisory and Medical Committees.

Members: Sheikh NAJEB ALAMUDDIN (MEA), Sir DONALD ANDERSON (QANTAS), KOFFI AOUSSOU (Air Afrique), S. ASADA (JAL), ARMIN BALTENSWEILER (Swissair), PIERRE COT (Air France), Dr. HERBERT CULMANN (Lufthansa), MICHAEL DARGAN (Aer-Lingus-Irish), Sir KEITH GRANVILLE (British Airways), J. C. GILMER (CP Air), KNUT HAGRUP (SAS), FLOYD HALL (Eastern Airlines), WAYNE HOFFMAN (The Flying Tiger Line), SEMRET MEDHANE (Ethiopian Airlines), RAFIGUE SAIGOL (PIA), W. T. SEAWELL (PAA), C. C. TILLINGHAST, JR. (TWA), B. P. TODA (PAL), MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA (Cia. Mexicana), Ing. B. VELANI (Alitalia), HERBERT WILD (AVIANCA).

TRAFFIC CONFERENCES

Negotiation of fares and rates is carried out through the IATA Traffic Conferences, with separate meetings considering passenger and cargo matters. Decisions are unanimous and cannot become effective without the approval of interested governments. The conferences are held in various world cities, usually at two year intervals, in the autumn for passenger operations and the following spring for matters involving cargo. The three IATA Traffic Conferences have their office in Geneva, with two Traffic Service Offices located in New York and Singapore.

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of IATA.

Director-General: KNUT HAMMARSKJÖLD (Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Technical): Dr. R. R. SHAW (Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Traffic): E. S. PEFANIS.

Assistant Director-General (General Counsel): Dr. J. G. T. GADZIK (Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Special Government and Industry Affairs): V. DE BOURSAC (Geneva).

Assistant Director-General (Finance and Administration): W. S. HARVEY (Montreal).

Commissioner (Commercial Planning): J. G. PENCE.

Secretary: A. M. BLACK (Montreal).

Compliance Director: A. F. DUBASH.

Industry Finance Director: F. J. H. JOHNSON (Montreal).

Public Relations Director: A. VANDYK (Geneva/Montreal).

Director, Information Services (Eastern Hemisphere): R. G. RUDDICK (Geneva).

Director, Information Services (Western Hemisphere): D. B. PENGELLY.

Regional Director, Asia/South Pacific: R. A. MCGOWAN.

Regional Director, Latin America: R. ROMANI DEL VAL.

IATA OFFICES

Montreal: 1155 Mansfield St., Montreal H3B 4A4, P.Q.

Geneva: P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15 Airport.

Ottawa: Suite 4, 200 Cooper St., Ottawa 4.

TRAFFIC SERVICE OFFICES

New York: 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Singapore: Suite 701, Cathay Bldg., Mount Sophia, Killiney Road, P.O.B. 84, Singapore 9.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICES

Bangkok: G.P.O. Box 1196, 9th Floor, Kasemkij Bldg., 120 Silom Rd., Bangkok.

London: 41 Dover St., London, W.1.

Nairobi: P.O.B. 47979, Nairobi.

Rio de Janeiro: Avenida Rio Branco 156, Sala 2816, Rio de Janeiro.

Geneva: P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15 Airport.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OFFICES

Asia/South Pacific: Suite 701, Cathay Bldg., Mount Sophia, Killiney Rd., P.O.B. 84, Singapore 9.

Latin America: Marcelo T. Alvear 590, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Finance: Member airlines may settle their international accounts through the IATA Clearing House in Geneva, enabling a single cash settlement of all debts in dollars or convertible sterling.

Technical Problems. There is a full and free exchange of experience and information between airlines, and experts study such problems as minimum noise procedures for take-off and landing, linking of airline telecommunications systems and the application of production planning and control techniques to maintenance. Other groups are concerned with problems of navigation aids, turbine fuels, helicopter operations and supersonic transport.

Air Traffic: Subject to the approval of governments, agreements are reached on international fares and rates through the Traffic Conferences. IATA also furthers the standardization of documentation and all phases of passenger, baggage and cargo handling.

International Law: IATA formulates and represents airlines' views on international conventions affecting the legal position of air carriers in various fields including liability and armed aggression. Standardized Conditions of

Contract governing carriage of passengers and cargo have been drawn up, and Conditions of Carriage for all aspects of transport are in preparation.

Information and Documentation: IATA acts as a documentation centre, collecting and issuing statistics, internal manuals, technical surveys, reports and publicity material.

International Co-operation: IATA works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and also co-operates with other bodies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Standards Organization.

BUDGET

Financed from dues paid by member airlines in proportion to the amount of international air traffic carried.

PUBLICATIONS

IATA Annual Report (English, French and Spanish)

IATA News Review (eight times a year, in English).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES—IAU

1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France

Founded 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world. Members: 531 universities and institutions of higher learning in 102 countries; 8 associate members (international university organizations).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the full and associate members and meets at least every five years. Discusses topics of special importance for the future of university education, determines general policy and elects the President and members of the Administrative Board.

MEETINGS

Nice	1950
Istanbul	1955
Mexico City	1960
Tokyo	1965
Montreal	1970

Sixth General Conference to meet in Moscow 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Composed of the President and fourteen other members, including the Vice-President. Meets annually. Gives effect to decisions of the General Conference and directs the work of the secretariat.

President (1970-75): VELI MERIKOSKI, Professor of Law, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Vice-President (1970-75): A. E. SLOMAN, Vice-Chancellor, University of Essex, U.K.

SECRETARIAT

The permanent secretariat of the Association, the International Universities Bureau, is responsible for the execution of its working programme and the administration of its affairs.

Secretary-General: H. M. R. KEYES (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Documentation and Information: The secretariat is a source of information on higher education throughout the world. Its reference library of published and unpublished material in many languages is probably unique of its kind. An extensive network of contacts with national and international bodies, academic and governmental, facilitates the international exchange of information.

Research and Studies: These activities are most closely related to the themes of the General Conferences in an attempt to contribute in an international setting to the classification and resolution of major problems of higher educational policy. Since 1960 special efforts in this field have been concentrated in the Joint UNESCO-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education. This is carried out with the support of major private foundations. In 1970 a new series of international seminars was inaugurated to promote the study of selected problems connected with the role of universities in the modern world.

Publications Programme: A quarterly Bulletin provides a chronicle of university affairs in all parts of the world. A series of reference works published at regular intervals gives detailed information about university institutions and organizations concerned with higher education. Special reports and issues in the series of "Papers" of the Association are devoted to selected research themes and studies.

BUDGET

Annual expenditure amounts to approximately \$250,000, excluding expenditure from special grants for the Joint UNESCO-IAU research programme.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin of the International Association of Universities (English and French; quarterly).

International Handbook of Universities (English; every three years—6th edition, 1974).

World List—universities, other institutions of higher education, university organisations (English and French; every two years—11th edition, 1973).

The University and the Needs of Contemporary Society (English, French and Turkish editions).

The Social Responsibility of the University in Asian Countries (English and French Editions).

Access to Higher Education (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

Higher Education and Development in South East Asia (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

New Methods of Teaching and Learning (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

Problems of Integrated Higher Education—An International Case Study of the Gesamthochschule.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetskiy Most, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries. Members: all the members of COMECON except Cuba.

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

THE COUNCIL

Three permanent representatives from each of the eight member states. Each member has one vote. The Council determines the general policy of the Bank.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the eight member states.

Chairman: K. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Members: B. DOLOGORMA, T. GANCHEV, J. HOLOTA, E. LUNGOCI, G. MENICH, E. SIMBIEROWICZ, F. TÖPPER.

FINANCE CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP
People's Republic of Bulgaria	17	6.8
Hungarian People's Republic	21	8.4
German Democratic Republic	55	22.0
Mongolian People's Republic	3	0.9
Polish People's Republic	27	10.8
Socialist Republic of Romania	16	6.4
Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics	116	46.4
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	45	18.0
TOTAL	300	119.7

BALANCE SHEET (End 1972—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds:		Paid-up Capital and Reserve Capital	136,473,637
On Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	9,525,861	Deposits	1,885,075,406
On Deposit	1,150,366,935	Credits Received	194,660,520
Credits Granted	1,079,508,462	Other Liabilities	15,877,396
Property of the Bank	203,375	Net Profit	13,952,828
Other Assets	6,435,154		
TOTAL	2,246,039,787	TOTAL	2,246,039,787

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ICC

38 Cours Albert 1er, 75008 Paris, France

The International Chamber of Commerce is the world business organization. It acts to promote business interests at international levels, to foster the greater freedom of international trade, and to harmonize and facilitate business and trade practices. Based in Paris, the Chamber has National Committees in nearly 50 countries in all parts of the world, and is represented in over 30 others.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Africa (Franc Zone): Arago-Défense, 5 rue Bellini, 92800 Puteaux, France.

Argentina: c/o Cámara Argentina de Comercio, Avenida Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires.

Australia: Suite 22, 26 O'Connell St., Sydney, Australia 2001.

Austria: Stubenring 12, Vienna 1.

Belgium: 8 Rue des Sols, B-1000 Brussels.

Brazil: Avenida General Justo 307, 4º, Rio de Janeiro, GB.

Canada: Room 710, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, Que.

China (Republic of): 4th Floor, Yu-Ming Mansion, 7 Roosevelt Rd., Taipei 107, Taiwan.

Colombia: c/o Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá, Carrera 9a, No. 16-21, Bogotá, D.E.

Denmark: Börsen, Copenhagen K.

Federal Republic of Germany: Komödienstrasse 10-14, Postfach 100447, 5 Cologne 1.

Finland: Fabianinkatu 14A, Helsinki 10.

France: 9 Blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris.

Greece: 27, Rue Kaningos, Athens 147.

India: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 1.

Indonesia: c/o Kadin Indonesia, Jalan Imam Bonjol 13, Jakarta.

Iran: 254 Ave. Takht-Jamshid, Tehran.

Iraq: Baghdad Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (3rd floor), Baghdad.

Israel: 84 Hahashmonaim St., B.P. 501, Tel-Aviv.

Italy: Via XX Settembre 5, I-00187 Rome.

Japan: Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., Room No. 1722 (7th floor), 2-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyodaku, 100 Tokyo.

Korea (Republic of): 111 Sokong-Dong, Joong-Ku, Central P.O.B. 25, Seoul.

Lebanon: B.P. 1801, Beirut.

Luxembourg: 8, Ave. de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg.

Madagascar: Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, Industrie et Agriculture de Madagascar, 20 rue Colbert, Tananarive.

Mexico: San Juan de Letran No. 13-1205, Mexico 1, D.F.

Morocco: 4, Rue du Rhône, Casablanca.

Netherlands: Prinses Beatrixlaan 5, P.O.B. 2309, The Hague.

Norway: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2.

Pakistan: V.M. House, West Wharf, Karachi.

Peru: c/o Cámara de Comercio de Lima, Av. Abancay 291, 2º, Lima.

Philippines: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Manila.

Portugal: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, Lisbon-2.

South Africa: P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg.

Spain: Claudio Coello No. 19-1º, Madrid 1.

Sri Lanka: 17 Alfred Place, Colombo 3.

Sweden: Västra Trädgårdsgatan 9, P.O.B. 16050, 103 22 Stockholm 16.

Switzerland: Börsenstrasse 26, Case Postale 235, 8022 Zurich.

Thailand: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok 2.

Turkey: Atatürk Bulvarı 149, Bakanlıklar, Ankara.

United Kingdom: High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6SW.

United States: 1212 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Uruguay: c/o Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Bolsa de Comercio, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Apartado 1006, Caracas.

Viet-Nam (Republic of): c/o Chambre de Commerce de Saigon, 36-38 Blvd. Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

Yugoslavia: Knez Mihajlova 10, Belgrade.

Zaire: B.P. 8634, Kinshasa.

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

Meets every two years. Composed of delegates from member states and observers from governments and international organizations. Promotes policy, discusses economic issues, examines conclusions reached by the International Council. Recent Congresses have concentrated on a particular theme: notably environmental problems in 1971 and urbanization in 1973. The last Congress took place in Rio de Janeiro in May 1973; the next (25th) Congress will be held in Madrid in June 1975.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Governing body of the organization. Composed of permanent delegates elected by the National Committees. Considers, co-ordinates, amends and approves reports and activities of the Technical Commissions. Meets twice annually and reports to Congress.

President: RENATO LOMBARDI (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: The Chairmen of the National Committees.

Chairman of the Budget Commission: ALFRED E. SARASIN (Switzerland).

Treasurer: ETTORE BOTTONI (Italy).

Secretary-General: CARL-HENRIK WINQWIST (Sweden).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in 46 countries. Composed of leading trade associations and individual companies. Each Committee has its own secretariat, and draws public and government attention to ICC policies.

PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS,
SPECIAL COMMITTEES, ETC.

Composed of experts from member organizations, nominated by National Committees. Many are organized into specialized Working Parties such as Standing Groups.

GROUP 1: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Environment: Chair. JOHN LANGLEY.

Expansion of International Trade: Chair. IAN MACGREGOR.

Formalities and Regulations in International Trade: Chair. PAOLO N. ROGERS.

Insurance Problems: Chair. OLLE KARLEBY.

International Investments and Economic Development: Chair. JEAN FRERE.

International Monetary Relations: Chair. WILFRIED GUTH.
Multinational Enterprises: Chair. WILFRID S. BAUMGARTNER.

Taxation: Chair. JOSEPH KAUFFMAN.

GROUP 2: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ADVERTISING

Primary Products and Raw Materials: Chair. JEAN MIKOLAJCZAK.

Laws and Practices relating to Competition: Chair. ARNAUD DE VOGUE.

Marketing: Chair. HENRY HENAUULT.

Users of International Exhibitions, Trade Fairs and Shows: Chair. (vacant).

GROUP 3: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

General Transport: Chair. FRITZ HELLWIG.

Air Transport: Chair. KNUT HAGRUP.

Sea Transport: Chair. LUCIANUS P. RUYX.

Continental (Surface) Transport: Chair. LOUIS LACOSTE.

Postal and Telecommunications Services: Chair. Dr. HAKAN K. A. STERKY (Sweden).

International Bureau of Transport Users: Chair. JOHANNES BOLHUIS.

Facilitation of International Trade Procedures: Chair. DAVID R. HUNTER.

Containerization: Chair. BERNARD S. WHEBLE.

GROUP 4: LAW AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

International Arbitration: Chair. OTTOARNT GLOSSNER.

International Protection of Industrial Property: Chair. HANS STAHL.

International Commercial Practice: Chair. AVV. PASQUALE CHIOMENTI.

Banking Technique and Practice: Chair. BERNARD S. WHEBLE.

OTHER BODIES

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs: Bangkok. Functions include international joint ventures, development of national trade policies and intra-regional trade, measures to increase exports of primary products, and promotion of basic industries. Extensive liaison with inter-governmental organizations in the CAFE area. Members are the twelve National Committees in the region. Chair. SOO CHANG CHUNG (Korea); Exec. Sec. ARCOT C. POULIER; Liaison Officer PIERRE JONNET.

Court of Arbitration: Settles international commercial disputes submitted to it by governments or private firms. The number and importance of cases submitted has greatly increased in recent years. During the biennium 1971-72, 283 new cases were brought before the Court. The sums in dispute are rising rapidly and in some instances have become very large, reaching over \$100 million; Chair. JEAN REY (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT THOMPSON.

ICC-United Nations, GATT Economic Consultative Committee: f. 1969; comprises prominent business leaders belonging to ICC and heads of the UN economic agencies and of GATT and OECD. Offers a forum within which private business circles and the inter-governmental organizations can keep in touch at the highest level, particularly in connection with problems arising from economic development. The fifth session was held in Geneva in January 1974. Co-Chairmen PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (UN); WILFRID BAUMGARTNER (ICC).

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC): f. 1950 to ensure liaison with Chambers of Commerce throughout the world; chief mission is to provide a forum where Chambers' leaders can meet to seek solutions to administrative, legal and other problems of common interest. Chair. PHILIPP SCHOELLER (Austria).

International Council on Marketing Practice: responsible for the application at the international level of the ICC's three International Codes of Marketing Practice, covering Advertising, Marketing Research and Sales Promotion respectively.

Liaison Committee with the Chambers of Commerce in Socialist Countries: meets twice yearly to discuss in particular practical means of facilitating East-West trade and industrial co-operation agreements, and of harmonizing business techniques and practices. Membership comprises

leading representatives of Chambers in the U.S.S.R. and six countries in Eastern Europe, plus delegates from ICC National Committees; Chair. RUDOLF FREIHERR VON SCHRÖDER (Germany).

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The ICC secretariat is based at International Headquarters in Paris, with additional offices maintained in Bangkok, Geneva and New York principally for liaison with the United Nations and its agencies.

Secretary-General: CARL-HENRIK WINQWIST.

First Director: MARIE C. PSIMENOS.

Directors: PIERRE JONNERET, RAYMOND FENELON, ROBERT THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER REES, PER-MAGNUS EMILSSON.

BUDGET

The International Chamber of Commerce is a private organization financed entirely by members' contributions and charges for certain services and publications.

PUBLICATION

A monthly bulletin, *ICC Information*, is published in English and French and sent to ICC members and other interested parties. A wide range of publications on both general and technical subjects relevant to international business and trade has been produced, and is being continually revised and expanded. Details are available from National Committees or from Paris headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone: 17 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade union federations which had withdrawn from the
World Federation of Trade Unions (qv). (See also the World Confederation of Labour.)

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS
115 organizations in 89 countries with over 48 million members

ORGANIZATION

President: DONALD MACDONALD (Canada).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU, Congress meets every three years.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

First Congress	London	December 1949
Second Congress	Milan	July 1951
Third Congress	Stockholm	July 1953
Fourth Congress	Vienna	May 1955
Fifth Congress	Tunis	July 1957
Sixth Congress	Brussels	December 1959
Seventh Congress	Berlin	July 1962
Eighth Congress	Amsterdam	July 1965
Ninth Congress	Brussels	July 1969
Tenth Congress	London	July 1972

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about three days, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 29 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects a President and at least seven Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organizations and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of nine to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance and General Purposes Committee. Administers the General Fund made up of affiliation fees and the International Solidarity Fund constituting additional voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Committee of the Executive Board. Deals with social, economic and monetary questions which are of an international nature.

Joint Consultative Committees. Consider questions affecting women workers and youth; composed of representatives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

Joint ICFTU/IFBWW International Housing Committee. Examines housing problems, particularly social housing and rent policies, and prepares trade union participation in the work of international agencies connected with housing.

Working Group for the Co-ordination of Educational Assistance. Co-ordinates programmes of educational assistance.

Working Group on Co-operation, Vocational Training and Other Forms of Economic and Social Action.

Working Group on Migration of Workers to the Industrial Countries of Europe.

Working Group on Multinational Companies.

Working Group on International Monetary Questions.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: OTTO KERSTEN (Federal Republic of Germany).

The headquarters staff numbers about 75, comprising some 14 different nationalities.

The five departments are: Economic and Social; Education and Youth; Relations and Administration; Finance; Press and Publications.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH 1204 Geneva.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 820 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, 10017, N.Y.

ICFTU Vienna Office: Mittersteig 3A, Vienna 1040.

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION BODY

European Trade Union Confederation (formed on February 9th, 1973 by a merger of the *European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community* and the *Trade Union Committee for the European Free Trade Area*): 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. THÉO RASSCHAERT.

INTER-REGIONAL BODY

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD: 37 bis, rue du Sentier, F-75002 Paris, France; Sec.-Gen. HENRI BERNARD.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa . . . ICFTU African Regional Organization—
AFRO, P.O.B. 5235, Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

America . . . Inter-American Regional Organization of
Workers—ORIT, Citlaltepctli no. 11,

Colonia Hipodromo, Mexico 1, D.F.,
Mexico.

Asia . . . ICFTU Asian Regional Organization—
ARO, P-20 Green Park Extension, New
Delhi 16, India.

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGES

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: P-26 Green Park
Extension, New Delhi 16, India; f. 1952; holds two
twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter
ones; international seminars and conferences. Dir.
V. H. KABRA.

ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Institute for Labour Studies
(*Instituto Interamericano de Estudios Sindicales ORIT*—

CIOSL): Calle Camelia y Lirio, Rancho Cortés 3,
Aptdo. 159, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; f. 1962;
opened 1966 at Cuernavaca; holds regular courses for
trade unionists in the Latin American region; Principal
E. SANCHEZ SILVA; Pubs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre*,
El Noticiario Obrero Interamericano.

There are Sub-Regional Offices and Field Representatives in Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Senegal, Uganda, Uruguay.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions:
37/41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels;
f. 1965; Mems.: trade union members totalling 460,000
in 26 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive
Board of eighteen.

Pres. R. RICHARDSON (Great Britain); Head of Office
RICHARD SUPWELL (Great Britain).

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers:
27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH-1204 Geneva; f.
1891. Mems.: National Unions. Organization: Congress,
Executive Committee.

Pres. A. Buys (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD
(Sweden). Pubs. *Bulletin*, *Housing Bulletin* (monthlies).

**International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and
Technical Employees (FIET):** 15 avenue de Balxert,
CH-1211 Geneva-Châtelaine, Switzerland; f. 1904.
Mems.: national unions of non-manual workers com-
prising 5,441,013 workers in 70 countries. Organization:
World Congresses (every three years), Executive Com-
mittees, four trade sections, regional organizations for
Europe, Western Hemisphere and Asia.

Pres. A. W. ALLEN (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen.
ERICH KISSEL (Federal Republic of Germany). Pubs.
The Non-Manual Worker (quarterly in English, French,
German, Spanish and Norwegian), Press service,
Documents.

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: Ave.
Bergmann 111, Brussels 1050, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.:
national professional associations covering 1,200,000
people in 29 countries. Organization: Congress (every
three years), General Council (annual meetings),
Executive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. HEINRICH RODENSTEIN (Federal Republic of
Germany); Gen. Sec. A. BRACONIER (Belgium).

**International Federation of Chemical and General Workers'
Unions:** 58 rue de Moillebeau, CH-1211 Geneva 19,
Switzerland; f. 1907. Mems.: 100 national unions cover-
ing 3 million people in 45 countries. Organization: Con-
gress (every three years), Executive Committee (meets
four times a year), Management Committee.

Pres. K. HAUENSCHILD (Federal Republic of Germany);
Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Pubs. *Bulletin*
(quarterly), reports.

**International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and
Allied Workers:** 17 rue Necker, CH-1201, Geneva,
Switzerland; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering approx.
4 million workers. Organization: Congress (every six
years), Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. Lord COLLISON (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. TOM
S. BAVIN (Great Britain). Pubs. *Snips* (monthly),
IFPAW Journal (periodically).

**International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical
Workers:** 165 Cook Street, Suite 304, Denver 80206,
Colorado, U.S.A.; f. 1954. Mems.: unions in 80 countries
with a membership of two million. Organization:
Congress (every three years), Executive Board (repre-
senting 13 countries), Secretariat.

Pres. LUIS TOVAR (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. C. J. HOGAN
(U.S.A.). Pubs. *Petro* (bi-monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Graphical Federation: Monbijoustrasse 73,
CH-3007 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national
organizations in 29 countries. Organization: Executive
Committee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. JOHN BONFIELD (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. H.
GÖKE (Federal Republic of Germany). Pubs. *Journal*
of the IGF (twice a year), reports.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias 54 bis, CH-1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.: national organizations covering 11,059,530 workers in 59 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years). Central Committee (meets annually), Executive Committee, five Industrial Sections.

Pres. E. LODERER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. I. NORÉN (Sweden). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation: rue Joseph Stevens 8, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1970. Mems.: 44 national federations covering 3,187,714 workers in 25 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of ten. Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. CHARLES FORD (Great Britain). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Transport Workers' Federation: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, SW4 0JR, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national trade unions covering 4,500,000 workers in 81 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board Management Committee, Secretariat, eight Industrial Sections.

Pres. FRITZ PRECHTL (Austria); Gen. Sec. CHARLES BLYTH (U.K.). Publs. *ITF Journal* (quarterly), *ITF Newsletter* (monthly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: 15 rue Necker, CH-1201, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 2,153,590 workers in 56 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years). Executive Committee of 25, Administrative Committee of four.

FINANCES

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of 2,375 Belgian francs, or its equivalent in other currencies, per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1956 to assist workers and trade unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations and regional colleges, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive

Pres. D. CONWAY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. DAN GALLIN (Switzerland). Publs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 34 national unions covering 1,767,550 miners in 32 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau, Regional Conferences.

Pres. A. SCHMIDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. D. EDWARDS (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *Report on Conditions in the Mining Industry* (quarterly), special reports, Congress proceedings.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: 36, ave. du Lignon, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national trade unions covering 3,150,000 workers in 82 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee.

Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYSKI. Publ. *PTTI News* (six languages, monthly), *PTTI Studies* (three languages, quarterly).

Public Services International: 26-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, England; f. 1935. Mems.: 139 unions and professional associations covering 3,930,000 workers in 64 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. G. HALSTRÖM (Sweden); Gen. Sec. C. W. FRANKEN (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (four times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly).

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Moretuslei 66-68, 2000-Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905. Mems.: 10,880 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. G. MATERS (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. A. BUELENS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin*.

political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official monthly journal).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French and German and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(As revised in 1972)

PREAMBLE AND AIMS

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions exists to unite the workers organised in the free and democratic trade unions of the world and to afford a means of consultation and collaboration between them in furtherance of the aims here set out. (Statement of ICFTU's Aims follows.)

ARTICLE 1. Membership: All bona fide national trade union centres accepting the aims and Constitution of the Confederation shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLES 2-12. Congress: The supreme authority. (Convened at least once every three years. Composed of delegates of the affiliated organizations.) Voting.

ARTICLES 13-18. Executive Board: Elected by Congress. 29 members nominated by: Africa 3, Asia 5, Middle

East 2, Australia and New Zealand 1, Britain 2, all other European countries 6, Latin America 3, North America 6, West Indies 1.

ARTICLE 19. Regional Organisations: Organic parts of the Confederation.

ARTICLES 20-22. Finance: Income derived from regular affiliation fees, special levies and voluntary contributions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Co-operation with International Trade Secretariats; Headquarters.

ARTICLES 25-26. President and Vice-Presidents: Elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 27. General Secretary: Elected by Congress.

ARTICLE 28. Assistant General Secretaries: Appointed by Executive Board.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W1X 9PA, England

Telephone: 01-499-5991

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organizations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

CATEGORIES OF ICA MEMBER-SOCIETIES

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers' Societies	49,361	119,612,502
Agricultural Societies	136,909	45,888,888
Fishery Societies	8,403	1,546,246
Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies	72,161	6,293,597
Building and Housing Societies	42,521	7,273,232
Credit Societies	245,367	83,095,524
Miscellaneous Societies	9,676	17,250,724
	<hr/> 564,398	<hr/> 280,960,713

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ICA MEMBERSHIP

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Europe	131,944	141,031,450
Asia	381,747	83,645,781
America	38,962	52,764,014
Oceania	6,967	1,552,638
Africa	4,778	1,966,830

ORGANIZATION

President: Dr. MAURITZ BONOW (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: R. KÉRINEC (France), A. P. KLIMOV (U.S.S.R.).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress now meets every four years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CONGRESSES

First Congress	London	1895
Seventeenth Congress	Prague	1948
Eighteenth Congress	Copenhagen	1951
Nineteenth Congress	Paris	1954
Twentieth Congress	Stockholm	1957
Twenty-first Congress	Lausanne	1960
Twenty-second Congress	Bournemouth	1963
Twenty-third Congress	Vienna	1966
Twenty-fourth Congress	Hamburg	1969
Twenty-fifth Congress	Warsaw	1972

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 170 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE

Meets two or three times a year.

Members: the President, Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

Functions: to admit new members, to appoint staff, to draw up the budget and control finance, to conduct any collaboration with other international organizations, and to direct ICA policy between Central Committee meetings. The Co-operative Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive directs ICA activities in promoting co-operation in the developing countries and controls the expenditure of the development fund financing the activities. The Executive has designated the years 1971-80 as the Co-operative Development Decade during which special efforts will be made to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of all agencies involved in the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries.

SECRETARIAT

Director: Dr. SÛREN K. SAXENA (India).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meet-

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Agriculture, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics, and Women and Youth Activities.

REGIONAL OFFICE

43 Friends' Colony (East), Mathura Rd.,
New Delhi, India

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experi-

ence between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Director: P. E. WEERAMAN.

OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

P.O.B. 788, Moshi, Tanzania

The Office of the ICA for East and Central Africa was founded in 1968 to develop ICA activity in East Africa and to carry out a similar programme of work as the Regional Office in South-East Asia.

Regional Director: D. NYANJOM.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of slightly over £100,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. Costs of about £80,000 per annum for the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (bi-monthly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Co-operative News Service (monthly): in English.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English.

Consumer Affairs Bulletin (monthly): in English and French.

Reports of ICA Congresses.

Statistics of Affiliated Organisations.

Annual Statistical Summary.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

International Co-operation: reports of national organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS —ICSU

51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, Franco

Telephone: 527 7702.

Founded 1931 as successor to the International Research Council (1919) to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Academics, research councils or governments of 64 countries.

SCIENTIFIC MEMBERS

International Astronomical Union (IAU).
International Geographical Union (IGU).
International Mathematical Union (IMU).
International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).
International Union of Crystallography (IUCr).
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG).
International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).
International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS).
International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS).

International Union of Pharmacology (IUPHAR).
International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).
International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics (IUPAB).
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP).
International Union of Radio Science (URSI).
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM).

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATES

Fédération International de Documentation (FID).
International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP).
International Society of Soil Science.
International Statistical Institute.
Pacific Science Association (PSA).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of National and Scientific Members. Meets every two years to lay down general policy. Next Assembly: Turkey, 1974.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Prof. J. COULONN (France).

Vice-President: Prof. H. BROWN (U.S.A.), Ordinary members: Prof. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands), Prof. J. SAHADE (Argentina), Prof. B. STRAUB (Hungary), Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.).

Treasurer: Prof. N. B. CACCIAPUOTI (Italy).

Secretary-General: Prof. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands).

Past President: Prof. V. A. AMBARTSUMIAN (U.S.S.R.).

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Consists of thirty-three members; four principal officers, past president, eleven representatives of national institutions and one representative for each of the seventeen member unions. Directs the affairs of the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, to which it is responsible. Meets annually.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).

Responsible for general affairs, finance, information and publications. Publs. *ICSU Yearbook*, *ICSU Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

COMMITTEES

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR): f. 1958 to continue the co-operative scientific exploration of Antarctica after the close of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Mems.: 12 countries; Pres. Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN (U.K.); Secretariat: Dr. R. W. WILLET, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. Publ. *SCAR Bulletin*.

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR): f. 1957 to further international scientific activity in all branches of oceanic research, especially concerning climate, fertility of the sea and improvement of oceanographic methods. Advisory body to UNESCO and to Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Mems.: 29 countries; Pres. Prof. H. POSTMA (Netherlands); Secretariat: R. I. CURRIE, DMRL, P.O.B. 3, Oban, Argyle, PA34 4AD, Scotland. Publ. *SCOR Proceedings*.

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR): f. 1958 to continue and foster, after the end of IGY, international co-operation in all sciences that make use of the research tools of rockets and satellites. Mems.: institutions in 35 countries and 11 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands); Secretariat: Z. NIEMIROWICZ, Exec. Sec., 55 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8c, France. Pubs. *COSPAR Information Bulletin*, *International Reference Atmosphere Tables*, *World List of Optical and Radio Tracking Stations*, *Proceedings of Symposia*, *Technical Manuals*, *Transactions*.

Scientific Committee on Water Research (COWAR): f. 1964 to consider the problem of international water resources in all its aspects, and to act as adviser on behalf of ICSU to UNESCO and other interested bodies on problems pertaining to the International Hydrological Decade; Pres. Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON (U.K.); Secretariat: Prof. R. KELLER, Schwarzwald Str. 18, D7812, Bad Kruzingen (F.R.G.). Publ. *COWAR Bulletin* (annual).

Special Committee for the International Biological Programme (SIBP): f. 1963 to initiate an international biological programme entitled "The Biological Basis of Productivity in Human Welfare", with the objectives of ensuring the world-wide study of: (1) organic production on the land, in fresh waters, and in the seas, and the potentialities and uses of new as well as of existing natural resources, and (2) human adaptability to changing conditions; Pres. F. BOURLIÈRE (France); Vice-Pres. O. H. FRANKEL (Australia), H. TAMURA (Japan), W. F. BLAIR (U.S.A.), I. MÁLEK (Czechoslovakia); Scientific Dir. E. B. WORTHINGTON (U.K.); Central Office: 7 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5HB, England. Pubs. *IBP News*, *IBP Handbooks*, *Biosphere*.

Special Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (SCOSTEP): Small nucleus formed in January 1966, expanded to 28 mems.; principal tasks are to organize international co-operative projects in solar-terrestrial physics and to co-ordinate international symposia in this field; Pres. Dr. H. FRIEDMAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. E. R. DYER, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418, U.S.A. Publ. *STP Notes*.

Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED): f. 1966 for the encouragement of science and technology in developing countries; 19 mems.; Pres. Prof. S. BHAGAVANTAM (India); Secretariat: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560012, India.

Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA): f. 1966 to stimulate and co-ordinate world-wide activities in the compilation and evaluation of numerical property data. Principal functions are to recommend and encourage data compilation and evaluation work where required, to suggest co-ordination between data centres and projects where significant duplication and overlap occur, to develop higher standards of presentation and evaluation, to improve quality and availability of the publications and services of the data centres. Mems.: 12 countries and 10 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. B. VODAR (France); Secretariat: 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France. Publ. *CODATA Newsletter* (two a year), *CODATA Bulletin* (irregular), *International Compendium of Numerical Data Projects*.

Committee on the Teaching of Science: f. 1968 to study all matters related to science teaching. Pres. Dr. M. MATYAS (Czechoslovakia); Sec. D. G. CHISMAN, CEDO, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, England.

Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE): f. 1969 to consider those problems of the environment toward the solution of which the scientific competence represented by ICSU can be effectively applied; Chair. Prof. V. A. KOVDA, Institute of Pedological Sciences, University of Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Sec. Prof. T. F. MALONE, Holcomb Research Institute, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208, U.S.A.

SERVICES AND INTER-UNION COMMISSIONS

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS): f. 1956; federates the following Permanent Services: International Time Bureau, International Polar Motion Service, Permanent Service of Geomagnetic Indices, International Gravimetric Bureau, Monthly Bulletin of the International Seismological Bureau, Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, Permanent Services on Earth Tides, Mean Sea Level,

Fluctuation of Glaciers, Solar Particles and Radiations Monitoring Organization, International Ursigram and World Days Service; Pres. Dr. G. D. GARLAND (Canada); Sec. Dr. C. M. MINNIS, 7 Place Emile Dancé, 1180 Brussels, Belgium. Pubs. *Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity*, *Tables of Geomagnetic Indices*, *Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau Central International de Séismologie*, *Bulletin Horaire*, etc.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

ICSU Abstracting Board (IAB): f. 1949; facilitates the dissemination of scientific information in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy, Geology, Mathematics and Crystallography; organizes and promotes, on an international scale, the exchange and publication of primary and secondary scientific and technological information, primarily in the fields covered by the member unions of the ICSU and deals with related matters directed towards a better dissemination of such information; co-operates with the most important abstracting and indexing services in these fields, such as the Institute for Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Chemical Abstracts Service, Science Abstracts, Physikalische Berichte, Chemie Information Dokumentation, Bulletin Signalétique, Biological Abstracts, Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts, American Geological Institute, Bibliographie des Sciences de la Terre, Zentralblatt für Mathematik; Pres. Prof. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands); Secretariat: Mme. J. POYEN, Gen. Sec. ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e, France. Publ. *Annual survey of activities and list of publications of members of the ICSU family* (every two years), *Comparison of Member Services Activities*.

Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF): f. 1960 under auspices of URSI with representatives of URSI, IAU and COSPAR, to study the requirements for frequency channels and radio frequency protection for research in the fields of radio astronomy and space science; Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS, 7 Place E. Danco, 1180

Brussels, Belgium. Publs. Periodical reports of meetings and the relevant papers are published in the *Information Bulletin* of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), Brussels.

Inter-Union Committee on Radio Meteorology (IUCRM): f. 1959 by IUGG and URSI, to further the study of those aspects of meteorology which affect radio propagation and the application of radio techniques to meteorology. Pres. Dr. B. R. BEAN (U.S.A.); Sec. J. A. LANE, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks., England.

Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy (IUCS): f. 1966 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics in the field of Spectroscopy; Chair. Dr. G. HERZBERG, Division of Physics, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

Inter-Union Commission on Geodynamics (ICG): f. 1969 to promote and co-ordinate international interdisciplinary research and co-operative programmes related to the Geodynamics Project. Chair. Prof. C. L. DRAKE (U.S.A.); Sec. Miss F. DELANY, 74 rue de la Fédération, 75015 Paris, France.

Inter-Union Commission for Studies of the Moon (IUCM): f. 1970 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Geodesy and Geophysics, Geological Sciences, Applied and Theoretical Mechanics, and Radio Science and the Committee on Space Research in the fields of lunar studies. Chair. Prof. A. DOLLFUS; Sec. Dr. J. GUEST, Univ. of London Observatory, 33 Daws Lane, London, NW7 4SD, U.K.

BUDGET

Prepared annually by a Finance Committee and presented to the General Assembly, which determines contributions for National and Scientific Members.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

17 Presneski Val, Moscow D-22, U.S.S.R.

Established by an Agreement in 1970, the Bank commenced operations on January 1st, 1971, with the aim of promoting the development of the national economies of the members.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Mongolian People's Republic
Poland

Romania*
U.S.S.R.

* Romania became a member of the Bank on January 12th, 1971.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

The Council of the Bank is the highest authority and consists of 31 members representing all member countries. Each member country, irrespective of the amount of its quota, has one vote in the Council. Major decisions require a unanimous vote. The Council meets as often as necessary but not less than twice a year.

BOARD

The Board is the executive body of the Bank and consists of a Chairman and three Deputies appointed by the Council. Its task is to supervise the Bank's activities in accordance with the Agreement, the Statutes of the Bank and the decisions of the Council.

Chairman: V. VOROBIEV (U.S.S.R.).

FUNCTIONS

1. Under Article II of the Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank the fundamental task of the Bank is to grant long-term and medium-term credits for projects connected with the international socialist division of labour, specialization and co-operation of production, for expenditure on raw materials and fuels in the members' collective interest, for the construction of enterprises of mutual concern to member countries in other branches of the economy, for the construction of projects for the development of the national economies of member countries and for other purposes established by the Council.

2. Credits may be granted to:

- (a) banks, economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (b) international economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (c) banks and economic organizations of other countries.

3. The Bank may:

- (i) form reserve capital and create its own special funds;
- (ii) attract funds in collective currency (transferable

roubles), in national currencies of interested countries and in convertible currency;

- (iii) issue interest-bearing bond loans placed on international money markets;
- (iv) place surplus funds with other banks, buy and sell currency, gold and securities, grant guarantees and conduct other banking operations;
- (v) co-operate with bodies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and other economic organizations of the member countries of the Bank;
- (vi) make contact and establish business relations with international financial and credit institutions as well as with other banks.

Lending to members in 1972. During 1972 the Council and the Board of the Bank approved for crediting 10 projects to the amount of 97 million transferable roubles including 57 million transferable roubles in convertible currency.

Since the beginning of the Bank's activities—in 1971, 1972 and 1973—the Bank has approved for crediting 33 projects, involving a total of 588 million transferable roubles including 408 million transferable in convertible currency.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

FINANCE

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL (million transferable roubles)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Bulgaria	85.1
Czechoslovakia	129.9
German Democratic Republic	176.1
Hungary	83.7
Mongolian People's Republic	4.5
Poland	121.4
Romania	52.6
U.S.S.R.	399.3
TOTAL	1,052.6

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

as at January 1st, 1973

(transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds in Current Accounts in			
Cash and Deposits	366,301,113	Paid-up Capital	368,420,000
Disbursed Credits	24,649,260	Reserve Capital	4,782,000
Inventory, Equipment	254,942	Other Liabilities	7,682,380
Other Assets	4,786	Profit	10,325,721
TOTAL	391,210,101	TOTAL	391,210,101

THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Chairman: DMITRY SKOBELOTSYN.

Vice-Chairman: LOUIS ARAGON.

Members: GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, NIKOLAI BLOKHIN,
RENATO GUTTUSO, KESHAV DYEVA MALAVIA, JUAN
MARINELLO, ANNA SEGHERS, NIKOLAI TOMSKY,
GEORGI TRAIKOV, MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN, KAORU
YASUI.

THE PRIZES

The Committee is authorized to award annually as many as five prizes. A decision is made by the Committee in its annual session on awarding prizes for the past year. Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of Lenin the Committee awarded the prizes for 1968 and 1969 in the jubilee year of 1970. The Committee did not hold sessions in 1969 or 1971.

PRIZEWINNERS 1963-70

1963: MODIBO KEITA
MANOLIS GLEZOS
GEORGI TRAIKOV
OSKAR NIEMEYER

1964: AHMED BEN BELLA
DOLORES IBARRURI
HERLUF BIDSTRUP

1965: ARUNA ASAF ALI
RAFAEL ALBERTI
KAORU OTA
GORDON SHAFFER

1966: MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS
PETER AYO CURTIS JOSEPH
GIACOMO MANZÙ
ZHAMSARANGIIN SAMBU
MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN

1967: MARTIN NIEMÖLLER
ABRAHAM FISHER
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS
IVAN MALEK
ROCKWELL KENT
HERBERT WARNE

1968: NGUYEN THI DINH
JORGE ZALAMEA BORDA
ROMESH CHANDRA
JEAN EFFEL
ANDRÉ ŠIK
JORIS IVENS

1970: LUDVIK SVOBODA
LINUS PAULING
SHAFI AHMED EL SHEIKH
JAROSLAW IWASZKIEWICZ
AKIRA IWAI
BERTIL SVANSTRÖM
KHALED MOHAI ED DIN

1972: ERIK H. BURHOP
RENATO GUTTUSO
TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA
KAMAL JUMBLATT
ERNST BUSCH
ALFREDO VARELA

1973: LEONID BREZHNEV
SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS
ENRIQUE PASTORINO
JAMES ALDRIDGE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS —IOE

98 rue de St. Jean, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 73 50.

Founded in 1920 and reorganized in 1948, IOE represents the interests of private employers in the social field, defends free enterprise and provides a permanent liaison in labour matters.

World membership: 92 federations in 83 countries.

ORGANIZATION

Hon. President: M. P. WALINE.

GENERAL COUNCIL

President (June 1973–June 1974): ABEBE ABATE (Ethiopia).

The Council is composed of two delegates sent by each affiliated federation, and is the supreme body of the IOE. It meets once a year. Among its functions are the drawing up of the annual budget and the review of the events of the previous year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: G. BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: AGUSTE BASTID (Ivory Coast), E. G. ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), E. P. NEILAN (U.S.A.), N. H. TATA (India), ANTONIO VITAIC JAKASA (Argentina).

The Committee is composed of one representative from each affiliated federation. It meets three or four times a year and formulates general policy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. LAGASSE (Belgium).

Responsible for day-to-day administration, and executes the decisions of the General Council and Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The International Organisation of Employers is one of the fifteen international non-governmental organizations having category "I" consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of UN and consultative status with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTES

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTIVE

ARTICLES 1 and 2. The IOE is an international organization of national central employers' federations. It is to maintain contact between members, to keep them informed of developments in social questions and to promote common discussion of these questions and their repercussions.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES 3–5. Any central employers' federation with the aims given above may become a member, provided that it does not include any workers' organization, that it defends the principles of free enterprise, and that it is a free and independent voluntary organization outside governmental or other control. All applications are considered by the General Council. If there is no such central federation, individual federations may be admitted with the permission of the General Council. The administration is to consist of the General Council, the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

GENERAL COUNCIL

ARTICLES 6–13. The General Council shall be composed of two delegates from each central federation, accompanied by any technical advisers. Other members are represented according to the conditions of their admission. The General Council shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The President shall serve for one year, to be succeeded in turn by the senior and junior Vice-Presidents. The General Council shall pass the annual budget and completed accounts at its annual meeting. Special meetings may be held. Voting shall only be held on administrative questions, and shall be done by a simple majority. Each delegation shall have two votes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLES 14–18. The Executive Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the General Council, and the General Council shall fix the number of members. The Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary-General and decide on proposals made by the Secretariat. The Committee shall hold regular meetings.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE—IPI

Münstergasse 9, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Telephone: (01) 34 48 38.

Founded in 1951. A non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters independent of governments who support the principles of a free and responsible Press. Membership: 1,800 (publishers and journalists of press, radio and TV systems) from 62 countries spread over five continents.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Composed of delegates from all member countries. The Assembly elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director and lays down Institute policy.

1952	Paris	1963	Stockholm
1953	London	1964	Istanbul
1954	Vienna	1965	London
1955	Copenhagen	1966	New Delhi
1956	Zürich	1967	Geneva
1957	Amsterdam	1968	Nairobi
1958	Washington	1969	Ottawa
1959	Berlin	1970	Hong Kong
1960	Tokyo	1971	Helsinki
1961	Tel Aviv	1972	Munich
1962	Paris	1973	Jerusalem
		1974	Kyoto

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of the Institute. The Board consists of editors from 24 countries, who are elected by the Annual Assembly. It meets when necessary, but must do so at least once a year.

Chairman: L. K. JAKANDE (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: ABDI IPEKCI (Turkey), RANALD MACDONALD (Australia), PAUL RINGLER (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

Director: ERNEST MEYER (France).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in every country where the press is free. Composed of the leading editors of these countries, the Committees recruit the membership, report to the Secretariat on developments affecting the press and conduct the business of the Institute in their countries.

MEMBERSHIP

Comprises three categories: full members, associate members and institutional members.

Full membership is open to persons who have responsibility for the editorial and news policies of newspapers, weekly and monthly journals or news agencies and of radio and television systems, and who are dedicated to the principles of freedom of the press.

Associate membership is open to persons whose work is associated with journalism in its editorial aspects but who cannot qualify for full membership because they are not executives of newspapers or agencies, for example newspaper correspondents and commentators, members of journalism faculties, etc.

Institutional membership is open under the same conditions as for full and associate membership to communications departments of universities and colleges, schools and centres of journalism, press institutes and journalists' organizations in the press and broadcasting fields.

AIMS

The International Press Institute was founded in 1951 by 34 newspaper publishers and editors from North America, Western Europe, Latin America and Asia, who met in New York to study the role of the press in the post-war world. They believed that if journalists from different countries and different parts of the world were brought together to discuss current problems and the improvement of professional journalism, they would at the same time learn to understand each other's individual problems better. Free access to information and free transmission and dissemination of news are the guarantee for a truthful picture given of the problems of other people.

The Preamble of the Constitution of the International Press Institute, defining the essential aims of the Institute, states:

"World peace depends upon understanding between

peoples and peoples. If peoples are to understand one another, it is essential that they have good information. Therefore, a fundamental step towards understanding among peoples is to bring about understanding among the journalists of the world. In accordance with this belief there is established an organization to work toward the following objectives:

1. The furtherance and safeguarding of freedom of the press, by which is meant: free access to the news, free transmission of news, free publication of newspapers, free expression of views.
2. The achievement of understanding among journalists and so among peoples.
3. The promotion of the free exchange of accurate and balanced news among nations.
4. The improvement of the practices of journalism."

ACTIVITIES

Defence of Press Freedom

IPI takes the following action: publication of the facts in the monthly *IPI Report*; protests to governments; public protests spread over the world through news agencies, newspapers, radio and television; direct pressure on governments and direct intervention.

Meetings

Regional meetings have been a regular feature of the Institute's programme. These are held between newspapermen from pairs of countries to discuss mutual problems and misunderstandings and ways to improve relations through the press. Since the initial Franco-German meetings which began in 1954, meetings have been organized between British and American journalists, British and German, Greek and Turkish, American and Canadian and Korean and Japanese as well as meetings between British, French and American editors and British, French, German, American and Canadian. Articles and newspapermen have been exchanged and newspaper columns thrown open for frank discussion of controversial topics.

Seminars are arranged with the aim of improving the practices of journalism. The first journalism seminar, held in Zurich in 1954, grouped German and Austrian journalists for a ten-day course in relations between the press and government in a democratic country. Other seminars have been for United Nations correspondents, on Science Writing, Security in the Sixties, Medical Reporting, The Woman's Page, Problems of Disarmament, Crime Reporting, Agriculture in Today's Press, Reporting the Air, New Perspectives on Strategy, The Press and the International Economic Challenge, the Atlantic Seminar in Brussels and Paris, and the Libel Symposium, Give-away papers symposium, Bi-lateral Austro-Italian meeting on South Tyrol, Bi-lateral American-Japanese meetings.

Economic and foreign editors have been brought together for seminars on the European Economic Communities and the Free Trade Area, and on European Economic Integration.

Improvement of the Practices of Journalism

A programme to train staff of Asian newspapers was launched in 1960 and a number of workshop seminars have been held with the aim of improving newspaper techniques. IPI Consultants have visited newspapers, particularly those published in Asian languages, to give advice and training to editorial and management staffs. The Institute's active work in Asia began with two plenary Asian meetings held in Tokyo in 1956 and in Kandy, Ceylon, in 1957. Since then, the Press Institute of India has been launched as a result of collaboration between IPI and a group of leading Indian newspaper publishers and editors. Other institutes followed in South Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong and

Malaysia, providing newspapers with their own bodies to study professional problems and train journalists.

In March 1963, the first IPI training course for African journalists opened in Nairobi, Kenya. Since then over 200 journalists from a dozen African countries, who have studied at IPI residential courses in Nairobi and in Lagos, Nigeria, have moved on to responsible posts and the IPI certificate of training has become recognized as the mark of a qualified journalist. Instruction has also been given to African newspaper cameramen and IPI has given the first course for African women journalists.

Research

A Research Section prepares studies on problems of international journalism. Information is frequently supplied on such questions as legislation affecting the press, professional standards and training in journalism.

Library and Press Centre

This Centre is maintained at the headquarters of IPI in Zurich. Material on a wide range of press subjects, including news coverage, legislation and freedom of the press, is at the disposal of members.

Publications

The following have been published:

- Improvement of Information* (1952)
- The News from Russia* (1952)
- The Flow of the News* (1953)
- As Others See Us* (1954)
- The News from the Middle East* (1954)
- Government Pressures on the Press* (1955)
- News in Asia* (1956)
- The Editor and the Publisher* (1957)
- The Press in Authoritarian Countries* (1959)
- The Active Newsroom* (1961)
- Professional Secrecy and the Journalist* (1962)
- IPI—The First Ten Years* (1962)
- Conseils de Presse et Codes d'Honneur Professionnels* (1962)
- Le Secrétariat de Rédaction* (1965)
- A Free Press* (by Walter Lippmann) (1965)
- Press Councils and Press Codes* (4th edition 1966)
- Press Law for Our Times* (1966)
- IPI in Asia* (1966)
- Le Reportage* (1966)
- Newspaper Crisis* (1967)
- African Assignment* (1969)
- Svoboda* (1969)
- Protection de la vie privée et déontologie des journalistes* (1970)
- Libel Law and the Press* (1970)
- The African Newsroom* (1972).

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

BUDGET

The Institute is supported by members' subscriptions and donations from publishers. It began with the aid of the United States Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. The current African training scheme is financed by a \$300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation which was made in 1965 at the termination of the previous two-year scheme backed

by the Foundation. A grant of \$813,700 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation in March 1965 to support the Asian Programme up to May 1968. In 1967 the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$150,000 for a programme of activities to improve objective news coverage between countries.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

IPI Report: monthly in English.

Cahiers de l'I.I.P.: monthly in French.

IPI Rundschau: monthly in German.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION—OIRT

U Mrázovky 15, Prague 5, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS

Broadcasting organizations from:

Albania	Finland	Moldavian S.S.R.
Algeria	German Democratic Republic	Mongolian People's Republic
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iraq	Romania
Chinese People's Republic	Korean Democratic People's Republic	Sudan (Television)
Cuba	Latvian S.S.R.	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Lithuanian S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
Egypt	Mali	Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam
Estonian S.S.R.		

ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

President: S. G. LAPIN (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Presidents: M. SZEPAŃSKI (Poland) and I. TÖMPÉ (Hungary).

There are between 7 and 13 members in the Council, which meets annually. The last meeting was in November 1973, in Moscow.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one representative from each member organization. Makes decisions about OIRT policy; directs the activities of Committees and appoints new ones. The General Assembly meets once a year.

COMMISSIONS

Technical Commission:

Chairman: B. IONIȚA (Romania).

A consultative body of representatives from member organizations with five study groups: wired broadcasting and transmission lines; electroacoustics; television; radio waves propagation and broadcasting systems; automation and computers in broadcasting; and terminology.

Radio Programme Commission:

Chairman: EINO REPO (Finland).

Considers theoretical and practical problems in sound radio programmes. Organized like the Technical Commission.

Television Programme Commission and Intervention Council:

Chairman: Mr. SLAVKOV (Bulgaria).

Organized like the Technical Commission. It considers programmes, and the organization of the exchange of television programmes. The exchange of Intervention programmes and the daily television news exchange are co-ordinated by the Intervention Programme and Technical Co-ordination Centres, which are part of the OIRT permanent services.

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Director: I. A. BUCHKOV (U.S.S.R.).

The work of the Technical Commission and its study groups is organized and co-ordinated at the Centre.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: J. HŘEBÍK (Czechoslovakia).

BUDGET

OIRT is financed by membership dues and the income gained from publishing radio magazines.

PUBLICATIONS

OIRT Radio and Television (six times a year).

Catalogue of Transmissions suitable for exchange: Radio OIRT Information (monthly).

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION

INTERVISION

The Intervision network was set up in 1960 under OIRT to link the television services of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland. Links were extended to the U.S.S.R. in 1961 (the Soviet Central Television and TV services of the Ukraine, Estonia and Latvia). Bulgaria and Romania joined in 1963. In 1965 Finnish Television and TV services of Byelorussia and Lithuania joined. The TV service of Moldavia joined in 1967.

Intervision is controlled by the OIRT Administrative Council and decisions about programmes are made by the Intervision Council. Programme details are settled by the Intervision International Programme Centre.

There is a regular exchange with the Eurovision network.

TELEVISION LICENCES ('000)

	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970	1972	1973
Bulgaria	3	185	621	829	1,028	1,172	1,357
Czechoslovakia	795	2,113	2,864	2,996	3,091	3,187	3,500
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	958	1,016	1,063	1,777	1,207
German Democratic Republic	1,035	3,200	4,173	4,337	4,499	4,648	5,000
Hungary	103	887	1,397	1,595	1,769	1,942	2,100
Poland	426	2,078	3,390	3,828	4,215	4,700	5,600
Romania	55	501	1,115	1,289	1,484	1,700	2,290
U.S.S.R.	4,800	15,700	26,800	30,800	34,800	41,000	50,000
TOTAL	7,217	24,664	41,318	46,690	51,949	59,526	71,054

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC*

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LORCS*

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: Teheran, November 1973.)

STANDING COMMISSION

President: The Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any differences that may arise between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members elected by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The Chairman of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever one of them shall so request. They present a report at the following session of the Standing Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Founded in 1863 and assumed present title in 1876. The ICRC is the guardian of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the field) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war was approved.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949 protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

* ICRC and LORCS were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: ERIC MARTIN.

Vice-Presidents: JEAN PICTET, HARALD HUBER.

Members: HANS BACHMANN, DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, PIERRE BOISSIER, GILBERT ETIENNE, ROGER GALLOPIN, ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, HENRY HUGUENIN, WALDEMAR JUCKER, PIERRE MICHELI, ULRICH MIDDENDORF, MARCEL A. NAVILLE, MAX PETITPIERRE, MARION ROTHENBACH, JACQUES F. DE ROUEMONT, PETER TSCHUDI, GOTTFRIED DE SMIT, VICTOR H. UMBRICH.

The ICRC is an independent institution of a private character, neutral as regards politics, ideology and religion. It is exclusively composed of Swiss nationals. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. The

international character of the ICRC is based on its mission and not on its composition.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: ROGER GALLOPIN.

Vice-President: VICTOR H. UMBRICH.

Members: DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, ULRICH MIDDENDORF, GOTTFRIED DE SMIT.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, voluntary contributors from National Red Cross Societies and by public collectors in Switzerland.

PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS

International Review of the Red Cross (monthly): French and English editions.

ICRC in Action (information bulletin, about 20 issues a year).

Annual Reports.

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

Various publications on humanitarian law and subjects of Red Cross interest.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES— LORCS

17 Chemin des Grêts, Petit-Saconnex, Case Postale 276, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between national societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in 120 countries at the end of 1973, with an aggregate youth and adult membership of over 230 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. To facilitate, as the International Federation of the National Societies, their humanitarian action at all times and carry out the responsibilities devolving on it in this capacity, being a permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study among the various National Societies, and having the duty of assisting them in organizing and carrying out their work on both national and international level.

2. To promote the establishment and development of an independent and duly authorized National Society in each country.
3. To be the official representative of the Member Societies in the international field.
4. To accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors.

FINANCE

The League of Red Cross Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and the development programme is also financed on a voluntary basis by National Societies.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ (Mexico)

The Board is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies Members of the League.

Meetings:	1961	Prague	1969	Istanbul
	1963	Geneva	1971	Mexico
	1965	Vienna	1973	Teheran
	1967	The Hague		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets every two years, alternately with the Board of Governors. It is composed of representatives from the Societies to which the Chairman and nine Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors belong and from nineteen other Societies appointed by the Board of Governors for a four-year term. It directs the League between sessions of the Board of Governors.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND STANDING FINANCE COMMISSION

Development Programme Advisory Committee.
Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.

Youth Advisory Committee.
Nursing Advisory Committee.
Standing Finance Commission.

These Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Board of Governors and number between 10 and 16 except the Standing Finance Commission which numbers 14.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Deputy Secretary-General: BERTIL PETTERSON (Mexico).

Under Secretaries-General: BENGT BERGMAN (Sweden),
Administration and Control Sector; ROBERT M. PIER-

PONT (U.S.A.), Relief Sector; DR. VLADIMIR I. SEMUKHA
(U.S.S.R.), Technical Services Section.

Treasurer-General: EUSTASIO VILLANUEVA VADILLO
(Spain).

The Secretariat has a staff of 105 and several volunteers, from some 23 countries.

STRUCTURE

Relief Sector: Assumes the statutory responsibilities of the League in the field of relief to victims of natural disasters, refugees and civilian populations who may be displaced or exposed to abnormal hardship. This activity has three main aspects under the responsibility of three Bureaux:

- (i) **Relief Operations:** for the co-ordination of relief operations on the international level and execution by the National Society of the stricken country or by the League itself;
- (ii) **Supply, Logistics and Warehouses:** for the co-ordination and purchase, transport and warehousing of relief supplies;
- (iii) **Relief Preparedness:** for co-ordination of assistance to National Societies situated in disaster-prone areas in the study and execution of practical measures calculated to prevent disasters and diminish their effects.

Services to National Societies Sector: Promotes and co-ordinates assistance to National Societies in developing their basic structure and their services to the community. Three Bureaux are included in this sector:

- (i) **Regional Services:** for the implementation of the League's Red Cross Development Programme aiming at co-ordinating assistance to National Societies, with the advice and co-operation of the *Technical Services Section*, in the fields of health, welfare, nursing, first aid and training;
- (ii) **Youth:** Promotes the establishment and development of educational and service programmes for children and youth;
- (iii) **Public Information:** Promotes the creation and development of Information Services within National Societies, and the knowledge and understanding of the Red Cross throughout the world, through contacts with mass media, production of films, tape recordings, audio-visual and other information material, including *Panorama*, published eight times a year and the League's Annual Report. All publications appear in English, French and Spanish.

The League is recognized by the United Nations as the main co-ordinating agency in emergency stages of international disaster relief and maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT, RED LION AND SUN SOCIETIES

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- Afghanistan:* Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, Kabul.
- Albania:* Albanian Red Cross, 35 Rruga e Barrikadave, Tirana.
- Algeria:* Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers.
- Argentina:* Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, Buenos Aires.
- Australia:* Australian Red Cross Society, 122 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000.
- Austria:* Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, 1041 Vienna IV.
- Bahrain:* Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 882, Manama.
- Bangladesh:* Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amen Court Building, Motivheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2.
- Belgium:* Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 Brussels.
- Bolivia:* Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar 1515, (Casilla 741), La Paz.
- Botswana:* Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 485, Gaborone.
- Brazil:* Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 12, Rio de Janeiro.
- Bulgaria:* Bulgarian Red Cross, 1 Blvd. S.S. Biruzov, Sofia 27.
- Burma:* Burma Red Cross Society, Red Cross Building, 42 Strand Rd., Rangoon.
- Burundi:* Burundi Red Cross, 3 rue du Marché, B.P. 324, Bujumbura.
- Cameroon:* Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henri-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, Yaoundé.
- Canada:* Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley St. East, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1A6.
- Chile:* Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246 V., Santiago de Chile.
- China (People's Republic of):* Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, Peking.
- Colombia:* Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, Bogotá D.E.
- Costa Rica:* Costa Rica Red Cross, Calle 5A, Apartado 1025, San José.
- Cuba:* Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq. N., Vedado, La Habana.
- Czechoslovakia:* Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovská 18, Prague I.
- Dahomey:* Dahomean Red Cross, B.P. 1, Porto Novo.
- Denmark:* Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, 1471 Copenhagen K.
- Dominican Republic:* Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Santo Domingo 1, D.N.
- Ecuador:* Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, Quito.
- Egypt (Arab Republic of):* Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 Ramsés St., Cairo.
- El Salvador:* Salvadorean Red Cross Society, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, San Salvador.
- Ethiopia:* Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Red Cross St., No. 1, P.O.B. 195, Addis Ababa.
- Fiji:* Fiji Red Cross, P.O.B. 569, Suva.
- Finland:* Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 Helsinki 14.
- France:* French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin-Bauchart, 75384 Paris Cedex 08.
- German Democratic Republic:* German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801, Dresden.
- Germany (Federal Republic of):* German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 Bonn 1, Postfach.
- Ghana:* Ghana Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 835, Accra.
- Greece:* Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, Athens 135.
- Guatemala:* Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a. Calle 8-40 zona 1, Guatemala C.A.
- Guyana:* Guyana Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 351, Eve Leary, Georgetown.
- Haiti:* Haitian National Red Cross Society, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, Port-au-Prince.
- Honduras:* Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida Entre 3a y 4a Callas, No. 313 Comayagüela D.C.
- Hungary:* Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany Janos utca 31, Budapest V.
- Iceland:* Icelandic Red Cross, Olduggotu 4, Reykjavik, Post Box 872.
- India:* Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Rd., New Delhi 1.
- Indonesia:* Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O.B. 2009, Jakarta.
- Iran:* Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, Teheran.
- Iraq:* Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Al-Mansour, Baghdad.
- Ireland:* Irish Red Cross Society, 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
- Italy:* Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, Rome.
- Ivory Coast:* Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, Abidjan.
- Jamaica:* Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, Kingston 5.
- Japan:* Japanese Red Cross Society, 1-1-5, Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.
- Jordan:* Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 10001, Amman.
- Kenya:* Kenya Red Cross Society, St. Johns Gate, P.O.B. 40712, Nairobi.
- Khmer Republic:* Khmer Red Cross, 17 R Vithei de la Croix-Rouge Khmère, B.P. 94, Phnom-Penh.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

- Korea (Democratic People's Republic):* Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.
- Korea (Republic):* The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3ka, Nam San-Dong, Seoul.
- Kuwait:* Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 1359, Kuwait.
- Laos:* Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, Vientiane.
- Lebanon:* Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, Beirut.
- Lesotho:* Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 366, Maseru.
- Liberia:* Liberian National Red Cross Society, National Headquarters, Broad St., P.O.B. 226, Monrovia.
- Libya:* Libyan Red Crescent, P.O.B. 541, Benghazi.
- Liechtenstein:* Liechtenstein Red Cross, 9490 Vaduz.
- Luxembourg:* Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, Luxembourg.
- Madagascar:* Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clemenceau, P.O.B. 1168, Tananarive.
- Malawi:* Malawi Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 30080, Blantyre 3.
- Malaysia:* Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur 08-03.
- Mali:* Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, Bamako.
- Mauritania:* Mauritanian Red Crescent, P.B. 344, Nouakchott.
- Mexico:* Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, No. 1032, Mexico 10, D.F.
- Monaco:* Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Blvd. de Suisse, Monte Carlo.
- Mongolia:* Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, P.O.B. 537, Ulan Bator.
- Morocco:* Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, Rabat.
- Nepal:* Nepal Red Cross Society, P.B. 217, Kathmandu.
- Netherlands:* Netherlands Red Cross, Prinsessengracht 27, The Hague.
- New Zealand:* New Zealand Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 12-140, Wellington North.
- Nicaragua:* Nicaraguan Red Cross, Managua, D.N.
- Niger:* Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, Niamey.
- Nigeria:* Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O.B. 764, Lagos.
- Norway:* Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33B, Oslo.
- Pakistan:* Pakistan Red Cross Society, Dr. Dawood Pota Rd., Karachi 4.
- Panama:* Red Cross Society of Panama, Apartado 668, Zona 1, Panama.
- Paraguay:* Paraguayan Red Cross, calle Andrés Barbero 33, Asunción.
- Peru:* Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, Lima.
- Philippines:* Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.E. 280, Manila D-406.
- Poland:* Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, Warsaw.
- Portugal:* Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 à 5, Lisbon 3.
- Romania:* Romanian Red Cross, Strada Biscrica Amzei 29, Bucharest.
- San Marino:* Red Cross of San Marino, San Marino.
- Saudi Arabia:* Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, Riyadh.
- Senegal:* Senegalese Red Cross Society, Blvd. Franklin Roosevelt, B.P. 299, Dakar.
- Sierra Leone:* Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6a Liverpool St., P.O.B. 427, Freetown.
- Singapore:* Singapore Red Cross Society, Red Cross House, 15 Penang Lane, Singapore.
- Somalia:* Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 937, Mogadiscio.
- South Africa:* South African Red Cross Society, Cor. Kruis & Market Sts., P.O.B. 8726, Johannesburg.
- Spain:* Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, Madrid, 10.
- Sri Lanka Republic:* Red Cross Society of the Republic of Sri Lanka, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7.
- Sudan:* Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O.B. 235, Khartoum.
- Sweden:* Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, S-104 40 Stockholm 14.
- Switzerland:* Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 Berne.
- Syrian Arab Republic:* Red Crescent of the Syrian Arab Republic, Blvd. Mahdi Ben Barake, Damascus.
- Tanzania:* Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Rd., P.O.B. 1133, Dar es Salaam.
- Thailand:* Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Bldg., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok.
- Togo:* Togolese Red Cross, 51 rue Boko-Soga, P.O.B. 655, Lomé.
- Trinidad and Tobago:* Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke St., P.O.B. 357, Port of Spain.
- Tunisia:* Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.
- Turkey:* Turkish Red Crescent Society, Yenischir, Ankara.
- Uganda:* Uganda Red Cross Society, Nabunya Rd., P.O.B. 494, Kampala.
- United Kingdom:* British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EJ.
- Upper Volta:* Upper Volta Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 340, Ouagadougou.
- Uruguay:* Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, Montevideo.
- U.S.A.:* American National Red Cross, 17th and D Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.
- U.S.S.R.:* Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of U.S.S.R., Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, Moscow B-36.
- Venezuela:* Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, Caracas.
- Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic):* Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 Bà Triêu, Hanoi.
- Viet-Nam (Republic):* Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, Saigon.
- Yugoslavia:* Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, Belgrade.
- Zaire:* Red Cross Society of the Republic of Zaire, 41 Avenue de la Justice, B.P. 1712, Kinshasa.
- Zambia:* Zambia Red Cross Society, 2838 Brentwood Drive, P.O.B. RW1, Lusaka.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—ISVS

10-12 Chemin de Surville, Petit Lancy, 1213 Geneva, Switzerland

Established 1962 to support and assist national volunteer service programmes. Members: 61 governments.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

The ultimate authority on the policies, objectives and scope of the organization. The Assembly now numbers 61 governments interested in furthering volunteer service as a means of meeting the world's critical need for trained manpower. Membership is open to all member governments of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies and imposes no financial obligations.

COUNCIL

Composed of 22 governments which contribute support to ISVS, either in the form of cash or in the assignment of personnel, or both, on a voluntary basis. It determines questions of policy, programme and budget.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the executive functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MAXIME-LEOPOLD ZOLLNER (Dahomey).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Asia: ISVS Asian Office, 503 Jalandoni Bldg., 1444 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America: Secretaría Internacional para el Servicio Voluntario, Oficina de Latinoamérica, Cangallo 524, 1 Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ISVS Representative in Chile, Casilla 21.101, Santiago 21, Chile.

AIMS

1. To support and assist national volunteer programmes by serving as an information and experience exchange clearing house.
2. To encourage the formation of new national volunteer service programmes.
3. To provide technical assistance where requested in the setting up and support of national volunteer service

organizations, both those for service overseas and those within their own borders.

4. To co-operate with other organizations, international, governmental and private, in working to increase and improve volunteer service, and to increase the supply of skilled manpower in the developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. Collection and dissemination of publications on volunteer service and on technical questions related to it. Maintains an information and technical services centre.
2. Sponsorship of international and regional conferences and seminars about volunteer service and related subjects.
3. Technical assistance, in the form of experts and

advisers, for the improvement or establishment of national volunteer organizations.

4. To co-ordinate the setting up of Multinational Volunteer Teams (MVTs).

5. Recruitment and pre-selection of UN Volunteers, for projects financed by the UN.

FINANCE

The Secretariat is financed by contributions of member governments, principally those of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

ISVS Flash.

ISVS Reports.

Statistical Directory of Volunteer Organizations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION—INTELSAT

950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.

Founded in August 1964 by agreements which provided interim arrangements for the establishment of a global commercial communications satellite system. These and subsequent agreements remained in force until February 12th, 1973, when they were superseded by Definitive Agreements, opened for signature on August 20th, 1971.

MEMBERSHIP

Under the Definitive Agreements all states members of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and all states which were members of INTELSAT under the Interim Agreement may join the Organization. As of November 26th, 1973, there were 83 members of INTELSAT.

AIMS

The prime objective of INTELSAT is to provide the satellite facilities required for an international public telecommunications system, operating on commercial principles and available, on a non-discriminatory basis, to all areas of the world.

ORGANIZATION

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

Under the interim arrangements the governing body was the Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC). It was responsible for the development and operation of the "space segment" of the global system of INTELSAT. (The "space segment" means the communications satellites and the ground equipment required for their tracking and control.) Members of INTELSAT were represented in ICSC on an investment quota basis.

Pursuant to the interim arrangements and under the authority of the ICSC, the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), a private corporation set up by an Act of the U.S. Congress, acted as the Manager for INTELSAT in the development and operation of the space segment.

DEFINITIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The INTELSAT definitive arrangements, like the INTELSAT interim arrangements, consist of two separate but related international agreements: the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (the Agreement) signed by governments (the parties) and the Operating Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (Operating Agreement) signed by either governments parties to the Agreement or their designated telecommunications entities, public or private (the Signatories).

Under the Definitive Agreements INTELSAT possesses juridical personality and has a structure consisting of the following organs:

Assembly of Parties

The Assembly of Parties is composed of governments which are parties to the Agreement. The Assembly has the power to consider "general policy and long-term objectives of INTELSAT consistent with the principles, purposes and scope of activities of INTELSAT"

The Assembly may, *inter alia*, formulate views or make recommendations to the other organs in its consideration of general policy and long-term objectives; authorize the use of the INTELSAT space segment, or the provision of separate satellites by INTELSAT for specialized telecommunications services; take decisions on proposed amendments to the Intergovernmental Agreement and propose amendments to the Operating Agreement; consider complaints from the governments party to the Intergovernmental Agreement; select legal experts for arbitration tribunals; and confirm the appointment of the Director-General.

Each party in the Assembly has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting while decisions on procedural matters require the affirmative vote of a simple majority of those present and voting.

Ordinary meetings will be scheduled biennially.

Meeting of Signatories

The Meeting of Signatories is composed of all Signatories to the Operating Agreement.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION

The functions of the Meeting of Signatories include, *inter alia*, the consideration and expression of views to the Board of Governors on the Board's annual report and financial statements; consideration of Board reports on future programmes, decisions on proposed amendments to the Operating Agreement and expression of views and recommendations on amendments to the Agreement; consideration of and decisions on the Board's recommendations to increase the capital ceiling; the establishment of general rules, upon the Board's recommendations and for its guidance, concerning the approval of earth stations to access the INTELSAT space segment; allotment of capacity in the space segment and the establishment and adjustment of satellite utilization charges; consideration and expression of views on complaints of users.

The voting procedure is the same as in the Assembly of Parties.

Meetings will be held annually.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is composed of representatives of Signatories to the Operating Agreement. While continuing the concept of the interim arrangements that representation on the governing body be based upon investment shares, the definitive arrangements do not specify the minimum investment share required for membership on the Board of Governors. Instead, the new Agreement specifies that the Meeting of Signatories will establish this minimum investment share.

The Agreement also provides that any five or more signatories, from the same ITU administrative region, who would not otherwise be represented on the Board of Governors, regardless of their total investment shares, may together select a single representative (Governor) on the Board of Governors. However, no more than two such groups from any one ITU region nor more than a total of five from all ITU regions are permitted to be so represented. In the event that two or more groups seek the same seat, the Meeting of Signatories is to determine which group is to be represented.

Each Governor on the Board of Governors has a vote equal to that part of the investment share of a signatory or group of signatories which he represents, which is based upon utilizations of the INTELSAT system for international public telecommunications services and for certain domestic public telecommunications services. These provisions notwithstanding, no governor may cast more than 40 per cent of the total votes represented on the Board of Governors and the difference between the investment shares which he represents and the 40 per cent limit will be distributed equally to the other Governors. Decisions

on substantive matters require either (1) the support of at least four Governors representing at least two-thirds of the investment shares, or (2) the support of all but three of the Governors, regardless of the total investment share which this large numerical majority may represent. A simple majority of the Governors, with each Governor possessing one vote, is all that is required for action on procedural matters. On November 26th, 1973, the membership of the Board consisted of 21 Governors representing, either singly or in combination, a total of 60 signatories.

Meetings of the Board of Governors will be held as often as is necessary but at least four times a year.

Executive Organ

The development of the Executive Organ will be in two stages.

The first stage commences upon entry into force of the Definitive Agreements, and continues until December 31st, 1976. During this first stage the Executive Organ will be headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Board of Governors and responsible to the Board of Governors for management services other than those which will be provided by COMSAT under a contract with INTELSAT. His tenure will expire on December 31st, 1976, at which time the second stage will commence. Immediately following the entry into force of the definitive arrangements and until the Board of Governors determines that the Secretary-General is prepared to assume his responsibilities, COMSAT will carry out his functions under the same terms and conditions as it did under the interim arrangements.

Management services of a technical and operational nature are to be provided by COMSAT under a contract with INTELSAT which is to terminate on February 12th, 1979, six years from the date of entry into force of the definitive arrangements. Prior to the effective date of the contract, COMSAT will provide such services under the same terms and conditions as it did under the interim arrangements. During the first stage, COMSAT, as contract manager, is to report directly to the Board of Governors.

By December 31st, 1976, a Director-General, responsible to and acting in accordance with the policies and directives of the Board of Governors for all management services, is to be appointed by the Board of Governors and confirmed by the Assembly of Parties to head the executive organ. (He may be dismissed by the Board on its own authority.) Until the expiration of its contract, COMSAT shall continue to provide management services of a technical and operational nature, though it will now report to the Director-General and not the Board of Governors.

Secretary-General (until end of 1976): SANTIAGO ASTRAIN.

ACTIVITIES

SATELLITES

Four INTELSAT IV satellites, in synchronous orbit, were in operation as of November 1973 providing a full global commercial communications service. Two of these satellites are over the Atlantic, one over the Pacific and one over the Indian Ocean. An additional INTELSAT IV satellite, serving as a spare, is in orbit at present in the Atlantic Ocean Region.

The INTELSAT IV satellite has a design life of 7 years and a capacity of from 3,000 to 9,000 telephone circuits, depending upon the operational arrangements adopted, or of 12 TV channels, or certain combinations thereof. A total of eight INTELSAT IV satellites have been ordered, to provide for possible launch or in-orbit failures and to enable spare satellites to be placed in orbit as reserves. The current operational plan within the INTELSAT

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION

system to provide service when the INTELSAT IV satellites approach saturation in the Atlantic in 1975 is to employ modified INTELSAT IV satellites known as the INTELSAT IV-A to provide service until 1978. INTELSAT has contracted for three INTELSAT IV-A satellites.

INTELSAT is currently studying possible types of still more advanced satellites to be used in the future.

EARTH STATIONS

Earth stations which work with the INTELSAT satellites are the property of organizations in the countries in which they are located. INTELSAT establishes performance characteristics for these stations and approves their operation with the space segment.

As of November 26th, 1973, 86 standard earth station antennae carried commercial traffic via the INTELSAT system. These are distributed as follows:

Africa (9): Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire.

Asia (19): People's Republic of China (3), Taiwan, Hong Kong (2), India, Indonesia, Japan (3), Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines (2), Singapore, Thailand (2).

Australia and Oceania (5): Australia (3), Guam (U.S.A.), New Zealand.

Central and South America (11): Argentina (2), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela.

Caribbean (5): Barbados, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Trinidad.

Europe and Middle East (26): Ascension Is., Bahrain, Belgium, France (2), Federal Republic of Germany (3),

Greece (2), Iran, Israel, Italy (2), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, Spain/Canary Is. (4), Sweden, United Kingdom (3).

North America and Hawaii/Alaska/Kwajalein Is. (11): Canada (3), U.S.A. (8).

TRACKING, TELEMETRY, COMMAND AND MONITORING FACILITIES

Four stations are in operation: Fucino, Italy; Carnarvon, Australia; Paumotu, Hawaii; Andover, Maine, U.S.A.

SATELLITE UTILIZATION

INTELSAT establishes the charges for use of the space segment to cover estimated operating, maintenance and administrative costs and a return (currently 14 per cent) on capital.

The INTELSAT space segment charge was initially set in 1965 at \$32,000 per year per unit of utilization. (A unit of utilization is defined as the measure of entitlement, established by the ICSC, to the use of an INTELSAT satellite for the creation via two standard earth stations of one end of a two-way telephone circuit. The growth in capacity, lifetime, and use of the INTELSAT satellites has allowed this charge to be reduced progressively and, from January 1st, 1974, it has been set at \$9,000 per year per unit of utilization.

As of November 23rd, 1973, a total of 9,254.5 units were in full-time service in the INTELSAT system, and the continuity of service from January to September 1973 is indicated by the following figures: 99.87 per cent for the total global satellite system, and 99.94 per cent for the average INTELSAT earth station.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 28, Switzerland

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's Parliaments.
World membership: 72 Inter-Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on subjects referred to it by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

RECENT CONFERENCES

1953	Washington	1963	Belgrade
1954	Vicnna	1964	Copenhagen
1955	Helsinki	1965	Ottawa
1956	Bangkok	1966	Teheran
1957	London	1968	Lima
1958	Rio de Janeiro	1969	New Delhi
1959	Warsaw	1970	The Hague
1960	Tokyo	1971	Paris
1961	Brussels	1972	Rome
1962	Brasilia		

Forthcoming Conferences will be held in 1974 in Tokyo and in 1975 in London.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their

agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary General.

President (*ad interim*): G. S. DHILLON (India).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. It supervises the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: E. J. DERWINSKI (U.S.A.).

Members: A. CARILLO (Mexico), A. P. CHITIKOV (U.S.S.R.), F. COLLARD (Australia), A. DUA (Belgium), K. FUKUNAGA (Japan), W. HOFER (Switzerland), M. LEVENTE (Romania), R. SAID (Egypt), G. VEDOVATO (Italy).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU

The Secretariat of the Union. It maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary-General: PIO-CARLO TEREZIO.

Assistant Secretary-General: PIERRE CORNILLON.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advancing international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Union operates an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIPD) which collects and

circulates material on the structure and functioning of legislative assemblies throughout the world, and also organizes symposia on questions of parliamentary interest.

The Union has general consultative status, Category 1, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contacts with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with various regional organizations of a parliamentary nature.

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget for 1974 is about 1,700,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections, Conference Proceedings.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Islamic Secretariat, Kilo 6, Mecca Rd., P.O.B. 178, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Formally established in May 1971 following a summit meeting of Moslem Heads of State at Rabat, Morocco, in September 1969, and the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Jeddah in March 1970, and in Karachi, Pakistan in December 1970.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Algeria	Libya	Senegal
Bahrain	Malaysia	Sierra Leone
Chad	Mali	Somalia
Egypt	Mauritania	Sudan
Guinea	Morocco	Syria
Indonesia	Niger	Tunisia
Iran	Oman	Turkey
Jordan	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Qatar	Yemen Arab Republic

ORGANIZATION

Secretary-General: HASSAN MOHAMED EL-TOHAMY (Egypt).

CONFERENCES

Sept. 1969	Summit Meeting of Islamic Heads of State, Rabat.	Feb./March 1972	Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah.
March 1970	First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah.	Aug. 1972	Inaugural Conference on the establishment of an International Islamic News Agency, Kuala Lumpur.
Dec. 1970	Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Karachi.	March 1973	Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Benghazi.
April 1971	Conference on International Islamic News Agency, Teheran.	An Islamic Summit Conference was held in Lahore, Pakistan, in February 1974, preceded by an Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.	
June 1971	Conference on Islamic Cultural Centres, Rabat.		
June 1971	Conference on the Charter, Jeddah.		

AIMS

1. To promote Islamic solidarity among member states;
2. To consolidate co-operation among member states in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields, and to arrange consultations among member states belonging to international organizations;
3. To endeavour to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms;
4. To take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice.
5. To co-ordinate all efforts for the safeguard of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, and help them to regain their rights and liberate their land;
6. To strengthen the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights; and
7. To create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of co-operation and understanding among member states and other countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. The establishment of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).
2. Studies on the possibility of establishing an Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
3. Efforts to consolidate the activities of the Islamic Cultural Centres in non-Muslim countries.

FINANCES

The Conference is financed by contributions and donations from member states.

PUBLICATIONS

News bulletin, issued three times a week by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).

LANGUAGES

Arabic, English and French.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

(OBEDINENNYI INSTITUT YADERNYCH ISSLEDOVANII)

Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Postal Address: Head Post Office P.O.B. 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Joint Institute at Dubna was founded at an international conference in Moscow in March 1956, its purpose being the furthering of collaboration in nuclear research between the member countries.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria	Mongolian People's Republic
Czechoslovakia	Poland
German Democratic Republic	Romania
Hungary	U.S.S.R.
Korea, People's Democratic Republic	Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The Committee is the supreme authority of the Joint Institute. It is composed of the chairmen or heads of the atomic energy authorities of member countries. The Committee meets about once a year, and makes decisions about future policy, and finance.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Plans the programme of work. Composed of senior scientists from the member countries.

MANAGEMENT

Director: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Directors: Academician K. LANIUS (G.D.R.), Prof. CH. SHIMANE (Czechoslovakia).

Administrative Manager: V. L. KARPOVSKY.

Broad executive powers are vested in the Director. The Management carries out all practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Directors are elected by the Committee.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Director: Prof. V. P. DZHELEPOV.

This laboratory has a synchrocyclotron that accelerates protons to 680 MeV, deuterons to 420 MeV, and alpha-particles to 840 MeV and is a powerful source of 600 MeV neutrons and charged and neutral mesons. This accelerator started operating in 1949. The main directions of research at this laboratory are the investigation of nucleon-nucleon scattering, the processes of pion production and their interaction with nucleons, the investigation of μ -meson properties and weak interaction processes, and the interaction of nucleons and mesons with complex nuclei.

The Laboratory also has a Radio-chemical Laboratory.

LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGIES

Director: Prof. A. M. BALDIN.

The Laboratory has a 10 BeV synchrophasotron that has been operating since 1957.

Experimental investigations are carried out with protons and secondary particles. The experiments are devoted to the study of nucleon structure problems, strong interactions of strange particles and weak interaction processes. In 1960 the laboratory discovered the anti-sigma minus hyperon.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LABORATORY OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Director: Prof. D. I. BLOKHINTSEV.

This Laboratory works on the problems of field theory, the theory of elementary particles, nucleon structure, the phenomenological theory of scattering, and the use of superconductivity methods to the atomic nucleus.

LABORATORY OF NEUTRON PHYSICS

Director: Prof. I. M. FRANK.

An experimental fast neutron pulse reactor came into operation in 1960. It is being used for research in low-energy physics and neutron spectrometry, and for studying the structure of matter. Nuclear reactions induced by light nuclei are studied with the aid of the laboratory electrostatic generator.

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Director: Prof. G. N. FLEROV.

In 1960 a cyclotron of multiple-charged ions came into operation. It is used to produce powerful beams of various ions up to the light-charged 320 MeV ion Ar. In 1962 a new type of nuclear radioactivity—proton radioactivity was discovered, in 1963 a new isotope of the 102 element with a mass number of 256 was synthesized, in 1964 the 104 element was synthesized. In 1970 the 105 element was synthesized. The chemical properties of transuranium elements are studied at the laboratory.

LABORATORY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Director: Prof. M. G. MESCHERYAKOV.

This Laboratory was founded in 1966, its purpose being the centralization of computing and data handling facilities at JINR.

The main directions of the laboratory activities are the creation and operation of systems for analysis of data collected on film, development of automatic flying spot devices for scanning and measuring chamber films,

organization of measuring centres at other Laboratories of the Institute and development of mathematical methods and programmes for data processing as supplied to problems of elementary particle physics.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Two special departments have been established at the Institute, one of them performing research in the field of collective ion acceleration and the other operating the large experimental programme of JINR at the Soviet GeV accelerator in Serpukhov.

HISTORY

In 1946 work was begun on the 680 MeV synchrocyclotron at Dubna. In 1949, when it was put into operation, the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was set up. In 1957 the 10 GeV synchrophasotron of the Electrophysical Laboratory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was completed and the two installations formed the centre of a new town named Dubna, 80 miles from Moscow. In 1956 these two large research institutes were handed over to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and Dubna became an international centre. During the following years the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research founded four new Laboratories: the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, the Laboratory of Neutron Physics and the Laboratory of Computing and Automation.

There are over 4,000 staff at the Institute. Scientists of other member states make liaison visits and work at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research laboratories for short and long periods of time.

BUDGET

Contributions by all member states are approximately proportional to their national incomes.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION LAFTA—ALALC

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIBRE COMERCIO—ALALC)

(ASSOCIAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIVRE COMÉRCIO)

Cebollati 1461, Casilla do Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual Latin American Common Market.

MEMBERS

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile

Colombia
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay

Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Established in 1965 as the supreme organ of LAFTA, the Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of all member countries and makes important policy decisions relating to regional integration.

CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Conference of Contracting Parties is composed of delegations from each member country and makes decisions on matters that require a joint resolution of the Contracting Parties. Its functions are to take steps towards the implementation of the Treaty, to approve the annual Budget, to fix contributions, to elect a President and two Vice-Presidents and to appoint the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. It meets in regular session once a year, when trade negotiations are carried out, and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee, consisting of one representative of each contracting party, is the Permanent body of the Association and is responsible for supervising the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Its regular duties are to

convene the Conference of Contracting Parties, to submit to the Conference an annual progress report and budget, to represent the Association, to carry out studies, suggest measures and submit recommendations to the Conference and to apply for technical assistance and collaboration. The Committee operates at the headquarters of the Association in Montevideo.

President (1973): JULIO ZAMORA BATIZ (Mexico).

SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative functions of LAFTA are carried out by the Secretariat, which is directed by an Executive Secretary elected by the Conference for a term of three years. The appointment is renewable. The Executive Secretary participates in the work of the Council of Ministers, the Conference and the Committee.

The Secretariat is composed of the Departments of Trade Policy, Industrial Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agricultural Affairs, and Administration, and a number of specialized services.

Acting Executive Secretary: JUAN PASCAL MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).

FUNCTIONS

The Latin American Free Trade Association is an inter-governmental organization, created by the Treaty of Montevideo in February 1960 with the object of increasing trade between the Contracting Parties and of promoting regional integration, thus contributing to the economic and social development of the member countries.

System of Tariff Reductions. The Treaty of Montevideo provides for the gradual establishment of a free trade area, which would form the basis for a Latin American Common Market. Reduction of tariff and other trade barriers is to be carried out gradually up to 1980 by two means, the National Lists and a Common List.

The National Lists form the basis for reductions of tariff and trade barriers between the member countries. Each country presents annually a list of those commodities on which it is prepared to grant reductions and agreement between the members shall be reached by negotiation. Reductions agreed in National Lists come into force on January 1st of the year following agreement.

The Common List includes those products on which complete exemption from all duties and charges shall obtain within the Free Trade Zone. The products represented on this list shall represent at least 25 per cent of the total trade of the area during the first three years, 50 per

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

cent during the second three-year period, 75 per cent during the third three-year period, and the greater part of the intrazonal trade during the final three-year period.

The Treaty includes provisions for *Special Lists* for more favourable terms for less developed countries. Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay have obtained benefits under this clause.

Subregional Agreements. The Association approves in principle the drawing up of subregional agreements between its members, in accordance with the Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed at Punta del Este in April 1967, as being a means of encouraging the realization of a Latin American Common Market.

The Andean group of countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) signed the *Cartagena Agreement* in May 1969 and in July 1969 the Permanent Executive Committee of LAFTA unanimously approved the establishment of an Andean Common Market. Venezuela joined the Cartagena Agreement in 1972.

A *River Plate Basin Treaty (Tratado de la Cuenca de la Plata)* was signed in Brasilia in April 1969, by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, to co-operate in joint development schemes in the area irrigated by the rivers which flow into the Plate estuary.

ACTIVITIES

Trade Liberalization Programme. The annual rounds of negotiations have given rise to approximately 11,000 tariff reductions incorporated in the National Lists. More than 7,000 preferential tariff reductions in favour of less developed member countries have been included in Special Lists. These concessions cover almost 80 per cent of trade between countries of the region.

Negotiations for a second Common List were begun in December 1967 and continued July–November 1968, but no agreement was reached. In October 1969, when negotiations for the Common List were resumed, the Contracting Parties adopted a protocol, drawn up in June 1969 by the Permanent Executive Committee, modifying the Treaty of Montevideo. The amendments provide for prolongation of the strict time limits set for the introduction of free trade in the area, and the transition period is to terminate in 1980 instead of in 1973.

Growth of Trade. Provisional statistics show that in 1972 intraregional trade of the eleven countries—including Bolivia and Venezuela which joined LAFTA in 1968—increased 208 per cent since the Treaty of Montevideo came into effect in 1961. Intraregional exports went up from \$488 million in 1961 to \$1,634 million in 1972, while intrazonal imports rose from \$588 million in 1961 to \$1,666 million in 1972. During the same period, regional trade (exports plus imports) with the rest of the world grew by 96 per cent.

Co-operation and Development. A number of industrial

agreements have been completed in relation to electronics, chemicals, petro-chemicals, electrical appliances, pharmaceuticals, dyes and pigments, glass, electric generation, office equipment, photographic and phonographic supplies. The Permanent Executive Committee agreed in September 1969 on proposals for a regional policy for industrial development, integration of industry by sector, widening of markets, investment policy, and measures to be taken to assist the less developed countries of the region.

LAFTA has established a *System of Payments and Credits* to facilitate commercial operations between member countries. The system functions by means of a network of credit agreements between central banks, and a procedure of multilateral compensation, which is administered by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. Operations channelled through this system have increased from \$100 million in 1966, the first year of functioning, to almost \$980 million in 1972.

LAFTA has adopted a policy of co-ordination and harmonization of legislation, principally through special intergovernmental agreements, such as the Agreement on Maritime Transport, the Protocol on Transit of Persons, and the Protocol on the Settlement of Disputes. A number of studies have been carried out on matters relating to integration, such as industrial property, harmonization of fiscal laws, customs legislation and the adoption by Contracting Parties of common positions with regard to third parties.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(\$'000)

	LAFTA INTRAZONAL TRADE				TOTAL LAFTA TRADE 1972	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL LAFTA TRADE 1972/71	TOTAL WORLD TRADE 1972	LAFTA PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TOTAL
	Exports (f.o.b.) 1972	Relative Change 1972/71	Imports (c.i.f.) 1972	Relative Change 1972/71				
Argentina .	484,116	32.5	373,084	4.4	857,200	13.4	3,845,793	22.3
Brazil .	407,843	15.0	392,396	27.0	800,239	20.6	8,780,027	9.1
Mexico .	141,099	20.4	119,812	50.4	260,911	32.5	4,516,469	5.8
Paraguay .	20,695	13.1	25,794	24.3	46,489	4.3	168,792	27.5
Peru .	73,978	2.5	127,602	18.4	201,580	9.7	1,740,791	11.6
Uruguay .	26,614	39.5	70,378	7.3	96,992	19.1	414,371	23.4
Venezuela .	157,828	11.3	99,499	21.3	257,327	15.0	5,467,141	4.7
TOTAL .	1,312,173	16.9	1,208,565	13.4	2,520,738	15.2	24,933,384	10.1

* Figures for Bolivia, Colombia, Chile and Ecuador not available.

Source: Statistical Offices of the member states.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ PERMANENT CONSULTATIF DU MAGHREB)

Rue Oued Nitti à Mutuelleville, Tunis, Tunisia

A permanent committee for economic co-ordination, established in 1964 by the Economic Ministers of the member countries.

MEMBERS *

Algeria Morocco Tunisia

* Libya withdrew from all Maghreb institutions in 1970.

FUNCTIONS

The Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee has the general aim of studying the whole network of problems bearing on economic co-operation in the Maghreb, and of proposing to the Conference of Economic Ministers, either upon the demand of the latter or in the context of the programme outlined by it, all measures designed to strengthen such co-operation and realize the construction of a Maghreb Economic Community.

The Conference of Economic Ministers is the supreme embodiment of the Maghreb economic organization. It

comprises the Economic Ministers of the Maghreb countries and is assisted by delegations of senior officials.

The Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee exercises tutelar authority over the commissions and specialized organs of which it co-ordinates and directs the activities. The President and Vice-President are both from the same country and come from each of the member countries in turn.

Languages: Arabic and French.

ORGANIZATION

(For the composition of the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee and the rules governing its conduct see the *Statutes* below.)

Secretariat: f. 1965; each member country is represented by one delegate who exercises his functions permanently at the Headquarters of the Committee; Sec. MUSTAPHA EL KASRI; budget provided by equal donations from the member states.

DEPENDENT BODIES

Maghreb Centre for Industrial Studies: Tangier, Morocco; originally f. 1968 in Tripoli, but transferred to Tangier in 1971, following the withdrawal of Libya; Dir. MOHAMED DAYA (Tunisia).

Maghreb Alfa Bureau: Algiers, Algeria; f. 1965; Dir. LABOUT BELABBES (Algeria).

Maghreb Committee on Tourism: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1966.

Maghreb Committee on Postal and Telecommunications Co-ordination: seat rotates; f. 1964.

Maghreb Commission for Transport and Communications: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965; has four subsidiary committees:

Maghreb Committee for Air Transport, Rabat.

Committee for Maghreb Railways, Algiers.

Maghreb Committee on Shipping.

Maghreb Committee on Road Transport.

Maghreb Committee on Employment and Labour: Rabat; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee on Normalisation: Algiers; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Re-insurance: Rabat; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee for Pharmaceutical Products: f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee for Electric Energy: f. 1973.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964
October

First meeting of the Economic Ministers of the four Maghreb countries, Tunis. The creation of the permanent consultative committee was decided upon.

It was recommended that the four countries should work towards the establishment of a tariff union and the principle of co-ordinating export and industrial policies was affirmed.

November

Second Conference of Ministers, Tangier. The decision was taken to establish a centre for industrial studies and it was recommended that Maghreb co-ordination on tourism, transport, posts and telecommunications, manpower and development finance should be developed.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1965			
March	First meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, Algiers. Inner organization and operation of the Committee: three commissions appointed: one to draw up a schedule of the economies of the four countries, in order to be able eventually to establish relations with the important economic communities; a foreign trade commission to consider means of co-ordinating the export of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil, and to study the problems of duty-free trade within the Maghreb; and a commission to study the co-ordination of industry and energy, and to seek markets for Maghrebi industrial products.	March	Indefinite postponement of Maghreb Economics Ministers meeting originally planned for May 1966.
		July	Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Education, Algiers.
		October	Agreement between presidents of National Airlines to form a single company, to be called "Air Maghreb".
May	Third meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Tripoli. Plans agreed for the co-ordination of exports of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil. An esparto bureau established in Algiers to handle the exports of all four countries. Special commissions set up for statistics, accounting, and the steel industry, and it was agreed to study improvement of telecommunication links. Secretariat for the Consultative Committee established.	November	Fifth meeting of Economic Ministers in Tunis. Decision to draft a new five-year agreement on general economic co-operation. The agreement to be based on the reduction of exchange barriers, the harmonization of customs policies towards third countries and an agreed list of industries whose products would benefit from freedom of movement and from a common external tariff.
		1968	
		January	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Rabat. Agreement on the creation of "Air Maghreb" and on other co-operation projects concerning air transport.
October	Meeting of Maghreb Committee on Tourism, Algiers. Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis.		First meeting of the Administrative Council of the Centre for Industrial Studies, Tripoli. Approval of study programmes on fertilizers, desalinization of seawater and training of skilled manpower.
November	Signing of convention setting up Committee on Railways.	April	Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis. Recommendation for a master plan to be drawn up of transport in the Maghreb region.
December	Meeting of Consultative Committee, Algiers. Studied reports on co-ordination of transport and tourism in the Maghreb, and on industry and postal and telecommunications agreements.	May	Meeting in Algiers of Mixed Commission on Frontier Formalities. Recommendations were made on facilitating the movement of travellers between Maghreb countries by road and rail.
1966			
February	Fourth annual meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Algiers. Plans agreed for establishment of a permanent secretariat in Tunis. The Ministers charged the Committee with the examination of the obstacles hindering the development of inter-Maghreb trade. Reports drawn up by the Committee on tourism, national accounts and statistics, and transport and communications were adopted.	July	Meeting of representatives of Insurance Companies of the Maghreb countries. Decision to create a Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Re-insurance. Meeting in Tunis of trade union leaders of the Maghreb countries. Decision to hold annual meetings and to organize joint seminars.
		October	Meeting of experts in Tunis to examine reports on problems of customs, commerce and external payments.
July	Meeting of Commission on Trading Relations, Tunis. Discussion of liberalisation of Maghreb reciprocal trade relations.	November	Meeting of experts in Rabat on agricultural exchanges. Ordinary session of Committee on Railways.
August	Robert Gardiner, Exec.-Sec. of UN ECA, announced that the proposed Maghreb Secretariat with additional UN staff was to replace the Consultative Committee.		
		1969	
September	Permanent Maghreb Committee on Tourism created in Algiers.	March	Meeting of experts in Algiers to examine study on industry.
November	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Algiers; agreement for study group to examine constitution of a Maghreb Airlines Company.	May	Second extraordinary session of Centre for Industrial Studies. Meeting of government delegates to study synthesis report on economic co-operation.
1967			
January	Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee, Rabat; discussion of possible negotiations with EEC and inter-Maghreb trade relations.	1970	
		March	Sixth meeting of Economic Ministers postponed because of absence of Libya.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1970
July

Sixth Conference of Economic Ministers held in Rabat. Meeting held without participation of Libya, who later in summer announced withdrawal from the organization. The Ministers agreed to readjust and strengthen the whole Maghreb project. Programme for 1970-71 drawn up: studies on co-operation in

tourism, national infrastructures, transport, export policies, etc. The Conference decided to create specialized committees on normalization, insurance and reinsurance, employment and labour, and compensation. Mauritania attended the meeting as an observer.

(No meetings have been reported since July 1970.)

STATUTES

Signed at Tunis, October 1st, 1964, by the Economic Ministers of the four member-states.

Article 1. The Permanent Consultative Committee is an organism in which representatives of the four countries of the Maghreb are brought together. It is composed of a President and eight members, of whom four are titular representatives and four are deputies.

Article 2. The President of the Permanent Consultative Committee must have the rank of Minister. The Presidency is entrusted to each of the member states in turn for the duration of one year.

Article 3. The President may arrange to be assisted by a Vice-President who will be the titular representative of the country which is holding the Presidency.

Article 4. The Government of each of the countries of the Maghreb will appoint a deputy titular member with the rank of Director of Central Administration.

The representatives of each country will be able to command the help of these experts in case of need.

Article 5. The Permanent Consultative Committee is provided with a Permanent Secretariat headed by an Administrative Secretary appointed by the President.

The location of the Secretariat will vary according to the location of the Presidency.

Article 6. The Permanent Consultative Committee will have correspondents in each member state appointed by

the government concerned. These correspondents must establish a Central Administration, and preferably some organizations and services with the object of planning economic programmes.

Article 7. Meetings of the Permanent Consultative Committee will be held at least once every three months when called by the President. At the same time as the President calls members of the Committee to meetings, he will present them with a programme embodying the proposals which he has received from the member countries.

Article 8. The proceedings of every session of the Permanent Consultative Committee must be recorded in Minutes drawn up by the President in office. These minutes must receive the unanimous approbation of the members of the Committee.

Article 9. The President will supply each of the members of the Committee with a copy of all documents brought to his attention, as well as any document likely to be of value to the Committee.

Article 10. The President will submit the budget planned to cover the expenses of the Permanent Consultative Committee for the approbation of the Maghreb Council of Economic Ministers.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

To develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, for hydro-electric power, irrigation, navigation, fisheries, flood control and other purposes.

MEMBERS

Khmer Republic

Laos

Thailand

Viet-Nam, Republic of

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Canada

China

Denmark

Egypt

Finland

France

Federal Republic of Germany

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Iran

Israel

Italy

Japan

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Pakistan

Philippines

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

United States

CO-OPERATING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(IBRD—World Bank)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(UNIDO)

United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (UNOTC)

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

ADMINISTRATION

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: c/o ECAFE, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; founded in 1957 to administer the overall Mekong Project; meets three or more times annually, chairmanship rotating between the four member (riparian) states (Chair. 1972, Thailand); Mems.: H.E. KHY TAINGLIM (Khmer Republic), H.E. HOUMPHANH SAIGNASITH (Laos), H.E. Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), BUI HUU TUAN (Republic of Viet-Nam); publ. *Annual Report* (issued Jan.-Feb.).

ADVISORY BOARD

Composed of six members of outstanding international reputation to advise the Committee on technical, financial, economic and other matters; Mems.: Dr. M. BOUVARD, Dr. R. F. CHANDLER, Sir ROBERT JACKSON, F. RODRIGUEZ, GENGU SUZUKI, Dr. V. H. UMBRIGHT.

EXECUTIVE AGENT

Responsible for day-to-day management and co-ordination between sessions of the Committee. Assisted by a staff provided by the riparian member countries and the United Nations (ECAFE and UNDP).

Executive Agent: W. J. VAN DER OORD.

THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

The 2,620 mile long Mekong is the tenth largest river in the world. The Lower Mekong, which extends from the Burma-Laos border to the South China Sea, has a drainage area of some 236,000 square miles, i.e. as large as France and twice as large as Japan. Some 30 million people live in this area, which lies within the Khmer Republic, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Investigations of the river's potential were carried out in 1951, 1956 and 1957 with a view to developing hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation and flood control; and in 1958 a UN Survey

Mission under Lt.-Gen. Raymond Wheeler reported favourable prospects for comprehensive development. In 1959, an FAO Mission, organized at the request of the Committee, completed a report which amplified the recommendations of the Wheeler Mission in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In 1961, similarly at the request of the Committee, the Ford Foundation financed a team of experts headed by Professor Gilbert White to examine the social, economic and administrative implications of the Mekong Development Project.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Data Collection

A continuing programme of basic data collection in such fields as hydrology, meteorology, topographic mapping and levelling, agriculture and industry, in addition to technical and engineering investigations of multi-purpose projects. An indicative development plan for the water resources of the Basin was published in 1972.

Mainstream and Tributary Projects

Of the 10 mainstream and 16 tributary projects identified in early surveys, priority has been given to the feasibility investigation of mainstream projects at Pa Mong, Sambor and Tonle Sap. In 1972, after nine years of investigation, the Pa Mong (Phase II) mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The Sambor mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency of Japan, in 1970.

So far twelve dams have been completed on tributaries of the Lower Mekong and a further two are under construction (see Table). Of those completed, all were funded by the government of the country concerned either unilaterally or bilaterally with assistance from a co-

operating donor country. Two of the twelve were built some years ago without Mekong Committee participation, but the Committee played a part, major in some cases, minor in others, in planning and fund-seeking for the other ten. One of the latest to be completed—that on the Nam Ngum in Laos—was a direct Committee accomplishment and the first such construction in the Mekong basin to be financed multilaterally. A similar multilateral undertaking on behalf of the Committee, the Prek Thnot dam in the Khmer Republic, is now under construction and work on a \$22 million extension of the Nam Ngum project is to start early in 1974.

In addition, two bridges across the mainstream Mekong are planned: at My Thuan in the Viet-Nam Delta and between Laos and Thailand in the Vientiane-Nong Khai area.

In 1971, arrangements were made by the Mekong Committee for the pre-investment preparation of up to fifteen pioneer agricultural projects in the four riparian countries. This programme is being executed by the World Bank, in collaboration with the FAO and Asian Development Bank, with funds provided by Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the UNDP.

PROJECT	COUNTRY	COMPLETION DATE	INSTALLED CAPACITY ('000 kW.)	IRRIGATION ('000 ha.)
Bovel	Khmer Republic	1969	—	4.5
Prek Thnot	Khmer Republic	1974	18.0*	70.0
Lower Se Done	Laos	1970	2.5	—
Nam Dong	Laos	1971	1.5	—
Nam Ngum	Laos	1971	30.0*	0.48†
Nam Phrom	Thailand	1972	40.0*	—
Lam Nam Oon	Thailand	1975	—	32.5
Nam Pung	Thailand	1965	6.3	—‡
Nam Pong	Thailand	1966	25.0	53.0§
Lam Dom Noi	Thailand	1971	24.0*	33.0
Lam Takong	Thailand	1970	—	54.0
Lam Pra Plerng	Thailand	1967	—	9.12
Lam Pao	Thailand	1968	—	38.0
Drayling	Viet-Nam	1933	0.58||	—

* Initial capacity.

† Initial irrigation.

‡ The use of Nam Pung power for pump irrigation of 8,000 ha. is under consideration.

§ Stage I (Nong Woi) will ultimately total 35,000 ha.

|| Ultimate capacity will be 12,000 kW.

Navigation Improvement

Hydrographic surveys of important reaches of the Mekong river have been in progress for several years. Rock-blasting, channel marking and dredging operations have been organized, as well as provision for improvement in cargo-handling facilities and craft construction.

Other Projects

Experimental farms, mineral surveys, fisheries and forestry development, power market surveys, power market and electro-processing industry studies, and training of administrative and technical personnel from the four riparian states.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

FINANCE

CONTRIBUTIONS†

(U.S. \$'000 equivalent at December 31st, 1972)

Australia	3,744	Norway	10
Austria	75	Pakistan	250
Belgium	171	Philippines	431
Canada	6,365	Sweden	20
Denmark	1,290	Switzerland	635
Egypt	5	United Kingdom	2,886
Finland	10	United States	44,359
France	6,879		
Federal Republic of Germany	17,554	Khmer Republic	12,840
Hong Kong	20	Laos	4,206
India	655	Thailand	62,790
Indonesia	25	Viet-Nam	13,823
Iran	243		
Israel	1,128	UN Agencies	17,740
Italy	1,050	Others	691
Japan	17,752		
Netherlands	6,971		
New Zealand	799		
		GRAND TOTAL	224,986

† Contributions include grants and loans, provision of expert services and equipment, etc.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Sturegatan 14, S-11436 Stockholm, Sweden

The Foundation was established in 1900 under the terms of the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, who died in 1896.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: ULF VON EULER-CHELPIN.

Executive Director: STIG RAMEL.

Members: K. R. GIEROW, M. WALLENBERG, C. G. BERNHARD.

Deputy Members: T. BROWALDH (for Chairman), S. BERGSTRÖM, A. MAGNÉLI.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Chemistry: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Medicine: Karolinska Institutet, Faculty of Medicine.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: K. M. G. SIEGBAHN (Chair.), B. EDLÉN, L. HULTHÉN, P. O. LÖWDIN, S. LUNDQVIST.

Chemistry: A. FREDGA (Chair.), G. HÄGG, A. ÖLANDER, K. D. R. MYRBÄCK, E. STENHAGEN.

Medicine: B. UVNÄS (Chair.), A. ENGSTRÖM, R. LUFT, S. BERGSTRÖM, U. BORELL.

Literature: K. R. GIEROW (Chair.), A. J. ÖSTERLING, L. GYLLENSTEN, J. EDFELT, A. LUNDKVIST.

Peace: A. LIONAES (Chair.), B. INGVALDSEN, J. SANNESS, H. ROGNLIEN, E. HOVDHAUGEN.

The will of ALFRED NOBEL bequeathed the whole of his fortune (more than 30 million kronor) to a fund, the interest of which would be paid out annually to those who during the preceding year "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind". The interest is divided into five equal parts, to be allotted as follows: "One part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1972 Awarded jointly to:

JOHN BARDEEN, University of Illinois, Urbana, U.S.A.

LEON COOPER, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

JOHN R. SCHRIEFFER, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

1973 Divided; one half awarded to:

LEO ESAKI, IBM Thomas Watson Research Centre, New York, U.S.A.

IVAR GIAEVER, General Electric Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

and the other half to:

BRIAN D. JOSEPHSON, Cambridge University, United Kingdom.

Chemistry

1972 Divided; one half awarded to:

CHRISTIAN B. ANFINSEN, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, U.S.A.

and the other half to:

STANFORD MOORE, Rockefeller University, New York.

WILLIAM H. STEIN, Rockefeller University, New York.

1973 Awarded jointly to:

ERNST OTTO FISCHER, Technical University of Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

GEOFFREY WILKINSON, Imperial College, London.

Physiology or Medicine

1972 Awarded jointly to:

GERALD M. EDELMAN, Rockefeller University, New York.

RODNEY R. PORTER, Oxford University, United Kingdom.

1973 Awarded jointly to:

KARL VON FRISCH, Federal Republic of Germany.

KONRAD LORENZ, Max-Planck-Institute for Behavioural Physiology, Seewiesen, Federal Republic of Germany.

NIKOLAAS TINBERGEN, Department of Zoology, University Museum, Oxford, United Kingdom.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Literature

- 1972 HEINRICH BÖLL (Federal Republic of Germany).
1973 PATRICK WHITE (Australia).

Peace

- 1972 Reserved.
1973 Awarded jointly to:
HENRY A. KISSINGER (U.S.A.).
LE Duc Tho (Democratic Republic of Vietnam).

Economics

In October 1969 a first annual prize for *Economic Science* was given by the Swedish Royal Bank in memory of Alfred Nobel.

- 1972 Awarded jointly to:
JOHN R. HICKS (United Kingdom).
KENNETH J. ARROW (U.S.A.).
1973 WASSILY LEONTIEF (U.S.A.).

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1956. The Council, working on the basis of the Helsinki Treaty of 1962, considers economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal and communications questions.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Iceland

Finland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDIUM AND COUNCIL

(1973)

President: KÅRE WILLOCH (Norway).

Vice-Presidents: JOHANNES ANTONSSON (Sweden), JON SKAFTASON (Iceland), V. J. SUKSELAINEN (Finland), IB STETTER (Denmark).

The Council meets annually in one of the Nordic capitals. At each session a Presidium is elected to take charge of the Council's work until the next session. Each delegation elects its own President, the Council President being the one from the country which is host that year. The other four are Vice-Presidents.

The Council consists of 78 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country (18 from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and 6 from Iceland) and of non-voting Government Representatives. Resolutions are passed in the form of recommendations sent to the Nordic Council of Ministers which must submit progress reports to the Council annually.

Thirteenth Session	Reykjavík	February 1965
Fourteenth Session	Copenhagen	January 1966
Fifteenth Session	Helsinki	April 1967
Sixteenth Session	Oslo	February 1968
Seventeenth Session	Stockholm	March 1969
Eighteenth Session	Reykjavík	February 1970
Nineteenth Session	Copenhagen	February 1971
Twentieth Session	Helsinki	February 1972
Twenty-first Sessions	Oslo	February 1973
	Stockholm	October 1973
Twenty-second Session	Stockholm	February 1974

STANDING COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Economic Committee: STURE PALM (Sweden).

Cultural Committee: GYLFI b. GISLASON (Iceland).

Legal Committee: KNUD THESTRUP (Denmark).

Social and Environment Policy Committee: EGIL AARVIK (Norway).

Communications Committee: BROR LILLOVIST (Finland).

The Council members are distributed on five standing committees. The Economic Committee numbers 22 members, the Cultural Committee 17, the Legal Committee 13, the Committee on Social and

Environment Policies 13 and the Communications Committee 13. The Committees meet during and between the sessions preparing the items to be put before the Plenary session. The proposals dealt with by the Council are either raised by the members, by the national governments or by the Nordic Council of Ministers, the main co-operation body at government level. The parliamentarians may also submit questions to governments or ministers for oral answers during the sessions.

SECRETARIATS

A secretariat for the Presidium was established in 1971 in Stockholm. This secretariat is responsible for the Nordic Council's tasks of a common Nordic character and for contacts with the Council of Ministers (*see* below). Besides this, the Nordic Council has a national secretariat in each capital. The heads of the secretariats form a collegium that prepares the Nordic Council's work.

SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDIUM

HELGE SEIP, Nordisk Råd, Fack, 103 10 Stockholm 2.

DENMARK

FRANTZ WENDT, The Danish Secretariat, Christiansborg Ridebane 10, DK-1218 Copenhagen K.

FINLAND

E. HULTIN, The Finnish Secretariat, The Eduskuntatalo-Riksdaghuset, SF-00102 Helsinki.

ICELAND

FRIDJÓN SIGURÐSSON, The Icelandic Secretariat, The Alting, Reykjavík.

NORWAY

GUDVIN LÅDER VÆ, The Norwegian Secretariat, The Storting, N-0501 Oslo 1.

SWEDEN

CHRISTER JACOBSON, Nordisk Råd, Fack, S-103 10 Stockholm 2.

REVISION OF THE HELSINKI TREATY

In November 1970 agreement was reached on revising the Helsinki Treaty of 1962 and thereby establishing a Nordic Council of Ministers, a Committee of Experts and an Arbitration Tribunal. The revision came into force on July 1st, 1971.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Under this revision a Nordic Council of Ministers with jurisdiction over the whole field of Nordic co-operation was established. An important part of Nordic co-operation at governmental level takes place within the framework of this Council or at informal meetings of Nordic Ministers. The Council of Ministers has established a secretariat in Oslo, functioning from July 1973. In January 1972 a secretariat for cultural co-operation was set up in Copenhagen.

The composition of the Council of Ministers varies according to the kind of questions to be dealt with. When dealing with specialized questions the Council of Ministers includes the specialist Ministers concerned. A government member has been appointed by each country with general co-ordinating tasks relating to the work of the Council of Ministers and to Nordic governmental co-operation in general, as well as to

contacts with the Nordic Council. The Council of Ministers may not take formal decisions without the explicit support of the countries concerned. The Council of Ministers is not a supra-national organization. Except in questions of procedure, unanimity is required; each country has one vote.

The Council of Ministers presents an annual report to the Nordic Council on the past year's achievements and on plans for continued co-operation. Recommendations and other representations from the Nordic Council are submitted by the latter or by the governments. The Council of Ministers can also make proposals to the Nordic Council.

Among important tasks for the Council of Ministers are economic co-operation, cultural co-operation within the framework of the Nordic Cultural Treaty (see above), transport co-operation and major policy questions in the legal and security fields.

ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Nordic Council of Ministers' report 1973 included a programme of action with specific plans in the fields of industry and energy policy such as the establishment of a Nordic Fund for Technology and Industrial Development. The Fund started with a capital of 10 million Swedish kroner, which will be raised gradually up to an amount of 50 million Swedish kroner. The Fund operates through grants or loans for technical research and development projects of joint interest to two or more Nordic countries.

The programme also envisaged a joint Nordic agency for the testing and control of materials, with the objective, besides co-ordination of work, to promote internationally a Nordic line in testing methods. The NORDTEST was established in late 1973. According to the programme the building industries are to be integrated to create a common Nordic market in this field. A first survey was carried out in 1973.

A recommendation passed during the 1973 session of the Nordic Council calls upon the ministers to report on the possibilities of establishing a common Nordic energy policy or an organized co-ordination of action to solve the problems in this field. Co-operation as regards electricity supply has taken place through the *Nordel* since 1963.

From the beginning of the 1960s the Nordic Council has encouraged joint action regarding aid to the developing countries. Several projects of this kind have been carried through. Co-ordination of other projects and frequent consultations between the national administrative agencies dealing with foreign aid programmes have occurred.

From the beginning of 1973 Denmark has been a member of the EEC, the other countries having their separate treaties on free trade with the Community.

The four non-members of the EEC have remained in EFTA, which also forms a basis for economic co-operation between the countries.

In August 1973 the Nordic Council arranged its fifth conference for international organizations, in Reykjavik. These conferences are an important part of the exchange of experiences in international co-operation.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Increased Nordic cultural co-operation is the aim of the Nordic Cultural Treaty, which entered into force on January 1st, 1972. Developing the Nordic cultural community and increasing the joint impact of the Nordic countries' achievements in education, research and other cultural fields by common planning, co-ordination and division of work, are agreed goals of cultural policies. Under the Nordic Council of Ministers (composed of Ministers for Culture and Education) a Committee of Officials is directly responsible for the progress of cultural co-operation, assisted by special reference groups consisting of cultural workers and field experts.

The Nordic Council has recommended among other things that Scandinavia should be an educational unit. Many university examinations are valid throughout Scandinavia. Further, the Council has encouraged the teaching of other Nordic languages in the schools of the member countries and translation of literature for the benefit of other Nordic citizens.

Institutions created on the recommendation of the Nordic Council are valuable in combining efforts in specific fields, including the Nordic Institute of Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen), Institute of Maritime Law (Oslo), Institute of African Studies (Uppsala), Institute of Asiatic Studies (Copenhagen), Institute for Social Planning (Stockholm), Scandinavian Institute of Public Health (Gothenburg),

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

Nordic Institute for Folklore (Åbo), Nordic College for Training of Journalists (Århus). Two new institutions were created in 1973: the Institute of Vulcanology (Reykjavík) and the Nordic Samic Institute (Kautokeino).

In 1967 a Nordic Cultural Fund was created with an annual budget of 5 million Danish crowns. The Fund is directed by a common authority and administered by the Secretariat for cultural co-operation in Copenhagen. Every year during the session a Literature Prize is given to an outstanding author from one of the Nordic countries. A similar Prize in Music is given every two years to an outstanding composer.

A recommendation from the 1973 session of the Nordic Council calls for considerable increases of the joint Nordic budget as well as the budget of the Cultural Fund.

Both the Nordic Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers have given high priority to continued expansion of co-operation regarding transmission of the countries' radio and television programmes. In addition to NORDVISION, a joint co-operation body between the national radio and TV corporation, a working group is dealing with the expansion programme and has submitted its first report.

Other current items are increased support for Nordic youth co-operation, harmonization of curricula, expanded co-operation regarding information and documentation in research as well as adult education.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The Nordic Council works towards uniformity of legislation and interpretation of the law. A large proportion of private law is already uniform throughout the Nordic countries.

There are special extradition facilities between the Nordic countries, and the Council has recommended further stages towards co-operation between the police and the courts of the Nordic countries.

In addition to the previously mentioned permanent Institute of Maritime Law a permanent Council for Criminology has come into being on the recommendation of the Council, with a secretariat in Helsinki.

Citizens of one country working in other Nordic countries are in many respects given the legal status of nationals. New rules have also been introduced making it easier to change citizenship of Nordic countries. At the autumn session in 1973 the Council recommended the governments to study the matter of giving all Nordic citizens living in a local area the right to vote in local elections and to be elected member of the local representation at their place of residence.

The Legal Committee of the Nordic Council has emphasized the need for a long-term Nordic legislative co-operation plan in view of increasing mobility of labour, extended tourism, etc. This question has been discussed in consultations between the Committee and the Ministers and is being dealt with at the 22nd session.

SOCIO-POLITICAL CO-OPERATION AND ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

On the Council's recommendation a Convention came into force in 1954 abolishing work permits for wage earners in all the Nordic countries except Iceland, and creating a common labour market. A free labour market exists. For certain professions, such as physicians, dentists and nurses, there are specific rules.

Reciprocity in social security legislation was largely achieved before the Nordic Council came into being, but the Nordic Convention of Social Security is a result of the work of the Council. It came into force in 1956 and has been revised several times. There is also a special Convention from 1967 regarding transfer of social insurance.

Joint research takes place in many branches of health care. The situation of the disabled has been brought up and dealt with in the Nordic Council.

With reference to the common labour market the Nordic Council, in September 1973, arranged a conference in Stavanger in co-operation with trade unions and organizations of employers.

Nordic collaboration in environmental matters is to be intensified. Pollution of the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Öresund (the Sound), the Skagerrack and the Kattegatt is to be prevented. A special contact organ, in collaboration with Nordforsk (a special joint body for applied research), is studying matters including destruction and handling of waste matter, noise, air pollution, training in environmental protection care and research. Both the Nordic Council of Ministers and the Nordic Council see the environment policy as a matter of extreme urgency, and a draft for a Nordic environmental protection agreement has been drawn up to be signed during the 22nd session of the Council.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The use of passports by Nordic citizens when travelling in other Nordic countries was abolished in 1952. An agreement from 1958 provides for a common "passport border" also for non-Nordic nationals. A special Treaty on Transport co-operation was signed in 1973, the implementation being seen to by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Two special projects have been started by the Nordic Council of Ministers. These projects refer to future transport systems for various built-up areas and to the effect on the roads of the volume of the traffic and of the axle load.

With special reference to the northern regions of Finland, Norway and Sweden the Council has recommended considerable improvements in land and air communications as well as telecommunications. The need for communications systems, especially across the North Calott area, has been notified, including several inter-nation highways.

Regarding postal communications there exists a Nordic postal union and uniform rules facilitate

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

communications. The same applies to the telegraphic communications. The railroad as well as customs administrations have special bodies for permanent co-operation. A bank book from any Nordic Postal bank or Savings bank is accepted in any of the Nordic countries.

A question of long-term interest in the Nordic

countries has been the building of a bridge across the Öresund (the Sound), and in 1973 an agreement was signed by the Governments of Denmark and Sweden about this.

In order to encourage tourism the Council has arranged for a special investigation to be started under the auspices of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

Many committees are today organized under the Nordic Council of Ministers, but extensive co-operation is going on in various permanent committees and other permanent bodies outside the Council.

COMMITTEES UNDER THE NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Committee of Officials Co-ordinating Co-operation.
Officials Co-ordinating Legislative Co-operation.
Economic Co-operation Committee.
Committee of Officials for Regional Policy.
Committee of Officials for Industry and Energy Policy.
Committee of Officials for Co-operation in Building Industry.
Committee of Officials for Labour Market Questions.
Committee of Officials for Environmental Questions.
Committee of Officials for Questions of Working Environment.
Committee of Officials for Transport and Communications Questions.
Committee of Officials for Cultural Co-operation.
Nordic Social Policy Committee.

OTHER COMMITTEES

Nordic Committee for Fishery Problems.
Nordic Committee for Building Regulations (NKB).

Nordic Contact Committee for Atomic Energy.
Nordic Contact Committee for Agricultural Questions.
Nordic Contact Committee for Agricultural Research.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Research on Latin America.
Nordic Committee of Officials in Legislation on Provisions.
Nordic Collegium on Marine Biology.
Nordic Collegium on Physical Oceanography.
Nordic Collegium on Game Research.
Nordic Collegium on Terrestrial Ecology.
Nordic Federation for Medical Education.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Arctic Medicine.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Research in Medicine.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Humanistic Research.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Social Research.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Research in Science.
Nordic Co-operation Committee for Research in Forestry.
Nordic Co-operation Body for Samic Questions and Reindeer Husbandry.
Nordic Contact Body for Public Building.
Nordic Co-ordination Body for Scientific and Technical Information (NORDDOK).
Nordic Council for Applied Research (NORDFORSK).
Nordic Co-operation Committee on Consumer Questions.
Nordic Council for Fiscal Research.

TREATY OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Signed in Helsinki, March 23rd, 1962; amended February 13th, 1971.

Preamble (1962): The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of furthering the close connections between the Nordic nations in culture and in juridical and social conceptions and of developing co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Endavouring to create uniform rules in the Nordic countries in as many respects as possible;

Hoping to achieve in all fields where prerequisites exist an appropriate division of labour between these countries;

Desirous of continuing the co-operation, important to these countries, in the Nordic Council and other agencies of co-operation;

Preamble (1971): The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of strengthening and further enlarging the

institutional foundations of the co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Considering it appropriate for this purpose to amend the Treaty of Co-operation of March 23rd, 1962, between the Nordic countries;

Having therefore decided to include in the Treaty of Co-operation the fundamental provisions regarding the Nordic Council;

Having also decided to include in the Treaty of Co-operation provisions regarding a Nordic Council of Ministers, with competence in the whole field of Nordic co-operation, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to maintain and further develop co-operation between the countries in the juridical, cultural, social and economic fields and in questions of transport and communications.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

ARTICLES 2-7. Juridical Co-operation.
ARTICLES 8-13. Cultural Co-operation.
ARTICLES 14-17. Social Co-operation.
ARTICLES 18-25. Economic Co-operation.
ARTICLES 26-29. Co-operation in Communications.
ARTICLES 30-34. Other Co-operation.

ARTICLES 35-38. Agreements for Nordic Co-operation.
ARTICLES 39-54. The Nordic Council.
ARTICLES 55-62. The Nordic Council of Ministers.
ARTICLE 63. Amendments to the Agreement.
ARTICLES 64-65. Final Provisions.

TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN CONCERNING CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Signed on March 15th, 1971.

Preamble: The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Having regard to the close cultural ties in the Nordic region;

Attaching great importance to the varied and comprehensive co-operation which is taking place in collaboration with the Nordic Council and other organs of co-operation;

Referring to the Co-operation Agreement between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden of 1962, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This Treaty aims:

At strengthening and intensifying cultural co-operation in a wide sense between the Contracting Parties in order

to develop further the Nordic cultural community and to increase the combined effect of the countries' investments in education, research and other cultural activities through common planning, co-ordination, co-operation and distribution of work;

At creating the practical preconditions for efficient co-operation.

ARTICLE 2. The Treaty also has the aim of creating a basis for a co-ordinated contribution in international cultural co-operation.

Articles 3-5 deal with co-operation in the fields of education and research and other cultural activities.

TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Signed in Stockholm, November 6th, 1972.

Preamble: The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Being aware of the significance of rationally organized and efficient transport for the economic life of the Nordic countries and for Nordic production co-operation and exchange of goods;

Recalling the co-operation which has long existed between the Nordic countries in the field of transport and communications, *inter alia* through the Nordic Council;

Being aware of the importance of the co-operation in the field of transport and communications being extended and intensified with the aim of bringing about optimum utilization of the collective resources of the Nordic countries;

Being in agreement that extended co-operation must take place with due consideration of the economic interests of each Nordic country;

Being at the same time in agreement that an extension of the co-operation should take place in a manner which is in accordance with participation of Nordic countries in, or their co-operation with, an extended European economic market, and with the economic relations which Nordic countries have with countries outside that market;

Considering it important that a Nordic country which participates in international co-operation in the field of

transport and communications in connections where not all the countries are represented, bears in mind the interests of the other countries;

Referring to the Treaty of Co-operation of 1962 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, as amended in 1971, have agreed the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1. In the field of transport and communications, this Treaty comprises transport on land and sea and in the air and also postal and telecommunications services. The treaty does not, however, cover such matters of road traffic safety which are considered to come within the ambit of the Nordic Traffic Safety Council, nor does it cover matters concerning the international sea transport and air transport policy relations of the Nordic countries.

ARTICLE 2. The object of this Treaty is:

To strengthen and develop co-operation with the aim of establishing rationally organized and efficient systems of transport and communications;

To bring about, by means of co-ordination, co-operation and division of work, better utilization and a greater collective effect of the work in the field of transport and communications.

It is not the aim of this Treaty that current co-operation between different Nordic authorities, organizations or companies should be replaced, nor that matters arising in

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

the future which are suitable for such direct co-operation should be dealt with in new forms. The intention is rather to promote and support co-operation which has been established in this way and to bring about such supplementary, overriding or long-term efforts as are otherwise found suitable.

PUBLICATIONS

The Nordic Council publishes a periodical called *Nordisk Kontakt*, which gives an outline of the parliamentary work in the Nordic countries. A series of reports covering joint research projects and conferences as well as a *Nordic Statistical Yearbook* are also produced.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.)	43,069	337,009	103,000	324,219	449,750	1,257,047
Population ('000—1972 est.).	5,008	4,634	211	3,948	8,129	21,930

NORDIC TRADE

DENMARK (million U.S. \$)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Finland	131.3	145.8	79.3	97.9
Iceland	10.5	11.0	23.0	25.6
Norway	181.5	236.7	266.6	309.3
Sweden	756.8	810.2	577.6	680.2
TOTAL	1,080.1	1,203.7	946.5	1,113.0

FINLAND

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Denmark	84.4	93.4	92.4	109.5
Iceland	3.3	4.2	3.8	4.6
Norway	73.6	91.4	89.0	124.8
Sweden	462.3	549.3	372.5	515.4
TOTAL	623.6	738.3	557.7	754.3

ICELAND

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Denmark	21.3	24.1	10.9	11.1
Finland	4.7	5.4	2.6	3.8
Norway	10.5	14.3	2.3	2.4
Sweden	12.5	16.9	6.3	5.5
TOTAL	49.0	60.7	22.1	22.8

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

NORWAY

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Denmark . .	262.6	300.3	189.0	236.8
Finland . .	94.1	130.2	68.0	86.2
Iceland . .	2.6	2.4	10.5	13.3
Sweden . .	782.6	818.5	435.7	516.8
TOTAL . .	1,141.9	1,251.4	703.2	853.1

SWEDEN

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Denmark . .	562.7	647.1	739.2	798.6
Finland . .	379.3	475.1	467.9	543.3
Iceland . .	7.7	6.2	11.9	15.6
Norway . .	438.2	517.9	764.6	826.5
TOTAL . .	1,387.9	1,646.3	1,983.6	2,184.0

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

Brussels 1110, Belgium

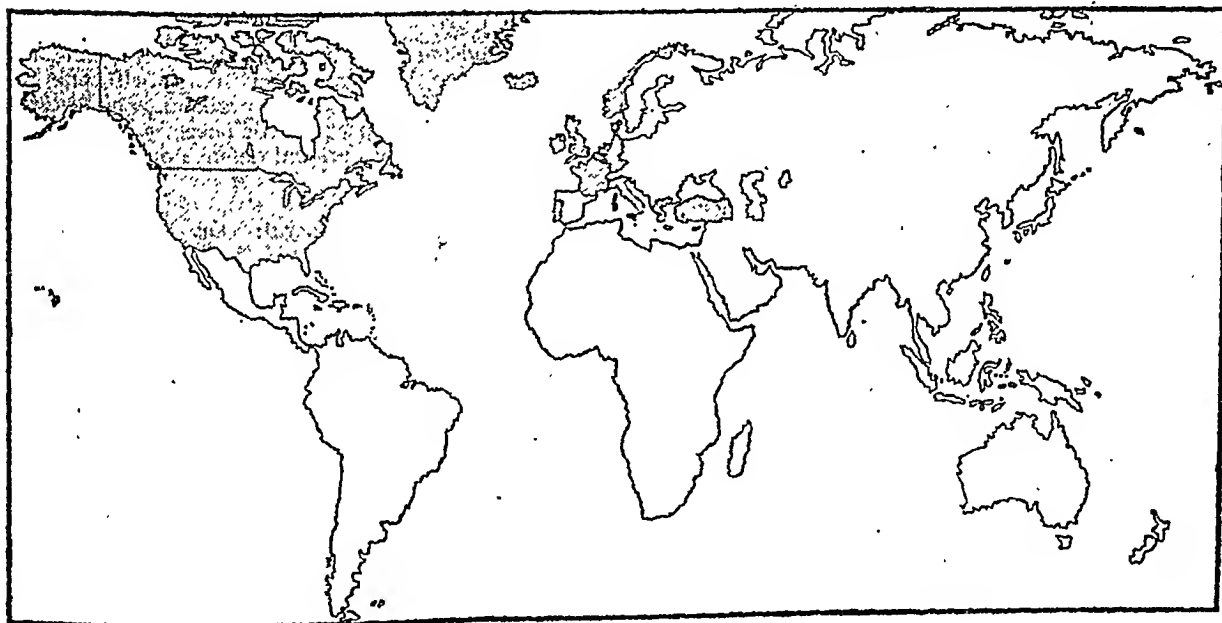
Founded in 1949 as an international collective defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. NATO members declare that they will regard an attack on one of them as an attack on all, and will assist any attacked country "by such action as it deems necessary". Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. France withdrew from the military side of NATO in 1966.

MEMBERS

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Federal Republic of Germany

Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

Norway
Portugal
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States



ORGANIZATION

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL (1973)

President: Sir ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME (U.K.).

Chairman: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

The Council is the highest authority of NATO, and decides all administrative and financial matters. It meets either at Ministerial level, or functions through the Permanent Representatives. The Council has responsibility to consider all matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty and gives political guidance to the NATO military authorities.

MINISTERIAL SESSIONS

Composed of Ministers of the member governments. Sessions are held two or three times a year.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium . . . ANDRÉ DE STAERCKE
Canada . . . ARTHUR R. MENZIES
Denmark . . . ANKER SVART
France . . . F. DE TRICORNOT DE ROSE
Federal Republic
of Germany . . . FRANZ KRAFF
Greece . . . ANGELOS CHORAFAS
Iceland . . . TÓMAS A. TOMASSON

Italy . . . F. CATALANO DI MELILLI
Luxembourg . . . MARCEL FISCHBACH
Netherlands . . . D. P. SPIERENBURG
Norway . . . ROLF T. BUSCH
Portugal . . . ALBANO NOGUEIRA
Turkey . . . ORHAN ERALP
United Kingdom. Sir EDWARD PECK
United States . . . DONALD RUMSFELD

Between Ministerial Sessions, the Council functions through the Permanent Representatives, who meet at least once a week.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, and Chairman of North Atlantic Council: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretary-General: P. PANSA CEDRONIO (Italy).

The Secretary-General is empowered to offer his help in cases of disputes between member countries and to initiate and facilitate procedures for settlement.

Director of Information: CLAUS G. M. KOREN (Norway).

THE DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: JÖRG KASTL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Keeps in contact with delegations and international organizations, and prepares reports for the Secretary-General and the Council. Maintains political liaison with national delegations and international organizations. Prepares reports on political subjects for the Secretary-General and the Council.

Division of Defence Planning and Policy

Assistant Secretary-General: DAVID C. HUMPHREYS (U.K.).

The Division studies all matters concerning the defence of the Alliance, especially any with political or economic effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. It analyses Services of national defence programmes.

Division of Defence Support

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. GARDINER L. TUCKER (U.S.A.).

The Division promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardization. It exercises technical and financial supervision over the infrastructure programme.

Division of Scientific Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: Prof. NİMET OZDAZ (Turkey).

Advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO. Effects liaison in the scientific field with civil and military authorities of NATO and with international organizations.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

President: Field-Marshal Sir MICHAEL CARVER (U.K.).

Chairman designate: Admiral of the Fleet Sir PETER HILL-NORTON (U.K.).

Deputy Chairman: Vice-Admiral CHARLES S. MINTER (U.S.A.).

The Military Committee is composed of one of the Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representative, of each member country except France, and is the highest military authority in NATO. It meets at least once a year and also whenever important decisions affecting policy have to be taken.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN CHIEF-OF-STAFF SESSION

Belgium . . . Lt.-Gen. ARMAND F. E. CREKILLIE
Canada . . . Gen. J. A. DEXTRAZE
Denmark . . . Gen. O. BLIXENKRONE-MÖLLER
Federal Republic
of Germany . . . Admiral ARMIN ZIMMERMANN
Greece . . . Gen. DEMETRIUS ZAGORIANAKOS
Italy . . . Admiral EUGENIO HENKE
Luxembourg . . . Lt.-Col. P. DAUFFENBACH
Netherlands . . . Lt.-Gen. A. J. W. WIJTING
Norway . . . Gen. HERMAN F. ZEINER GUNDERSEN

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Portugal . . .	Gen. FRANCISCO DA COSTA GOMES
Turkey . . .	Gen. SEMIH SANCAR.
United Kingdom	Field-Marshal Sir MICHAEL CARVER
United States .	Admiral THOMAS H. MOORER

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN PERMANENT SESSION

Belgium . . .	Lt.-Gen. Baron MICHEL DONNET
Canada . . .	Vice-Admiral DAVID A. COLLINS
Denmark . . .	Maj.-Gen. JENS C. SKRIVER JENSEN
Federal Republic of Germany .	Lt.-Gen. PETER VON BUTLER
Greece . . .	Lt.-Gen. JOHN KORKAS
Italy . . .	Lt.-Gen. ALBERTO LI GOBBI
Luxembourg .	Maj. ROBERT KAYSER
Netherlands .	Lt.-Gen. REINIER A. SLEEUW
Norway . . .	Maj.-Gen. SIGMUND O. FORDE
Portugal . . .	Vice-Admiral FRANCISCO FERRER CAEIRO
Turkey . . .	Lt.-Gen. MITHAT KOPSAVAS
United Kingdom	Admiral Sir RAE MCKAIG
United States .	Gen. THEODORE R. MILTON
Head, French Military Mission . . .	Lt.-Gen. HUBERT DE SEGUINS- PAZZIS

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Lt.-Gen. Sir JOHN READ (U.K.).

Assistant Directors: Maj.-Gen. ERIK FOURNAIS (Denmark), Maj.-Gen. C. TOMMASINI (Italy), Maj.-Gen. J. C. GARDNER (Canada), Maj.-Gen. G. V. M. HENON (Belgium), Maj.-Gen. CARLO M. ALESSIO (Italy), Maj.-Gen. R. J. W. HESLINGA (Netherlands).

Secretary: Commodore JOHN ASBURY (U.K.).

Agencies subordinate to the Military Committee:

Military Agency for Standardization—MAS: Brussels; Chair. Rear-Admiral H. H. O. WESCHE (Denmark).

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development—AGARD: Paris; Chair. Dr. ALEXANDER H. FLAX (U.S.A.).

NATO Defence College—NADEFCOL: Rome; Commandant Lt.-Gen. E. H. WOLFF (Denmark).

THE COMMANDS

1. **The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau, Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe—SHAPE.

Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR: Gen. ANDREW J. GOODPASTER (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Gen. Sir JOHN MOGG (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACEUR:

- (a) *The Northern Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Gen. Sir THOMAS PEARSON (U.K.).
- (b) *The Central Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Gen. E. FERBER (Federal Republic of Germany).
- (c) *The Southern Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Adm. R. G. COLBERT (U.S.A.).
- (d) *United Kingdom Air Defence Region:* Commander: Air Chief Marshal Sir ANDREW HUMPHREY (U.K.).

2. **The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT: Admiral RALPH W. COUSINS (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Vice-Admiral E. G. N. MANSFIELD (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACLANT:

- (a) *The Western Atlantic Area:* Admiral RALPH W. COUSINS (U.S.A.).
- (b) *The Eastern Atlantic Area:* Admiral Sir TERENCE LEWIN (U.K.).
- (c) *The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command:* Vice-Admiral JOHN G. FINNERAN (U.S.A.).

3. **The Channel Command:** Headquarters, Northwood, England.

Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir TERENCE LEWIN (U.K.).

Allied Maritime Air Commander Channel: Air Marshal Sir D. C. LOWE (U.K.).

4. **Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:**

The Group meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region to the Military Committee.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.
- 1950 Outbreak of war in Korea, June.
The North Atlantic Council set up a military force with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.
- 1951 The United States, the United Kingdom and France placed a number of divisions under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), and the other member countries followed suit.

- 1952 Lord Ismay appointed Secretary-General. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty. Atlantic Command and Channel Command established.
General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General Eisenhower as SACEUR, May.
- 1953 General Alfred M. Gruenther (U.S.A.) succeeded General Ridgway, July.
- 1954 Germany and Italy joined the Western European Union, and Germany was invited to join NATO.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

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| <p>1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May, and contributed forces to the alliance.</p> <p>1956 General Lauris Norstad (U.S.A.) succeeded General Gruenther, November.</p> <p>1957 Paul-Henri Spaak succeeded Lord Ismay as Secretary-General.</p> <p>1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.</p> <p>1961 Dirk Stikker succeeded Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary-General, April.</p> <p>1963 General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lauris Norstad, January. Proposal for a multilateral mixed-manned nuclear force, June.</p> <p>1964 Manlio Brosio succeeded Dirk Stikker as Secretary-General, August.</p> <p>1965 The North Atlantic Council held its Ministerial Meetings in London in May, and Paris in December.</p> <p>1966 The President of the French Republic announced that France was withdrawing from the military side of NATO.</p> <p>1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Mons in Belgium. The inauguration in Brussels of the new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat. Ministerial meeting approved Harmel Report. Defence Planning Committee adopted new strategic concept based on the theory of flexible response.</p> <p>1968 The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) was commissioned at Portland, England.
The Council met in August to discuss the crisis created by the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces. The Ministerial meeting held in November issued a warning to the U.S.S.R. and decided to improve the state of NATO defence forces.</p> | <p>1969 Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers. Decision to establish a naval on-call force for Mediterranean. This was subsequently approved by Defence Planning Committee. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, July.</p> <p>1970 NATO Communications Satellite was launched. Spring Ministerial Meeting adopted a Declaration on mutual and balanced force reductions. Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee expressed concern at increases in Soviet armed forces and the Russian penetration of the Mediterranean.</p> <p>1971 Second NATO Communications Satellite was launched. Ministerial Meeting of Defence Planning Committee noted progress in follow-up to report on NATO defence for the 1970s. At June Ministerial Meeting in Lisbon, Soviet reactions to NATO proposals for mutual and balanced force reductions were noted. Joseph Luns (Netherlands) succeeded Manlio Brosio as Secretary-General, October.</p> <p>1972 Two agreements limiting use of strategic arms signed by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. At May Ministerial Meeting in Bonn NATO Ministers, satisfied with general progress in East/West relations and with agreement by France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to sign Final Protocol to Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, agreed to enter multilateral talks in preparation for Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. At December Ministerial Meeting in Brussels Ministers noted further progress in East/West relations and in preparations for a Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and again endorsed the principle that NATO's military capability should not be reduced except in the context of Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR).</p> <p>1973 Exploratory talks on MBFR began in Vienna between members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Permanent mine-counter measures naval force established in Channel Command (STANAVFORCHAN). At June Ministerial Meeting in Copenhagen ministers expressed willingness to enter first phase of CSCE in Helsinki (July). Second phase of CSCE opened in Geneva (September) and first formal session of MBFR in Vienna (October).</p> |
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THE DEFENCE PLANNING REVIEW

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. Thus, the aim of NATO's defence planning is to develop realistic military plans for the defence of the alliance at reasonable cost.

Under the annual Defence Planning Review, the political, military and economic factors are considered in relation to strategy, force requirements and available resources. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative analysis of the capabilities of member countries.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Current Prices)

COUNTRY	UNIT (millions)	1949	1954	1964	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (est.)
Belgium	B. Francs	8,273	20,707	26,241	32,676	33,892	37,502	39,670	44,140	49,075
Canada	Can. \$	372	1,771	1,813	1,927	1,899	2,061	2,131	2,238	2,391
Denmark	D. Kroner	360	885	1,764	2,591	2,640	2,757	3,195	3,386	3,711
France	Francs	4,787	11,710	24,280	30,200	31,700	33,200	35,000	36,800	41,460
Germany (Federal Republic of)	D.M.	—	6,287	19,553	19,310	21,577	22,573	25,450	28,720	31,597
Greece	Drachmas	1,630	3,428	5,647	11,003	12,762	14,208	15,480	17,211	19,478
Italy	'000 Lire	301	543	1,118	1,403	1,412	1,562	1,852	2,162	2,385
Luxembourg	L. Francs	112	565	462	374	391	416	442	517	575
Netherlands	Guilders	680	1,583	2,661	3,280	3,682	3,968	4,466	4,947	5,651
Norway	N. Kroner	370	1,141	1,570	2,300	2,502	2,774	3,022	3,239	3,621
Portugal	Escudos	1,419	2,100	6,451	10,692	10,779	12,538	14,699	16,046	15,528
Turkey	Liras	556	934	3,443	5,159	5,395	6,237	8,487	9,961	12,483
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	779	1,569	2,000	2,332	2,303	2,444	2,810	3,272	3,481
United States	U.S. \$	13,503	42,786	51,213	80,732	81,443	77,854	74,862	77,638	78,462
Total Europe	U.S. \$	4,838	11,756	19,733	22,333	23,299	24,607	27,442	33,416	39,974
Total North America	U.S. \$	13,875	44,557	52,890	82,515	83,199	79,760	76,833	79,897	80,853
Total NATO	U.S. \$	18,713	56,313	72,623	104,848	106,498	104,367	104,275	113,313	120,827

Source: NATO Review, Vol. XX, nos. 11-12. Figures are based on NATO definitions of defence expenditure.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a term covering fixed installations such as airfields, telecommunications networks, fuel pipelines, etc., which modern armies need to operate efficiently. All those installations which are for the use of international forces are financed in common.

An infrastructure programme was first approved in 1952, and £231 million allotted. Since 1966 programmes have been planned on a five-year basis, the current period being 1970-74. The total cost of NATO common infrastructure since 1951 (including current five-year plan) is approximately £1,900 million.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

Airfields Programme . . . . .	.IAU 444 million
Airfields 220	
Signals Network . . . . .	.IAU 225 million

IAU=Infrastructure Accounting Unit used as base for conversion of different currencies
(IAU 1=£1 sterling at rate prevailing before devaluation of 1967).

Landlines, Submarine cables and	31,000 miles
Radio links	50,000 kilometres
Fuel Supply Systems . . . . .	.IAU 205 million
Pipelines	63,000 miles 80,000 kilometres
Storage {	440 million Imp. gallons 2 million cubic metres
Naval Facilities . . . . .	.IAU 107 million
Radar Warning Installations . . . . .	.IAU 38 million
Air Defence Ground Environment . . . . .	.IAU 110 million
Special Ammunition Sites . . . . .	.IAU 37 million
Missile Sites (SAM and SSM) . . . . .	.IAU 110 million
Training Installations . . . . .	.IAU 27 million
War Headquarters . . . . .	.IAU 74 million
Radio Navigational Aids, Radar Warning Installations, ASWI and other projects . . . . .	.IAU 73 million
Relocation costs . . . . .	.IAU 18 million

PUBLICATIONS

NATO Review (bi-monthly). Published in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian; also quarterly editions in Danish, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Icelandic and Turkish.

The NATO Handbook. Published in English, French, German, Greek, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Turkish, Portuguese, Icelandic and Italian.

NATO: Facts and Figures. Published in English, French, German and Italian.

Why Nato? pamphlets. Published in English, French, Dutch, Turkish, Greek and Portuguese.

Aspects of NATO series.

Pocket Guide series.

Man's Environment and the Atlantic Alliance (2nd edn.). Published in English, French, Dutch, Danish, Greek and Turkish.

The Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact. Published in English, French, Greek, Italian, Norwegian and Turkish.

Non-Military Co-operation in NATO. Published in English and French.

Economic Consultation in NATO. Published in English and French.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

(April 1949)

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North

America, on the Algerian Departments of France (*inapplicable since July 1962*), on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties. (*Amended on the accession of Greece and Turkey.*)

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile	IBERLANT	Iberia-Atlantic Area
ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ACE	Allied Command Europe	IMS	International Military Staff
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
ACSA	Allied Communications Security Agency	MARAIMED	Maritime Air Forces Mediterranean
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe	MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
AFNORTH	Allied Forces Northern Europe	MBFR	Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe	MC	Military Committee
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace, Research and Development	MILREP	Military Representative (to MC)
ALLA	Allied Long Lines Agency	MLF	Multilateral Force
AMF	ACE Mobile Force	NAC	North Atlantic Council
ANCA	Allied Naval Communications Agency	NADGE	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System
ARFA	Allied Radio Frequency Agency	NAMFI	NATO Missile Flying Installation
ATA	Atlantic Treaty Association	NAMMO	NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization
BNEWS	Ballistic Missile Early Warning System	NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
CCMS	Committee on Challenges of Modern Society	NAMSO	NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation
CEAC	Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination.	NDAC	Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee
CEOA	Central Europe Operating Agency	NDC	NATO Defence College
CEPO	Central European Pipeline Office.	NIAG	NATO Industrial Advisory Group
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe	NICS	NATO Integrated Communication System
CHANCOM	Channel Command	NMR	National Military Representatives with SHAPE
CINCEASTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area	NORAD	North America Air Defence
CINCENT	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe	NPG	Nuclear Planning Group
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel & Southern North Sea	NPLO	NATO Production and Logistics Organization
CINCIBERLANT	Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area	NSC	NATO Supply Centre
CINCNORTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe	SAC	Strategic Air Command
CINCSOUTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe	SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
CINCWESTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area	SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors	SACLANTCEN	Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre
CUSRPG	Canada-United States Regional Planning Group	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
DPC	Defence Planning Committee	SATCOM	Satellite Communications
EDC	European Defence Community	SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
EDIP	European Defence Improvement Programme	STANAVFORCHAN	Standing Naval Force Channel
		STANAVFORLANT	Standing Naval Force Atlantic
		STC	SHAPE Technical Centre
		TCC	Temporary Council Committee

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Château de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. The Games are restricted to amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee unites 131 national Olympic committees. The 178 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the Secretariat-General in Lausanne.

Honorary President: AVERY BRUNDAGE (U.S.A.)

President: Lord KILLANIN (Ireland) 1972-.

Vice-Presidents: Lc Comte J. DE BEAUMONT (France), Jonkheer H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK (Netherlands), WILLI DAUME (Federal Republic of Germany).

Members of the Board: CONSTANTIN ANDRIANOV (U.S.S.R.), JUAN A. SAMARANCH (Spain), Major S. DE MAGALHAES PADILHA (Brazil), Prince TSUNEYOSHI TAKEDA (Japan), MOHAMMED MZALI (Tunisia).

Director: MONIQUE BERLIOUX.

Chief of Protocol: JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH (Spain).

Past Presidents: DIMETRIUS BIKELAS (Greece) 1894-96, Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (France) 1896-1925, Count DE BAILLET-LATOUR (Belgium) 1925-42, J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM (Sweden) 1946-52, AVERY BRUNDAGE (U.S.A.) 1952-72.

OBJECTIVES

(as stated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin)

1. To bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national programme of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also, and perhaps more important, will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administrated amateur sport.
2. To demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.
3. To stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibitions and demonstrations, and thus contribute to a broader and more well rounded life.
4. To teach that sport is play for fun and enjoyment and not to make money and that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself—the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.

5. To create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

THE GAMES

1896	Athens	1936	Berlin
1900	Paris	1948	London
1904	St. Louis	1952	Helsinki
1908	London	1956	Melbourne
1912	Stockholm	1960	Rome
1920	Antwerp	1964	Tokyo
1924	Paris	1968	Mexico City
1928	Amsterdam	1972	Munich
1932	Los Angeles	1976	Montreal

The Games must include at least 15 of the following sports:

Athletics, Archery, Basket-ball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Field Hockey, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Volley-ball, Weight-lifting, Wrestling, Yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924	Chamonix	1956	Cortina
1928	St. Moritz		d'Amprezzo
1932	Lake Placid	1960	Squaw Valley
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	1964	Innsbruck
		1968	Grenoble
1948	St. Moritz	1972	Sapporo
1952	Oslo	1976	Innsbruck

The Winter Games may include:

Skiing, Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleighbing, Luge and Biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole.

Motto: The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius, which means Faster, Higher, Braver.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The Torch to light the Flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic Stadium.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE, MALGACHE ET MAURICIENNE—OCAM

B.P. 437, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Founded February 1965 in succession to the *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE), to accelerate the political, economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states within the framework of the OAU.

MEMBERS

Cameroon*	Ivory Coast	Rwanda
Central African Republic	Madagascar*	Senegal
Chad*	Mauritius	Togo
Dahomey	Niger	Upper Volta
Gabon		

Mauritania left the organization in July 1965 and the People's Republic of the Congo left in September 1973, but both remain members of the Technical Committees of OCAM. Zaïre left in April 1973.

* Under OCAM rules any country withdrawing from the organization must give one year's notice. Cameroon and Chad announced their withdrawals in July 1973, and Madagascar announced its withdrawal in August 1973.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman: LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR (Senegal).

The supreme authority of OCAM meets once a year in ordinary session. The following meetings have been held:

Nouakchott, Mauritania 1965 February.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast 1965 May (Mauritania, Cameroon, Congo Republic absent).

Tananarive, Madagascar 1966 June.
Niamey, Niger 1968 January.
Kinshasa, Zaïre 1969 January.
Yaoundé, Cameroon 1970 January.
Fort Lamy, Chad 1971 January.
Lomé, Togo 1972 April.
Port Louis, Mauritius 1973 May.

The next meeting was scheduled to be held in Bangui, Central African Republic, in January 1974.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing co-operation between OCAM countries as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Sugar: implements provisions of the Common Sugar Market (see below, Accord africain et

malgache du sucre), in particular the fixing of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee: concerned with co-ordination of national research programmes.

Committee of PTT Experts.

Ad hoc Committee for Insurance.

Ad hoc Meat Committee.

Meeting of Statisticians.

Meeting of Film Makers

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. Appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a minimum of two years.

Secretary-General: FALLOU KANE (Senegal).

Directeur de Cabinet: ALI B. TALL (Upper Volta).

DEPARTMENTS

Département des affaires économiques et financières: Dir. AMBROISE FOALEM (Cameroon).

Département des affaires culturelles et sociales, et santé: Dir. ALBERT EKUE (Dahomey).

OCAM is represented at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada.

AIMS

Harmonization of Customs regulations.
Setting up an African Common Market.
Agreement on Double Taxation.
Regularization of insurance and other costs on trade exchanges.

Stabilization Funds in support of steady prices.
Harmonization of investment codes.
Suppression of subversion in African states.

AFRO—MALAGASY CO-OPERATION

Accord africain et malgache du sucre (*Common Sugar Agreement*): *Secretariat*: Ndjamena, Chad; signed in June 1966, came into force in October 1966 and was adopted in a new form at the Port Louis Conference, Mauritius, in May 1973. Both the sugar-producing countries (Congo Republic and Madagascar) and the consumer countries benefit from this agreement, which provides for the fixing each year of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries and a quota for the exporting countries. This quota represents 70 per cent of the needs of the importing countries. A levy is imposed on sugar imported from non-member countries, though preference is given to European sugar (mainly from Belgium and France). This levy is placed in a common fund; Exec. Dir. ANTOINE ESSOMÉ.

Air Afrique: B.P. 21.017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; provides international air services between the 11 member states and other countries (Cameroon withdrew from the airline in January 1971 and later set up her own national company); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. AOUSSOU KOFFI (Ivory Coast).

Comité des ministres des transports: Dakar, Senegal; f. 1962 to study transport problems within the former Union Africaine et Malgache (UAM); Sec.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Ecole Inter-Etat d'Ingénieurs de l'Équipement Rural (EIER): P.O.B. 139, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

Institut Culturel Africain, Malgache et Mauricien (ICAM) (*Cultural Institute*): f. 1971; aims to align the activities of cultural centres in member countries, promote culture and co-operate with similar bodies in other areas.

Mouvement d'étudiants de l'organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne (MEOCAM): f. 1967; student movement of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization; Pres. KACK KACK (Cameroon).

Office africain et malgache de la propriété industrielle (OAMPI) (*Afro-Malagasy Industrial Property Office*): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962 at Libreville on signature of an agreement by all OCAM states except Rwanda and Congo (Kinshasa), now Zaire; entered into force January 1964; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs, patents, and trade marks; Pres. KONAN BEDJÉ (Ivory Coast); Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI.

Organisation africaine et malgache du café (OAMCAF): Paris, France. The eight coffee producing countries of

OCAM, including Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast, have formed themselves into the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization, which is treated as one unit for purposes of operation of the International Coffee Agreement. These countries receive a block quota under that Agreement and distribute it among themselves through their own consultative machinery.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique—ODTA: Lomé, Togo; Pres. M. MAMODOU ABDOU; Dir.-Gen. Y. GUEYE.

Union africaine et malgache des postes et télécommunications (UAMPT): B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1961; the UAMPT is a restricted union of Posts and Telecommunications set up to study problems of common interest and to promote the co-ordination of postal and telecommunications services in member countries. Last meeting: April 1974; Gen. Dir. JOACHIM BALIMA; publ. *Revue UAMPT, Compte rendu des conférences et des réunions*.

Other Co-operation. There are plans to establish two multi-national insurance companies, a joint shipping company, and to provide for mutual consultation on Planning. The Scientific, Technical Research Committee aims to co-ordinate national research programmes.

A Permanent African Committee on Higher Education has been established, with an office in each state. The African Computer Institute in Libreville, opened in October 1971, is run by OCAM, and trains computer specialists. In August 1972 France made a donation of 85.7 million CFA francs to the Institute, which will enable it to increase the maximum student intake from 20 to 75.

During a conference of the UAM at Tananarive in September 1961, the following agreements were drawn up, and remain in force between the members of OCAM:

Convention générale relative à la représentation diplomatique: foresees common diplomatic missions and meetings of heads of missions accredited to France and the United Nations to harmonise their policies.

Convention générale de coopération en matière de justice: the courts of each country are open to nationals of any other member country without discrimination. Aims to simplify and unify existing national judicial systems.

Convention générale relative à la situation des personnes et aux conditions d'établissement: provides for free movement of persons between member states.

PUBLICATIONS

Nations Nouvelles, quarterly review. *Bulletin Statistique*. *Chronique Mensuelle*.

CHARTER

(Signed June 1966 at Tananarive)

Article 1. Name of Organization: OCAM open to all independent and sovereign African States which request admission and accept the provisions of the Charter. New members to be unanimously elected.

Article 2. OCAM established in the spirit of the OAU to reinforce the co-operation and solidarity between Afro-Malagasy States and to accelerate their economic, social, technical and cultural development.

Article 3. Organization to promote co-operation by harmonizing the actions of members in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields, by co-ordinating their development programmes, and by facilitating consultations between them on external policies, due regard being given to the sovereignty and fundamental choice of each member.

Article 4. The Institutions of the Organization are:

The Conference of Heads of State and of Government.

The Council of Ministers.

The General Administrative Secretariat.

Articles 5-9. *Conference of Heads of State and of Government*: includes provision for convening extraordinary meetings on particular subjects; each member to have one vote.

Articles 10-14. *Council of Ministers*: includes provision for extraordinary meetings; each member to have one vote.

Articles 15-19. *General Administrative Secretariat*: responsible for the administrative functioning of the Organization, and for the supervision of common enterprises, notably Air Afrique and the UAMPT.

Article 20. *Budget*: to be prepared by the General Administrative Secretariat and to be approved by the Conference of Heads of State and of Government, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers; to be made up of contributions from member states, in a proportion based on their national budgets; no one member may contribute more than 20 per cent of the total budget.

Article 21. *Signature and Ratification*.

Article 22. *Entry into force*.

Article 23. *Registration with the United Nations*.

Article 24. *Interpretation*.

Articles 25-26. *Miscellaneous Provisions*.

Article 27. *Resignation from the Organization*.

Article 28. *Amendment and Revision*.

ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE SÉNÉGAL—OMVS

(Organization for the Development of the Senegal River)

Dakar, Senegal

Founded in March 1972 to replace the Organisation des États Riverains du Sénégal. Its scope of activities is similar to that of the former Inter-States Committee for the Senegal River Basin, its prime object being the development of the Senegal River Basin.

MEMBERS

Mali

Mauritania

Senegal

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The Conference of Heads of State meets whenever necessary to decide policy. The Chair is taken in alphabetical rotation for a two year term by each state.

Chairman: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH (Mauritania).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is composed of one Minister from each member state and meets at least once a year, with extra-ordinary sessions if necessary. The Council formulates general policy, and approves development programmes concerning member states.

President: MAMADY KEITA (Mali).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat is responsible to the Council of Ministers, and carries out its decisions. The Secretary-General is in charge of the administrative functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MOHAMED OULD AMAR (Mauritania).

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The OMVS aims to implement the agreement of 11 March 1972 on the Statute of the Senegal River, to promote and co-ordinate the studies on and works for the development of the resources of the Senegal River Basin on the national territories of its member states, and to carry out all technical and economic missions entrusted to it by member states.

Study projects on the development of the basin have been concluded. The data acquired has permitted OMVS to formulate a policy for the development of the basin beginning with the regulation of the flow of the river at Bakel to 300 cubic metres a second. The following works are to be constructed:

- (i) hydro-electric barrage dam at Manantali (Mali),
- (ii) irrigation dam on the delta at Diama (Mauritania, Senegal),
- (iii) river/maritime port at St.-Louis (Senegal),
- (iv) river port at Kayes (Mali),
- (v) arrangement of harbour installations and ground-sills in the Senegal river.

Additionally OMVS is undertaking projects in its member countries, with assistance from U.S. AID, on the development of poultry farming and cereal stabilization.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD*

2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France

Founded September 1961 to achieve high economic growth and employment among member countries, to co-ordinate and improve development aid and to help expand world trade.

MEMBERS

Australia	France	Japan	Spain
Austria	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Iceland	New Zealand	Turkey
Denmark	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	Portugal	United States

Yugoslavia has special status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

The governing body of the OECD is the Council on which each member country is represented. The Council meets regularly at official level (heads of national delegations) and from time to time (usually once a year) at ministerial level. The Council is responsible for all questions of general policy and may establish subsidiary bodies as required to achieve the aims of the Organisation.

The Chairman of the Council at the ministerial level is elected each year. The Chairman of the Council at the official level is the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

Chairman of Ministerial Council (1974): (vacant).

Vice-Chairmen (1974): (vacant).

Chairman of Permanent Council: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Australia . . .	R. J. CAMERON	Netherlands . . .	KLAAS WESTERHOFF.
Austria . . .	CARL H. BOBLETER	New Zealand . . .	PAUL GABITES
Belgium . . .	ROGER OCKRENT	Norway . . .	GEORG KRISTIANSEN.
Canada . . .	P. M. TOWE	Portugal . . .	JOÃO RODRIGUES SIMOES AFFRA
Denmark . . .	VAGN AAGE KORSBÆK	Spain . . .	FRANCISCO-JAVIER VALLAURE
Finland . . .	R. ENCKELL	Sweden . . .	LEIF BELFRAGE
France . . .	FRANÇOIS VALÉRY	Switzerland . . .	ALBERT GRÜBEL
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	EGON EMMEL	Turkey . . .	MEMDÜH AYTÜR
Greece . . .	JEAN APOSTOLIDIS	United Kingdom . . .	F. G. K. GALLAGHER
Iceland . . .	HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON	U.S.A. . . .	(vacant)
Ireland . . .	(vacant)	Yugoslavia . . .	JOŠEF KOROŠEC
Italy . . .	LUCIANO CONTI	Commission of the European Economic Community	ADOLPHE DE BAERDEMAEKER
Japan . . .	BUNROKU YOSHINO		
Luxembourg . . .	CAMILLE DUMONT		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(12 members)

Each year the Council designates 13 of its members to form the Executive Committee which prepares the work of the Council. It is also called upon to carry out specific tasks where necessary. Apart from its regular meetings, the Committee meets occasionally in special sessions attended by high government officials.

Chairman: ROGER OCKRENT (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: FRANÇOIS VALÉRY (France), BUNROKU YOSHINO (Japan).

Members (1974): A representative of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.

* OECD succeeded OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), founded in 1948.

OECD

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: EMILE VAN LENNEP (Netherlands).
Deputy Secretaries-General: CHARLES G. WOOTTON (U.S.A.),
GÉRARD ELDIN (France).

Assistant Secretaries-General: FREDERICK J. ATKINSON
(U.K.), RINIERI PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI (Italy), HELMUT
ABRAMOWSKI (Germany).

AUXILIARY BODIES

A total of some 50 Committees and Working Parties have been created. The main Committees are the following:

Economic Policy Committee
Economic and Development Review Committee
Committee for Monetary and Foreign Exchange Matters
Environment Committee
Development Assistance Committee
Technical Co-operation Committee
Trade Committee
Payments Committee
Committee for Invisible Transactions
Insurance Committee
Committee on Fiscal Affairs
Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices
Tourism Committee

Maritime Transport Committee
Consumer Policies Committee
Agriculture and Fisheries Committees
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy
Education Committee
Industry Committee
Energy Committee
Oil Committee
Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
Steering Committee of the Programme of Co-operation in
the Field of Road Research
Steering Committee of the Programme on Educational
Building
Governing Board of the Centre for Educational Research
and Innovation
Committee on Financial Markets

Working Parties are established to treat specific problems or to conduct specific studies, either on a permanent basis or for a limited period. Working Party No. 3 of the Economic Policy Committee deals in particular with the Promotion of better International Payments Equilibrium.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) (*see below*): Originally established in 1957 as the European Nuclear Energy Agency, it took its present form in 1972 when Japan joined the 19 European member countries of OECD. Its objective is to encourage the orderly development of the uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
Director-General: EINAR SÆLUND (Norway).

The Development Centre was set up in 1962. Its purpose is to bring together the knowledge and experience available in member countries of both economic development and the formulation and execution of general policies of economic aid; to adopt such knowledge and experience to the actual needs of countries in the process of development and to put the results at the disposal of these countries by appropriate means.
President: P.-M. HENRY (France).

CONVENTION ON OECD

ARTICLE 1

The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development shall be to promote policies designed:

To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy.

To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development.

To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

ARTICLE 2

In the pursuit of these aims, the members agree that they will:

Promote the efficient use of their economic resources.

Promote the development of their scientific and technological resources, encourage research and promote vocational training.

Pursue policies to achieve economic growth and financial stability.

Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements.

Contribute to the economic development of member and non-member countries.

ARTICLE 3

Members agree that they will:

Furnish each other with information.

Consult together, carry out studies and participate in agreed projects.

Co-operate closely and where appropriate take co-ordinated action.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties to this Convention shall be members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

The Organisation may:

Take decisions binding on all the members.

Make recommendations.

Enter into agreements with members, non-members and international organisations.

ARTICLE 6

Decisions shall be taken and recommendations shall be made by mutual agreement.

Each member shall have one vote. If a member abstains from voting such abstention shall not invalidate the decision, which shall be applicable to the other members but not to the abstaining member.

No decision shall be binding on any member until it has complied with the requirements of its own constitutional procedures. The other members may agree that such a decision shall apply provisionally to them.

ARTICLE 7

A Council composed of all the members shall be the body from which all acts of the Organisation derive.

ARTICLE 8

The Council shall designate each year a Chairman, who shall preside at its ministerial sessions, and two Vice-Chairmen.

ARTICLE 9

The Council may establish an Executive Committee and such subsidiary bodies as may be required.

ARTICLE 10

A Secretary-General responsible to the Council shall be appointed by the Council for a term of five years. He shall be assisted by one or more Deputy Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General appointed by the Council.

The Secretary-General shall serve as Chairman of the Council meeting at sessions of Permanent Representatives.

ARTICLE 11

The Secretary-General shall appoint such staff as the Organisation may require. Staff regulations shall be subject to approval by the Council.

The Secretary-General and staff shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any of the members or from any government or authority external to the Organisation.

ARTICLE 12

The Organisation may:

Address communications to non-member states or organisations.

Establish relations with non-member states or organisations.

Invite non-member governments or organisations to participate in activities of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 13

Representation in the Organisation of the European Communities shall be as defined in Supplementary Protocol No. 1 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 14

This Convention shall be ratified or accepted by the Signatories in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Manner of coming into force of the Convention:

ARTICLE 15

When this Convention comes into force the reconstitution of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation shall take effect.

ARTICLE 16

The Council may decide to invite any government to accede to this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

Any Contracting Party may terminate the application of this Convention to itself by giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 18

The headquarters of the Organisation shall be in Paris, unless the Council agrees otherwise.

ARTICLE 19

The legal capacity of the Organisation shall be as provided in Supplementary Protocol No. 2 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Each year the Secretary-General shall present to the Council for approval an annual budget.

General expenses of the Organisation, as agreed by the Council, shall be apportioned in accordance with a scale to be decided upon by the Council.

ARTICLE 21

Upon the receipt of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or of any notice of termination, the depositary government shall give notice thereof to all the Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 1

The Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Commission as well as the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community shall take part in the work of the Organisation.

OECD

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 2

The Organisation shall have legal capacity and the Organisation, its officials, and representatives to it of the members shall be entitled to specified privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

PROTOCOL ON THE REVISION OF THE CONVENTION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, 1948

ARTICLE 1

The Convention shall be revised and as a consequence

thereof it shall be replaced by the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall come into force when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

The Convention shall cease to have effect as regards any Signatory of this Protocol when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL ECONOMY

The OECD Economic Outlook (twice-yearly).

Economic Surveys by the OECD (annually for each country).

European Monetary Agreement (annually).

Development Assistance Efforts and Policies (annually).

STATISTICS

Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletins (quarterly).

Main Economic Indicators (monthly).

Foreign Trade Statistics.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee.

OECD History, Aims, Structure.

OECD at a Glance.

OECD Activities.

The OECD Observer (twice monthly).

STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
31,697,372	19,339,600	4,032,600	369,662	7,686,810	268,700

POPULATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Mid-year estimates: 1972—'000)

<i>North America:</i>									
Canada			21,848					Italy	54,344
United States			208,837					Luxembourg	342
								Netherlands	13,330
<i>Europe:</i>								Norway	3,933
Austria			7,487†					Portugal	8,590
Belgium			9,711					Spain	34,365
Denmark			4,992					Sweden	8,127
Finland			4,624					Switzerland	6,385
France			51,700					Turkey	36,221*
Federal Republic of								United Kingdom	55,877
Germany			61,669					Yugoslavia	20,550†
Greece			8,852*						
Iceland			209					Japan	106,960
Ireland			3,014					Australia	12,959
								New Zealand	2,917

* 1971 figure.

† 1971 estimate.

OECD
WORLD TRADE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES*
(Monthly averages—U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA
1970 . .	18,804	12,413	1,109	3,330	1,573	379
1971 . .	20,803	13,772	1,288	3,800	1,642	391
1972 . .	24,832	16,275	1,577	4,630	1,956	394

EXPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA
1970 . .	18,337	11,383	1,345	3,602	1,610	397
1971 . .	20,503	12,917	1,473	3,678	2,001	434
1972 . .	24,232	15,474	1,682	4,140	2,383	554

BALANCE

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA
1970 . .	-467	-1,030	236	272	36	19
1971 . .	-390	-855	185	-122	359	43
1972 . .	-600	-801	105	-490	727	160

* Excluding New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—NEA

38 Boulevard Suchet, Paris 16e, France

Tel.: 870-46-10

In 1957 the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) adopted a Decision to set up a Nuclear Energy Agency, which came into existence in February 1958 under the name of the European Nuclear Energy Agency. In September 1961, the Agency was taken over by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and in April 1972, when Japan became the first non-European full member, the Agency was renamed the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency. A second non-European country, Australia, became a full member in October 1973. The functions of the Agency are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

MEMBERS

Australia	Iceland	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Greece	Norway	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Canada

United States of America

ORGANIZATION

Director-General: EINAR SÆLAND.**Deputy Director-General:** IAN G. K. WILLIAMS.

NEA Steering Committee: Chair. Dr. REINHART LOOSCH (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Chair. Dr. J.-M. PICTET (Switzerland), M. KURAMOTO (Japan).

The OECD Nuclear Agency aims to foster the development of the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its functions include promotion of scientific and technical co-operation between participating countries, co-ordination of nuclear research programmes (especially through international scientific committees); development of uniform legislation on health and safety, liability and insurance; assessments of nuclear fuel resources and the contribution of nuclear power towards meeting future energy requirements. A security control system is in operation to prevent the use of joint undertakings for military purposes.

STUDY GROUPS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Energy Production from Radioisotopes: Chair. A. RAGGENBASS (France).

Long-term Role of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe: Chair. B. ALER (Sweden).

Working Group on Gas-cooled Fast Reactors: Chair. P. MOSER (Switzerland).

Nuclear Ship Propulsion: Chair. YVES ROCQUEMONT (France).

Heavy Water Production: Chair. (vacant).

Radiation Protection and Public Health: Chair. L. D. G. RICHINGS (U.K.).

Third Party Liability: Chair. M. LAGORCE (France).

Eurochemic Special Group: Chair. Dr. E. SVENKE (Sweden).

Security Control Bureau: J. VAN DEN BOSCH (Belgium).

Working Group on Nuclear Energy Information: Chair. Dr. W. RITZBERGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Nuclear Energy Tribunal: Pres. Sir JOHN FOSTER, Q.C. (U.K.).

European-American Nuclear Data Committee: Chair. Dr. J. S. STORY (U.K.).

European-American Committee on Reactor Physics: Chair. Dr. W. H. HANNUM (U.S.A.).

Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations: Chair. J. BOURGEOIS (France).

Liaison Group on Thermionic Electrical Power Generation*: Chair. B. DEVIN (France).

Liaison Group on MHD Electrical Power Generation*: Chair. W. S. BRZOWSKI (Poland).

EUROCHEMIC Company (Mol, Belgium): Chair. of Board Dr. W. SCHMIDT-KÜSTER (Germany); Man. Dr. E. DETILLEUX.

NEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre (Saclay, France): Chair. of Centre Ctec. J. BRUNNER (Switzerland).

NEA Computer Programme Library (Ispra, Italy): Chair. of Library Cttee. L. HANSSON (Denmark).

HALDEN Project (Halden, Norway): Chair. Prof. A. FELSNER (Federal Republic of Germany); Project Man. J.-E. LUNDE.

DRAGON Project (Winfrith, U.K.): Chair. P. MARIEN (EEC); Chief Executive Dr. L. R. SHEPHERD.

International Project in the Field of Food Irradiation: Chair. P. BALLIGAND (France); Project Leader J. R. HICKMAN.

* Jointly sponsored by NEA and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

ACTIVITIES

EUROCHEMIC (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels). EUROCHEMIC is a \$38 million international shareholding company constituted in 1959 to build and operate an experimental reprocessing plant for used uranium fuels from reactors in participating countries. Present shareholders are governments, public authorities and industrial organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The company's plant at Mol, Belgium, begun in 1960, entered into service in July 1966 since when it has reprocessed well over 100 tons of irradiated fuels from more than 20 reactors. In October 1969 the formation of Société de Fluoration de l'Uranium (S.F.U.) was announced, to build and operate at Mol an installation for converting uranyl nitrate from the main reprocessing plant into uranium tetrafluoride, a stage in the production of hexafluoride for feeding to enrichment plants. More recently growing capacity for commercial fuel reprocessing in Europe has led to proposals to adapt the EUROCHEMIC facilities for research into methods for the treatment and storage of highly radioactive reprocessing wastes.

HALDEN Project. The Experimental 20 MWt. Boiling Heavy Water Reactor at Halden, Norway, first became an OECD joint undertaking under an Agreement signed in 1958 between the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi (owner of the reactor), Austria, the Danish Atomic Energy Commission, EURATOM, AB Atomenergi of Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The original three-year duration of this Project was twice extended by eighteen months. Under a separate Agreement with the Norwegian Institutt, the Finnish Atomic Energy Commission also took part in the Project.

In 1964 a new Agreement was reached between a number of the original participants (the Norwegian Institutt, the Danish and Finnish Commissions, Reactor Centrum Nederland, AB Atomenergi, Switzerland and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority) for a further three-year joint programme to include tests of prototype fuel elements and certain other specialised research and development work. This new programme was subsequently joined by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, and a German industrial group. It has since been prolonged three times and, under present arrangements, will continue until at least 1975. By the end of this period total expenditure by the Project since its inception is expected to be some 22 million.

DRAGON Project. The Dragon (U.K.) Experimental High-Temperature Reactor project was set up under a 1959 Agreement signed by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Austria, the Danish A.E.C., EURATOM, the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi, AB Atomenergi of Sweden and Switzerland. Supporting research is being done in many European countries. In November 1962, the original five-year period of the Project was extended to eight years, and the original budget of £13.6 million was increased to £25 million. Construction of the Dragon Reactor was completed early in 1964, first criticality was

achieved in August, and its full design power of 20 MWt. in April 1966. At the end of 1966 the Project was further extended to March 31st, 1970, and two subsequent extensions have prolonged the project to March 31st, 1976, bringing the overall budget to some £47 million over the 17 years. Modified objectives were adopted in 1969 to enable maximum assistance to be given to industry in participating countries for the commercial exploitation of the Dragon system.

Food Irradiation. On October 14th, 1970, 17 OECD and 2 non-OECD countries signed an agreement setting up an International Project in the Field of Food Irradiation. The Project, which is jointly sponsored by NEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, came into being on January 1st, 1971: its main objectives are wholesomeness testing of selected food products preserved by irradiation processes, together with investigations into the methodology of wholesomeness testing. Most of this work is being carried out under contract in specialist laboratories and institutions in the Project's participant countries. The overall programme is co-ordinated through a small headquarters organization accommodated in the German Federal Research Institute for Food Preservation at Karlsruhe. Since its inception, 3 further countries have joined the Project, bringing the number of participants to 22 (Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States).

Common Services. In June 1964, agreements were concluded with EURATOM and the French Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique for the establishment of a NEA Computer Programme Library at the EURATOM Joint Research Establishment at Ispra (Italy), and a NEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at the Saclay Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires (France). Both these Common Services operate in close co-operation with equivalent services in the U.S.A. and, through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with services in the rest of the world.

Scientific Committees. The European-American Nuclear Data Committee (EANDC) was set up in 1959 to review and co-ordinate research programmes for data measurements. An analogous committee for reactor physics research, the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP) was established in 1962. The work of both Committees includes detailed examinations of experimental work under way and proposed in their respective fields, in order to assess relative priorities and suggest the most appropriate division of such work between laboratories equipped to carry it out. In 1965 an International Committee on Reactor Safety Technology (CREST) was created to survey current work on reactor safety and to promote international co-operation for its improvement. The scope of this committee was extended in November 1973 to include nuclear installations other

OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

than reactors, and the committee was renamed the Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations.

Special Studies. A study of possible uses in Europe for radioisotopic power generators, and of European industrial potential for their production, was begun in 1965. In June 1967 Austria, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland—subsequently joined by Canada—launched a collaborative programme for the development of "radioisotopic batteries". The world's first human implantation of an isotope-powered heart pace-maker, in Paris in April 1970, was part of this programme.

A second study, begun at the end of 1964, concerns the long-term rôle of nuclear power in meeting future energy demands. This involves examining the characteristics of the different power reactor systems which are envisaged and estimating corresponding requirements for fuel production, enrichment, fabrication and reprocessing capacities. A number of specialized reports have been published.

Following proposals by the Agency's Working Group on Gas-cooled Fast Reactors, in October 1971 seven countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and U.K., subsequently joined by France) decided to collaborate—through a special Co-ordinating Group set up for the purpose—in a programme of development work in this field, to be carried out in a number of their national research and industrial centres. The Gas Breeder Reactor Association (GBRA), a Brussels-based association established in 1969 by a number of interested industrial groups, participates in the work of the NEA Co-ordinating Group.

Radiation Protection. NEA's Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health was established in 1973 to take over the work of the former Health and Safety Committee. The committee, in close liaison with IAEA, has prepared international protection norms against ionizing radiations. These norms are revised from time to time to take account of advances in scientific knowledge. Applications of the norms to specific circumstances, for example for regulations governing the use of radioisotopes in certain products on public sale (e.g. radio-luminous paints), or the manufacture and use of radioisotopic generators, are the subjects of separate recommendations. Problems of radioactive waste disposal in the sea are being examined, and inter-

nationally planned and controlled disposal operations were carried out deep in the Atlantic Ocean in 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Third Party Liability. The 1960 OECD (Paris) *Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy*, signed by most of NEA Member countries, came into force in April 1968. The Convention defined for the first time the underlying principles of all international agreements on nuclear liability, and also of most national legislation in this field. It is now in force in eight countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom; preparations are under way in a number of other countries for ratification or accession.

In January 1963 a Supplementary Convention to the Paris Convention, extending the maximum limit of compensation but maintaining the principles of the Paris Convention was signed in Brussels. This Convention, however, is not yet in force.

Security Control. A Convention on Security Control, based on a system of inspection and control of the movement and use of fissile materials to ensure that these are not diverted to any military purpose, has been in force since 1959. A Control Bureau, established under the Convention, has adopted detailed rules for the joint undertakings HALDEN, DRAGON and EUROCHEMIC, and inspections take place. Rules applicable to facilities using nuclear materials recovered or obtained in NEA joint undertakings have also been adopted.

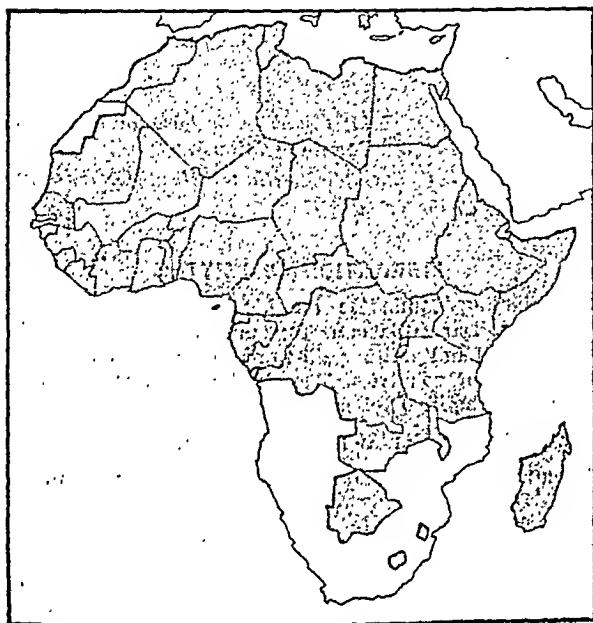
Budget. The NEA budget forms part of the OECD budget, and for 1974 was approximately \$1.7 million for the Central Secretariat, with a further \$1.0 million for the Common Services at Saclay and Ispra which are financed under the Secretariat budget. The EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON Projects, and the Karlsruhe Food Irradiation Project, are financed separately, and now represent a total investment of well over \$150 million.

Publications: Annual activity reports of NEA and joint projects, specialized series publications (e.g., *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, *Radioisotopic Generator Newsletter*, *Food Irradiation Information Bulletin*), reports on nuclear fuel resources, production and utilization, and *Proceedings* of Agency-sponsored conferences and symposia.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Founded 1963 at Addis Ababa to promote unity and international co-operation among African states and to eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa. Members: 42 African states.



MEMBERS

Algeria	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Mauritius
Chad	Morocco
Congo (Brazzaville)	Niger
Dahomey	Nigeria
Egypt	Rwanda
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Somalia
The Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Tanzania
*Republic of Guinea-Bissau	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Zaire
Libya	Zambia

* The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which proclaimed its independence in September 1973, was admitted as the 42nd member of OAU in November 1973.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

There were various attempts at establishing an inter-African organization before the OAU Charter was drawn up. In November 1958 Ghana and Guinea (later joined by Mali) drafted a Charter which was to form the basis of a Union of African States. In January 1961 a conference was held at Casablanca, attended by the heads of state of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and representatives of Libya and of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia and Togo declined the invitation to attend. An African Charter was adopted and it was decided to set up an African Military Command and an African Common Market.

Between October 1960 and March 1961 three conferences were held by French-speaking African countries, at Abidjan, Brazzaville and Yaoundé. None of the twelve countries which attended these meetings had been present at the Casablanca Conference. These conferences led eventually to the signing in September 1961, at Tananarive, of a charter establishing the *Union africaine et malgache*, which was succeeded in 1965 by the *Organisation commune africaine et malgache*.

In May 1961 a conference was held at Monrovia, attended by the heads of state or representatives of nineteen countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic (ex-French) Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon,

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. They met again (with the exception of Tunisia and with the addition of the ex-Belgian Congo Republic) in January 1962 at Lagos, and set up a permanent secretariat and a standing committee of Finance Ministers, and accepted a draft charter for an Organization of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

It was the Conference of Addis Ababa, held in 1963, which finally brought together African states despite the regional, political and linguistic differences which divided them. The Foreign Ministers of thirty African states attended the Preparatory Meeting held in May: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Léopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

The topics discussed by the meeting were: (1) creation of the Organization of African States; (2) co-operation among African states in the following fields: economic and social; education, culture and science; collective defence; (3) decolonization; (4) apartheid and racial discrimination;

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

(5) effects of economic groupings on the economic development of Africa; (6) disarmament; (7) creation of a Permanent Conciliation Commission; (8) Africa and the United Nations.

The Heads of State Conference which opened on May 23rd drew up the Charter of the Organization of African

Unity, which was then signed by the heads of thirty-one states on May 26th, 1963. The Charter was essentially functional and reflected a compromise between the concept of a loose association of states favoured by the Monrovia Group and the federal idea supported by the Casablanca Group, and in particular by Ghana.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Tenth meeting May 1973, Addis Ababa. Eleventh meeting June 1974, Mogadishu, Somalia.

Chairman (1973-74): Gen. YAKUBU GOWON (Nigeria).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Each session elects its own Chairman. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State. The twenty-first Session was held at Addis Ababa in May 1973.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means; Pres. M. A. ODESANYA (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its third ordinary session at Addis Ababa in November 1966 ratified the recommendations for the regrouping of the Six Specialized Commissions into the following three:

Economic and Social Commission (also in charge of Transport and Communications).

Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Health Commission.
Defence Commission.

LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements in Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries. The 22nd Session was held in Mogadishu in October 1973.

Chairman: SAIL ELINAWINGA (Tanzania).

Executive Secretary: Major HASHIM NBITA (Tanzania).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

P.O.B. 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The General Secretariat is a permanent and central organ of the OAU. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political, Legal, Economic and Social, Educational and Cultural, Press and Information, Protocol, Administrative. The Secretary-General is elected for a four-year term by Assembly of Heads of State.

Secretary-General: Nzo EKANGAKI (Cameroon).

Assistant Secretaries-General: P. ONU (Nigeria), KAMANDA WA KAMANDA (Zaire), MOHAMED SAHOUN (Algeria), J. D. BULIRO (Kenya).

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To promote unity and solidarity among African States.
To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.
To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1963

- May Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agreed to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.
- Aug. First meeting of Council of Ministers, Dakar. Recognition of the Angolan government-in-exile of Holden Roberto.
- Nov. First extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, on the Algerian-Moroccan Border Dispute. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, to arbitrate in the dispute, consisting of Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tanganyika.
- Dec. Meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Commission in Abidjan. Idrissa Diarra (Mali) appointed President; Bamako designated headquarters of the Commission.

1964

- Feb. Second extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Dar es Salaam, to consider army mutinies in East Africa. Recommends replacement of British troops by detachments from other African states. Discussion of Ethiopian-Somalian border dispute.
Second regular meeting of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Resolution to refuse aircraft and ships going to and from South Africa overflight or transit facilities. Appeal to apply strict economic, military, political and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa.
- July First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa; Diallo Telli to be Secretary-General. Decision to incorporate the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) as an organ of OAU from January 1965.
- Sept. Third extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, to discuss the Congolese situation. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, consisting of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, U.A.R. and Upper Volta, with Jomo Kenyatta as effective Chairman, to support the Congolese government in its policy of national reconciliation and seek to bring about normal relations between the Congolese government and its neighbours.

1965

- Jan. CCTA incorporated as the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.
- June Extraordinary session of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Five-member committee set up to examine allegations of subversion in Ghana. Five-member committee appointed to assist nationalist movements in Rhodesia.
- Oct. Second Assembly of Heads of State, Accra. Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger,

Togo and Upper Volta were absent. Committee of five on Rhodesia was set up.

- Nov. First meeting of Committee of Five, Dar es Salaam.
- Dec. Sixth extraordinary session of Council of Ministers convened at Addis Ababa to discuss Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Resolutions adopted to combat the illegal government in Rhodesia.

1966

- Jan. Meeting of Committee of Five on Rhodesia in Accra.
- Feb. Sixth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers was held in Addis Ababa. Committee of solidarity with Zambia established.
- Sept. Meeting of *ad hoc* Commission on Refugees in Addis Ababa.
- Nov. Seventh Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers met in Addis Ababa.
Meeting of Heads of State in Addis Ababa. Resolutions passed on Rhodesia and the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

1967

- Jan. Meeting of the *ad hoc* Commission on the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute in Tangiers.
Meeting of the Consultative Committee on Budgetary and Financial matters.
- Feb.-March Eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- April Meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa in Addis Ababa.
- Sept. Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers met in Kinshasa.
Fourth meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments met in Kinshasa. Seventeen Heads of State attended. Appointment of Mission of Six Heads of State to find solution for Nigerian conflict. Agreement reached on border dispute between Somalia and Kenya.
- Oct. Conference in Addis Ababa on the problems of the 750,000 refugees in Africa, jointly organized by OAU, Economic Commission for Africa, UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. Recommendation made that each African country should absorb a number of refugees. A bureau for the education and placement of refugees is to be established within the framework of the OAU Secretariat.

1968

- Feb. Tenth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- July Meeting of Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Niamey. Discussions attended by both Nigerian and Biafran leaders.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

- Sept.** Fifth Meeting of Heads of State in Algiers. Twenty-two Heads of State attended. Resolution passed supporting Nigerian Federal Government's efforts to reunify the country. Resolution passed calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Arab territory. Diallo Telli re-elected Secretary-General for a further four-year term.
- Dec.** Conference of African nationalist organizations called by the OAU Liberation Committee was held at Morogoro, Tanzania. Recommendation made that in future, all guerrilla training should be carried out in Africa, and that military and technical instructors from countries outside Africa should not be allowed to lecture on politics or ideology. Seven leading nationalist organizations were represented.

1969

- Feb.** 14th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee. Stephen Mhando (Tanzania) elected Chairman. Meeting of OAU Ministerial Council called on both sides in the Nigerian war to implement an immediate cease-fire and then negotiate.
- March** Conference of African Ministers of Labour in Algiers. Ministers of 35 countries resolved to establish a single central trade union. Resolution passed calling for reform of the structure and programmes of the International Labour Organisation and for greater participation of African countries in its administration.
- April** Meeting of OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Monrovia, Liberia.
- June** Agreement signed with UN High Commissioner for Refugees providing for close co-operation and regular consultations concerning refugee problems in Africa and measures to solve them.
- July** OAU Conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, Kinshasa.
Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers.
- Aug.-Sept.** Thirteenth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- Sept.** Sixth Meeting of Heads of State held in Addis Ababa. Resolution passed appealing for a cease-fire and peace talks to end the Nigerian civil war, on the basis of a united Nigeria. Gabon, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia abstained.
- Dec.** Ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters held in Addis Ababa.

1970

- Feb.** 16th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee at Moshi, Tanzania. The setting up of a special fund to help liberation movements in Portuguese territories was recommended.
- Feb.-March** 14th Session of Ministerial Council passed a resolution on decolonization which included an appeal to all nations not to collaborate on the

Cabora Bassa dam project. It also condemned military and other co-operation by NATO countries with "the racist régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia".

- Aug.** Meeting of Council of Ministers. Resolution tabled by Kenya condemning western arms sales to South Africa. Decision made to reactivate the Defence Commission, with a new mandate, to concentrate on the "growing threat from southern Africa".
- Sept.** Seventh Meeting of Heads of State, attended by 14 Heads of State and three Prime Ministers; other states sent delegations. Resolution passed demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war. Resolution passed condemning arms sales to southern Africa particularly from Britain, France and Federal Germany. Eight countries did not support the resolution: Malawi, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Rwanda, Niger, Gabon, Lesotho, Madagascar.
- Dec.** Extraordinary Session of Ministerial Council met in Lagos to discuss the events in Guinea in November. The Guinean Minister declared his country to be in favour of the stationing of an African military force in Guinea for its defence.

1971

- Feb.** 18th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee at Moshi, Tanzania. Efforts were made to reconcile differences between rival liberation movements in Rhodesia and in South Africa.
- June** 16th Session (postponed from March because of difficulties on Ugandan representation) and 17th Session of the Ministerial Council. Emperor Haile Selassie warned against a dialogue between black and white Africa.
Eighth meeting of Heads of State held in Addis Ababa, transferred from Kampala, Uganda. Resolution passed demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war. Middle East Peace Committee, composed of 10 heads of state, set up. Resolution that there is no basis for meaningful dialogue with the "minority racist régime of South Africa". A committee was set up to mediate in a dispute between Guinea and Senegal.
- Aug.** Middle East Peace Committee meeting in Kinshasa.
- Nov.** Middle East Peace Mission visits Egypt and Israel.

1972

- Feb.** 18th Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa. A resolution was adopted calling on the UN Security Council to strengthen sanctions against Rhodesia. It was decided to increase the special fund of the African Liberation Committee of the OAU by a substantial margin.
- Feb.-March** All Africa Trade Fair, Nairobi. The next Trade Fair is scheduled for 1976.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

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| <p>May 20th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee, Kampala. The Committee decided to assist African Nationalist guerrillas fighting in Rhodesia, and to increase aid to liberation movements in the Portuguese territories in Africa.</p> | <p>May 21st session of the OAU Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa. Subjects discussed included activities of liberation movements, the situation in southern Africa, the Abidjan conferences of African Ministers on trade and development, and the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia.</p> |
| <p>June 19th Session of OAU Council of Ministers, Rabat. Attended by all OAU countries except Malawi. Resolutions adopted included: a condemnation of all countries supplying arms to South Africa, and an appeal to EEC countries to abstain from trade relations with South Africa, owing to the latter's illegal occupation of Namibia (South West Africa); a call on Britain to convene a national constitutional conference to bring independence to Rhodesia under a democratic system based on majority rule; a decision to increase the number of members of the Liberation Committee from 11 to 15 (Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco being the new members).</p> <p>Ninth Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government, Rabat. A record number of 40 Heads of State and Government attended, Malawi being the only absentee. King Hassan of Morocco was unanimously elected President of the OAU for the coming year. A resolution calling on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territory to the lines existing before June 5th, 1967 was unanimously adopted. The Assembly decided to increase by 50 per cent the OAU Liberation Committee's annual budget.</p> <p>The resolution on Rhodesia passed by the Council of Ministers (<i>see above</i>) was endorsed by the Assembly. Other resolutions included an appeal to EEC States to abstain from making trade agreements with Portugal, and a plea to OAU member countries to break off diplomatic relations with Portugal. Resolutions were also passed condemning countries who were continuing to sell arms to South Africa.</p> | <p>The tenth Assembly of Heads of State coincided with the tenth anniversary of the OAU and was held in Addis Ababa. Resolutions adopted included a warning to Israel over its treatment of the Palestinian question, condemnations of colonial activity in Africa, support for liberation movements and approval for the economic declaration concerning the next decade proposed by the Council of Ministers. Attempts were made to mediate in the disputes between Somalia and Ethiopia and between Tanzania and Uganda.</p> <p>OAU Trade Ministers met in Dar es Salaam to discuss common OAU position for trade negotiations with EEC.</p> |
| <p>Nov. Committee of experts met in Addis Ababa to discuss the establishment of an African Technical Co-operation Programme.</p> | <p>Oct. Secretary-General of OAU sent a message of support to President Sadat of Egypt on the occasion of the Arab-Israeli war.</p> <p>22nd Session of OAU Liberation Committee, Mogadishu. Reaffirmed African support for Arabs in Arab-Israeli conflict.</p> |
| <p>1973</p> | <p>Nov. Extraordinary Session of OAU Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa. Continued support for Arab states against Israel was pledged (by mid-November Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland were the only OAU members still to have diplomatic relations with Israel). Resolution adopted calling on all oil states to enforce total oil embargo against South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal until the three governments conform with UN decolonization resolutions. Republic of Guinea-Bissau admitted as 42nd member of OAU.</p> |
| <p>Jan. 21st Session of the OAU Liberation Committee, Accra. The Committee issued a 27-point "Accra Declaration on African Liberation" in which it affirmed that the Liberation of territories under "foreign domination" could only be achieved by armed struggle.</p> | <p>Dec. 3rd Session of OAU Commission on Education, Science, Culture and Health, Port Louis, Mauritius. Committees established to study aspects of human ecology, indigenous cultures and the problem of nomads.</p> <p>Special Committee of OAU comprising representatives of Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaire met in Addis Ababa to discuss with Arab oil producers the effects of higher prices and shortages.</p> |
| <p>Feb. 20th Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa. Subjects discussed included aid to liberation movements, the Middle East and co-operation with other powers.</p> | <p>1974</p> <p>Jan. Announcement that OAU would set up a Military Office to study military strategy and make recommendations to the Secretariat.</p> |

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

Article I. Establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The Organization to include continental African states, Madagascar, and other islands surrounding Africa.

Article II. Aims and purposes (see above). Fields of co-operation.

Article III. Member states adhere to the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political subversion, dedication to the emancipation of dependent African territories, and international non-alignment.

Article IV. Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization.

Article V. All member states shall have equal rights and duties.

Article VI. All member states shall observe scrupulously the principles laid down in Article III.

Article VII. Establishment of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

Articles VIII-XI. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government co-ordinates policies and reviews the structure of the Organization.

Articles XII-XV. The Council of Ministers shall prepare conferences of the Assembly, and co-ordinate inter-African co-operation. All resolutions shall be by simple majority.

Articles XVI-XVIII. The General Secretariat. The Administrative Secretary-General and his staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organization. They are international officials responsible only to the Organization.

Article XIX. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. A separate protocol concerning the composition and nature of this Commission shall be regarded as an integral part of the Charter.

Articles XX-XXII. Specialized Commissions shall be established, composed of Ministers or other officials designated by Member Governments. Their regulations shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXIII. The Budget shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council of Ministers. Contributions shall be in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations. No Member shall pay more than twenty per cent of the total yearly amount.

Article XXIV. Texts of the Charter in African Languages, English and French shall be equally authentic. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia.

Article XXV. The Charter shall come into force on receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the signatory states.

Article XXVI. The Charter shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article XXVII. Questions of interpretation shall be settled by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XXVIII. Admission of new independent African states to the Organization shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States.

Articles XXIX-XXXIII. The working languages of the Organization shall be African languages, English and French. The Secretary-General may accept gifts and bequests to the Organization, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall establish privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of Member States. A State wishing to withdraw from the Organization must give a year's written notice to the Secretariat. The Charter may only be amended after consideration by all Member States and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Such amendments will come into force one year after submission.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as one of the Commissions of the OAU in January 1965.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: A. O. ODELOLA.

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau interafricain des sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (Bureau interafricain pour ressources animaux): P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission (Commission phytosanitaire interafricaine)—IAPSC: B.P. 4170 Nglongkak, rue de l'Hyppodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries.

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature.

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology.

Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture.

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

INTER-AFRICAN RESEARCH FUND

The object of the Fund, to which governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects, in the following categories:

Broad surveys, including information and liaison work.

Research on problems by small highly specialized staffs operating over wide areas.

Research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated initially in one limited area.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

JOINT PROJECTS

1. Climatological Atlas for Africa, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; published 1964.
2. Science and Development of Africa, c/o STRC Secretariat. Author Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON.
3. Study of Migrations in West Africa. Director Dr. J. ROUCH, C.N.R.S.
4. Inventory of Economic Research, St. Anne's College, Oxford, Editor Miss P. ADY; published 1961.
5. Research into Absenteeism and Labour Turnover. Undertaken by the Governments of the six founder States of CCTA; published 1963.
6. Comparative Study on National Accounting Systems. Co-ordinator: MILTON GILBERT; published 1961.
7. Base Maps for Cartographical Work produced under the Auspices of the Commission. Professor S. P. JACKSON.
8. Mapping of Vector Diseases. Co-ordinator: Prof. VAN DEN BERGE.
9. Methodology of Family Budget Surveys. CCTA's Statistics Committee; published 1965.
10. Occupational Classification in Africa. In collaboration with ILO.
11. Pedological Map of Africa. Inter-African Pedological Service; published 1965.
12. Study of Methods of Promoting Private Investment.
13. Analyses of Sea Water. Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Sea Fisheries.
14. Handbook on Harmful Aquatic Plants; publ. 1962.
15. Eradication of Rinderpest in Africa.
16. Bovine Pleuropneumonia Vaccine Research.
17. Tsetse Campaign in South-East Africa.
18. Psychometric Tests for use at end of Primary Education.
19. Gulf of Guinea Campaign (1968).
20. Map of the dangers of erosion in Africa; published 1962.
21. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Customs Officers.
22. Regional Training Centre for English-speaking staff of National Parks.
23. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrological Assistants.
24. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrogeological Assistants.
25. International West African Atlas.
26. Improvement of major Cereal Crops.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications Bureau: Maison de l'Afrique, P.O.B. 878 Niamey, Niger.

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy—B.I.S.; (bilingual—English and French—3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health—I.B.A.H. (English and French—4 issues).

Interafrican Phytosanitary Bulletin: published by OAU/STRC, Nlongkak, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa, obtainable from the Lagos office.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

was founded at Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

AIMS

- To strengthen the peace and security of the continent.
- To ensure the pacific settlements of disputes.
- To provide for common action in the event of aggression.
- To solve political, juridical and economic problems.
- To promote economic, social and cultural development.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Barbados	Ecuador	Panama
Bolivia	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
*Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela

Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Guyana, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan and Spain are Permanent Observers.

* The present government of Cuba has been excluded since 1962.

ADDRESSES OF MEMBER-DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Argentina	2232 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: HUDson 3-6383 and 3-5741.	Honduras	408 Ellsworth Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland (20910). Tel.: 589-6026.
Barbados	2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 387-3232 and 387-7373.	Jamaica	1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W. (20009). Tel.: 387-1010.
Bolivia	1145 Nineteenth St., N.W., Suite 212 (20036). Tel.: 223-9612.	Mexico	2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-3663 and 2-3664.
Brazil	2600 Virginia Ave., Suite 413 (20037). Tel.: FEderal 3-4224, 3-4225 and 4-4226.	Nicaragua	1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. (20009). Tel.: DUpont 7-4371, 7-4372 and 7-4373.
Chile	Suite 130 (20036), 1255 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Tel.: 223-4027-8.	Panama	2000 N St., N.W. Suite 510 (20036). Tel.: 872-0442 and 872-0443.
Colombia	1609 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 667-6411 and 667-6007.	Paraguay	2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403 (20008). Tel.: HUDson 3-6960-1-2.
Costa Rica	2112 S St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: ADams 4-2945, 4-2946 and 4-2947.	Peru	2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611 (20008). Tel.: 232-2281 and 232-2282.
Dominican Republic.	1715 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-6280, 6281, 6282 and 6283.	Trinidad and Tobago	2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 232-3134.
Ecuador	2535 Fifteenth St., N.W. (20009). Tel.: 234-1494 and 234-1692.	U.S.A.	Department of State, Room 6491 (20520). Tel.: 632-9376, Code 101, Ext. 29376.
El Salvador	2308 California St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: COlumbia 5-3480.	Uruguay	2801 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 1210 (20007). Tel.: 333-0588 and 333-0687.
Guatemala	2220 R St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 332-2828.	Venezuela	4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609 (20008). Tel.: 244-4750 and 244-4751.
Haiti	7800 Morningside Drive, N.W. (20012). Tel.: 723-7002 and 726-0169.		

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ORGANIZATION

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Secretary-General: GALO PLAZA (Ecuador).

Assistant Secretary-General: MIGUEL RAFAEL URQUÍA (El Salvador).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets annually and can also hold special sessions when convoked by the Permanent Council. Supreme organ of the OAS, it decides general action and policy.

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meetings take place intermittently and may be assisted by an Advisory Defence Committee, composed of the highest military authorities in the member countries.

PERMANENT COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of each member state with the rank of ambassador; each government may accredit alternate representatives and advisers and when necessary appoint an interim representative. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed every three months. The Council acts as an Organ of Consultation and oversees the maintenance of friendly relations between members, assisted by its subsidiary organ the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement. The Council supervises the work of OAS and promotes co-operation with a variety of other international bodies including the United Nations. It is responsible to the General Assembly.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composed of one principal representative from each member state. Holds regular annual meetings at Ministerial level and other meetings when necessary. Executive functions are at present carried out by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP).

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed in the same manner as the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Both are responsible to the General Assembly.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of member states elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Composed of seven members elected for four years. Holds one or two regular meetings each year and may hold special meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The central and permanent organ of the Organization, carries out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly; Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Department of General Development and Studies; Department of Social and Institutional Development; Departments of Education, Science, and Culture under Executive Secretaries; Secretariats for Technical Co-operation and Management under Assistant Secretaries. Departments of Legal Affairs and Information and Public Affairs directly under the Secretary-General.

SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES

Meet to deal with technical matters and Inter-American co-operation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS).
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).
Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW).
Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI).
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).
Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).
Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC).
Special Consultative Committee on Security.

FUNCTIONS

1. *Economic and Social Matters.* Regional projects have been established relating to economic development and its social aspects, international trade, basic products, transportation and travel, social welfare, co-operatives, social insurance, immigration and colonization, labour, housing and urban development, and technical co-operation. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has established close working relationships at all levels. In September 1960 all members, except Cuba, signed the Charter of Punta del Este, establishing the Alliance for Progress. (For details see separate section.)

2. *Juridical Matters.* The Inter-American Juridical Committee, one of the principal organs of the Organization, serves as an advisory body on juridical matters; promotes the progressive development and codification of international law; studies juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

3. *Cultural Matters.* The Council and Executive Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture carry out a broad cultural programme. Activities cover education, philosophy

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

and letters, music, art, film, science, and libraries. Co-operation is maintained with UNESCO projects.

4. *Agriculture.* An OAS specialized agency, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), is helping to improve plant strains, crop yields, and breeds of cattle, and to conserve the natural resources of forest, water, soil and wild life. It also conducts research and initiates training schemes for post-graduates.

5. *Public Health.* The OAS Pan American Health Organization also acts as the regional organization of the UN World Health Organization. It plans joint action against communicable diseases, strengthens the health services, and expands the education and training facilities for health workers. Canada is a member.

6. *Statistics.* The four main objectives of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) are: to stimulate better methods in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of statistics; to provide a medium for professional collaboration among statisticians; to co-operate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics. Plans have been devised for co-ordinating national censuses and for conducting agricultural censuses. Canada is a member of the Institute.

7. *Geography and History.* The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) encourages and co-ordinates these studies. It works through commissions on cartography, geography and history, and committees on oceanography, vulcanology, and other subjects.

8. *Status of Women.* The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), has campaigned since 1928 to raise the political economic, social and cultural status of women in the Americas.

9. *Child Welfare.* Founded in Montevideo in 1927, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) serves as a

centre of social action, documentation, study, advice, and information on childhood and the family.

10. *Indian Affairs.* The Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII) deals with problems affecting Indians in the Americas. Develops research on Indian groups. Provides technical assistance in establishing programmes of Indian Community development. Trains personnel to work in this area.

11. *Defence.* The Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., works towards the co-ordination of common defence measures and the establishment of the broadest possible basis for inter-American military co-operation. The Inter-American Defense College, Washington, D.C., a teaching institution for high-ranking officers of the Latin American armed forces, was established in 1962.

12. *Nuclear Energy.* The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, set up in 1959, facilitates co-operation among the member States in matters relating to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. In 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

13. *Human Rights.* The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights studies problems in this field.

14. *Peace.* Two treaties cover the area of peaceful settlement of disputes, The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), and the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá). The Permanent Council is assisted in the maintenance of friendly relations by the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement.

15. *Alliance for Progress.* For details see separate chapter.

16. *Special Consultative Committee on Security.* Established in March 1962 to make recommendations in the field of security. Advises member states or the Permanent Council upon request.

HISTORY

1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolívar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.

1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. Founded the International Union of American Republics and established a central office, the Commercial Bureau, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".

1901-02 Second International Conference of the American States: Mexico.

1906 Third Conference: Rio de Janeiro.

1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its

principal organ was changed from Commercial Bureau to Pan American Union.

1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago, Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.

1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.

1933 Seventh Conference: Montevideo.

1938 Eighth Conference: Lima.

1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City. The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

- 1945 (cont.) The Reorganization of the Inter-American system—leading to the declaration of the Charter—took place.
- 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been applied fourteen times.
- 1948 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
- 1950 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- 1954 Guatemala.
- 1955 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
- 1957 Honduras and Nicaragua.
- 1959 Panama.
- Nicaragua.
- 1960 Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
- 1962 Cuba (*twice*).
- 1963 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- Venezuela and Cuba.
- 1964 Venezuela and Cuba.
- 1969 El Salvador and Honduras.
- 1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the Charter of the Organization of American States:
- (a) The name Union of American Republics to be replaced by Organization of American States.
 - (b) The International Conference of American States to be called Inter-American Conferences.
 - (c) Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to be held only on request and on concurrence of member states.
 - (d) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union to be known as the Council of the Organization. It is to supervise the Pan American Union and its numerous functions and responsibilities are to be carried out through the various committees which meet daily in the Pan American Union building.
 - (e) Permanent establishment of three organs of the Council of the Organization of American States:
 - Inter-American Council of Jurists.
 - Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
 - Inter-American Cultural Council.
 - (f) Pan American Union became the central and permanent organ of the Organization, and its General Secretariat.
 - (g) System for Specialized Conferences and Specialized Agencies set up.
- 1950 Agreement signed in Washington between OAS and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Agreement signed at Havana between OAS and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- 1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Gave a new direction and orientation to the programme and policies of OAS.
- Adopted the Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States against the Intervention of International Communism.
- 1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the economic development of the member countries. Member countries subscribe to the capital fund on a quota system.
- 1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February. First President Dr. FELIPE HERRERA (Chile).
- Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m.
- In August diplomatic and economic sanctions were imposed against the Dominican Republic. Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposes a mutual aid plan.
- Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
- 1961 Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at which the Alliance for Progress was established. Nicaraguan/Honduras border dispute settled.
- 1962 Economic and diplomatic sanctions on the Dominican Republic lifted.
- Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers.
- Agreement between OAS and Commission of European Economic Community to set up permanent liaison and for greater European participation in the Alliance for Progress.
- OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.
- 1963 Special Investigating Committee sent to Hispaniola to report on Haiti/Dominican Republic crisis.
- 1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay).
- First Special Inter-American Conference established the procedure for the admission of new members.
- 1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created.
- Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro to consider the strengthening of the Inter-American system. Special Committee established to draft amendments to OAS Charter. Venezuela absent.
- 1966 Fourth meeting of Inter-American Cultural Council held in Washington.
- Fourth meeting of IA-ECOSOC held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Panel of Experts re-constituted.
- Eleventh meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers to arrange a meeting of Heads of State. Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour held at Caraballeda, Venezuela. Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Affairs established.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

- 1966 (cont). Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.
OAS Council agrees on Charter revisions (June).
- 1967 Third Special Conference and Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Buenos Aires in February. Trinidad and Tobago admitted to membership. Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City. Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries and the improvement of their world trading position. Decision to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM with a view to the Common Market coming into full operation by 1985. Fifth IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Viña del Mar in June. Decision to establish an Inter-American Export Promotion Centre. Council Meeting held in September on subversive activities in Latin America. Barbados admitted to membership in October.
- 1968 GALO PLAZA elected Secretary-General in February. Meeting in February at Maracay, Venezuela, the Inter-American Cultural Council (ICC) established a special development fund for the educational and scientific fields. Nine OAS members pledged \$16.5 million for the fund. Resolution passed in May to establish a special committee to note and report on subversive activities in the hemisphere.
- 1969 El Salvador and Honduras called on OAS to investigate alleged violation of human rights of 200,000 Salvadorans in Honduras. Seven-man committee sent to investigate after fighting broke out. Observers from about a dozen OAS member nations oversaw implementation of cease-fire, exchange of all prisoners of war and liberation of about 12,000 Salvadorans held in Honduras and 200 Hondurans held in El Salvador. A very reduced number of civilian and military observers still helps to maintain peace in Central America. Meeting at Port of Spain between IA-ECOSOC and IA Cultural Council agreed on method for negotiating points in the Consensus of Viña del Mar, an agreement for a common position on a wide range of problems between Latin American countries. Jamaica was admitted to membership.
- 1969 With the ratification by more than two thirds of the member states, the Charter as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires came into force in February, establishing the General Assembly as the supreme organ in place of the Inter-American Conferences, and the three Councils as the organs responsible for carrying out its objectives. The General Assembly held three special sessions to put the new mechanisms into operation and to discuss acts of terrorism, in particular kidnapping and extortion. In July OAS signed an agreement with Israel under which Israel will provide aid for rural development projects in Latin American countries. Under the agreement, Israeli teams and technical advice will be made available for such projects as the setting-up of experimental farms, community centres and co-operatives where peasants will be trained in modern agricultural techniques.
- 1971 First regular Session of the General Assembly of OAS at San José, Costa Rica, in April. Seventh IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Panama City in September.
- 1972 Second regular Session of the General Assembly in Washington, D.C., in April. First specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America at Brasília, Brazil, in May. Fourth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November.
- 1973 Third regular Session of the General Assembly in Washington, D.C., in April. The General Assembly set up a Special Committee to study the Inter-American Treaty on Reciprocal Assistance of 1947 and to propose measures for restructuring it. This Committee met in Lima, Peru in June-July and November-December 1973 and in Washington, D.C., in September-November 1973.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—IA-ECOSOC

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Created in 1945 to supersede the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Incorporated in the Charter of OAS in 1948.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

MEETINGS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Held annually and attended by the permanent titular representatives on the Council, usually the Minister of Finance or Economy. Under the Charter of Punta del Este IA-ECOSOC reviews the economic and social progress of the members under the Alliance for Progress.

MEETINGS AT EXPERT LEVEL

Held annually immediately prior to the Ministerial Level Meetings and attended by expert representatives,

usually the Alternate Representatives of Member States. Reviews the development of the Alliance for Progress Program and makes recommendations to the Ministerial Level Meetings.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of IA-ECOSOC. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS.

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ.

ACTIVITIES

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Reviews annually at the Ministerial Level the Alliance for Progress, based on the prior view of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance of Progress (CIAP) (see Chapter, Alliance for Progress), which is the permanent executive committee of IA-ECOSOC.

3 Submits recommendations to the General Assembly.

4 Approves the Special Development Assistance Fund

budget, which includes the Program of Technical Co-operation of the OAS.

5 Approves the budget of the General Secretariat in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the General Assembly.

6 Provides technical assistance.

7 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

8 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

9 Obtains information and prepares reports.

10 Suggests specialized conferences.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Founded 1948 as the Inter-American Council of Jurists an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Replaces the Inter-American Council of Jurists under the amendments to the Charter ratified in 1970. Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of different member states, elected for a period of four years with the possibility of re-election once. Equitable geographical distribution is sought as far as possible, and a proportion of members are replaced each year. Meetings are held at least annually for a period of up to three months. Special meetings can also be called.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat provides full services for the Committee.

FUNCTIONS

To serve as an advisory body to the Organization on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and codification of international law, and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries in the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

Chairman: DR. ADOLFO MOLINA ORANTES.

BUDGET

The Budget of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is part of the General Secretariat Budget.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

**INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL
FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Established in 1970 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

**THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

Composed of one representative of the highest rank from each member state, appointed by their respective governments. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year with special meetings when necessary.

Secretariat: The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of the OAS.

Executive Secretary: RODOLFO MARTINEZ.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

A permanent body consisting of a chairman and not less than seven additional members elected by the Council, for the purpose of promoting the Regional Educational Development Program, the Regional Scientific and Technological Program and the Regional Cultural Development Program.

Chairman: PEDRO CONTRERAS PULIDO (Venezuela).

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

A permanent body composed of five members elected by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. The primary function of this committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Educational Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

A permanent body composed of five members, elected in the same way as for the Inter-American Committee on Education. The primary function of the committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

A permanent body composed of five members elected in the same way as the Inter-American Committee on Education. The primary function of the Committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Cultural Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF OAS

Inter-American Children's Institute: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1927.

Director-General: Dr. RAFAEL SAJÓN (Argentina).

Inter-American Commission of Women: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Chairman: OTILIA AROSEMENA DE TEJEIRA (Panama).

Inter-American Indian Institute: Niños Héroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: Dr. GONZALO RUBIO ORBE.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Apdo 10281, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: Dr. JOSÉ EMILIO GONÇALVES ARAUJO (Brazil).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: JOSÉ A. SAENZ (Panama).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Director: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ (Chile).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Dr. JUSTINO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay).

Inter-American Defense Board: 2600 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20025.

Chairman: Vice-Admiral OLIVER H. PERRY, Jr. (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Ambassador MARCO ANTONIO LÓPEZ (Costa Rica).

Inter-American Statistical Institute: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington 6, D.C.

Secretary-General: TULO MONTENEGRO (Brazil).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC): General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Executive Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON (U.S.A.).
(See below.)

Special Consultative Committee on Security: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Col. PEDRO MEDRANO UBIERA (Dominican Republic).

Technical Adviser: CARLOS TROTZ (Argentina).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION— IANEC

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

ANEC was established in 1959 as a Technical Commission of the Organization of American States. It makes recommendations to member governments and to OAS.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

COMMITTEES

The Commission may set up such working committees as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members.

SECRETARIAT

Executive-Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON.

The Secretary-General of OAS appoints all IANEC Secretariat staff, who form a part of OAS.

ACTIVITIES

IANEC was set up to help the American Republics to develop and co-ordinate research and training in nuclear energy. In addition to providing direct aid to Latin American institutions for work in development and research, IANEC also sends professors and researchers, finances the development of courses and defrays the expenses of Fellows in the training centres. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin America and on Civil Liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation. Several meetings, workshops and symposia have been co-sponsored by IANEC and IAEA.

Since 1968 IANEC has organized periodic Latin American Conferences on radiochemistry, increasing agricultural production through the use of radio-isotopes, hydrology and food irradiation. It has held a number of meetings of study groups on other topics related to nuclear energy.

Since 1969 IANEC has been in charge of the Multinational Nuclear Energy Project of the OAS Regional Program for Scientific and Technological Development.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with South and Central America.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of the Organization of American States

ORGANIZATION

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

Held every four years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning and construction and maintenance. Made up of representatives of member states (who may speak and vote), the Permanent Executive Committee, Chairmen of the Technical Committees and the Secretary-General of OAS (who have no vote), and observers and special observers (who may speak but not vote).

The Chairman is elected by the delegates.
Next meeting: 1975, in San José, Costa Rica.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing eleven of the member countries, nine elected by Congress. Functions are to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

Set up by Congress, as necessary. There are three permanent Committees: Planning, Highway Studies and Construction and Maintenance, Highway Operations, and seven subcommittees as follows:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Columbia. This Committee administers the work of the survey teams now working on the project.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America: Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway

(*Carretera Bolivariana Marginal de la Selva*): Created in 1965 to encourage the construction of a continuous highway along the lower eastern edge of the Andes in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. This will extend and interconnect penetration roads leading from the Andean highlands to points in Brazil and Argentina.

Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit:

Established to determine the possibility of constructing a highway which, by crossing the Atrato River, would connect a point on the Panama-Colombian border with points along the coast to Venezuela as part of the Caribbean Circuit.

Lima-Brasília Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru:

Bolivia-Brazil-Peru Subcommittee established for a highway to link Lima with the Brazilian capital, now including a spur to La Paz and Bolivia.

Pan-Amazonic Subcommittee:

Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries. First meeting of Subcommittee held in Bogotá in March 1967.

International Bridge over the Uruguay River:

This bridge will link Puerto Unzué, Argentina, to Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and is considered to be a high priority project in the highway system of both countries.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The services are provided by the General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington D.C.

THE HIGHWAY

The total mileage of the Pan American Highway System, including alternative routes, is 49,315 miles of which 27,513 are paved.

Mexico. The Highway has four sections converging on Mexico City. The eastern road enters at Laredo, Texas, with branches to Brownsville and McAllen, Texas; the Central Highway runs from El Paso, Texas; the Pacific Highway is along the west coast from Nogales, Arizona; and the Constitution Highway begins at Piedras Negras.

Guatemala. The Highway through Guatemala has been

completed and paved throughout. An additional road from the Talisman Bridge to the border with El Salvador has been added.

El Salvador. Paved throughout. An alternative route from La Hachadura on the Guatemalan border to the junction with the Pan American Highway has been added.

Honduras. Paved. A 57-mile branch road leads to Tegucigalpa, the capital.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Nicaragua. Paved throughout. The Highway joins the Atlantic Highway at San Benito.

Costa Rica. On the southern section the bridges were completed in 1963.

Panama. Thirty-eight miles east of Panama City the road ends. Construction of the 574-mile Darien Gap between Chepo, Panama, and the Highway in Colombia, now under construction, will complete the Highway.

Venezuela. The Highway runs from La Guaira, via Caracas to the Colombian frontier at Cúcuta.

Colombia. Continuation of Venezuelan road south east to Ipiates on the Ecuadorian frontier. An all-weather road links Barranquilla on the north coast to the Highway at Palmira and a branch runs to Buenaventura.

Ecuador. The Ecuadorean section of the Highway is an all-weather road. An alternative route enters Peru at Aguas Verdes.

Peru. Highway is planned to enter at La Tina. In the south the Highway forks, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway continuing southward into Chile and the main route going east and south into Bolivia.

Chile. Highway runs due south to Santiago. At Los Andes a branch turns east to Argentina. The Uspallata

Pass section is closed for six months every year owing to heavy winter snows, when cars may be shipped by rail through the Transandine Railroad Tunnel.

Bolivia. Two routes lead from the Peruvian frontier to La Paz, whence the Highway continues southward to the Argentinian frontier at Villazón.

Argentina. Four routes converge on Buenos Aires. Eastward from Los Andes in Chile; southeast from Bolivia; south along the west bank of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers from Asunción in Paraguay; and south-west from Uruguiana in Brazil and joining the Asunción road at Santa Fé.

Paraguay. The Highway runs from the Argentinian border to Asunción and eastward to Brazil at Foz do Iguacú. A branch turns south to Encarnación on the Argentinian border.

Uruguay. From Montevideo the route in use runs north to enter Brazil at Aceguá, with alternative branches entering at Rio Branco and Chuy.

Brazil. The official road from Uruguay travels from Aceguá to Brasília. Alternative routes, from Jaguarão, Chuí and Uruguiana, converge on Brasília. There is a connection with Paraguay at Foz do Iguacú.

ROAD MILEAGE INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

	TOTAL	PAVED	ALL WEATHER	DRY WEATHER	IMPASSABLE
Mexico	8,666	8,666	—	—	—
Guatemala	516	516	—	—	—
El Salvador	425	425	—	—	—
Honduras	460	198	262	—	—
Nicaragua	403	384	—	19	—
Costa Rica	409	205	204	—	—
Panama	522	343	—	—	179
Venezuela	3,370	2,718	224	121	289
Colombia	3,015	1,623	1,103	—	307
Ecuador	979	280	642	57	—
Peru	3,100	1,831	582	607	80
Chile	2,811	2,254	417	130	—
Bolivia	2,751	426	1,834	86	405
Argentina	6,172	3,750	1,717	705	—
Paraguay	1,469	323	25	1,029	92
Uruguay	1,695	931	740	24	—
Brazil	12,562	2,640	3,411	—	6,511
TOTAL	49,315	27,513	11,161	2,778	7,863

FINANCE

Each country is responsible for the financing of the sections of Highway within its own frontiers, except in Central America and Panama, where two-thirds of construction costs have been borne by the United States, and in the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia, where the studies now under way are being financed by all member countries of the O.A.S. Expenses of Congress and Committees are borne by the host countries.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO)

Established August 1961 by the Charter of Punta del Este. The objectives of the Charter will be implemented within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and through the co-operation of member governments.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (IA-ECOSOC)

Meets annually at Ministerial Level to review progress on the basis of reports and proposals submitted by CIAP and member governments; makes recommendations on general policy and measures to promote economic and social development; recommends to the General Assembly of OAS for final approval the budget of the Organization in economic, social and statistical fields; approves the Special Development Assistance Fund.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS (CIAP)

Chairman: JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico, acting).

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

EZEQUIEL ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).
JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO (Brazil).
JULIO C. ESTRELLA (Dominican Republic, Barbados, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica).
EGERTON R. RICHARDSON (Dominican Republic, Barbados, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica).
RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR (Paraguay)—represents Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.
ANTONIO CASAS GONZÁLEZ (Venezuela)—represents Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador.
BERNAL JIMÉNEZ—represents Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.
(Vacant) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.
LUIS HERRERA—represents Chile and Peru.
DOUGLAS HENDERSON (U.S.A.).

Created in November 1963, at the Second Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in São Paulo, Brazil. Consists of a Chairman elected for a four-year term, ten members and

ten alternate members elected for a two-year term. The representatives of the countries are appointed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for a two-year period, at the proposition of a country or a group of countries, as shown above.

CIAP is the permanent Executive Committee of IA-ECOSOC and the multilateral representative body of the Alliance for Progress. It co-ordinates Alliance action as established by the Charter of Punta del Este and carries out the mandates it receives from IA-ECOSOC.

Its principal objectives and functions are to evaluate the internal development efforts of each member country in order to estimate the needs and availabilities of external financing; to act on behalf of recipient countries in obtaining financing, and to promote the co-ordination of development assistance among lending agencies.

CIAP's activities are carried out through its own plenary meetings, usually held four times a year, and the meetings of 23 subcommittees in charge of the annual country reviews. A delegation from the respective country participates in the review process, together with representatives of the international financial community, of several United Nations organs, and of non-member countries that might assist in financing development programmes. At the end of each review, a set of specific conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the entire breadth of the development effort is worked out, including quantitative targets for internal and external resource mobilization.

ADVISORY SPECIAL GROUP OF EXPERTS

Was established under the Charter of Punta del Este. Its organization was modified at the Fourth Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in March 1966 and in the light of CIES Statutes. The reconstituted body is attached to CIAP and it is composed of not more than five members elected by CIAP on the recommendations of the Secretary-

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

General of OAS, the Chairman of CIAP, the President of IDB and the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

The main functions of the Group of Experts are the following: to participate in the continued evaluation made by CIAP through the country reviews, to carry on specific tasks requested by CIES or CIAP, including participation in working groups, special missions to advise the countries

or similar studies, as well as studies undertaken on its own initiative.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS provides the personnel required by CIAP and the Advisory Special Group of Experts.

ACTIVITIES

National development: OAS, through the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, conducts annual reviews of the member countries of the Inter-American system. The reviews are held by CIAP subcommittees, with the participation of each country, representatives of international financial institutions, and observers from non-OAS member countries. Their objective is to evaluate economic performance and to determine the amount of foreign assistance needed to achieve the country's economic and social development goals. A report on these subjects is prepared by the Secretariat and is used as a working paper at the meetings. CIAP is also engaged in the co-ordination of external assistance, both technical and financial.

Technical Co-operation: OAS extends technical assistance services and training programmes to member states based on the National Technical Co-operation Programmes prepared by the governments. It also utilizes the potential co-operation offered by non-member states for regional and national development objectives. Centralizes information to facilitate the co-ordination of the Organization's technical co-operation activities. Trains nearly 3,000 professionals yearly and provides more than 1,000 man-months of technical assistance.

Private Enterprise: The Secretary-General of OAS has established a 23-member Business Advisory Council aimed at reinforcing the role of the business sector in Latin America's development efforts. National business liaison committees are expected to be created in each OAS member state.

Manpower and Employment: The OAS Secretariat provides technical training and assistance for labour ministry personnel, trade union staff, and university labour study and research faculty in programmes related to their active participation in national development programmes. The Inter-American labour system provides guidance to the Secretariat through the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour, the Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Matters (COTPAL) and the Trade Union Technical Advisory Council (COSATE). In this area, the Secretariat has begun a pilot activity to assist countries in identifying projects which will maximize employment growth. Missions of high-level project experts are being sent to countries to help the latter develop a shelf of employment-generating projects for subsequent internal and external financing. Close co-ordination and joint activities are carried out with ILO, IDB and UNDP. The major focus of the entire programme deals with combating unemployment in Latin America.

Export Promotion: An Inter-American Export Promotion Centre was established in 1968 at Bogotá. The Centre will help to place more Latin American products in

international markets. A publication in Spanish, *Nuevos Mercados*, gives information on export markets and marketing techniques. The Centre has an office in Europe to facilitate contacts with European institutions in the public and private sectors. In addition, an office has been opened in the World Trade Centre in New York to take advantage of the facilities which this building offers for contacts with the United States Market. A fourth office is located in Brazil.

Population and Development: The Secretariat continues its activities aimed at creating an awareness in the member countries of the importance of the population variable in their development efforts and to spur them to establish policies and programmes in this field. CIAP examines the social sectors of a number of countries from a demographic standpoint.

Tax Reform: Since it began in 1961, the Joint OAS/IDB Tax Programme has sent a large number of technical assistance missions to member states to work in the areas of tax policy and tax administration, has sponsored two inter-American conferences on tax matters, has assigned missions to LAFTA, the Andean Group and CACM to assist in tax harmonization policies and has published numerous studies on tax and fiscal policy. Training in taxation is provided through the Inter-American Centre on Tax Studies, a co-operative venture with the government of Argentina.

Integration: With ratification of the Protocol of Buenos Aires on February 27th, 1970, which introduced some reforms to the Charter of the OAS, the quest for integration became a contractual obligation to the members of this Organization.

The programme towards a Latin American Common Market envisaged in the Declaration on Presidents of 1967, however, has suffered some setbacks. The CACM has not yet recovered from the consequences of the conflict between El Salvador and Honduras. LAFTA, at the same time, is proceeding now at a slower pace than the Treaty of Montevideo provided. The Protocol of Caracas has extended by seven years the establishment of the free trade zone. Furthermore, the emergence of subregional groupings indicates that the road toward integration in Latin America will be facilitated by subregional schemes where memberships are more homogeneous and levels of development less accentuated.

Regarding technical co-operation, the OAS General Secretariat extends help to the integration organizations by means of joint programmes. They are mainly in the field of fiscal policies and tax harmonization, social security, natural resources development, transportation, physical infrastructure and others.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

CHARTER OF PUNTA DEL ESTE

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 17th, 1961, to co-ordinate Inter-American development and set up the Alliance for Progress.

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve a substantial and sustained growth of per capita incomes at a rate designed to attain levels of income capable of assuring self-sustaining development. In order to reach these objectives within a reasonable time, the rate of economic growth in any country of Latin America should not be less than 2.5 per cent per capita per year.

2. To make the benefits of economic progress available to all through a more equitable distribution of national income.

3. To achieve balanced diversification in national economic structures, while attaining stability in the prices of exports or in income derived from exports.

4. To accelerate the process of rational industrialisation so as to increase the productivity of the economy as a whole. Special attention should be given to the establishment and development of capital-goods industries.

5. To raise greatly the level of agricultural productivity and output and to improve storage, transport and marketing services.

6. To encourage programmes of comprehensive agrarian reform.

7. To eliminate adult illiteracy and by 1970 to assure access to six years primary education for each school-age child; to modernize and expand vocational, secondary and higher education; to strengthen basic research and to provide the competent personnel.

8. To increase life expectancy at birth by a minimum of five years by improving individual and public health. To attain this goal to provide potable water and drainage to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population; to reduce the mortality rate of children under five by half; to control serious transmissible diseases; to eradicate illnesses for which effective cures are known; to improve nutrition; to train medical and health personnel; to improve basic health services; to intensify scientific research.

9. To increase the construction of low-cost housing and to provide necessary public services.

10. To maintain stable price levels.

11. To strengthen existing agreements with a view to the ultimate fulfilment of a Latin American Common Market.

12. To develop co-operative programmes designed to prevent the harmful effects of excessive fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings and to adopt measures to facilitate exports to international markets.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Basic Requirements for Economic and Social Development

1. That comprehensive and well-conceived national programmes of economic and social development be carried out.

2. That national programmes of economic and social development be based on the principles of self-help.

3. That women should be placed on an equal footing with men.

4. That Latin American countries should obtain sufficient external financial assistance and that capital from all

external sources of at least 20,000,000,000 dollars be made available to the Latin American countries during the coming ten years.

5. That institutions in both the public and private sectors be strengthened and improved, and that the necessary social reforms be effected to permit a fair distribution of the fruits of economic and social progress.

National Development Programmes

1. Participating Latin American countries agree to introduce or strengthen systems for the preparation, execution and periodic revision of national programmes for economic and social development. The countries should formulate long-term development programmes.

Immediate and Short-Term Action Measures

1. Recognizes that a number of Latin American countries may require emergency financial assistance; the United States will provide funds.

2. Participating Latin American countries should immediately increase their efforts to accelerate development.

3. The United States will assist in the realisation of these short-term measures by the provision of more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in the year ending March 1962.

External Assistance in Support of National Development Programmes

1. The economic and social development of Latin America will require a large amount of financial assistance from capital-exporting countries. The Act of Bogotá and the Charter provide the framework within which this assistance can be provided.

2. The United States will assist those countries whose development programmes establish self-help measures, adequate to realise the goals envisaged. The participating countries will request the support of other capital-exporting countries and appropriate institutions.

3. The United States will help in the financing of technical assistance projects.

4. The participating Latin American countries recognise that each has a capacity to assist fellow republics by providing external technical and financial assistance.

Organization and Procedures

1. In order to provide technical assistance for the formulation of development programmes the OAS, ECLA and the Inter-American Development Bank will strengthen their agreements for co-ordination in this field.

2. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will appoint a panel of nine experts, attached to the Council but enjoying complete autonomy in the performance of their duties.

3. Each government may present its programme for economic and social development for consideration by an *ad hoc* Committee.

4. The Committee will study the development programme, exchange opinions with the Interested Government and report its conclusions to the Inter-American Development Bank and other governments and institutions prepared to extend assistance.

5. In considering a programme the *ad hoc* Committee will examine the consistency of the programme with the principles of the Act of Bogotá and this Charter.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

6. The General Secretariat of OAS will provide the personnel needed by the experts.

7. A government whose programme has been recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee may submit the programme to the Inter-American Development Bank to undertake the negotiations for obtaining finance. However, all governments will have full freedom to resort to any other channels. The Committee shall not interfere with the right of governments to formulate their own goals. The recommendation of the Committee will be of great importance in determining the distribution of public funds under the Alliance. The participating governments will use their good offices that these recommendations be accepted.

8. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will review annually the progress achieved and will submit to the Council of the OAS such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The American Republics recognize that:

1. The Montevideo Treaty and the Central American Treaty on Economic Integration are appropriate instruments for the attainment of these objectives.

2. The integration process can be intensified and accelerated through the use of the agreements for complementary production within economic sections provided for by the Montevideo Treaty.

3. To ensure balanced and complementary economic expansion, integration should take into account the condition of less-developed countries.

4. To facilitate economic integration it is advisable to establish effective relationships between LAFTA and the Central American Economic Integration Treaty countries and other countries.

5. The Latin American countries should co-ordinate their actions to meet unfavourable treatment accorded to their trade in world markets.

6. In application of resources under the Alliance, special attention should be given to investment for multi-national projects and expansion of trade in industrial products.

7. To facilitate the participation of countries at a relatively lower stage of economic development in multi-national programmes special attention should be given to these countries.

8. Economic integration implies a need for additional investment and funds provided under the Alliance should cover these needs.

9. Latin American countries having their own institutions for financing economic integration should channel financing through them. The co-operation of the Inter-American Development Bank should be sought for inter-regional contributions.

10. To approach the International Monetary Fund and other sources for solving temporary balance-of-payments problems.

11. The promotion and co-ordination of transportation and communications systems, and encourage multi-national enterprises.

12. To achieve co-ordination of national plans.

13. To promote the development of national Latin American enterprise.

14. The active participation of the private sector.

15. Countries still under Colonial rule should be invited to participate on achieving independence.

BASIC EXPORT COMMODITIES

National Measures

National measures affecting primary products should be directed and applied to: avoid undue obstacles to expansion of trade; avoid market instability; improve efficiency of international plans and mechanisms for stabilization; increase markets.

Therefore: Importing members should reduce restrictions and discriminatory practices affecting consumption and importation of primary products, and support stabilization programmes for primary products.

Industrialized countries should give special attention to hastening economic development in less-developed countries.

Producing countries should formulate plans for production and export and try to avoid increasing uneconomic production of goods.

Adopt measures to direct technological studies towards finding new uses and by-products of primary commodities.

Try to reduce export subsidies and other measures which cause instability.

International Co-operation Measures

1. Members should make co-ordinated efforts designed to:

Eliminate undue protection of primary products.
Eliminate taxes and reduce excessive domestic prices.
Seek to end preferential agreements.

Adopt consultation mechanisms.

2. Industrialized countries should give maximum co-operation to less-developed countries.

3. Members should suggest to international organizations when considering loans, that they should take account of the effect on the production of surplus products.

4. Support the national commodity study groups and the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

5. The Secretary-General of OAS shall convene a group of experts appointed by their respective governments to meet and report not later than March 31st, 1962, on measures to provide means of offsetting the effects of fluctuations in volume and prices of exports of basic products.

6. Support efforts to improve and strengthen international commodity agreements.

7. Should request other countries to co-operate in stabilization programmes.

8. Recognize that the disposal of accumulated reserves can achieve the goals.

RESOLUTIONS

The member countries also passed resolutions recommending means whereby the goals set forth in the Charter might be achieved. These resolutions covered two Ten-Year Programmes for Education and Health, Tax Reform, Planning and the setting up of bodies to deal with specific problems.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the OAS Charter, approved in March 1967 and ratified in 1970, provide for the following:

The supreme organ of the OAS will be the General Assembly, which will meet annually.

The Permanent Council will supervise the day-to-day business of the Organization.

IA-ECOSOC will deal with economic and social matters, while the IA-CESC will concentrate on educational, scientific and cultural affairs.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee will devote itself to legal matters, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will concern itself with eventual violations of such rights.

The Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General of OAS will be elected by the Assembly for a five-year term, with the possibility of one re-election.

DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENTS OF AMERICA

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on April 17th, 1967, by the Presidents of the member states of OAS and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

SUMMARY

1. Creation by 1985 of a Latin American Common Market through the progressive convergence of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market.

Further, to:

2. Lay the physical foundations for Latin American economic integration through multi-national projects;

3. Increase substantially Latin American foreign-trade earnings;

4. Modernize rural living conditions, raise agricultural productivity and increase food production;

5. Promote education for development;

6. Harness science and technology for the service of the peoples;

7. Expand health programmes;

8. Eliminate unnecessary military expenditures.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

P.O.B. 20501, Al-Soor Street, Kuwait

Established 1968 to safeguard the interests of members and determine ways and means for their co-operation in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry.

MEMBERS

Abu Dhabi	Iraq	Qatar
Algeria	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Libya	Syria
Egypt		

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy, directing its activities and laying down its governing rules. Meets twice yearly as a minimum requirement and may hold extraordinary sessions. Chairmanship on annual rotation basis.

Chairman: BALEED ABD AL-SALAM (Algeria).

BUREAU

Assists the Council to direct the management of the Organization, approves staff regulations, reviews the budget, and refers it to the Council, considers matters relating to the Organization's agreements and activities and draws up the agenda for the Council. Each member country is represented on the Bureau, Chairmanship of

which is by rotation. The Bureau convenes four times a year as a minimum requirement.

Draft Budget (1974): 300,000 Kuwait dinars.

Chairman: ABDEL KADER MAACHOU (Algeria).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. ALI AHMED ATTIGA.

Assistant Secretary-General: ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKI.

Besides the Office of the Secretary-General, which assists the Secretary-General in following up resolutions and recommendations of the council, there are five departments: the Administration and Financial Department, the Technical Department, the Legal Department, the Economic Department and the Public Relations Section.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1968		1971	
Sept.	First meeting of the Council, Kuwait.	June	Seventh meeting of Council in Kuwait ended early after disagreement on Iraq's proposed admission, support to be given to Algeria in dispute with France, and policy towards EEC and EFTA.
Dec.	First meeting of the National Oil Companies, Riyadh.		
1969			
Jan.	Second meeting of the Council, Kuwait.		
March	Second meeting of the National Oil Companies, Tripoli.	Oct.	Meeting in Kuwait postponed until December because of dispute over Iraq's proposed admission.
July	Third meeting of the Council, Vienna.	Dec.	Eighth meeting of Council in Abu Dhabi. Decided to alter constitution to allow membership of Egypt and Syria.
1970			
Jan.	Fourth meeting of the Council, Kuwait.		
May	Extraordinary meeting of the Council to consider applications for membership of Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Dubai, and Qatar. The applications were approved. Held in Kuwait.	1972	
		May	Members sign agreement establishing an Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company.
June	Fifth meeting of the Council, Algeria, at which decision was taken to establish a dry dock for large crude carriers.	June	Second extraordinary meeting held in Beirut to assist Iraq and Syria in their dispute with the Iraq Petroleum Company.
Dec.	Sixth meeting in Kuwait failed to admit Iraq as a member of the Organization. Members agreed to create a jointly owned tanker company and petroleum services company.	Nov.	Ninth Council meeting held in Kuwait.
		1973	
		Jan.	Council met in Kuwait as the constituent General Assembly of the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

1973			
June	Tenth Council meeting held in Damascus.		for December. Complete embargo placed on oil to Netherlands and U.S.A.
Sept.	Third extraordinary meeting of the Council held in Kuwait to study the Dry Dock Project in Bahrain.	Dec.	Council met in Kuwait and announced that embargo on oil to U.S.A. would cease if agreement is signed on Israel's withdrawal from all territories which have been occupied since 1967. Arab oil ministers decided to increase production by 10 per cent, but embargo on oil to Netherlands and U.S.A. to continue.
Nov.	Council met in Kuwait and announced that it had agreed to a 25 per cent cut in oil production, based on September output, to be followed by a further 5 per cent reduction in December. Cut would not affect "friendly countries" whose share would be based on the average of their imports for the first nine months of 1973.	1974	
	Council meeting in Vienna decided to exempt EEC countries from 5 per cent oil cuts scheduled	March	Seven Arab oil-producing nations lifted embargo on oil shipments to U.S.A. Position to be reviewed on June 1st. Syria and Libya refused to accept decision. Production would be increased to allow for bigger shipments to Italy and Federal Germany. Embargo on Netherlands to continue.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES —ODECA

(ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTROAMERICANOS—ODECA)

Oficina Centroamericana, Pino Alto, Paseo Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador

Founded in 1951 by the Charter of San Salvador, ODECA seeks to re-establish the unity of Central America. A new Charter became effective in 1965.

MEMBERS

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

AIMS

To strengthen the bonds which unite the states of Central America; to establish mutual consultation in order to guarantee and maintain fraternal relations; to forestall and prevent misunderstandings and to ensure the peaceful

settlement of disputes; to offer mutual assistance and to seek common solutions to common problems; to promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action.

ORGANIZATION

THE MEETING OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Heads of Government of the five member states in conference form the supreme organ of ODECA.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers is the principal organ of the Organization. Meetings, at which each member state has one vote, normally take place every year; extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of not less than three members. Its function is to initiate proposals, to consider recommendations and proposals made by the Economic Council and to elect the Secretary-General. It may also convene meetings of other Ministers to discuss particular problems which call for collective study and planning. At the July 1973 Conference of Foreign Ministers held in San Salvador it was decided to reduce the organizations' staff to a minimum and abolish the post of Secretary General. A commission comprising the Foreign Ministers was set up to reorganize ODECA. It was to meet every two months.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the five republics or their appointed representatives. Its function is to direct and co-ordinate the policy of the Organization, and to elect the Secretary-General, though the post has now been abolished. It is a permanent body, meeting at least once a week. The President is elected annually.

President: Ing. MAURICIO ALFREDO BORGONOV (El Salvador).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council is composed of three members of each of the Legislative Assemblies of the member states. Its function is to advise on legislative matters; it is also to study the possibilities of uniform legislation in the Central American Republics. Meetings are held once a year; extraordinary meetings may be convened by the Executive Council at the request of at least two member states.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Composed of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of each member state. Meetings are held whenever necessary, or when convened by the Executive Council.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Council is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the member countries and meets at least once a year. Its functions are the planning, co-ordination and execution of Central American economic integration.

THE MONETARY COUNCIL

This comprises the Presidents of the Central Banks of the member countries, who operate the Central American Clearing House.

OTHER BODIES

The following bodies bring together the Ministers of each member country (or their representatives) for the relevant sphere of concern: Cultural and Educational Council; Defence Council; Labour and Social Welfare Council; Central American Tourism Council; Central American Council for Government, Migration and Internal Affairs; Agricultural Council; Central American Council of Public Health; Infrastructure Council; Commission of Geography and Cartography; Central American Commission of Communications.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU

The General Secretariat has its seat in San Salvador. Its functions are to co-ordinate the work of the organs of ODECA, to assist them and to prepare and distribute information. Originally the Secretary-General was elected for a non-renewable period of four years by the Executive Council but the post was abolished in July 1973.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Informativo de la ODECA (monthly).
Memoria (every two years).

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 10, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Established 1960 to unify and co-ordinate members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Libya	Venezuela
Indonesia	Nigeria	Gabon (Associate member)
Iran	Qatar	
Iraq	Saudi Arabia	

ORGANIZATION

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by Board of Governors. Meets at least twice a year, the first meeting being in Vienna, and the second in the capital of a member country. It approves the appointment of Governors from each country and elects the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES

Meetings held by chief representatives for the formulation of recommendations to the Conference concerning current issues.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of the Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, appointed for two years, and meets at least twice a year.

Chairman (1973): MUSTAFA MANSOURI (Iran).

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil prices at equitable levels; consists of a Board, national representatives and a commission staff; the Board meets at least twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. ABDERRAHMAN KHENE (Algeria).

Administration Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, filing and archives, conference services, general correspondence and clerical services.

Economics Department: Consists of Financial, Supply and Demand, and General Economics Sections; is responsible for all economic studies and reports.

Information Department: Responsible for a programme of general and technical publications and periodicals, appropriate relations with other oil industry institutions with a view to expanding the Information Centre of the Organization.

Legal Department: Consists of Concessions and Special Studies sections; is responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Technical Department: Carries out studies mainly on petroleum technical matters, including exploration, production and processing.

Statistics Unit: Collects, edits, collates and analyses statistical information from both primary and secondary sources.

Office of the Secretary General: Assists him in matters of protocol and implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference calling for action by member countries.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1960	September	Baghdad	First OPEC Conference held at invitation of Iraq. Concern expressed over fluctuating oil prices. Resolutions passed to hold twice-yearly meetings and form a Secretariat.
1961	January	Caracas	Second OPEC Conference. Qatar admitted as new member. Board of Governors created and set of Statutes passed (outlined under "Organization"). Budget drawn up. FUAD ROUHANI appointed as first Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General.
October-November	Teheran		Third OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Conference supports Iraq's position in her dispute with oil companies; approves 1962 Budget.
1962	April (first session) and June (second session)	Geneva	Fourth OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Indonesia and Libya admitted to membership. Resolutions adopted on price and royalty policies.
November	Riyadh		Fifth OPEC Conference (first session). FUAD ROUHANI's term as Secretary-General renewed for 1963. 1963 budget approved.
1963	December	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (second session). Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN BAZZAZ appointed as Second Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General. 1964 budget approved.
1964	July	Geneva	Sixth OPEC Conference. Reviewed latest offer by the oil companies in reply to the Member Countries' Resolution IV.33 concerning royalties.
November	Jakarta		Seventh OPEC Conference. With the exception of Iraq, the Member Countries concerned accepted the oil companies' offer for settlement of the royalty issue. The OPEC Economic Commission was established.
1965	April	Geneva	Eighth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Considered the report of the OPEC Economic Commission; passed resolution concerning measures to halt the decline in crude oil prices; approved a revised Statute of the Organization; appointed FAHD AL-KHAYYAL of Saudi Arabia as Chairman of the Board for one year; appointed ASHRAF LUTFI as OPEC's third Secretary-General.
July	Tripoli		Ninth OPEC Conference. Agreement to move headquarters from Geneva to Vienna. Established a production programme as a transitory measure to stabilize prices.
December	Vienna		Tenth OPEC Conference. Appointed ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board for one year; extended term of ASHRAF LUTFI until December 1966; supported Libyan Government in dispute with certain companies; asked for study of posted prices.
1966	April	Vienna	Eleventh OPEC Conference. Recommended complete elimination of the allowance, and that posted prices should apply for determining tax liabilities of oil companies.
December	Kuwait		Twelfth OPEC Conference. Appointed MUHAMMAD SALEH JOUKHDAR as OPEC's fourth Secretary-General. Term of ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board extended until December 31st, 1967; 1967 budget approved; organizational structure revised.
1967	September	Rome	Thirteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Middle East members, except Iraq, represented. Discussed negotiations for elimination of royalty discounts and for higher royalty payments; special Economic Commission set up to study oil exports situation after Middle East crisis.
November	Vienna		Fourteenth OPEC Conference. Discussed effects on oil exports of the closure of the Suez Canal; examined progress of negotiations for elimination of discounts and for higher royalties; recommended the formation of a uniform petroleum code on royalties, concessions and arbitration; Abu Dhabi admitted to membership; FRANCISCO R. PARRA appointed as OPEC's fifth Secretary-General.
1968	January	Beirut	Fifteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Accepted offer on elimination of discounts submitted by oil companies following negotiations held in Teheran in November 1967.
June	Vienna		Sixteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Adopted a resolution on uniform principles for a petroleum policy in member countries.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

November	Baghdad	Seventeenth OPEC Conference. IBRAHIM HANGARI appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors and ELRICH SANGER appointed Secretary-General for 1969.	February	Teheran	Twenty-second OPEC Conference. Resolutions passed made public on February 7th: OPEC threatens oil companies with total embargo if the minimum requirements of the Gulf states are not met by February 15th.
1969 April		Algeria applied for membership of OPEC.			Five-year agreement between 23 international oil companies and the six producing countries in the Gulf.
July	Vienna	Eighteenth Conference unanimously admitted Algeria as tenth member of OPEC; discussed the principles of participation and accelerated relinquishment as well as the subject of existing disparities in post or tax-reference prices of member countries' crude oil.	July	Vienna	Twenty-third OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Discussion on measures to implement a Joint Production Programme.
December	Qatar	Nineteenth OPEC Conference adopted several resolutions expressing full support for any appropriate measures taken by the Algerian and Libyan governments to safeguard their legitimate interests in oil resources. NADIM PACHACHI appointed as Chairman of the Board for one year; OMAR EL BADRI appointed as OPEC's seventh Secretary-General.			Twenty-fourth OPEC Conference. Nigeria admitted as eleventh member.
			September	Beirut	Twenty-fifth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Discussed and approved the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee for the drawing up of the bases for the effective implementation of participation by member countries in existing concessions.
1970 June	Algiers	Twentieth OPEC Conference. Resolutions adopted on production programmes, integration of oil industry in members' national economies, negotiations on the revision of the fiscal regime of the French oil companies operating in Algeria and the position of Iraqi companies with respect to the level of production of the existing concessionaires and with the implementation of the royalty expensing formula.	December	Abu Dhabi	Twenty-sixth OPEC Conference. Discussion on securing member governments' participation in their respective oil concessions and on new oil prices following dollar devaluation.
			1972 January	Geneva	Meetings held between OPEC member countries' representatives and representatives of the international oil companies. Oil companies agreed to adjust the oil revenues for six of the largest oil producing countries of the Middle East caused by changes in exchange values of international currencies.
December	Caracas	Twenty-first Conference decided to raise to 55 per cent the minimum level of tax on the net income of companies operating in the OPEC member states. Decision to support Libya's complaints about the "unjustified slowness" on exploration and development operations by some companies and to make special allowances reflecting her privileged geographical position for maritime transport. Resolution passed calling for negotiations on Gulf oil prices.	March	Beirut	Twenty-seventh OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Resolution adopted that in case any oil companies fail to comply with any action taken by a member country in accordance with decisions of OPEC, the Organization shall take appropriate action against said company.
1971 January	Vienna	Meeting of Permanent Commission.	June	Beirut	Twenty-eighth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Resolution adopted supporting the Iraqi nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company.
	Teheran	Meeting of OPEC member states with representatives of the oil companies on negotiation of Gulf oil prices. Negotiations break down and OPEC members prepare to legislate unilaterally to set posted prices and tax rates.		Vienna	Twenty-ninth OPEC Conference.
			October	Riyadh	OPEC discusses the agreement reached between five Arab oil exporting states and Western oil companies on government participation in the oil industry.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

1972 November	Lagos	Thirtieth OPEC Conference establishes a \$22m. fund to aid member states in difficulty with their oil policy. Support for Iraq's policy reaffirmed.			
1973 March	Beirut	OPEC members meet to discuss demands for compensation following the 10 per cent devaluation of the U.S. dollar.			
April	Cairo	OPEC members and oil companies meet to discuss the OPEC demand for compensation for the devaluation of the dollar.	October	Kuwait	The six Gulf oil-producing states (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar) increased market price of Arabian crude oil by 17 per cent to \$3.65 a barrel. Price of other crudes fixed accordingly. This action meant a rise in posted prices from \$3.02 to \$5.11 a barrel.
	Vienna	An OPEC Ministerial Committee meets oil company representatives to discuss increases in oil prices. No agreement reached.			
May	Tripoli	OPEC members have talks with oil companies on increases in oil prices. No agreement reached.	November	Vienna	Ministers from six Gulf oil states had talks with oil company representatives on ways of implementing 17 per cent increase announced in October. No definite results. Later all 11 members of OPEC met to discuss establishment of a new market price system. Ecuador became a full Member and Gabon an Associate Member of OPEC.
	Vienna	Extraordinary conference of OPEC to discuss the deadlock in the oil price talks with the oil companies.			
	Geneva	Negotiations with the oil companies reopen and are successfully concluded (on June 1st) by an agreement under which the posted prices of crude oil are raised by 11.9 per cent and a mechanism is installed whereby prices are adjusted monthly in future.	December	Vienna	OPEC members decided to raise the posted price of oil to \$11.651 a barrel from January 1st, 1974.
June	Vienna	Thirty-fourth OPEC Conference. Resolution admitting Ecuador as an Associate Member. The Conference formed a Ministerial Committee to review the world energy situation continuously, and adopted a statement of policy.	1974 January	Geneva	Oil-producing states announced that they would hold prices at their present level until April 1st, 1974. Abu Dhabi's membership transferred to United Arab Emirates.
September	Vienna	Thirty-fifth OPEC Conference (Extraordinary). Discussed possible amendments to the Teheran, Tripoli and Lagos Agreements, and decided to negotiate with the representatives of the oil companies with a view to revising the terms of those	March	Vienna	Special OPEC conference at which OPEC Economic Commission was instructed to embark upon a study of organization of oil production in the light of oil market conditions. Oil prices to be frozen for three months.

BUDGET

Budget for 1973: \$1,317,503.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard Elizabeth, P.O. Box 3273, Teheran, Iran

Telephones: 638614, 636152, 638045

Established in 1964 as a tripartite arrangement aiming at closer economic, technical and cultural co-operation and promoting the economic advancement and welfare of over 180 million people of this region.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964 as the highest decision-making body of the RCD; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; considers and decides on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations; makes recommendations to the Ministerial Council on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

Working Committees: Industry, Petrol and Petrochemicals, Trade, Transport and Communications, Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Social Affairs, Co-ordination Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Permanently established in Teheran in 1965; staff consists of Secretary-General, three Deputy Secretaries-General, six Directors and supporting staff, drawn from nationals of the member countries.

Secretary-General: VAHAP AŞIROĞLU (Turkey).

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964 July	Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, Ankara. Agreement on collaboration in communications, agriculture, industry, mineral resources, education, health, and regional development, outside the framework of CENTO. Meetings of the Heads of State of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey at Istanbul. Agreement on economic and cultural co-operation. Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council established.	Agreement to set up a tripartite Shipping Conference. Air mail surcharges on letters between the countries to be reduced to the internal level. General agreement on technical co-operation. Joint industrial enterprises identified. Agreements on establishment of an RCD Chamber of Commerce, collaboration between news agencies.
August	Meeting of working committees, Teheran. Fields of study: trade, shipping, air transport, road and rail transport, telecommunications, petroleum, banking, cultural affairs, tourism.	July Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Teheran. RCD Insurance Centre established in Karachi.
September	Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Teheran. Agreement to set up a joint international airline, a joint shipping company, joint petroleum organizations, and a regional cultural institute. Asphalt roads and rail links to be completed by 1968. Reduction planned of postal charges, insurance rates, and tariffs. Joint action to be taken to develop regional tourism. Secretariat established in Teheran. New committees on joint industrial ventures and technical co-operation set up.	1966 February Meetings of Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council, Teheran.
		May Meeting of the Regional Planning Council and the Ministerial Council, Teheran.
		RCD Shipping Services started operations on intra-regional routes.
		August Iran and Pakistan signed agreement providing for setting up of a joint aluminium plant.
1965 March	Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad, Pakistan.	1967 January Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Agreement to set up a joint Bank Note Paper project in Pakistan. Decision to form a Payments Union among the three countries.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1967 March	The following three Regional Reinsurance Pools started operations: <i>Accident</i> , managed by Iran; <i>Marine (Hull and Cargo)</i> , managed by Pakistan; <i>Fire</i> , managed by Turkey.	October	RCD Experts Group on Agriculture at Teheran. Expert Group meeting on Plan Harmonization at Ankara.
April	Agreement providing for the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements signed at Ankara.	November	Meeting of Export Promotion Representatives at Karachi.
July	Summit conference held at Ramsar, Iran.	December	Experts Group meeting on UNCTAD Report at Teheran.
August	Seventh session of Council of Ministers and Regional Planning Council held at Islamabad, Pakistan.	1971 January	Thirteenth meeting of the Co-ordination Committee, Regional Planning Council, Ministerial Council, Dacca.
October	Meeting of Press and/or Information Officers of the RCD countries stationed in Europe.	March	Mr. Masarrat Husain Zuberi completed his term as Secretary-General of RCD.
November	Agreement signed on public and private investment in joint enterprises.	April	Meeting of Experts Group on Trade at Teheran.
December	Meeting of the Executive Committee of Chambers of Commerce in Teheran.	May	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu took over as Secretary-General of RCD. Experts Group meeting on UNCTAD Report at Ankara. Experts Group meeting on Tourism at Ankara. RCD Tour Operators Meeting at Istanbul. RCD Shipping Management Body meeting at Teheran. Meeting of RCD Heads of Industrial Development Banks at Teheran.
1968 April	Eighth Session of the Council of Ministers and the Regional Planning Council, Teheran. Two more Regional Reinsurance Pools, <i>Aviation</i> and <i>Engineering</i> , started operations.	June	Experts Group Meeting on Allowances of trainees and experts under the Technical Co-operation Programme. Expert Group meeting on Telecommunication at Teheran.
June	Operator Trunk Dialling System introduced between Ankara, Teheran and Karachi.	August	Fourteenth Sessions of Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers at Teheran and Esfahan.
September	Meeting of Commerce and Economy Ministers in Teheran. Decision to carry out study, with the assistance of UNCTAD, for identifying barriers impeding intra-regional trade.	September	First railway link between Iran and Turkey inaugurated.
November	Agreement to establish joint Tungsten Carbide Plant in Turkey.	1972 April	Co-ordination Committee, Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council meetings in Izmir.
December	Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Summit Conference, Karachi.	July	Experts Group on RCD Trade Liberalization Measures meeting in Islamabad.
1969 February	Meeting of Heads of Iran Air, PIA and Turkish Airlines at Karachi to consider feasibility of forming a joint airline to operate large subsonic and supersonic aircraft.	1973 January	Co-ordination Committee, Sixteenth Session of Regional Planning Council and Council of Ministers in Islamabad.
March	Agreement signed on the establishment of an Ultra-Marine Blue project in Pakistan. Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad.	October	Committee on Industry and Standardization, Ankara. Committee on Social Affairs, Islamabad.
July	Agreement signed between IRANAIR and PIA for pooling traffic in Karachi-Teheran sector.	November	Committee on Transport and Communications, Ankara. Committee on Trade, Islamabad. Committee on Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Teheran.
December	Eleventh Sessions of the Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Teheran. Establishment of joint purpose enterprise for production of High-Tension Porcelain Insulators agreed; to be sited in Turkey.	December	Co-ordination Committee, Seventeenth Session of Regional Planning Council and the Council of Ministers in Teheran and Abadan.
1970 June	Twelfth Sessions of Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Bursa, Turkey.		
July	Twelfth meeting of the RCD Ministerial Council at Bursa.		
August	Conference of Press/Information Officers of Member Countries stationed in Europe at Vienna.		

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

RCD Cultural Institute: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Insurance Centre: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 4777, Karachi, Pakistan.

RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Shipping Services: on intra-regional routes, Tesvikiye, Sisli, P.O.B. 35, Istanbul, Turkey.

Five Regional Reinsurance Pools: *Accident and Engineering*, managed by Iran; *Marine (Hull and Cargo and Aviation)*, managed by Pakistan; *Fire*, managed by Turkey.

Industry: About fifty joint industrial projects have been approved for establishment, of which seventeen are in various stages of implementation. Fifteen of these have already gone into production: Bank Note Paper Plant, Machine Tools, Methanol, Urea Formaldehyde, Gear Box and Differentials, Borax and Boracic Acid, Machinery for Tea Industry, Tungsten Carbide, Filters for the Chemical Industry, Locomotive Diesel Engines, Polystyrene, Glycerine (two) and Tetracycline. Six more projects are nearing completion.

Steps are being taken by member governments to encourage the participation of the private sector in joint ventures.

A study was recently completed by UNIDO on the establishment of RCD Heavy Engineering and Electrical Corporation(s) in order to evolve an integrated approach, wherever practicable. It is hoped that this study would help in adequately setting up and distributing heavy engineering projects in the region.

In the field of petroleum and petrochemicals co-operation amongst the RCD countries is progressing satisfactorily. Measures are being taken for exploration, drilling, exploitation, refining, transportation and distribution for petroleum and natural gas in the region. The Izmir Oil Refinery project is progressing very well. The question of constructing a pipeline to carry oil from Iranian fields to a Mediterranean port in Turkey is at an advanced stage of negotiations. Furthermore, exchange of petrochemicals on joint enterprise basis and setting up of joint petrochemical plants are under consideration of member governments.

Trade and Finance: Measures include the establishment of the RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the RCD Shipping Services, Agreement on the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangement, preparation of the RCD Banking Manual, the creation of the RCD Reinsurance Pools, and the RCD Agreement on Trade to promote intra-regional trade.

In pursuance of the decision of the RCD Commerce and Economy Ministers held in Teheran in September 1968, a study was entrusted to UNCTAD with a view to identifying all barriers impeding intra-regional trade and making recommendations for the liberalization and expansion of trade. This study has been submitted by UNCTAD and is under the active consideration of the

three governments. The Izmir Summit meeting in May 1970 issued directive to respective Commerce/Economy Ministers for taking effective decisions towards the reduction of tariff barriers and relaxation of quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff obstacles. The member governments are also considering the establishment of a preferential arrangement for the region. The drawing up of a preferential arrangement will go a long way in promoting trade in the region. Meanwhile member governments are taking administrative action such as barter arrangement and single-country licensing to increase the flow of intra-regional trade.

The possibilities of establishing an RCD Commercial Bank and a joint Development Bank are being explored.

In the field of insurance, the RCD Insurance Manual has already been published by the RCD Insurance Centre and the Reinsurance Pools have been functioning effectively and several national companies have joined the pools. During 1970, the insurance business in the region is estimated to have amounted to U.S. \$2,056,111.

Transport and Communications: The construction of the RCD Highway linking Ankara-Teheran and Karachi is making reasonably good progress. The Pakistan railway system extends up to the Iranian city of Zahidan, the railway link between Teheran and Kashan is already in operation and the section Kashan-Yazd-Kerman is expected to be completed shortly. The Teheran-Ankara rail link became operational in September 1971. The RCD Shipping Services started operating on intra-regional routes and from U.S. ports to Turkey and Pakistan in 1966. The three airlines are considering the possibility of establishing a fourth airline to operate subsonic and supersonic aircraft. Operator trunk dialling system has been introduced between Teheran, Ankara and Karachi. An agreement has been reached between Turkey and Iran for the routing by Turkey of a telephone circuit Ankara-New York through Iran's new Earth Station at Asadabad. Postage, telephone and telegraphic rates have been reduced within the region.

Technical Assistance: A Regional Technical Assistance Programme was launched in 1965. Between 1965 and 1970, 1,737 students and trainees and 168 experts were provided for under the programme and 32 seminars had been organized on subjects such as financing of development programmes, management research, status of women, family planning, control and eradication of quarantinable diseases, water resource development, Islamic architecture, etc. Four joint courses on public administration were held in 1967 and 1970 and a fifth was held in September of 1971.

Tourism: Visas were abolished for nationals of member countries in 1964.

Scientific Research: The setting up of a Regional Advisory Council is being considered.

Cultural Co-operation: The Regional Cultural Institute is engaged in systematic research into the common historical and cultural heritage of the RCD countries. It has

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

published a number of translations, in various languages of the region, of classics and well-known works of the member countries.

The RCD Annual Cultural Exchange Programme includes exchange of professors, writers and artists and the holding of art and cultural exhibitions.

Information: Collaboration is encouraged between national news agencies. A joint documentary film on general aspects of RCD emphasizing cultural and social developments in the region is being planned. RCD countries participated jointly in Expo 1970 at Osaka.

AIMS OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Enunciated in Istanbul, July 23rd, 1964, by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States

1. The emergence of regional economic groupings enjoying a community of interest is an outstanding feature of our time for accelerating the pace of economic growth. Efforts directed towards regional economic collaboration have gained international acceptance and the present move to promote collaboration amongst countries of the region is directed towards the same aim, *viz.*, the strengthening of their development efforts through active and sustained collaboration on a regional basis. This is particularly true in the case of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey since the desire and basis for such a close collaboration and co-operation exist amongst them and will continue in view of the cultural and historic ties of friendship amongst the peoples of the three countries, and further because increasing regional economic co-operation has become a necessity. Economic and cultural collaboration amongst them is therefore most desirable, and should be raised to the highest possible level. There are great possibilities for such collaboration to the mutual benefit of the three countries which should be achieved expeditiously.

Measures

2. The measures for economic collaboration suggested in the following paragraphs may be broadly divided into two categories—(a) Those which can be worked out and implemented forthwith and (b) Those which will require detailed study and scrutiny by Regional Planning Council.

3. A Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the Planning Organizations is established. It will be assisted by advisers and could meet in any of the regional countries, preferably by rotation.

4. The Council will study the development plans and production potential of countries of the region with a view *inter alia* to making recommendations on joint purpose projects and long-term purchase agreements. Joint purpose projects will feed the requirements of the three countries. There are several projects for which none of these countries can provide a sufficient domestic market yet they can be valuable projects if the total requirements of the three countries are taken into consideration.

5. The Council may also make proposals regarding the harmonization of the national development plans in the wide interest of accelerated regional development.

6. The Council will submit its reports to the Ministerial meetings. The first report is to be submitted to the next such meeting.

7. Efficient and effective means of communication and transport are essential for the promotion of the regional economic and cultural collaboration. The preparation of recommendations in this field and their implementation should be given the highest priority.

Air Transportation

8. A Committee on air transportation is set up to study measures required to—(a) improve the transport services in the region so that quick and frequent movement of passengers and freight within the region be possible; (b) establish a strong and competitive international airline

among the three countries; (c) foster co-operation among the civil and commercial aviation authorities of the three countries.

The report of the Committee should be available for the next Ministerial meeting.

Shipping

9. Collaboration among the countries of the region in shipping is highly desirable. A Committee on shipping is set up to investigate the possibility of securing a close co-operation in this field including the establishment of a joint maritime line.

Roads and Railways

10. Committees on road, railways and telecommunications are established immediately. The Committee will *inter alia* study and report on the following:

- (a) The measures which should be taken to complete expeditiously the rail and road links among the countries of the region.
- (b) Whether any additional rail and road links are considered necessary.
- (c) Reduction of telephone rates.
- (d) Establishment of P.T.T. offices in border areas.
- (e) Feasibility of providing services such as direct dialling between the countries of the region and telecommunication, etc.

11. It is agreed that the postal and telegraph rates among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey be reduced to the levels of internal rates within the respective countries. The implementation of this decision is entrusted to the P.T.T. authorities of the three countries.

12. The construction of roads from the western and central parts of Iran to Zahidan and from Karachi to Zahidan should be given consideration by Iran and Pakistan so that the two countries are effectively linked by road. The Zahidan-Kashan rail link should be given further consideration with a view to developing it as early as possible.

Trade

13. Economic collaboration should provide for effective measures to build up and promote trade since expansion of inter-regional trade, apart from being highly desirable, in itself tends further to promote regional economic growth and amity.

14. A Committee on trade is established to study, report and recommend *inter alia* on the following measures on which agreement in principle has been reached:

- (a) Free or freer movement of goods among the countries of the region through practicable means such as the conclusion of trade agreements, etc.;
- (b) transit trade arrangements;
- (c) establishment of closer collaboration between existing chambers of commerce and establishment of a joint chamber of commerce;
- (d) establishment of halls and showrooms, provision of special customs facilities for exhibitions and increased participation in each other's fairs;

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- (e) dissemination of information on a large scale of the export and import potential of the three countries and investigation of the possibilities of joint publicity and joint marketing policy outside the region for similar exportable products.

Petroleum

15. A Committee on petroleum is established to consider measures for co-operation among the three countries in the field of petroleum and natural gas and for their exploration drilling; exploration; refining; transportation; distribution, etc. Collaboration in this field could be developed to mutual advantage.

Petrochemicals

16. A Committee on petrochemical industries is established for development of these industries in the region.

Tourism

17. A Tourist Agreement will be signed at an early date among the countries of the region with a view to promoting tourist traffic among themselves and to increase the flow of tourists from other countries. A Committee on tourism should be established immediately to prepare an agreement on tourism which should *inter alia* cover co-operation in publicity, group or package tourist arrangements. Promotion of inter-regional travel, substitutes of passports by documents valid for travelling in the three countries. Efforts with the aim of exchanging and training of tourist personnel, technicians, tourist investments, tourist propaganda and utilization of the services and facilities of their tourist organizations, travel bureaux and other agencies in their countries and abroad. As economic collaboration grows, inter-regional travel should increase considerably; it does however need a special effort if it is to be developed to a substantial degree in the immediate future.

Abolition of Visas

18. The abolition of visas for travel purposes by their nationals in the three countries is accepted in principle; the procedure for the implementation of this decision should be worked out by the Committee on tourism.

Banking and Insurance

19. A Committee on Banking and Insurance is established for collaboration in these fields.

Technical Co-operation

20. The countries of the region should provide technical assistance to each other in the form of exports and training facilities. Such a programme will, apart from intrinsic utility, promote regional understanding and harmony. The Planning Council will be directly responsible for progress in this matter.

Joint Purpose Enterprises

21. The Committee carries out feasibility studies in regard to the development of some industries on a joint purpose basis.

Cultural Co-operation

22. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to one another by historical and cultural ties, they share a common heritage. Their cultural ties go far back in history and their national cultures owe much to continuous exchanges which have gone on for centuries. In the modern world they must integrate their traditional cultures with the new scientific outlook.

23. Co-operation in the field of education, science and culture is necessary to develop consciousness of the common cultural heritage and to promote social and economic development and political collaboration.

24. During the last few years a certain measure of progress has been achieved in cultural relations through bilateral programmes. However, there is considerable scope for further action. At the same time there is strong need for

a joint sponsorship of many cultural activities under a regional programme.

Cultural Relations

25. The programme of cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards the following aims: (a) creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage. To this end the three countries should jointly sponsor an institute for initiating studies and research in this field and bringing out clearly those traditions which bind the people of the region together. Further, school books should be carefully reviewed to eliminate misleading interpretations of history and to promote greater understanding of their common interests; (b) disseminating information about history, civilization and culture of the people of the region. To this end each country should consider: (1) establishment of chairs for the study of its language, history, civilization and culture in universities of the other countries; (2) increasing substantially the number of scholarships for the students of other countries to enable them to study together in their educational institutions; (3) establishment of cultural centres in the other two countries; (4) provision as far as possible of facilities for the teaching of international language in the schools of other member countries; the media of mass communications, radio, films, television, etc., should be extensively used for the propagation of information and ideas aimed at a closer understanding of the people of the region.

26. Cultural co-operation may also be extended through: (a) exchanges in the field of fine arts; (b) exchanges of visits by teachers, scientists, educational administrators, writers, artists, journalists, etc.; (c) exchanges of information on educational techniques, experiences, and programmes; (d) collaboration in regard to programmes for radio, films and television; (e) elimination of obstacles in the way of free exchange of books, films and other printed materials of an educational and cultural character; (f) organization of regional tournaments; (g) co-operation in the field of joint production of films.

Organization

27. The organizational arrangements for planning and promoting economic and cultural collaboration amongst Iran, Pakistan and Turkey should be simple and effective. As the scope of co-operation widens these arrangements could be modified as required.

28. The highest decision-making body for regional co-operation shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of the Ministers nominated by each of the three countries concerned. It shall consider and decide upon measures for regional economic and cultural co-operation. It will also follow the programmes in the implementation of its decisions. The Council shall meet once in four months and more frequently if necessary. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Head of State or Head of Government of the host country.

29. The Council will be assisted by a Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations. They will deal with work relating to regional collaboration including detailed preparatory negotiations and preparation of recommendations for submission to the Council. The Committee will be assisted by Sub-committees which will report to it. If necessary the Committee may engage expert consultants to examine particular subjects for regional co-operation.

30. The host country will for the time being provide secretarial facilities (including office accommodation, etc.). The officials of the countries deputed by their Governments to serve on the Secretariat will draw their emoluments and allowances from their own Governments.

31. After 12 months the Council of Ministers will review the position and decide upon the setting up of a permanent Secretariat.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority:* 330 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9; f. 1954; maintains and operates the sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canadian territory; Pres. PAUL D. NORMANDEAU, Eng.; Vice-Pres. J. J. QUIGG; Sec. L. E. BÉLAND.

U.S.A.: *Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:* Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; f. 1954; maintains and operates sections lying in U.S. territory; Administrator D. W. OBERLIN.

THE SEAWAY

MILEAGE AND LOCKS

The Seaway was built by the joint efforts of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Work started in 1954 on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the waterway, consisting of seven locks, which was opened to navigation in 1959. In 1963 the Canadian government approved a project for the twinning of the five single locks in the Welland Canal. This project was later deferred pending study of more extensive rebuilding of the Welland and a major programme to improve existing installations was launched. An 8½-mile by-pass channel has been constructed near the city of Welland and was opened for navigation at the beginning of the 1973 season.

The Seaway extends 412 miles from Montreal Harbour 43 miles into Lake Erie and includes the Welland Canal, built 1913-32 between Lakes Ontario and Erie. There are 15 locks on the Seaway; 7 between Montreal and Lake Ontario, total lift about 225 ft.; 8 on the Welland Canal, total lift 326 ft.

Shipping Channel: Minimum depth 27 ft.; width 200-800 ft.

Welland Canal: Minimum depth 27 ft., length 27 miles.

Locks built and maintained by Canada:

St. Lambert	13-20 ft. lift, Montreal Harbour to Laprairie Basin.
Côte Ste. Catherine	33-35 ft. lift, Laprairie Basin to Lake St. Louis by-passing Lachine rapids.
Lower Beauharnois	38-42 ft. lift, by-passing Beauharnois Power Station.
Upper Beauharnois	36-40 ft. lift to Lake St. Francis.
Iroquois	0.5-6.0 ft. lift; by-passing Iroquois Control Dam.
Welland 1	46 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 2	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 3	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 4, 5, 6	Flight locks; 139.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 7	46.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 8	2-11 ft. lift; Port Colborne.

Locks built and maintained by the U.S.A.:

Snell	45-49 ft. lift to Wiley-Dondero Canal.
Eisenhower	38-42 ft. lift to Lake St. Lawrence.

GREAT LAKES SYSTEM

Shipping channels in the Great Lakes above the Seaway are being dredged to a minimum depth of 27 ft.

NAVIGATION SEASON

	<i>Open</i>	<i>Closed</i>
Montreal-Lake Ontario	April 1st	December 16th
Welland Canal	March 29th	December 31st

Dates vary annually with weather conditions.

SHIPPING

The Seaway is navigable to vessels drawing up to 26 ft.; maximum overall length 730 ft.; maximum overall breadth 75 ft. 6 in.; overall height 117 ft.

MAJOR PORTS

<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
Baie Comeau (St. Lawrence)	Ashtabula (Lake Erie)
Fort William-Port Arthur (Lake Superior)	Buffalo (Lake Erie)
Hamilton (Lake Ontario)	Chicago (Lake Michigan)
Kingston (Lake Ontario)	Cleveland (Lake Erie)
Montreal (St. Lawrence)	Detroit (Detroit River)
Quebec (St. Lawrence)	Duluth (Lake Superior)
Sarnia (Lake Huron)	Green Bay (Lake Michigan)
Sault Ste. Marie (St. Mary's River)	Milwaukee (Lake Michigan)
Sept Iles (St. Lawrence)	Oswego (Lake Ontario)
Toronto (Lake Ontario)	Rochester (Lake Ontario)
Trois Rivières (St. Lawrence)	Toledo (Lake Erie)
Valleyfield (St. Lawrence)	

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The St. Lawrence Power project was undertaken jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York, to develop 2.2 million horse-power of electricity at the Saunders-Moses dam in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence.

COST OF SEAWAY

The total cost of the Seaway was \$458 million, of which Canada contributed \$330 million and the U.S.A. \$128 million. The power scheme cost \$600 million, equally divided between the two countries.

Revenue to defray the cost of construction and maintenance comes from tolls and lockage fees. Tolls for the Welland Canal were suspended in July 1962, but in 1967 a new lockage fee was instituted for the Canal.

STATISTICS

TYPE OF TRAFFIC—1972
MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO SECTION AND WELLAND CANAL*

	UP		DOWN	
	No. of Transits	Cargo tons	No. of Transits	Cargo tons
<i>Domestic:</i>				
Canada to Canada	1,275	7,417,666	1,571	16,240,891
Canada to U.S.A.	1,420	11,846,035	11	39,570
U.S.A. to Canada	22	121,562	1,096	15,652,098
U.S.A. to U.S.A.	140	177,738	147	510,579
TOTAL	2,857	19,563,001	2,825	32,443,138
<i>Foreign:</i>				
Canada—Imports	234	1,073,329	—	—
Exports	—	—	313	1,832,501
U.S.A.—Imports	1,060	7,333,111	—	—
Exports	—	—	999	10,228,035
TOTAL	1,294	8,406,440	1,312	12,060,536
GRAND TOTAL	4,151	27,969,441	4,137	44,503,674

* Represents total seaway traffic eliminating duplications between the two canals.

COMMODITIES
(tons)

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Wheat	9,411,085	10,666,485	9,772,097	11,030,456
Other Cereals	10,694,470	10,169,456	11,673,637	10,801,400
Coal	330,153	269,164	9,198,272	9,929,123
Iron Ore	13,427,449	12,533,408	13,566,990	13,732,088
Fuel Oil	2,534,339	3,229,339	1,219,310	1,377,832
TOTAL (incl. Others)	52,948,322	53,579,940	62,909,293	64,095,379

TRAFFIC AND TOLLS

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Transits	6,059	5,936	6,854	5,752
Gross Registered Tons	49,571,266	50,117,726	64,307,941	65,245,551
Bulk Cargo	43,291,094	44,762,401	54,065,379	55,551,651
General Cargo	7,173,567	6,613,132	6,905,467	6,000,222
Mixed Cargo	2,483,661	2,204,407	1,938,447	1,682,570
Toll Revenue (U.S. \$)	27,370,477	27,260,605	4,318,542	4,221,555

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION— SEATO

P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 811322.

SEATO is a defensive alliance organized in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The eight member countries of the Manila Pact and Pacific Charter of September 1954 pledged themselves to collective action to resist armed attacks, and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of their governments. The pact is officially known as the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. SEATO liaises with NATO and CENTO.

MEMBERS

Australia
France
New Zealand

Philippines
Thailand

United Kingdom
U.S.A.

Note: Pakistan left SEATO on November 7th, 1973.

ORGANIZATION

THE SEATO COUNCIL

The SEATO Council, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of the seven member countries, sets the broad common policies required for the fulfilment of the objectives of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council usually meets once a year in the capital cities of member countries. Most recent meeting in New York, in September 1973.

Following decisions taken at the thirteenth annual meeting of the SEATO Council in New York on September 28th, 1973, the military staff of SEATO is expected to be cut by more than 82 per cent. The military and civil sides of the organization are to be merged. This general reorganization is primarily due to the changing defence needs of the region resulting from the recent détente with China.

CIVIL SIDE

SEATO COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES: This body usually meets once a month and consists of the Ambassadors in Bangkok of the six member nations and a special Ambassador appointed by the Government of Thailand. It carries on the overall political direction of SEATO affairs, and controls the non-military activities of the Organization.

PERMANENT WORKING GROUP: This group meets weekly and is made up of senior staff members of the Council Representatives. The Group's duty is to carry out preparatory work on proposals and policy matters for the Council Representatives.

EXPERT STUDY GROUPS: Convened from time to time to provide advice on specific subjects, e.g. community

development, counter-subversion, culture, economics, education, information, labour and security.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL: International staff posts in the Secretariat-General are filled on the basis of the accepted pattern of distribution among member countries.

Secretary-General: H.E. SUNTHORN HONGLADAROM (Thailand).

Deputy Secretary-General: ROBERT HYSLOP (Australia).

Special Assistant: Pol. Gen. CHAMRAS MANDUKANANDA (Thailand).

Offices within the Secretariat-General: Office of the Secretary-General, Office for Counter Insurgency and Counter Subversion, Office of Cultural and Economic Affairs, Public Information Office and Administration Office.

MILITARY SIDE

MILITARY ADVISERS GROUP: This group directs SEATO military activities and is responsible to the SEATO Council. Each member nation nominates one high-ranking officer at Chief of Staff or Theatre Commander level as its military adviser. The Military Advisers Group holds two conferences each year.

SEATO MILITARY PLANNING OFFICE: This office carries out military planning at SEATO Headquarters. The Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, is a senior officer of the armed forces of one of the member nations provided on a rotational basis. He is responsible to the Military Advisers Group for the functioning of the office

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

and for maintaining close liaison with the Secretary-General. He is assisted by a Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office. Each Military Adviser is represented in the Military Planning Office by an officer of Colonel's rank or equivalent, called the Military Adviser's Representative. Each nation contributes a number of planners drawn from their respective armed forces.

The Secretary-General of SEATO, Sunthorn Hongladarom, announced in November that the office would be replaced by an Office of Security Affairs. The formulation of plans for joint military action against aggression had been suspended, but plans could be brought out and reactivated by military chiefs of staff of member nations.

Chief, Military Planning Office: Brig.-Gen. A. N. VENADAS (Philippines).

Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office: Capt. F. T. ROONEY, U.S.N. (U.S.A.)

Military Advisers' Representatives: Capt. N. A. BOASE, R.A.N. (Australia); vacant (France); Col. R. I. LAUNDER, O.B.E., R.N.Z.I.R. (New Zealand); Col. A. C. FERRER, P.C. (Philippines); Capt. SUJIT BUNNAG, R.T.N. (Thailand); Col. E. J. BARDELL, O.B.E. (United Kingdom); Col. J. J. DE RIENZO, U.S.A.F. (United States).

Head of Planning: Gp.Capt. M. D. MARSHALL, R.A.F. (U.K.).

Head of Military Secretariat: Lt.-Col. J. F. DAVIS, R.R.F. (U.K.).

Head of Administration: Lt.-Col. J. J. BLESSING, U.S.A.F. (U.S.A.).

Deputy Director (Military), Public Information Office: Lt.-Col. P. G. HICKS, R.A. (U.K.).

ACTIVITIES

PROJECT ASSISTANCE

Today SEATO activities are concentrated upon small-scale schemes in rural, and often sensitive, areas. These are contributing positively to raising living standards, inculcating the habit of self-government at local levels, and helping to impede the survival of subversive forces. SEATO-assisted projects are administered by the Organization's Cultural and Economic Affairs Office, and financed by the joint budget plus additional bilateral aid funds from SEATO members.

Health: SEATO assists the rural health services of Thailand with the provision of equipment for health centres and assistance in training auxiliary health workers.

Three major research centres have been initiated (see below). In order to assist the Thai Government's Clean Water Programme for Rural Schools, 16 wells have been dug in north-east Thailand and teams trained to continue the well-drilling scheme in the north and north-east of the country. The Philippine and Thai Child-Care Programmes receive assistance for equipment, salaries and training.

Development: SEATO is helping the Thai Government resettlement programme for hilltribe evacuees from areas exposed to Communist subversion. There are approximately half a million tribesmen distributed throughout the mountainous areas of northern Thailand; because some of them are engaged in the cultivation of opium poppies, they pose an economic and social problem, as well as a security threat, to the Thai authorities.

The Organization has constructed an earthwork dam for a multi-tribal resettlement village in Nan Province, and is embarking upon the construction of a cannery for local produce. An associated project is the Hilltribe Agricultural Extension Centre, where cash crops suitable for the hilltribes are being identified and reared. SEATO members continue to support a Hilltribe Research Centre and radio station, both in Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand.

A SEATO-Thai Rural Development Technical

Assistance Centre was set up at Ubon in north-east Thailand in 1962. The Centre encourages villagers within its service area to exercise, initiate and formulate their own development plans, for which it provides technical assistance. Since 1970, SEATO has conducted a Village-of-the-Year Award Programme in conjunction with the Thai and Philippine Governments. Prizes are awarded annually in each country to villages exhibiting the most marked improvements in community development.

SEATO has contributed funds for the construction of multi-purpose centres (providing medical, educational and administrative facilities) for the poorer *barrios* of Central Luzon, Philippines. Funds are also being donated to purchase rice and corn mills to be managed by co-operatives.

Education: The SEATO Cultural Programme, launched in 1957, today places emphasis on education in rural areas, especially where minority groups need special help. A Rural Education Assistance Programme was launched in 1973—ten scholarships will be granted under the Programme to children from rural and hilltribe areas, and assistance will be given to train village and hilltribe teachers.

Grants continue to be awarded under the Cultural Programme to post- and undergraduate students from the regional SEATO countries. A total of 156 grants for postgraduate studies were awarded between 1959 and 1973. SEATO also provides scholarships to the Asian Institute of Technology.

The Fellowship and Advisory Programme, an amalgamation of the previous SEATO Research Fellowship Awards and the SEATO Professorship programme, will operate to meet the specific requirements of the regional members. The Organization is continuing to give assistance to vocational and technical training schools (see below). During 1973-74 SEATO funds will buy basic tools and equipment, and a water-supply and irrigation system, for the Technical Training Centre for Central Luzon at Magalang, Pampanga Province.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

SEATO-INITIATED PROJECTS

It is SEATO policy to help projects it has launched to become independent. This enables the Organization continually to review new possibilities for launching other projects that will contribute to the development of the Treaty Area. The following SEATO-initiated projects are now administered independently, although they continue to maintain close relations with the Organization, and to receive bilateral aid from SEATO members.

SEATO Medical Research and Clinical Research Laboratories, established in Bangkok in 1960 and 1963 respectively, are centres for research and training in tropical diseases.

Cholera Research Laboratory, established in Dacca in 1960, is one of the world's largest institutes of research into the disease, employing more than 800 scientists, nurses, field workers and technicians. Studies conducted show that cholera can now be treated effectively at small cost by the oral therapy method developed at the laboratory.

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) was founded in 1959 as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. It became an independent institution, under the management of an international Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee, in 1967. Over 550 students from all over Asia graduated between 1959 and 1972.

Vehicle Re-build Workshop was established in 1965 as a joint Thai-Australian military project under SEATO auspices to handle the repair and maintenance of Thai military and government vehicles.

Vocational and Technical Training Schools: SEATO assistance has helped to establish 20 vocational training schools in the major towns of Thailand; Technical Training Centres in Karachi and Dacca; and, in the Philippines, a Textile Workers' Training Centre (now integrated within the programme of the Marikina School of Arts and Crafts) and a Labour Market Information and Statistics Service Project.

Military Technical Training School is a joint Australian-Thai project providing training for technical supervisors, foremen, skilled workmen and instructors of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. The school has been expanded to accommodate a Motor Mechanics Training Centre, and an Electronics Wing is scheduled for completion in early 1975.

Meteorological Telecommunications Project, launched by SEATO in 1961-62 to improve the telecommunications system for collecting meteorological and aeronautical information in the Philippines and Thailand, is now nationally operated with continuing U.S. assistance.

Agricultural Research Project was commissioned by SEATO in 1968, bringing together a team of consultants in the various fields of agricultural research; a report, containing far-reaching recommendations, was presented in March 1969.

Cultural Projects were initiated originally to encourage the arts. The reconstruction of Pimai, a Khmer temple in Thailand, was undertaken with the assistance of a French architect; SEATO literary prizes were awarded annually from 1968 to 1973.

BUDGET

Total (1972-73): approx. \$1.7 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)

United States	. 25	New Zealand	. 8
United Kingdom	. 16	Pakistan	. 8
Australia	. 13.5	Philippines	. 8
France	. 13.5	Thailand	. 8

The budget figure does not include individual contributions by member nations to SEATO civil projects or military exercises. France has announced that she will not make any financial contributions to SEATO after June 30th, 1974.

THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA COLLECTIVE DEFENCE TREATY

MANILA PACT—Signed September 8th, 1954.

The Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the sovereign equality of all the Parties,

Reiterating their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and declaring that they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities,

Desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and to promote the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty Area,

Intending to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that any potential aggressor will appreciate that the Parties stand together in the area, and

Desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Article 3

The Parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments towards these ends.

Article 4

1. Each Party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any State designated by unanimous agreement under paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

Article 5

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall provide for consultation with regard to military and any other planning as the situation obtaining in the Treaty Area may from time to time require. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 6

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of any of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third party is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 7

Any other State in a position to further the objectives of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the area may, by unanimous agreement of the Parties, be invited to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 8

As used in this Treaty, the "Treaty Area" is the general area of South-East Asia, including also the entire territories of the Asian Parties, and the general area of the South-West Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, amend this Article to include within the Treaty Area the territory of any State acceding to this Treaty in accordance with Article 7 or otherwise to change the Treaty Area.

Article 9

1. This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other signatories.

2. The Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall notify all of the other signatories of such deposit.

3. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the instruments of ratification of a majority of the signatories shall have been deposited, and shall come into effect with respect to each other State on the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Article 10

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 11

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America in executing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article 6, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.

PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY

Designation of states and territory as to which provisions of Article 4 and Article 3 are to be applicable:

The Parties to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty unanimously designate for the purpose of Article 4 of the Treaty the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Viet-Nam.

The Parties further agree that the above-mentioned states and territory shall be eligible in respect of the economic measures contemplated by Article 3.

This Protocol shall enter into force simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

The delegates of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America:

Desiring to establish a firm basis for common action to maintain peace and security in South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific;

Convinced that common action to this end in order to be worthy and effective, must be inspired by the highest principles of justice and liberty;

Do hereby proclaim:

First, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government

and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities; .

Second, they are each prepared to continue taking effective practical measures to ensure conditions favourable to the orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes in accordance with their constitutional procedures;

Third, they will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in this region;

Fourth, as declared in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, they are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty Area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Post Box D5, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The Commission's purpose is to advise the participating governments on ways of improving the well-being of the people of their Pacific Island territories, containing over four million people scattered over 13 million square miles.

MEMBERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES

<i>Australia:</i> Papua New Guinea Norfolk Island	<i>Fiji:</i> <i>France:</i> New Caledonia French Polynesia Wallis and Futuna Islands *New Hebrides	<i>United Kingdom:</i> Pitcairn Island British Solomon Islands Protectorate Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony *New Hebrides	<i>United States:</i> American Samoa Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (under U.S. Administration) <i>Western Samoa.</i> <i>Nauru.</i>
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Associate: Tonga (participates in activities of the Commission by invitation).

* The New Hebrides is a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The Commission meets annually. Each government appoints two Commissioners, but advisers also attend. Senior Commissioners preside as Chairman of the Annual Session in rotation. Senior Commissioners in October 1973 were:

Australia: C. E. RESEIGH.

Fiji: JONE B. NAISARA.

France: H. NETTRE.

Nauru: B. DETUDAMO.

New Zealand: C. CRAW

United Kingdom: J. W. NICHOLAS.

United States: W. B. TAYLOR III.

Western Samoa: TOFA LAUFOFO METI.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat was reorganized in 1967 to provide a Programme Research and Evaluation Council, which has a supervisory and advisory role and is responsible for the administration of projects of the Commission's Work Programme.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Secretary-General: G. F. D. BETHAM, O.B.E.

Programme Director (Health): Dr. G. LOISON (France).

Programme Director (Social): Dr. F. MAHONY (U.S.A.).

Programme Director (Economic): A. HARRIS (Australia).

Staff: seventy in Nouméa, eight in Sydney and twelve in Suva.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Commission appoints to the Research Council experts, nominated by participating governments, in the three fields of specialization, viz. economic development, health and social development. The Council has not met since 1963.

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The South Pacific Conference now meets annually (formerly it met at intervals not exceeding three years)

and consists of delegates from all the territories in the South Pacific. The annual Conference meetings consider the Work Programme and Budget for the following year and make recommendations on them to the Commission Session, which now meets each year immediately after the Conference has concluded its business. The Conference now functions as an annual forum, in which the delegates from the nineteen territories have a greater say in the work of the Commission than formerly.

1950 Suva, Fiji.
1953 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1956 Suva, Fiji.
1959 Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
1962 Pago Pago, American Samoa.
1965 Lae, Papua New Guinea.
1967 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1968 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1969 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1970 Suva, Fiji.
1971 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1972 Apia, Western Samoa.
1973 Agana, Guam.

TWELFTH CONFERENCE

Resolutions of the Twelfth South Pacific Conference in 1972 provided for:

1. Health Programme

Recruitment of a Health Documentalist and a Dietician/Home Economist, in addition to existing posts of Medical Officer; Public Health Engineer, Sanitarian; Health Education Officer; Dental Public Health Officer; Mental Specialist. Training courses on Dental Health; Mental Health; Environmental Health; Food Hygiene; Hospital Administration. A Regional Technical Meeting on Medicinal Plants. The provision of a regional Epidemiological and Health Information service. Research into Preventive Dental Methods, Fish Poisoning and Environmental Health.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

2. *Social Programme*

Recruitment of an Audio-Visual Aids Planning Officer and a Social Welfare Training Officer in addition to the existing posts of Language Teaching Specialist; Educational Broadcasts Officer; Specialist in Out-of-School Youth Education; Demographer. Training courses on Home Economics; Broadcasting; Youth Work; Vital Statistics; Operation of Cultural Centres; Social Welfare, Regional Education Seminar. Projects on the teaching of French and of English as a foreign language. Community Education Training Centre. Broadcast Tape Exchange Library.

3. *Economic Programme*

Recruitment of an Animal Production Officer, a Plant Protection Officer and a second Fisheries Officer, in addition to existing posts of Tropical Agriculturalist; Fisheries Officer; Economist; Statis-

tician. Training courses on Agricultural Research; Vegetable Production; Coffee Cultivation; Maintenance of Agricultural Machinery; Weed Control; Poultry and Pig Production; Pastures and Cattle Production; Food Production and Home Economics; Agricultural Statistics; Export Promotion. Seminars on Financial Administration; Agricultural Marketing; Food Crops on Coral Atolls. Participation in Forest Ranger Training; Fisheries; Control of Rhinoceros Beetle.

4. *General*

Regional Seminar on Conservation Education. Provision of short-term expert services. Financial assistance for study visits, for regional travel by students, and for research. Grant-in-Aid to South Pacific Arts Festival.

HISTORY AND AIMS

Following the Canberra Agreement of 1947, the Commission was set up in 1948 and moved to its present headquarters in 1949. In 1951 Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were brought within the scope of the Commission. Western Samoa, which attained independence in 1962, was accepted as a member Government in 1965 and formally acceded to the Agreement in July 1965. Nauru became a member of the Commission in July 1969, and in May 1971 Fiji also acceded to the

Canberra Agreement. In 1962 the Netherlands, one of the original members, withdrew when it ceased to be responsible for Dutch New Guinea (now West Irian).

Each territory has its own programme of economic and social development. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission organizes conferences of technical experts, seminars and training courses. It finances study tours by technical officers, promotes research and collects, prepares and distributes information. The work of the Commission falls within three fields:

Health: Public health, health education, maternal and child health, nutrition, epidemiology, environmental sanitation, parasitology, mental health and preventive psychiatry, dental health, training and research.

Social Development: Literature promotion, language-teaching, community education, urbanization problems, youth work, applied research and training, labour, housing, social welfare, visual aids, home economics, population studies and educational broadcasting.

Economic Development: Improvement in plant and animal production, plant and animal protection, quarantine, extension of agriculture, fisheries, economic affairs, research and training, land tenure, co-operatives, forestry and statistics.

BUDGET (1973)

ESTIMATED REVENUE	\$A
Contributions of Participating Governments	1,184,745
Grants from Territories	42,105
Other Sources	115,761
TOTAL	1,342,611

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	\$A
Administration	297,550
Work Programme and Services	1,027,061
South Pacific Conference	18,000
TOTAL	1,342,611

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Bulletin, Annual Reports, Reports of SPC Technical Meetings, South Pacific Conference Reports and Session Proceedings, Statistical Bulletins, South Pacific

Commission Technical Papers, Information Documents, Handbooks and Information Circulars in fields of health, economic and social development.

L'UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UDEAC

(Central African Customs and Economic Union)

B.P. 969, Bangui, Central African Republic

Came into operation in January 1966 and replaces the former *Union douanière équatoriale* (f. 1959).

MEMBERS*

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo (Brazzaville)

Gabon

* Central African Republic and Chad withdrew from the Union in April 1968 to form the Union des états de l'Afrique centrale (UEAC) together with Congo Kinshasa (now Zaire). Central African Republic subsequently rejoined UDEAC in December 1968.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATES

Meets at least once a year to determine general policy; the supreme organ of the Union. The presidency of the Council is by annual alphabetical rotation.

President (1974): AHMADOU AHIDJO (Cameroon).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Permanent deliberative body of the Union; comprises the Finance Ministers and Ministers concerned with economic development from each of the participating countries, and meets at least once a year.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In charge of the executive functions of the Union; composed of a Customs, Statistics and Fiscal division and a division of Development and Industrialization; associated with the Inter-State Accounts Agency; in January 1966 the Secretariat of the Conférence des chefs d'état de l'Afrique équatoriale was merged with that of UDEAC but became a separate institution again in December 1967. Sec.-Gen. PIERRE TCHANQUE (Cameroon).

FUNCTIONS

The main provisions of the Union, embodied in the Treaty of Brazzaville, aim to rationalize and harmonize the tariff and tax systems of the four member states, and include:

Customs Union: The group of four states constitutes a free trade area, in which the circulation of persons, merchandise, services and capital is free. A common external tariff, additional to previous duties and fiscal charges, is levied on all imports entering the region, except on goods from members of the European Economic Community and of the former Union africaine et malgache. A common investment code has been established.

Solidarity Fund: Compensates the land-locked Central African Republic for the loss of customs revenue on imports cleared in coastal member states but then re-exported inland. A total of 1,900 million frs. CFA have been donated to this fund.

Repartition of Industrial Projects and Harmonization of Development Plans and Transport Policies: The Union stimulates the rational development and diversification of the economies of member states, in order to multiply

inter-state exchanges and to improve the standard of living of the population. The Executive Council decides on measures to harmonize development plans and transport policies. An oil refinery at Port Gentil, Gabon, is being constructed as a joint enterprise.

Uniform Tax System: The many internal revenue-raising taxes on industrial production have now been replaced by a single tax regime, fixed by the Executive Committee. The Council of Heads of State adopted an act regulating this matter in 1965.

Free Circulation of Persons and the Right of Establishment: Regulated by the convention signed in 1961 by UAM (see Chapter on OCAM).

Banque des états de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955; sole issuing bank for the four members of UDEAC; Pres. PAUL MOKAMBI (Gabon).

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Officiel.

Bulletin d'Information de l'UDEAC (three a year).

UNION DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UEAC

(Union of Central African States)

Fort-Lamy, Chad

Founded at Fort-Lamy, Chad, on April 2nd, 1968.

MEMBERS*

Chad

Zaire

* The Central African Republic was one of the original members of UEAC but withdrew at the end of 1968.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

This, the supreme organ of the Union meets at least once a year to fix the Union's budget and to orientate and harmonize policies in the fields of economy, trade, customs, transport, telecommunications, education, culture, health, science, technology, defence and security.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Meets at least twice a year.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION

Executive Secretary-General: M. TRAOTOBAYE.

Chairman: General MOBUTU (Zaire).

Military Administrator: Colonel MOLANGIA (Zaire).

FUNCTIONS

Under its charter the Union has the following aims: the adoption of common tariffs for imports and the free movement of capital and persons between member states; cultural, scientific and technological co-operation between

member states; solidarity and military assistance in the event of foreign aggression.

Membership of the Union is open to every independent African state.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

(Union des Foires Internationales)

60 rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris, France

The Union was founded in 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONGRESS

The Annual Congress, which is the sovereign body of UFI, is held every year in a different town. The Congress lays down UFI policy, decides upon applications for membership and determines the programme of work for the coming year.

Each member fair of UFI is entitled to a certain number of votes in the Congress deliberations. Decisions are carried by an absolute majority of the total number of votes.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: A. L. BLANCHOT (France).

Assistant Secretary-General: R. H. WEBER.

Treasurer: A. FARINA (Italy).

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee carries out the decisions of

Congress. It also co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the Commissions and Technical Committees.

President: C. T. STEIDLE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Presidents: F. WONSACK (German Democratic Republic), C. T. STEIDLE (Federal Republic of Germany), G. GIACOVELLI (Italy), M. Taelman (France), J. MICHEL (Luxembourg).

Counsellors: C. BERTOLOTI (Italy), P. BRETON (France), G. CHANTREN (Belgium), L. DAL FALCO (Italy), A. ELLEFSEN (France), A. ESCODA-COROMINAS (Spain), A. FARINA (Italy), J. FAURE-BRAC (France), H. G. FUCHS (Federal Republic of Germany), O. HEROLD (Finland), O. KIBAR (Turkey), J. KOLACNY (Czechoslovakia), L. KRISTOF (Hungary), R. KRUGMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), L. MERLIN (Italy), H. B. G. MONTGOMERY (U.K.), M. NEVES (Portugal), F. RIHA (Austria), K. SCHOOP (Federal Republic of Germany), J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands).

AIMS

UFI has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an "International Fair". It has drafted, in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce, a series of criteria applicable to international specialized displays. It seeks to discourage inferior displays.

Questions studied by UFI include:

1. Establishment of bonded warehouses within fair premises.
2. Facilitating customs formalities.

3. Authorization of temporary imports.
4. Granting of special quotas for the sale of foreign goods exhibited at fairs.
5. Reduction of transport rates for visitors and for goods on display.
6. Granting of visas free of charge for users of fairs.
7. Allotment of foreign exchange quotas for exhibitors.
8. Protection of inventions on display.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

1974

Place	Date
Algiers	Aug. 30-Sept. 15
Baghdad	Oct. 1-21
Basle	Sept. 1-3
Barcelona (INTERFEREX)	May 30-June 7
Barcelona (HOGAROTEL)	Nov. 20-Dec. 1
Bari	Sept. 12-23

Place	Date
Belgrade (Technical)	May 11-19
Belgrade (World Fashions)	Oct. 7-13
Bilbao	June 22-July 1
Bogotá	July 13-28
Bolzano	Sept. 14-23
Bordeaux	May 18-27

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

Place	Date	Place	Date
Brno	Sept. 11-19	Metz	(Consumer Goods) . March 23-31
Brussels	April 20-May 5		(Professional Equipment) . Sept. 28-Oct. 6
Budapest	(Technical) May 18-26	Munich	(Crafts) March 9-17
	(Consumer Goods) Sept. 14-22		(ELECTRONICA) Nov. 21-27
Cairo	March 9-30		(IKOFA) Sept. 19-25
Cologne	(Children's Goods) March 15-17		(ISPO) Feb. 21-24
	(" ") Oct. 11-15		(Fashion Week) March 24-28
	(IFMA) Sept. 21-25		(" ") Oct. 6-10
	(Lingerie) Sept. 1-15	New York	(Hardware) Aug. 25-29
	(Furniture) Jan. 22-27	Nice	March 7-18
	(Men's Fashions) Feb. 22-24		(Books) May 4-9
	(" " ") Aug. 23-25	Novi Sad	May 10-19
	(PHOTOKINA) Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Nuremberg	Feb. 2-8
	(Hardware) Feb. 17-19	Offenbach	March 2-7
	(" ") Feb. 15-17		Aug. 24-28
	(" ") March 3-6	Osaka	(Inter Living 74) April 23-May 6
	(SPOGA) Sept. 15-17	Padua	May 22-June 2
Damascus	July 25-Aug. 20		(Public Services) June 18-22
Düsseldorf	(INTERKAMA) Oct. 10-16		(TRAMAG) Oct. 1-5
	(IGEDO) March 10-13	Palermo	May 25-June 9
	(" ") April 21-25	Paris	April 27-May 12
	(" ") Sept. 8-11		(Household) Feb. 23-March 10
	(" ") Oct. 27-31		(Chemistry)
Elda	March 4-8		(in Brussels) June 27-July 3
	Sept. 9-13		(Electronic Components) April 1-5
Florence	April 23-May 5		(Leather) Sept. 7-10
Frankfurt	March 3-7		(Bottling) Nov. 12-18
	Aug. 25-28		(Toys) Feb. 9-15
	(INTERSTOFF) May 27-30		(Lighting) Jan. 16-21
	(" ") Nov. 19-22		(SICOB) Sept. 18-27
	(TAPIS) Jan. 9-13		(Carpets) Jan. 17-21
	(DLG) (Itinerant) Sept. 15-22	Parma	Sept. 18-29
	(Books) Oct. 10-15	Plovdiv	Sept. 3-10
	(Furs) April 3-7	Poznan	(Technical) June 9-18
Friedrichshaven	(INTERBOOR) Sept. 28-Oct. 6		(Consumer Goods) Sept. 22-29
Ghent	Sept. 14-29	Rome	March 12-24
Gothenburg	April 23-28	San Salvador	Nov. 8-25
Hamburg	(Nautical) Oct. 19-27	São Paulo	(Office) May 11-19
	(Ships and Machinery) Sept. 24-28	Saragossa	March 30-April 7
Hanover	April 25-May 3	Stockholm	(Consumer Goods) Aug. 30-Sept. 8
	(Constructa) Feb. 2-10		(Technical) Oct. 17-23
Helsinki	(Consumer Goods) Sept. 13-22	Strasbourg	Sept. 5-16
Izmir	Aug. 20-Sept. 20	Tel-Aviv	June 4-22
Leipzig	March 10-17	Thessaloniki	Sept. 1-22
	Sept. 1-8	Toulouse	April 27-May 6
Lille	April 12-22	Trieste	June 18-30
Lisbon	June 12-23	Tripoli	March 1-20
London	(ELECTREX) March 20-27	Turin	Sept. 28-Oct. 7
	(Electronic) May 13-17	Utrecht	March 10-14
	(PAKEX) June 3-7		Sept. 8-12
	(Public Works) Nov. 18-23		Sept. 8-12
Lourenço Marques	May 25-June 10	Valencia	May 6-16
Luanda	Oct. 5-20	Verona	March 17-24
Luxembourg	May 18-26		(SAMOTER) Feb. 10-17
Lyons	March 30-April 8	Vienna	March 6-10
Madrid	(SIMO) Nov. 8-17		Sept. 11-15
Malta	July 1-15		
Marseilles	March 29-April 8		
	Sept. 19-30		

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

<i>Place</i>		<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>		<i>Date</i>
Vienna (<i>cont.</i>)	(Ladies' Fashions)	March 31-April 3	Zagreb		April 22-28
	(" ")	Sept. 29-Oct. 2			Sept. 12-22
	(ÖSFA International)	March 16-19	Zurich	(HILSA)	Jan. 29-Feb. 3
Warsaw		May 19-24			

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1975

<i>Place</i>		<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>		<i>Date</i>
Algiers		Date not fixed	Ghent		Sept. 6-21
Baghdad		Oct. 1-21	Gothenburg		April 15-20
Barcelona		June 5-13	Hamburg	(Nautical)	Oct. 18-26
Bari		Sept. 11-22	Hanover		April 24-May 2
Belgrade	(Technical)	Date not fixed	Helsinki	(Technical)	Sept. 9-13
	(World Fashion)	Date not fixed	Izmir		Aug. 20-Sept. 20
Bilbao		Date not fixed	Jerusalem	(Books)	April 28-May 5
Bolzano		Sept. 13-22	Kinshasa		June 21-July 6
Bordeaux		May 24-June 2	Leipzig		March 9-16
Brno		Sept. 10-18			Aug. 31-Sept. 7
Brussels		Late April/early May	Lille		Date not fixed
	(Municipal		Lima		Nov.
	Equipment)	Not announced	Lisbon		June 11-21
Budapest	(Technical)	Date not fixed	London	(Inter Build)	Nov.
	(Consumer Goods)	Date not fixed	Lourenço Marques		Date not fixed
Cairo		Not announced	Luanda		Oct. 5-20
Casablanca		Late April (last Thurs.)	Luxembourg		May 17-25
Cologne	(ANUGA)	Sept.	Lyons		March 15-24
	(Children's Goods)	Mid-March	Madrid	(SIMO)	Nov. 7-16
		Mid-Oct.	Malta		July 1-15
	(INTERZUM)	June 4-7	Marseilles		April 10-21
	(Lingerie)	1st fortnight in Sept.			Sept. 18-29
	(Men's Fashion)	2nd fortnight in Feb.	Metz	(Consumer Goods)	April 5-13
	(Hardware)	2nd fortnight in Feb.		(Professional	
		Early March		Equipment)	Sept. 27-Oct. 5
	(SPOGA)	Late Sept.	Munich	(Crafts)	April 12-20
Damascus		July 25-Aug. 20		(Bauma)	March 6-12
Düsseldorf	(EUROSHOP)	Feb. 14-18		(IFAT)	Not announced
	(INTERPACK)	May 9-15		(ISPO)	Feb. 20-23
	(Man-made			(Fashion Week)	Date not fixed
	Materials)	Oct. 7-14			(two exhibitions)
	(IGEDO)	March 9-21	New York	(Hardware)	Date not fixed
		April 20-24	Nice		March 6-17
		Sept. 7-10		(Books)	Date not fixed
		Oct. 26-30	Novi Sad		Date not fixed
Elda		Date not fixed	Nuremberg		Feb. 1-7
Florence		April 22-May 4	Offenbach		Date not fixed
Frankfurt		Feb. 23-27			Date not fixed
		Aug. 24-27			(two exhibitions)
	(INTERSTOFF)	May 12-15	Osaka		Date not fixed
		Nov. 18-21	Padua		May 29-June 9
	(Carpets)	Jan. 8-12		(Tramag)	Oct. 1-5
	(Sanitary)	March 19-23	Palermo		May 24-June 8
	(Books)	Oct. 9-14	Paris		April 26-May 11
	(Furs)	April 16-20		(Household)	Feb. 22-March 9
Friedrichshaven	(INTERBOOT)	Sept. 27-Oct. 5			

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>
Paris (<i>cont.</i>)	(Electronic Components) Date not fixed	Trieste	June 17-29
	(Leather) Sept. 13-16	Tripoli	March 1-20
	(Toys) Feb. 8-14	Tunis	End May/early June
	(Lighting) Jan. 15-20	Turin	Sept. 27-Oct. 6
	(Furniture) Jan. 16-20	Utrecht	March 2-6
	(SICOB) Date not fixed		Aug. 31-Sept. 4
	(Carpets) Jan. 16-20		Feb. 25-March 1
Parma	End Sept.	(Heating)	Feb. 25-March 1
Plovdiv	Sept. 3-10	(INTERDECOR)	Date not fixed
Posnan	(Technical) June 8-17	(MACHEVO)	Oct. 22-29
	(Consumer Goods) Sept. 21-28	(MEUBELBEURS)	Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Rome	March	Valencia	1st fortnight in May
Saragossa	April 4-13	Verona	March 16-23
Stockholm	(Consumer Goods) Aug. 29-Sept. 7		(SAMOTER)
	(Technical) Oct. 23-29	Vienna	Feb. 9-16
Strasbourg	Sept. 4-15		Date not fixed
Stuttgart	(Stores) June 5-8		(two exhibitions)
Tel-Aviv	May-June		(Ladies' Fashions) Date not fixed
Thessaloniki	Aug. 31-Sept. 21		(two exhibitions)
Tokyo	Date not fixed		(OSFA
Toulouse	April 24-May 5		International)
		Warsaw	Date not fixed
			May 18-23
			April 21-27
		Zagreb	Sept. 5-14

THE WARSAW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia (1943), Poland (1945), and Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (1948).

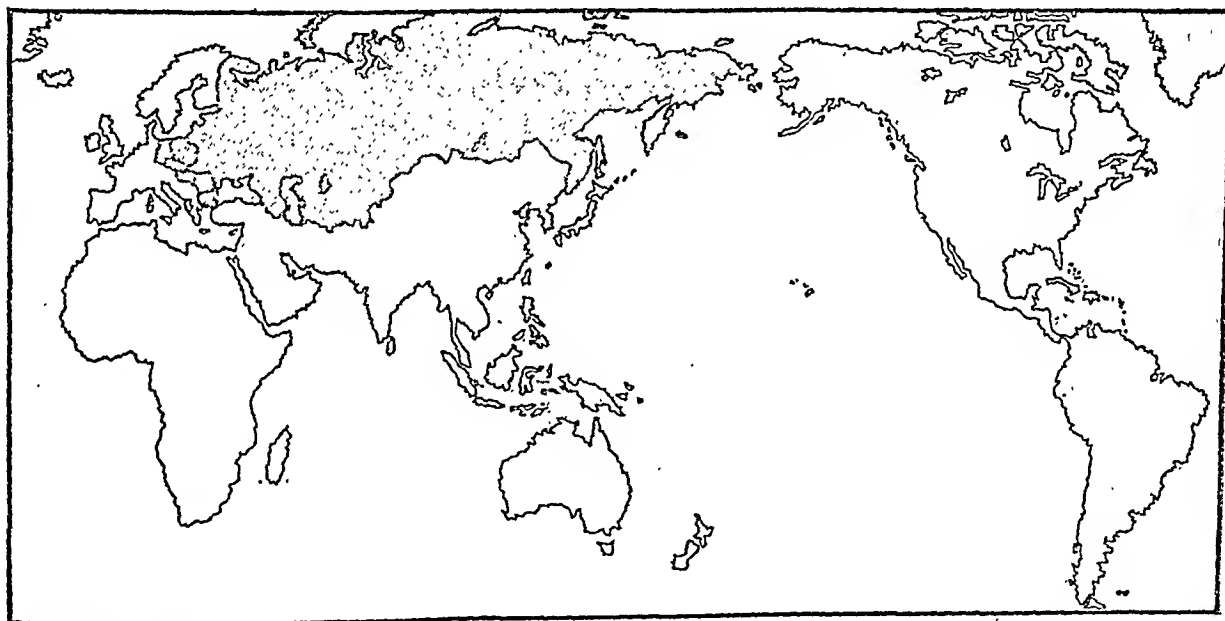
MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

Albania has not participated in Warsaw Pact activities since 1961, and in September 1968 announced her withdrawal from the Pact.



ORGANIZATION

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings, the most recent being in January 1972 in Prague. The Chairmanship is held by each member country in turn for one year. Delegations of member states normally include the First Secretary of the Party, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Foreign Minister.

MILITARY COUNCIL

Set up March 17th, 1969; Chair. Marshal YAKUBOVSKY.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT ARMED FORCES

Set up March 17th, 1969.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Set up March 17th, 1969; Chair. Marshal YAKUBOVSKY.

JOINT SECRETARIAT

Established in January 1956 in Moscow; Sec.-Gen. N. P. FIRYUBIN (U.S.S.R.).

THE WARSAW PACT

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the Political Consultative Committee.

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal IVAN YAKUBOVSKY (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff: Gen. SERGEI SHTEMENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Commanders-in-Chief: The Defence Ministers of the member states.

Bulgaria: Gen. of the Army DOBRI DZHUROV.

Czechoslovakia: Gen. of the Army MARTIN DZUR.

German Democratic Republic: Gen. of the Army KARL HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Hungary: Col.-Gen. LAJOS CZINEGE.

Poland: Gen. of the Army WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Romania: Gen. of the Army ION IONITA.

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the seven member states with headquarters in Moscow.

WARSAW PACT FORCES

(1973)

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	TOTAL
U.S.S.R.	2,000,000	465,000	500,000	345,000	3,310,000
Poland	185,000	19,000	25,000	—	229,000
Romania	175,000	8,000	8,000	—	191,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	—	18,000	—	168,000
Bulgaria	125,000	7,000	12,000	—	144,000
German Democratic Republic	90,000	16,000	12,000	—	118,000
Hungary	95,000	—	6,000	—	101,000

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1955 May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.</p> <p>1956 January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Command.
October. Soviet troops called in to Hungary under the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>1958 May. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow.
Decisions to:
Reduce the armed forces of Eastern Europe by 119,000.
Withdraw Soviet forces in Romania in the near future.
Reduce in 1958 the number of Soviet troops in Hungary.
Propose a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.</p> <p>1959 April. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Warsaw. The future of Germany was the main subject of discussion.</p> <p>1960 February. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. No further reductions in the armed forces announced, but members agreed on common policy at the coming Disarmament and Summit Conferences.</p> <p>1961 March-April. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. Discussion of NATO, Germany, and the future of Berlin.</p> | <p>August. Meeting of First Secretaries of Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow. Preparations for a German Peace Treaty.
December. Diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Albania severed.</p> <p>1962 January-February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Prague.
June. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1963 February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Warsaw.
July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1965 January. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw.
June. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.</p> <p>1966 July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest.</p> <p>1967 July. Marshal Yakubovsky appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.
December. Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Warsaw to discuss aid to Arab countries.</p> <p>1968 March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia. Meeting of political leaders held in Dresden. Romania not represented.
June-July. Joint Command/Staff exercises on territory of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union.</p> |
|--|---|

THE WARSAW PACT

- 1968 July. Summit meeting held in Warsaw, attended by leaders of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. Recent internal events in Czechoslovakia discussed. Command/Staff exercises of East German, Polish and Soviet navies. August. General Shtemenko replaces General Kazakov as Chief of Staff, Warsaw Pact Forces. Joint exercises of Communication troops in East Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Troops from Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. enter Czechoslovakia. Romania condemns the invasion. September. Albania announces her official withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. October. Meeting of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow.
- 1969 February. Meeting of Deputy Defence Ministers in Berlin. Romania and Czechoslovakia attended. March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Budapest adopts new statute on joint armed forces and joint command and sets up a committee of defence ministers. Pact naval and airforce exercises in Bulgaria. May. Joint exercise of Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian and Soviet ground forces in Soviet territory. Joint Command exercises held in Czechoslovakia with Soviet and Czechoslovak officers and troops under Czech command. July-August. Exercises of Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak airforces held in territories of G.D.R., Poland, U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. September. Joint military manoeuvres of Polish, East German, Soviet and Czechoslovak forces in Poland. October. Week-long staff exercises of Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak and East German armies on territories of four nations. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Prague called for a European security conference to be held in 1970. December. Meeting in Moscow of Party and Government leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries to discuss international problems. Meeting in Moscow of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces to discuss training of troops and H.Q. staffs. Meeting in Moscow of Committee of Defence Ministers.
- 1970 May. Meeting in Sofia of Committee of Defence Ministers. June. Meeting in Budapest of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers issued memorandum on European Security. July. Exercises by anti-aircraft defence troops. August. Meeting in Moscow of Political Consultative Committee to discuss the German/Soviet Treaty and the European situation.
- October. "Brotherhood-in-arms" joint exercises by the armies, air forces and Baltic Fleets of member states in territory of G.D.R. December. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Meeting of Defence Ministers in Budapest.
- 1971 February. Meeting in Bucharest of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers to discuss European security. March. Meeting of Defence Ministers in Budapest. June. "Yug" exercises (air and seaborne landing operations) held in south U.S.S.R. June-July. Joint exercises in territories of G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia. August. "Opal 71" joint bridge-building exercises by Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian armies. August. "Preslav 71" exercises in Bulgaria. November. Meeting in Moscow of Warsaw Pact Military Council. November-December. Meeting in Warsaw of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers to discuss preparations for convening a conference on European Security.
- 1972 January. Meeting in Prague of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee adopts declaration on peace, security and co-operation in Europe, and assents to discussions on troop reductions in Europe. February. Meeting in Berlin of Warsaw Pact Defence Ministers. April. Meeting in Bucharest of Warsaw Pact Military Council. Warsaw Pact Naval manoeuvres in Black Sea. July. Crimea meeting of party leaders of Warsaw Pact countries. September. "Shield 72" exercises in Czechoslovakia. October. Meeting in Minsk of Warsaw Pact Military Council.
- 1973 January. Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland accept invitation of NATO members to hold exploratory talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe. February. Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers confer in Moscow. Staff exercises in Romania, involving Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian staff officers. April. Convention signed in Moscow on the legal status, privileges and immunities of staff of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. July. Crimea meeting of Party leaders of Warsaw Pact Party leaders (plus Mongolia) endorses détente. September. Manoeuvres by Soviet and Hungarian troops in Hungary.

THE WARSAW TREATY

ARTICLE ONE

The contracting parties pledge themselves in conformity with the Charter of the UN to refrain in their international relations from a threat or use of force, and to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way so as not to threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE TWO

The contracting parties declare that they are ready to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at safeguarding international peace and security and will fully dedicate their efforts to the realization of these aims. The contracting parties will strive for the adoption by agreement with other States desiring to collaborate in this matter of effective measures for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

ARTICLE THREE

The contracting parties shall consult each other on all important international questions affecting their common interests, being guided by the requirements of strengthening international peace and security. They shall consult with each other without delay at any time when in the opinion of any one of them a threat arises of armed attack on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, in the interests of ensuring joint defence and the maintenance of peace and security.

ARTICLE FOUR

In case of armed attack in Europe on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, by any State or group of States, each State signatory to the Treaty, by way of exercising the right to individual or collective defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, shall render the State or States subjected to such attack immediate aid individually and by agreement with other States signatory to the Treaty, with all the means which it shall deem necessary, including the use of armed force. The States signatory to the Treaty shall immediately consult each other as to the joint measures which must be taken to secure and maintain international peace and security. The measures adopted on the basis of this Article will be reported to the Security Council in conformity with the Articles of the UN Charter. These measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council launches measures necessary for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE FIVE

The contracting parties have agreed to set up a Joint Command of their armed forces to be placed, by agreement between the Powers, at the disposal of this Command acting on the basis of jointly established principles. They shall also take other co-ordinated measures necessary for the strengthening of their defensive capacity in order to protect the peaceful labour of their peoples, guarantee the integrity of their frontiers and territories and ensure defence against possible aggression.

ARTICLE SIX

With the object of carrying out consultations provided

by the present Treaty between the States participating in the Treaty and for the examination of questions arising in connection with the realization of this Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up in which each State participating in the Treaty will be represented by a member of its Government or another specially appointed representative. The Committee may set up any auxiliary organs it considers necessary.

ARTICLE SEVEN

The contracting parties pledge themselves to refrain from taking part in coalitions or alliances of any kind and from concluding any agreements the aims of which conflict with the aims of this Treaty. The contracting parties declare that their commitments under existing international Treaties are in no way contradictory to the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE EIGHT

The contracting parties declare that they will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the aim of further developing and strengthening economic and cultural relations between them, following the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

ARTICLE NINE

The Treaty is open for accession to other States, irrespective of their social and State systems which may express their readiness by means of participating in this Treaty to promote the unification of the efforts of the peace-loving countries for the purpose of ensuring peace and the security of the peoples. Accession to the Treaty shall enter into force by agreement with the States participating in the Treaty after the document of accession has been deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

ARTICLE TEN

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and the ratification instruments shall be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The Treaty shall enter into force on the day when the last ratification instrument has been deposited. The Government of the Polish People's Republic shall inform the other States signatory to the Treaty of the depositing of each ratification instrument.

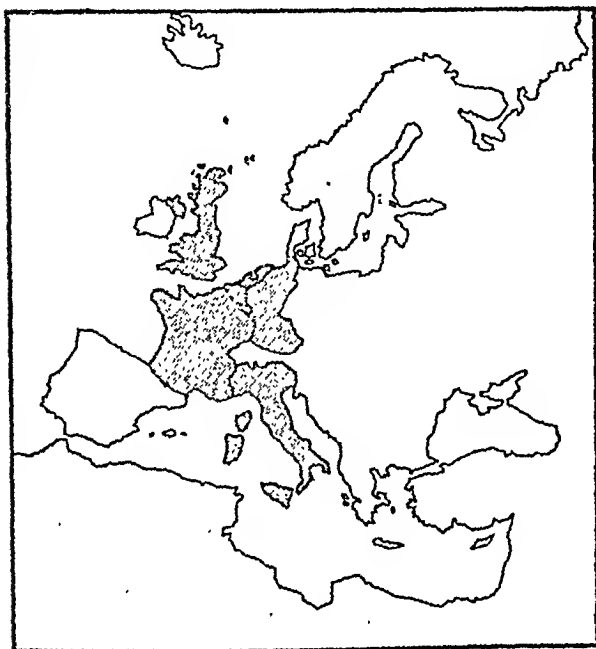
ARTICLE ELEVEN

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 20 years. For the contracting parties who do not hand to the Government of the Polish People's Republic a declaration denouncing the Treaty one year before the expiration of this term it shall remain in force for the following 10 years. Should a system of collective security be set up in Europe and an all-European treaty of collective security concluded for this purpose, towards which the contracting Powers will continue to aspire, the present Treaty is to lose its validity on the day on which an all-European treaty comes into force.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION—WEU

9 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, England

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment, and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.



MEMBERS

Belgium
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organization.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: ROBERT ROTHSCHILD.
France: J. DE BEAUMARCHAIS.
Federal Republic of Germany: K.-G. VON HASE.
Italy: R. MANZINI.
Luxembourg: A. PHILIPPE.
Netherlands: Baron W. J. G. GEVERS.
United Kingdom: Sir JOHN KILLICK.

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Admiral G. CANTÙ (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALAIN PLANTEY (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. HEISBOURG (Luxembourg).
Deputy Secretary-General: F. K. VON PLENWE (Federal Republic of Germany).
Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).
Legal Adviser: J. WESTHOF (Belgium).

THE ASSEMBLY

President: Sir JOHN PEEL (U.K., Conservative).
Vice-Presidents: G. NEDERHORST (Netherlands, Labour), G. BETTIOL (Italy, Christian Democrat), E. NESSLER (France, U.D.R.), A. VAN LENT (Belgium, Socialist), F. AMREHN (Federal Republic of Germany, C.D.U.), R. MART (Luxembourg, Democratic Party).
Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: F. AMREHN (Federal Republic of Germany).
Chairman of the Liberal Group: B. DESTREMAU (France).
Chairman of the Socialist Group: M. STEWART (United Kingdom).
Clerk: FRANCIS HUMBLET, 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16c, France.

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in

common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organizations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman B. DESTREMAU (France).
General Affairs: Chairman: G. KAHN-ACKERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).
Scientific Questions: Chairman: P. DE MONTESQUIOU (France).
Budgetary Affairs and Administration: A. DEQUAE (Belgium).
Rules of Procedure and Privileges: H. CRAVATTE (Luxembourg).
Relations with Parliaments: Dame JOAN VICKERS (United Kingdom).

HISTORY

Western European Union is a development of the Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 1948. That Treaty provided for collective self-defence, mutual automatic military assistance in the event of a repetition of hostilities and for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters between these five states. At the time of its signature, the Treaty was a unique instrument, creating the most closely-knit international co-operative association ever known. Furthermore, it contributed directly to the creation of larger similarly combined efforts: on the military side NATO, and on the civil side the Council of Europe.

As a sequel to the collapse in 1954 of the plans for creating a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London in order to attempt to reach a new agreement. In particular some means had to be found of associating the defence effort of the Federal Republic of Germany with NATO. The conference was attended by Ministers representing Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A document was drawn up stating that the occupation régime in Germany would be ended and that Germany would join NATO; the former Brussels Treaty would be strengthened and extended, and Germany and Italy would be invited to accede to it.

These decisions were embodied in a series of agreements, signed in 1954, which form the substance of the seven-power Western European Union, the seven powers being Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The ratification of these agreements was completed by May 6th, 1955, on which date Western European Union came into being.

On the ratification of the agreements, Western European Union was also charged with the specific task of settling the future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement, the Saar was to have a European Statute within the framework of WEU, provided that this Statute was approved by a referendum. A Commission was set up in May 1955 to supervise the referendum, which was held on October 23rd, 1955. The result showed that the Saar majority had voted against the adoption of the European Statute and had furthermore expressed a wish to be incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Saar then became a *Land* of the Federal Republic of Germany, but remained linked economically to France. The final incorporation of the territory, now re-named Saarland, took place on July 5th, 1959.

The activities of the four main social and cultural committees were transferred to the Council of Europe in June 1960.

The Council of WEU has formally approved certain relaxations of the restrictions on German arms production imposed by Protocol III of the revised Brussels Treaty. They concern specified long-range and guided missiles, influence mines, and the construction of certain ships and submarines.

In July 1963, following the suspension of negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, it was agreed that the WEU Council would meet at quarterly intervals and that the economic situation in Europe would be an item regularly on its agenda. The Commission of the EEC would be invited to be represented during the discussion of this point. These meetings continued between 1963 and 1970. Although political consultation continues, discussions on the economic situation have been suspended since the re-opening at the end of June 1970 of negotiations for the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Several proposals were put forward at Council Meetings held during 1968 for closer political and defence consultations within the framework of WEU and, specifically, for discussions relating to Britain's role in Europe.

At a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg in February 1969 the United Kingdom's proposal for a meeting to discuss the Middle East situation was approved

by all members except France. This meeting, organized by the WEU Secretariat in London later in the month, was boycotted by France, who declared that she would not attend ministerial meetings until further notice, because the convening of the present meeting without the unanimous approval of WEU members was a breach of treaty.

France rejoined the Council in June 1970.

BUDGET

(£—1973 estimate)

Salarics and Allowances	1,144,125
Travel	29,290
Communications	11,373
Other Operating Costs	81,971
Purchase of Furniture	7,084
Buildings	6,879
Total Expenditure	1,280,722
WEU Tax	357,285
Other Receipts	12,215
Total Income	369,500
NET TOTAL	911,222

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(£ sterling)

	BELGIUM	FRANCE	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLANDS	U.K.	TOTAL
1972	81,221	165,196	165,196	165,196	2,752	81,221	165,196	825,978
1973	89,604	182,244	182,244	182,244	3,038	89,604	182,244	911,222

Note: French franc element converted at 1972 rate of Frs 13.33/£1.

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

THE BRUSSELS TREATY

(as amended by Protocol No. 1, signed in 1954, modifying and completing the Treaty)

ARTICLE I

Convinced of the close community of their interests and of the necessity of uniting in order to promote the economic recovery of Europe, the High Contracting Parties will so organise and co-ordinate their economic activities as to produce the best possible results, by the elimination of conflict in their economic policies, the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges.

The co-operation provided for in the preceding paragraph, which will be effected through the Council referred to in Article VIII as well as through other bodies, shall not involve any duplication of, or prejudice to, the work of other economic organisations in which the High Contracting Parties are or may be represented but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organisations.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common, both by direct consultation and in specialised agencies, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies.

They will endeavour to conclude as soon as possible conventions with each other in the sphere of social security.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.

ARTICLE IV

In the execution of the Treaty the High Contracting Parties and any organs established by them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters.

ARTICLE V

If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE VI

All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties declare, each so far as he is concerned, that none of the international engagements now in force between him and any of the High Contracting Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of the present Treaty.

None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VIII

1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes.

2. This Council shall be known as the "Council of Western European Union"; it shall be so organised as to be able to exercise its functions continuously; it shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be considered necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately an Agency for the Control of Armaments, whose functions are defined in Protocol No. IV.

At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability.

The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by the Agency for the Control of Armaments.

ARTICLE IX

The Council of Western European Union shall make an annual report on its activities and, in particular, concerning the control of armaments to an Assembly composed of representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE X

In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions:

The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction, to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation.

In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

In the case of a mixed dispute involving both questions for which conciliation is appropriate and other questions for which judicial settlement is appropriate, any Party to the dispute shall have the right to insist that the judicial settlement of the legal questions shall precede conciliation.

The preceding provisions of this Article in no way affect the application of relevant provisions or agreements prescribing some other method of pacific settlement.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on conditions to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the last instrument of ratification and shall thereafter remain in force for fifty years.

After the expiry of the period of fifty years, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to cease to be a party thereto provided that he shall have previously given one year's notice of denunciation to the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government shall inform the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and of each notice of denunciation.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

SUMMARY OF PROTOCOLS

PROTOCOL No. I

This Protocol is incorporated in the text of the revised Treaty as printed above.

PROTOCOL No. II

This Protocol sets upper limits on the size of the land and air forces which the members of WEU maintain on the continent of Europe in peace-time and place under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. For Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands these limits are the same as in the Annex to the EDC Treaty; for Luxembourg the limit is one regimental combat team, while for the United Kingdom it is four divisions and the Second Tactical Air Force. The level of naval forces are determined annually by NATO. These limits are not to be increased except by unanimous agreement, and the level of internal defence and police forces are also to be established by internal agreement. Finally, the United Kingdom agreed not to withdraw or diminish her forces in Europe against the wishes of the majority of her partners, except in the event of an acute overseas emergency.

PROTOCOL No. III

Under the third Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook not to manufacture atomic, chemical or biological weapons, or certain other weapons on a list (including guided missiles, warships and strategic bombers) which can be amended by the Council of WEU by a two-thirds majority. The Federal Republic agreed to supervision to ensure that these undertakings were respected and the other members agreed that their stocks of various weapons would be subject to control.

PROTOCOL No. IV

This Protocol provided for the setting up of the Agency for the Control of Armaments, which has the task of ensuring that the commitments contained in the third Protocol are observed. A Resolution was also passed setting up the Standing Armaments Committee. (See *Organization* above.)

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR—WCL **(FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS—** **IFCTU)**

50 rue Joseph 11, Brussels 1040, Belgium

Telephone: 17-63-87.

Founded in 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU); reconstituted under present title in 1968. (See also the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions.)

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

14,543,820 members in 78 countries

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. Meets every four years (last meeting: Evian, September 1973).

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least once a year.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

CONFEDERAL BOARD

President: MARCEL PEPIN (Canada).

Vice-Presidents: GILBERT PONGAULT (Gambia), EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina), JOSEPH HOUTHUYS (Belgium), TRAN QUOC-BUU (Viet-Nam).

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK.

Eight representatives of National Confederations and six representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets twice a year.

Consists of at least twenty-two members elected by Congress from among its members for four-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK (Belgium).

Deputy General Secretaries: JOSE M. GONZALES (Mexico), N. VAN TANH (Viet-Nam), D. AGESSY (Dahomey), G. FONTENAU (France).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe . . . WCL European Organization, 26-32 Avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium.

President: J. HOUTHUYS.

Secretary: J. KULACKOWSKI.

Africa . . . Pan-African Workers Congress, P.O.B. 307, Bathurst, Gambia.

Secretary: G. PONGAULT.

Latin America Latin-American Confederation of Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela.

Secretary-General: E. MASPERO.

Asia . . . BATU, P.O.B. 163, Manila, Philippines.
Secretary-General: J. TAN.

North America C.S.N., 1001 St. Denis, Montreal, Canada
President: M. PÉPIN.

Secretary-General: J. THIBAUT.

There are also regional offices in Paris, Geneva and New York.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . Pan African Institute of Trade Union Training, Brazzaville, Congo Republic (not functioning at present because of government seizure).

Asia . . . Batu Social Institute, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America Instituto Centro-Americano de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), San José, Costa Rica.
Instituto Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), Caracas, Venezuela.
Instituto del CONO SUR (INCASUR), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

PUBLICATIONS

Labor Press and Information Bulletin: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.
Reports of Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

World Federation of Agricultural Workers (WFAW-WCL):

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921; Mems.: national federations covering 3,397,000 workers in 25 countries. Organization: Congress (every fourth year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. J. RANGEL-PARRA; Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Publ. *Le Travailleur de la Terre* (in Dutch, French, English, Spanish and German).

World Federation of Building and Woodworkers Unions:

22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1936. Mems.: national federations covering 200,000 workers in several countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. C. NUYTS (Belgium); Sec. H. KOETSVELD (Netherlands). Pubs. *Bulletin*.

World Organization for Energy, Chemical and Miscellaneous Industries: Oudergemsesteenweg 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1920. Mems.: 120,000.

Pres. H. VAN HOORICK (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN HOOF (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

World Federation of Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades: 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems.: 178,123 in 20 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN (Netherlands); Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Publ. *Contact* (irregular).

World Federation for the Metallurgical Industry: 50 rue Joseph II, Brussels 1040, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years), Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. R. JAVAUX (Belgium); Sec. F. SPIT (Netherlands). Publ. *WFM Bulletin* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions: 145 rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 249,000 miners in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. FR. DOHMEN (Netherlands); Sec. E. ENGEL (France).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Graphical and Paper Industries: 170-172 P.C. Hoofstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems.: national federations in 6 countries covering 70,000 workers. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. G. MOR (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. M. J. DOEZÉ (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregularly).

World Federation of Trade Unions of non-Manual Workers (WFTUNMW):

Art. Goemacreelei 69, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 400,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. SEILER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. G. PANIS (Belgium). Publ. *Revue* (biennial).

International Federation of Textile and Garment Workers:

Koning Albertlaan 27, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 400,000 workers in 19 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. FRURU (Belgium); Sec. C. PAUWELS (Belgium). Publ. *Intervetex* (quarterly).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Transport Workers (WCL):

26-32 avenue d'Auderghem, B 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federation in 28 countries covering 600,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee (meets twice a year), Executive Board.

Pres. G. DEMEULENAERE (France); Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD ROELANDT (Belgium). Pubs. *Transport* (three times a year in French, German and Dutch), *Contact Bulletin* (annually in English and Spanish).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service: 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1922. Mems.: national federations of workers in public service, and P.T.T. affiliated to WCL covering 1,200,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every three years), Council (meets every year), Bureau Control Commission, six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. TH. DE WALSCHÉ (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN DECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (monthly).

World Confederation of Teachers: 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963. Mems.: national federations of unions concerned with teacher organization, which are affiliated to WCL Organization: Congress (every four years), Council (at least once a year), Steering Committee.

Sec.-Gen. J. VANDECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Flash-WCT* (ten times per year).

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble: Declaration of Principles (Luxembourg Congress, October 1968).

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of workers' trade union organizations.

The WCL is convinced that men's fulfilment, as also the development of nations—whether it be in the technical, economic, political, social or cultural fields—has a spiritual as well as material content. This is particularly true of the view men form of the purpose of life. The WCL's statement of its principles and definition of its objectives and methods of action are consistent with either a spiritual concept based on the conviction that man and the universe are created by God, or other concepts that lead together with it to a common effort to build a human community united in freedom, dignity, justice and brotherhood.

The WCL, which originated in the Christian-inspired trade union movement, now addresses its message in the present Declaration of Principles to all workers everywhere in the world who are willing to subscribe to it, whatever may be their creed, concept of life, race or sex.

ARTICLE 1. The WCL devotes its action to studying, promoting, representing and defending the material, moral and spiritual interests of the workers. It takes full responsibility for its action, deciding this independently of any outside authority, whatever its kind, political, religious or other.

ARTICLES 5-15. Membership.

ARTICLE 16. Regional organizations.

ARTICLE 17. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee, Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 18-20. The Executive Committee.

ARTICLES 21-24 and 31. Affiliates.

ARTICLE 25. Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 26-27. General Council.

ARTICLES 28-30. Congress.

ARTICLE 32. Finance.

ARTICLES 33-36. General and Financial Provisions.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

267 Churches in over 90 countries, of which 17 are associated Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENTS

Hon. President: Dr. W. A. VISSER 't HOOFT.

Presidents: His Holiness Patriarch GERMAN (Yugoslavia); Bishop HANNS LILJE (Germany); Rev. Dr. E. A. PAYNE, C.H. (U.K.); Rev. Dr. JOHN COVENTRY SMITH (U.S.A.); Rt. Rev. Bishop A. H. ZULU (South Africa); Dr. Kiyoko TAKEO CHO (Japan).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and consider some main theme.

MEETINGS

Amsterdam, Netherlands	August 1948
Evanston, U.S.A.	August 1954
New Delhi, India	November 1961
Uppsala, Sweden	July 1968

The next Assembly is scheduled for July/August 1975 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and decisions. Consists of 120 members chosen from Assembly delegates and meets annually.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Consists of twenty-six members chosen by the Central Committee from its membership to prepare its agenda, expedite its decisions and supervise the work of the Council between meetings of the Central Committee. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. PHILIP A. POTTER (West Indies).

Director, Finance and Central Services: FRANK NORTHAM (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees

have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Education. The Office of Christian Education was set up in 1971 when the integration with the World Council of Christian Education took place. The office is concerned with both religious and general education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. The Ecumenical Institute holds educational courses, study conferences and a graduate course in ecumenical studies

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

in connection with the University of Geneva, at Bossey, Switzerland.

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches and missionary societies in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

Faith and Witness. The Commission on Faith and Order

was reconstituted at the Uppsala Assembly in 1968. Its first meeting with Roman Catholics present as full members was held in Louvain, Belgium, in August 1971. The main theme of the meeting was "The Unity of the Church and the Unity of Mankind".

Programme to Combat Racism. This was inaugurated in August 1969 by the Central Committee. The first grants, amounting to \$300,000, were made from the Fund in September 1970 to liberation movements in Europe, South America, Japan and Africa. The second allocation, totalling \$200,000, was made in September 1971 to movements in South Africa, North America, South America, the Caribbean, Japan and Europe. The third allocation, totalling \$450,000, was made in February 1974 to movements in southern Africa, North America, South America, Japan and Europe.

BUDGET

(Provisional 1974—Swiss fr.)

General	6,650,000
World Mission and Evangelism	1,759,000
Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	3,399,800†
TOTAL	13,808,800

† +\$1,038,100

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).

Ecumenical Press Service This Month (English, French, German; 11 issues a year).

International Review of Mission (English; quarterly).

Study Encounter (English, French, German; quarterly).

Risk (Youth Department) (English; quarterly).

Questions and Answers about the World Council of Churches.

Uppsala Report.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Nám. Curieových 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949 to set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (*q.v.*). (See also the World Confederation of Labour.)

MEMBERS

60 AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

151,163,200 individual members

ORGANIZATION

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: BENOÎT FRACHON (France), S. A. DANGE (India), R. GUEZO (Dahomey), K. HOFFMANN (Czechoslovakia).

Honorary President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Eighth Congress was attended by 574 delegates, observers and guests.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Executive Committee.

First Congress	Paris	October 1945
Second Congress	Milan	June 1949
Third Congress	Vienna	October 1953
Fourth Congress	Leipzig	October 1957
Fifth Congress	Moscow	December 1961
Sixth Congress	Warsaw	October 1965
Seventh Congress	Budapest	October 1969
Eighth Congress	Varna	October 1973

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets once a year.

Number of members: 71 members and 72 deputies, representing 60 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. The size of national delegations is based on the total membership of their national federation.

Functions: receipt of reports from Executive Committee, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO.

Hon. President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS.

The Bureau meets three times a year and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Number of members: 24.

Secretaries: MAHENDRA SEN (India), IBRAHIM ZAKARIA (Sudan), I. CHEREDNICHENKO (U.S.S.R.), JUAN CAMPOS (Chile), A. MASETTI (Italy).

Members: M. DALEA (Romania), S. A. DANGE (India), S. GASPARD (Hungary), K. GHIAOUROV (Bulgaria), M. HADID (Syria), K. HOFFMANN (Czechoslovakia), R. ISCARO (Argentina), A. KOUDHO (Congo), W. KRUCZEK (Poland), L. LAMA (Italy), R. OSORIO (Colombia), L. PENA (Cuba), R. RAKOTIBE (Madagascar), MUN BYONG ROCK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), G. SÉGUY (France), A. SHELEPIN (U.S.S.R.), M. SOUSA (Brazil), M. SURYA (Indonesia), HUONG QUOC VIET (Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam), C. VILLEGAS (Venezuela), R. VILLON-GUEZO (Dahomey), H. WARNEKE (German Democratic Republic), A. ZIARTIDES (Cyprus), plus two places reserved for China and Sudan.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS (France).

The Secretariat consists of the General Secretary and five Secretaries, one each from India, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Chile and Italy. It is appointed by the General Council and is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance.

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (monthly; published in seven languages).

Flashes from the Trade Unions (weekly; published in four languages).

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions grouping workers in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Executive Committee of 25 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. LORIS ABBIATI (Italy). Pubs. *Land and Labour* (2 issues per year), *Bulletin*, both in French, Spanish, English and Russian.

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 10281, Helsinki 10, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 53 unions in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. monthly bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers: Budapest 76, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 6,814,902 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 23 members representing 18 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. R. PASCRÉ (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publ. *Monthly Information Bulletin and Information Sheet* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic, Japanese).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers: 4, 6th September St., Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 13,365,000 members in 31 countries.

Pres. N. MARCELLINO (Italy); Gen. Sec. O. IBANEZ (Cuba). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. ANTONIO MOLINARI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ZDENEK SPICKA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 20 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. J. BRETEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. (new name not announced); Pubs. *Metalworking Unions in Action*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 22 countries. Organization: General Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. J. LES (Poland); Sec.-Gen. A. FRANCINI (France).

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees: Französische Str. 47, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: approx. 23,500,000 in 95 unions in 33 countries. Organization: Congress, Directive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. RAYMOND BARBERIS (France); Gen. Sec. D. KRAUSE (German Democratic Republic). Pubs. *Public Services* (in English, French, German and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement—F.I.S.E.): Opletalova 57, 11570 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946. Mems.: 52 organizations in 37 countries; over 12 million mems.

Pres. PAUL DELANOUÉ (France); Secs. DANIEL RETUREAU (France), IRINA TSIKORA (U.S.S.R.). Pubs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 42 national federations. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. VERA KOUTNIKOVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. A. GHERTINISAN (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 16.5 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen.-Sec. DEBKUMAR GANGULI (India). Pubs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly)

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted by the World Trade Union Conference, October 3rd, 1945; modified by the amendments adopted by the 2nd and 4th World Trade Union Congress (1949 and 1957), and by the 16th Session of the General Council mandated by the 6th World Trade Union Congress (1966), and by the 7th World Trade Union Congress (1969).

The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples as set forth in the Declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February 1945, and the resolutions and decisions of principle adopted by the First World Trade Union Congress in Paris in October 1945. The WFTU works for a world system where social injustices and every form of exploitation of man by man will be banished. While retaining its independence of political parties and governments, the WFTU accepts co-operation with all progressive forces in the world which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for social progress, national independence and peace. (Followed by a proclamation of the prime purposes of WFTU and its working principles.)

ARTICLES 1-2. Composition: Bona fide union organizations. As a general rule, affiliation shall be confined to a single national trade union centre from each country. The Executive Bureau shall make decisions about admission, subject to ratification by the General Council and the Congress.

ARTICLE 3. Structure: World Trade Union Congress; General Council; Executive Bureau; Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4. World Trade Union Congress: Congress, the sovereign authority of WFTU, shall be convened every four years.

ARTICLE 5. General Council, elected by the World Congress, shall meet every year.

ARTICLE 6. Executive Bureau: Elected by the General Council and consists of the President, General Secretary and other members from the different continents, the number of which is decided at each Congress. Meets in three ordinary sessions per year.

ARTICLE 7. Secretariat: Consists of the General Secretary and the Secretaries, taking into account the representation of all the regions of the world.

ARTICLES 8-9. Auditors, Budget and Funds: Funds are to be provided by affiliation fees given on a total membership basis and paid quarterly.

ARTICLES 10-11. Internal Administration and Headquarters.

ARTICLE 12. Discipline: Deleted.

ARTICLE 13. Trade Unions Internationals (TUI's) (originally Trade Departments): Organization; Functions; relationship with WFTU. Every TUI shall be represented at the Congress and the General Council by one delegate and one deputy delegate. These delegates have the right to vote, by a show of hands, but shall not participate in the event of a card roll call vote.

ARTICLE 14. Regional Trade Union Activities.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS—WFUNA

Centre International, 3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded in 1946 as a peoples' movement supporting the United Nations.
Members: United Nations Associations in 80 countries.

ORGANIZATION

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of the Federation, responsible for policy. Meets in ordinary session every two years. Delegates appointed by member Associations and the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

President: U. THANT (Burma).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of 13 representatives of the Member Associations and one member from the International Youth and

Student Movement for the United Nations. Responsible for the execution of policy decisions, administration and finance.

Chairman: SIDNEY WILLNER (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: L. H. HORACE PERERA (Sri Lanka).

Responsible for the day-to-day administration and the general affairs of the Federation.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Federation aims to be a peoples' movement for the United Nations and to co-ordinate and further the activities of the United Nations Associations. It also seeks to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and international co-operation among all people regardless of race, religion, sex or language, to contribute to peaceful co-operation among nations, to strive for security, justice, disarmament and the recognition of human rights and to improve economic and social conditions. It conducts seminars, regional conferences and study courses about the United Nations. There have been seminars for educators on teaching about the United Nations in Cuba, France, Lebanon, India, El Salvador, Liberia, Somalia, Philippines, Uruguay, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Pakistan, Australia, Ghana, Malaysia, Tanzania, Dahomey, Paraguay, Mexico, Poland, Egypt and Venezuela. Seminars on adult education have been held in Thailand and Romania.

There have been several study courses on the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Federation also conducts annually in co-operation with the International Student Movement for the United Nations a Summer School on a special aspect of the work of the United Nations or of its Specialized Agencies. The Federation enjoys Consultative Status I with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and Consultative and Associate Status A with UNESCO. It also has consultative relations with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These relations enable the Federation to present the suggestions and views of its members to the Specialized Agencies.

BUDGET

Annual dues paid by Member Associations in proportion to the contributions paid by their governments to the United Nations are the main source of revenue. The balance is provided by donations from Foundations and private individuals, and special projects are financed by UNESCO.

PUBLICATIONS

Secretary-General's Newsletter (quarterly; published in English and French).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	429
Aid and Development	436
Arts	439
Education	444
Government, Politics and Economics	452
Industrial and Professional Relations	462
Law	465
Medicine and Public Health	469
Press, Radio, Television and Telecommunications	482
Religion and Ethics	485
Science	489
Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies	500
Social Welfare	507
Sport	513
Technology	514
Tourism	520
Trade and Industry	521
Transport	532
Youth and Students	536
<i>Index at end of countries</i>	

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1945 as a specialized agency of the UN to help nations raise their standards of living by improving the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries (see Chapter).

COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961 to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 34 states.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 37 regional and 4 non-regional States.

Sec. R. GUTZWILLER.

Animal Production and Health Commission in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1967 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: 14 states.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 18 states. Fourth Session, Oct. 1972 in Seoul, Korea.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to co-ordinate national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 17 regional and 3 non-regional countries.

Chair. YOUNG JIN KIM; Sec. J. TURBANG.

Caribbean Plant Commission: f. 1967 to preserve the existing plant resources of the area. Mems.: 12 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage. Mems.: 14 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa: f. 1971 to promote research on control of the desert locust in N.W. Africa. Mems.: 4 states.

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems.: 22 states.

Chair. A. NABHOLZ.

European Commission on Agriculture: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate joint

action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member states and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems. 29 states.

Chair. Prof. L. PIELEN.

European Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 25 states.

Chair. M. DE COULON; Sec. E. KALKKINEN.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: 23 States.

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1964 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level. Mems.: 21 states.

Chair. D. ALLOUM; Sec. Y. SALAH.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1961 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: 101 states.

Sec.-Gen. G. O. KERMODE.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; an inter-governmental organization f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: 18 governments. Chair. A. Z. BEN MUSTAPHA (Tunisia). Publ. *Reports of the Sessions* (biennially), *GFCM Circulars* (irregularly), *Studies and Reviews* (irregularly).

Indian Ocean Fishery Commission: f. 1967 to promote national programmes, research and development activities, and to examine management problems. Mems.: 32 states.

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recom-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

mend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: 18 states.

Chair. Adm. NIZAM ZACHMAN (Indonesia); Sec. D. D. TAPIADOR. Pubs. *Proceedings, Current Affairs Bulletin, Regional Studies*.

International Poplar Commission: viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: 30 countries.

International Rice Commission: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Meetings: Sessions of the IRC are held every four years and its three technical working parties every two years. Mems.: 42 countries. Exec. Sec. (vacant), Publ. *IRC Newsletter* (quarterly).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1962 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa. Sec. and Coordinator Dr. E. O. IDUSOGIE.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on forestry policy. Mems.: twenty-three regional and four non-regional countries.

Exec. Sec. SERGIO SALCEDO (Chile).

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1961 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: 17 states.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1961 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 16 states.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o Regional Office of FAO, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1952. Aims: to review the political, economic and technical problems relating to forests and forest products in the region. Mems. in 20 states.

Chair. Dr. M. H. DJAZIREI; Sec. K. HAMAD.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: FAO Near East Regional Office, 110 Kasr El Eini, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region.

North American Forestry Commission: FAO Regional Office for North America, 1325 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, U.S.A.; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations.

Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1956 to act as an advisory body on the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. Mems.: 18 countries.

Chair. S. N. BANERJEE; Sec. D. B. REDDY. Pubs. *Quarterly Newsletter, Technical Documents, Information Letter, Reports of Biennial Meetings*.

Regional Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to study and report on questions relating to the development of agricultural extension within the region with particular emphasis on rice production. Mems.: 10 states.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters. Mems.: 16 states.

Chair. R. C. MICHAELIDES.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (*Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico sudoccidental—CARPAS*): FAO Regional Office, Rua Jardim Botânico 1008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1961 to advise FAO on fisheries in the Southwest Atlantic area, to advise member countries on the administration and rational exploitation of marine and inland resources; to assist in the collection and dissemination of data, in training, and to promote liaison and co-operation. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Regional Project on the Improvement and Production of Field Food Crops in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1971 (replacing Technical Committee on Cereal Improvement and Production in the Near East); aims to increase overall crop production (cereals, some food legumes and oil seed crops) through research, co-operative investigation and other forms of regional and international actions. Mems.: 22 states.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

African Agricultural Credit Commission: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1966 to study agricultural finance problems. Mems.: Algeria, Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaïre.

Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas (*Inter-American Association of Librarians and Documentalists*): Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola, Turrialba, Costa Rica; f. 1953; to promote exchange of information and experiences through technical publications and meetings, and to promote improvement of library services in agricultural sciences. Mems.: 748 in 33 countries.

Pres. ANGEL FERNANDEZ; Exec. Sec. ANA MARÍA PAZ DE ERICKSON. Pubs. *Bibliografía Agrícola Latinoamericana* (quarterly), *Boletín Informativo* (twice a month), *Boletín Especial* (irregular), *Technical Bulletin* (irregular).

Bee Research Association: Hill House, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., England, f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate research on bees, etc. (including pollination) in all countries. Mems.: 1,200 in 93 countries.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Pubs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (three times a year), also monographs, directories, leaflets.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd. (CIPAC) (*Commission internationale des méthodes d'analyse des pesticides*): c/o Station de Phytopharmacie de l'Etat, 11 rue du Bordia, B-5800 Gembloux, Belgium; f. 1957 to organize international collaborative work on methods of analysis for pesticides used in crop protection. Mems.: individuals in 9 countries and corresponding mems. in 4 countries.

Chair. Dr. R. DE B. ASHWORTH (U.K.); Sec. Ing. J. HENRIET (Belgium). Publ. *CIPAC Handbook* 70, *CIPAC Monograph on Standard Waters* 72.

Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur (*Permanent Commission for the South Pacific*): P.O.B. 261-A, Quito; f. 1952 to collect information on the natural resources of the maritime zone of 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador, establish fishing quotas, protect stocks, prepare reports; 3 regional bureaux. Mems.: Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. RODRIGO VALDEZ B.

Comité Interamericano de Protección Agrícola (CIPA) (*Inter-American Committee for Crop Protection*): Avenida Pueyrredón 1959, Piso 13-"A", Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1946 to study the fight against agricultural pests; annual grants made towards research.

Pres. Ing. Agr. EDUARDO LUIS RAMPERTI (Argentina); Sec. Ex. Ing. MARIO CARLOS ZERBINO (Argentina). Publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, SL2 3BN, England: (see chapter on Commonwealth).

Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria (*Council of Pan American Veterinary Congresses*): P.O. Box 23690, Mexico City 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1945 to create a permanent liaison between national veterinary conferences. Mems.: associations in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. PABLO ZIEROLD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTIVÁÑEZ.

Dairy Society International (DSI) (*Société internationale laitière*): 3008 McKinley St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information and through a bringing together of persons and entities devoted thereto; organiser and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilisation. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publ. *D.S.I. Report to Members*, *D.S.I. Bulletin*, *Market Frontier News*, *Dairy Situation Review*, and books on dairying in English and Spanish.

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa: H.Q.: P.O.B. 4255, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; bases at Asmara and Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Mogadishu and Hargeisa, Somalia; Nairobi, Kenya; Khartoum, Sudan; International Organization established by Convention by the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, France, Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda. The activities of the Organization include the promotion of effective control of the desert locust in the region, the maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment and supplies including transport and insecticides at strategic points, and the direction of the use of these strategic reserves to supplement the National resources of the Contracting Governments; to offer its services in the co-ordination and reinforcement of national action against the desert locust; to man at least one Air Unit and direct its operations; to maintain Research Stations with appropriate laboratory facilities

and to initiate and conduct training programmes. The research aspects include research into the problems of Desert Locust environment and behaviour, including meteorology, migration, physiology and population studies, as well as long-range reconnaissance surveys and control techniques and attendant control/spray equipment.

Dir. ADEFERIS BELLEHU (Ethiopia).

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*): 1 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in plant protection research and in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in the control of pests and diseases of stored foods and feeding stuffs moving in international trade. Mems.: governments of 32 countries and territories.

Chair. N. VAN TIEL (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération Européenne de Zootechnie*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 26 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. H. WENIGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE.

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding—EUCARPIA (*Association européenne pour l'amélioration des plantes*): c/o P.O.B. 128, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 775 individual mems. 50 associate.

Pres. Dr. F. G. H. LUPTON (U.K.); 1st Vice-Pres. Dr. A. JÁNOSY (Hungary). Publ. *Bulletin*, *Proceedings of Congress*.

European Cattle Trade Union (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*): Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; Secretariat: 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1952 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. A. GOETSCHER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU (France).

European Confederation of Agriculture: C.p. 87, 5200 Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; social security for independent farmers and foresters in the member countries; 436 ordinary and 43 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. L. MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE (Spain); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publ. *Bulletin d'Information CEA*, *Rapport sur le marché internationale du lait et des produits laitiers* (quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, *Annual Report on the General Assembly*; 10 *années Confédération Européenne de L'Agriculture*.

European Grassland Federation: c/o R. S. Tayler, Dept. of Agriculture, The University, Earley Gate, Reading, RG6 2AT, England; f. 1963; to facilitate and maintain liaison between European grassland organizations and

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

to promote the interchange of scientific and practical knowledge and experience; a General Meeting is held every two years (1973 in Sweden) and symposia at other times. Mems.: 19 organizations from 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. E. ABERG; Corresponding Sec. R. S. TAYLER (acting). Publs. Proceedings of meetings.

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*): 204 Bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er, France; f. 1952 to improve the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. VAN RIJN (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. M. SMITH (U.K.), MAX WILL (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. PIERRE MARCEL ADEMA (France).

Federation of Coffee Growers of America (*Federación Cafetalera de América*): Edificio Julia L. v. de Duke, 2-o Piso, Apartado 739, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1945 to provide technical assistance, conduct research programmes and publish technical information on coffee-growing. Mems.: 14 American states.

Man. AGUSTÍN FERREIRO; Asst. Man. CARLOS LAVAGNINO.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR): P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951 to ensure technical co-operation in all matters relating to health, production and marketing of animals in the 41 member states of the OAU.

Dir. P. G. ATANG; Deputy Dirs. M. SALL, P. C. NDERITO. Publs. *Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa* (quarterly), *Information Leaflet* (weekly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) (*Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT)*): c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, U.S.A.; f. 1950; investigates the biology, ecology and population dynamics of the tropical tunas of the eastern Pacific Ocean to determine the effects of fishing and natural factors on stocks; recommends appropriate conservation measures to maintain stocks at levels which will afford maximum sustainable catches. Mems.: Canada, Costa Rica, France, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, U.S.A.

Dir. JAMES JOSEPH; Asst. Dir. CLIFFORD L. PETERSON. Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), *Annual Report*.

International African Migratory Locust Organization (OIGMA): B.P. 136, Bamako, Mali; Technical Centre, Kara-Macina, Mali; f. 1955 to destroy the African migratory locust in its breeding areas and to conduct research on locust swarms. Mems.: governments of 21 countries.

Dir. G. DIAGNE (Senegal); Pres. of Admin. Council Prof. AJIBOLA-TAYLOR (Nigeria); Pres. of Exec. Cttee. P. EPOH-ADYANG (Cameroon). Publs. *Locusta*, *Bulletin mensuel d'information*, annual reports.

International Agricultural Aviation Centre: le v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1961 to promote the use of aircraft in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. The Centre has liaison agreements and consultative status with FAO, WHO and ICAO. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia, plus 33 associate (commercial) mems. from 16 countries.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. J. MAAN; Tech. Dir. C. H. COTTLE. Publs. *Agricultural Aviation* (quarterly), *Congress Reports* (1959, -62, -66, -69), *Handbook for Agricultural Pilots* (3rd edn.).

International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC): Schmidgasse 3-7, A2320, Schwechat, Austria; f. 1955 to standardize the methods of testing and analyzing cereal products. Mems.: 32 member states.

Pres. (1972-74) Prof. J. BURÉ (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. SCHWEITZER (Austria).

International Association of Agricultural Economists (*Association internationale des économistes agricoles*): 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to foster development of the sciences of agricultural economics and further the application of the results of economic investigation of agricultural processes and agricultural organization in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agricultural and rural life. 1,936 mems. from 75 countries.

Founder Pres. L. K. ELMHIRST; Pres. S. R. SEN (India); Vice-Pres. K. E. HUNT (U.K.); Sec. and Treas. J. ACKERMAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Proceedings of Conferences*, *International Journal of Agrarian Affairs*.

International Association of Horticultural Producers (*Association Internationale des Producteurs de l'Horticulture*): Stadhoudersplantsoen 12-18, P.O.B. 361, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1948; represents the common interests of commercial horticultural producers by frequent meetings, regular publications, press-notices, resolutions and addresses to governments and international authorities; authorizes International Horticultural Exhibitions. Mems.: national associations in 18 countries.

Pres. E. DEBROISE; First Vice-Pres. H. OBERSCHLIP; Gen. Sec. Dr. N. LUITSE. Publs. statistics on production, international trade and consumption (annual), documentation of production costs and wages (bi-annual), list of professional asscns. and institutes in member countries, works on organization and methods of publicity.

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agromomic Studies: Secretariat: 21 rue Octave Feuillet, 75016 Paris; post-graduate centre with the following objectives: to provide a supplementary technical, economic and social education for graduates of the higher schools and faculties of agriculture in Mediterranean countries; to examine the international problems posed by agricultural development; to contribute to the development of a spirit of international co-operation amongst the future agricultural élite in Mediterranean countries. Mems. France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND LIGNON; Chief Exec. Officer R. GUICCIARDINI. Publ. *Options Méditerranéennes* (every two months).

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari: courses on Land Use, Rural Infrastructure and Equipment; P.O.B. 135, Bari-70100, Italy.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier: courses on Economic Planning and Rural Development; 3191 route de Mende, 34011 Montpellier Cedex, France.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Saragossa: courses on zootechnics and hortofruticulture; Apdo. 202, Saragossa, Spain.

International Centre for Agricultural Education (*Internationales Studienzentrum für Landwirtschaftliches Bildungswesen*): Division of Agriculture, 3003 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1958; organizes international courses

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

on vocational education and teaching in agriculture every two years for teachers of agriculture.

Pres. F. KÖNIG (Switzerland); Dir. J.-P. CHAVAN (Switzerland).

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (*Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical*): Aptdo. Aéreo 67-13, Cali, Colombia; f. 1968 to accelerate agricultural and economic development and to increase agricultural productivity in the tropics; research and training focuses on production problems of the lowland tropics concentrating on beef, swine, rice, corn, field beans, cassava and small farm systems.

Dir. Dr. U. J. GRANT; Deputy Dir. Dr. E. ALVAREZ LUNA. Publ. *Annual Report*, monographs.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: General Mola 17, Madrid, Spain; f. 1969 to promote the conservation and rational exploitation of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. First Session Dec. 1969, FAO Headquarters, Rome.

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Bedford Institute, P.O.B. 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 3Y9, Canada; f. 1950 to investigate, protect and conserve the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic. Mems.: 16 countries.

Chair. M. FILA (Poland); Exec. Sec. L. R. DAY. Publ. *Annual Report, Statistical Bulletin, Special Publications, Research Bulletin*.

International Commission of Agricultural Engineering (*Commission internationale du Génie Rural*): 17-21 rue de Javel, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1930. Mems.: associations from 23 countries, individual mems. from 5 countries.

Pres. KAREL PETIT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. CARLIER (France).

International Commission of Agricultural and Food Industries (*Commission internationale des industries agricoles et alimentaires*): 24 rue de Téhéran, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1934. Objects: To co-ordinate international activities which concern agricultural and food industries; to assemble scientific, technical and economic documentation for these industries (the information centre is managed by CDIUPA, 45 rue de Naples, 75008 Paris); to organize periodical international congresses for agricultural and food industries; 14 mem. states and associated states; library of about 40,000 vols.

Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND FORESTIER. Publ. *Comptes Rendus des Congrès Internationaux des Industries Agricoles, Reports of Symposia*.

International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals (*Comité International pour le Contrôle de la Productivité Laitière du Bétail*): Corso Tricste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk recording, standardize methods. Members in Austria, Belgium, Channel Islands, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Pres. Dr. O. HARTMANN (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (IOVAN) (*Internationale Veterinär-Anatomische Nomenklatur-Kommission—IVANK*): Vienna III, Linke Bahngasse 11; f. 1957.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Dr. OSKAR SCHALLER (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. ROBERT E. HABEL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Reports*.

International Confederation of European Sugar-Beet Growers (*Confédération internationale des betteraviers européens*): 29 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8c, France; f.

1925 to act as a centre for the co-ordination and dissemination of information about beet sugar production and the industry; to represent the interests of agriculture at an international level. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. H. CAYRE (France); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France). Publ. *Betteraviers Européens* (every two years).

International Confederation of Technical Agriculturists (*Confédération internationale des techniciens agronomes*): Bethovenstrasse 24, 8002 Zürich; Technical H.Q., Piazza S. Bernardo 106, 00187 Rome; f. 1930. Objects: To promote and develop relations between agricultural technicians of different countries for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance and for the co-ordination of their efforts in matters of mutual concern and in agricultural questions. Forty countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. Prof. ANDRÉ SCOUPE, Ing. Agr. (France); Gen. Sec. Prof. FRANCO ANGELINI.

International Dairy Committee: Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England; f. 1964 to draft and implement an outline plan for the establishment of an International Dairy Council to stabilize international dairy product markets, and to study the problems relevant to milk production and trade in dairy products. Mems.: 13 countries.

Exec. Chair. J. B. RITZEMA VAN IKEMA; Sec. E. H. CHURCHER. Publ. *A Model International Agreement on Dairy Products*, Reports, Comments and occasional papers.

International Dairy Federation (*Fédération internationale de laiterie*): Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1903 to link all dairy associations in order to encourage the solution of scientific, technical and economic problems affecting the dairy industry. Mems.: national committees in 30 countries.

Pres. E. ROBERTS (Australia); Sec.-Gen. P. F. J. STAAL (Netherlands). Publ. *Annual Bulletins, I.D.F. News*.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: 1 rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1946. Objects: to represent, in the international field, the interests of agricultural producers, by laying the co-ordinated views of the national member organizations before any appropriate international body; to exchange information and ideas and help develop understanding of world problems and their effects upon agricultural producers; to encourage efficiency of production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Farmers' organizations of 40 countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. C. G. MUNRO (Canada); Sec.-Gen. M. P. CRACKNELL. Publ. *IFAP News* (monthly), *World Agriculture* (quarterly), General Conference Reports.

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (APIOMONDIA): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1949; collects and brings up to date documentation concerning international beekeeping; studies the particular problems of beekeeping through its permanent committees; organizes international congresses, seminars, symposia and meetings; stimulates research into new techniques for more economical results; co-operates with other international organizations interested in beekeeping, in particular with FAO; Mems.: 60 associations from 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. VECESLAV HARNAJ; Sec. Gen. Dr. SILVESTRO CANNAMELA. Publ. *Apimondia* (annual), *Apiacta* (every three months).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

International Federation of Seed Trade (*Fédération internationale du commerce des semences—FIS*): Leidsekaade 88, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924 to improve seed trade conditions between nations; to contribute to the solution of international problems in the seed trade and facilitate the settlement of disputes between seedsmen; to contribute to the development of agriculture by the marketing of high quality seed. Mems.: representatives of 36 countries.

Pres. ANGEL ANÓS (Spain); Sec.-Gen. HANS H. LEENDEERS. Publ. *Bulletin* (English, French, German, at least once a year).

International Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité international de la culture du houblon*): Titova 19, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia and U.S.A.

Pres. LEOPOLD HÖFTER (Germany); Gen. Sec. PETER PAVLIC (Yugoslavia). Publ. *Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

International Institute for Sugar Beet Research (*Institut International de Recherches Betteravières—I.I.R.B.*): Beauduinstraat 150, B-3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1931 to promote research by organizing meetings and study groups. Mems.: 310 individuals in 28 countries on 5 continents.

Pres. K. LINDQUIST (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. O. J. KINT (Belgium). Publ. *I.I.R.B. Journal* (quarterly).

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: 6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada; f. 1953 to encourage conservation of North Pacific fishery resources and to ensure maximum sustained productivity. Mems.: Canada, Japan and U.S.A.

Publs. *Annual Report, Bulletin*.

International Olive Growers Federation (*Fédération internationale d'oléiculture*): Agustina de Aragón 11, Madrid 6, Spain; f. 1934 to promote the interests of olive growers and to effect international co-ordination of efforts to improve methods of growing and manufacturing and to promote the use of olive oil. Mems.: organizations and government departments in Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia.

Pres. PIERRE BONNET (France). Publs. *Informations oléicoles internationales* (quarterly).

International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (*Organisation internationale de lutte biologique contre les animaux et les plantes nuisibles*): Dept. of Entomology of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Universitätsstrasse 2, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote and co-ordinate research on the more effective biological control of harmful insects and plants. Re-organized in 1971 as a central council with world-wide affiliations and largely autonomous regional sections in different parts of the world: the West Palaearctic (Europe, North Africa, the Middle East), the Western Hemisphere, South-East Asia, Pacific Region and Tropical Africa.

Pres. Dr. C. P. HUFTAKER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. V. DELUCCHI (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. F. J. SIMMONDS (U.K.).

International Organization of Citrus Virologists: f. 1957 to promote research on citrus virus diseases at inter-

national level by standardizing diagnostic techniques and exchanging information relating to these diseases and their control. Next Conference: Autumn 1975. Mems.: 250.

Chair. Dr. E. C. CALAVAN; Sec.-Treas. Dr. J. B. CARPENTER, 444-55 Clinton St., Indio, California 92201, U.S.A. Publs. *Proceedings, Bibliographies*.

International Plant Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties (*Association Internationale des Sélectionneurs pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales—ASSINSEL*): 101, rue Saint-Lazare, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1934; initiates steps internationally for the protection of new varieties of plants; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. CARL-ERNST BÜCHTING (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. TH. BOERSMA (Netherlands), Dr. Prof. CIRILLO MALIANI (Italy), Dr. FAJER FAJERSSON (Sweden), VICTOR DESPREZ (France). Publs. Reports of Congresses (every two years), Reports of Meetings of the Council (two a year), Reports of Meetings of the Bureau.

International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa: f. 1970 as successor to *International Red Locust Control Service* to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Mems.: 8 countries.

Chair. Hon. J. W. KHAOYA (Kenya); Dir. R. O. ABASA. Publs. *Annual Report*, and scientific reports.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria—OIRSA*): Apdo. 1654, 63 ave. Norte, 130, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1955; Activities: prevention of the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases unknown in the region; research, control and eradication programmes of the principal present pests in agriculture; technical assistance and advice to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock of member countries; education and qualification of personnel. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

Publ. *Reports*.

International Rice Research Institute: P.O.B. 583, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts a comprehensive basic research programme on the rice plant and its management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice; maintains a library to collect and provide access to the world's technical rice literature; publishes and disseminates research results; conducts regional rice research projects in co-operation with scientists in rice-producing countries; offers a resident training programme in rice research methods and techniques for staff members of organizations concerned with rice; organizes international conferences and symposia.

Dir. NYLE C. BRADY. Publs. *Annual Report, Technical Bulletins, Technical Papers, The IRRI Reporter, The International Bibliography of Rice Research*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association Internationale d'essais de semences, Internationale Vereinigung für Saatgutprüfung*): Box 68, N-1432 1432 ÅS-NLH, Norway; f. 1906, Hamburg, reconstituted 1924, Cambridge, England. Aims: to promote uniformity and accurate methods of seed testing and evaluation in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds; organizes triennial conventions, meetings, workshops, symposia and training courses. Mems.: 53 countries.

Pres. S. F. ROLLIN (U.S.A.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. ARNE WOLD (Norway). Publs. *Seed Science and Technology* (quarterly), *ISTA News Bulletin* (every 3 months).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole Internationale*): Station de Recherches Séricoles, 28 quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols.; collection of mulberry trees. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Central African Republic, France, Ecuador, India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ SCHENK (France). Publs. *Revue du Ver à Soie—Journal of Silk Worm* (quarterly), *Courriers, Newsletter and Documentation Letter*.

International Society for Horticultural Science: re v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Mems.: 42 member-countries, 190 organizations, 1,572 individual members. Pres. Prof. Dr. S. A. PIENIAZEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE BAKKER (Netherlands); Publ. *Chronica Horticulturæ* (three times a year).

International Society for Plant Geography and Ecology (*Association internationale de Phytosociologie, Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde*): 3261 Todenmann, Rinteln, German Federal Republic; f. 1938. Mems.: 575 from 43 countries.

Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. REINHOLD TUENEN (German Federal Republic). Publs. *Phytocoenologia, Berichte über die Internationalen Symposien in Stolzenau/Weser* (1959-64), in *Rinteln* (1965-).

International Society of Soil Science (*Association internationale de la science du sol*): c/o Royal Tropical Institute, 63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1924 to study and promote soil science. Mems.: 4,620 individuals and associations in 98 countries engaged in the study of soil science.

Pres. Prof. Dr. V. A. KOVDA (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. F. A. VAN BAREN (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination, Physiology and Pathology (*Comité permanent international de la reproduction animale et la fécondation artificielle, la physiologie et pathologie*): Royal Veterinary College, Boltons Park, Hawkshead Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1964; an international standing committee was appointed after the first congress in Milan in 1948.

Pres. Prof. C. THIBAUT (France); Sec. Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (United Kingdom); Publs. *Proceedings of the Congress*, which is held every four years.

International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières*): Det Norske Skogforsoksvesen, N-1432 As-NLH, Norway; f. 1892; reorganized 1929 and 1948. Object: International co-operation in the various branches of forest research and forest science. Membership: 278 member organizations in 73 countries, including forestry experimental stations, research institutes, and universities, etc.

Pres. Prof. IVAR SAMSET (Norway). Publs. *Annual Report, IUFRO News*, Congress Proceedings, scientific papers.

International Veterinary Association of Animal Production (*Association Internationale Vétérinaire de Production Animale*): c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain. Membership: about 8,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries. Organizes world congresses on animal nutrition; next conference: Madrid 1974; Animal Genetics 1976.

Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). Publ. *Zootecnia* (bi-monthly).

International Vine and Wine Office (*Office International de la Vigne et du Vin*): 11, rue Roquépine, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1924 to study all the scientific, technical, economic and human problems concerning the vine and its products, to spread knowledge by means of its publications; to improve international co-operation by assisting contacts between researchers and by establishing international research programmes. Mems.: 28 countries.

Dir. PAUL MAURON (France); Asst. Dir. PIERRE FRIDAS (France). Publs. *Bulletin de l'O.I.U.* (monthly), *Memento de l'O.I.U.* (every five years).

International Working Group on Soilless Culture (IWOSC): Centre for Plant Physiological Research, P.O.B. 52, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote worldwide distribution and co-ordination of research, advisory services, and practical application of soilless culture. Mems.: 87 from 27 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. FRANZ PENNINGSFELD; Sec. ABRAM A. STEINER.

North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission: Room 275, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, S.W.1; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Mems.: 14 countries.

Pres. G. MOCKLINGHOFF (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. T. L. W. WINDLE (U.K.).

North Pacific Fur Seal Commission: c/o National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, U.S.A.; f. 1958 to formulate and co-ordinate research and make recommendations concerning the objective of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals—"achieving maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean...with due regard to their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources of the area". Signatories: governments of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Publs. *Proceedings, Reports*.

Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria*): Aptdo. postal 1954(1), San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America; f. 1953 to work together with a committee (CIRSA) of the 7 Ministers of Agriculture of the member countries, to contribute to a better knowledge of the diseases that affect plants and animals in the area, and of measures which can be taken to eradicate them. Mems.: Mexico, Panama and the five Central American countries.

Exec. Dir. Dr. CARLOS MEYER ARÉVALO. Publ. *Annual Report*.

World Association for Animal Production: Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; holds world conference on animal production every three to five years; encourages sponsors and participates in regional meetings, seminars and symposia; Fourth World Conference 1977/78, Argentina.

Sec.-Gen. HANS PEDERSEN. Publs. *Conference Proceedings*.

World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists: P.O.B. 1, Bilthoven, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT)

food control and discuss research. Mems.: 37 member countries.

Pres. Prof. A. JEPSEN (Denmark); Sec. Treas. Drs. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Netherlands).

World Association of Veterinary Surgeons of Microbiology and Immunology and of Specialists in Infectious Diseases (*Association Mondiale des Vétérinaires Microbiologistes, Immunologistes et Spécialistes des Maladies Infectieuses*): Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort, 7 ave du Général de Gaulle, 94 701 Maisons Alfort, France; f. 1967 to facilitate international contacts in the fields of microbiology, immunology and animal infectious diseases.

President Prof. CH. PILET (France).

World Jersey Cattle Bureau: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, England; f. 1952; to promote the welfare and safeguard the interests of the Jersey breed of cattle throughout the world; to maintain the purity of the breed; to endeavour to improve the breed. The Bureau maintains records of the performance of the breed throughout the world, endeavours to promote a uniform system of procedure in relation to Milk Recording, Butterfat Testing, etc., disseminates information on the breed, organizes a Conference every four years. Next Conference: Australia, 1976.

Pres. E. LEA MARSH, JR. (U.S.A.); Chair. W. H. J. CAIRNS (South Africa); Sec. JEAN GRISDALE (Canada). Publs. Conference reports, Annual Report of activities and *News Digest*.

World Ploughing Organization: Foulisye, Loweswater, Cockermouth, Cumberland, England; f. 1952 to pro-

mote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Mems.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia.

Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. Publs. *W.P.O. Handbook* (annual), *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).

World's Poultry Science Association (*Association mondiale d'aviculture scientifique*): Trerameon, Bidnija, Malta G.C.; f. 1912, present title adopted 1930. Aims: to facilitate the exchange of knowledge among all persons interested in the industry, to encourage research, teaching and experimentation, to collect and publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 86 countries. Branches in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Democratic Republic, Korean Republic, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.

Pres. Prof. JOSÉ A. CASTELLO (Spain); Sec. Dr. R. COLES (Malta); Treas. Dr. GEORGE JAAP (U.S.A.). Publ. *The World's Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Africa Bureau, The: 48 Grafton Way, London, W1P 5LB; f. 1952. Aims: to inform about Africa; to help Africans in opposing unfair discrimination and to foster co-operation between races; to further economic, social and political development in Africa; to promote projects of education, development and racial co-operation; to administer funds for the foregoing.

Chair. Sir BERNARD DE BUNSEN; Dir. GUY ARNOLD; Sec. Mrs. SARAH BURBURY. Publs. *X-Ray* (monthly), occasional pamphlets.

African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (*Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement—CAFRAD*): 19 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; in 1971 CAFRAD incorporated a UNDP Special Fund Project; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia; aided by UNESCO; library of 10,000 vols., 2,000 docs. and 320 periodicals.

Pres. LOUATI SKALLI; Dir.-Gen. J. E. KARIUKI. Publs. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique/African Administrative Studies* (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly), *African Administrative Abstracts* (quarterly).

Afro-Asian Housing Organization (AAHO): P.O.B. 523, 28 Ramses St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in

housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters. Last Congress April 1972, Damascus, Syria. Sec.-Gen. ABDEL HAMID EL ZANFALY (Egypt).

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO): C/117-118, Defence Colony, New Delhi-24, India; f. 1962 to launch concrete and wherever possible co-ordinated action to reconstruct the economy of the rural peoples of Afro-Asian countries and to revitalize their social and cultural life. Mems.: 11 African and 16 Asian countries.

Pres. Ghana; Vice-Pres. Egypt, Philippines; Sec.-Gen. H. E. KRISHAN CHAND (India); Asst. Sec.-Gen. S. M. OSMAN (Egypt); Dir. and Co-ordinator Programmes M. R. KAUSHAL (India). Publ. *Rural Reconstruction* (quarterly).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems (AWR): P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Brothers to All Men (Frères des hommes): 9 rue de Savoie, Paris 6e, France; f. 1966. Object: to recruit volunteer qualified European personnel to work on development projects in the less developed areas of the world, in Asia, Africa and South America. Affiliated organizations in Australia, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., Italy and Germany. Mems.: approx. 50. Pres. ALAIN DE MONTEBELLO; Sec. CLAUDE MARIE. Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT)

Caritas Internationalis (*International Confederation of Catholic Charities*): 16 Piazza San Calisto, Rome, Italy; f. 1950 to promote collaboration and co-ordination of charitable and welfare activities in all countries. Work includes training of social workers both in developed and developing countries, vocational training, help to the needy, refugees, migrants, etc., research and information work. Promotes and co-ordinates relief action in cases of natural disasters or emergencies. Represents charitable activities of the Catholic Church internationally. Mems.: 92 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Rev. Mgr. CHARLES H. VATH, C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. EMILIO FRACCHIA (Paraguay). Pubs. *Intercaritas* (bi-monthly), *Reports of General Assemblies*, *International Yearbook of Catholic Charities* (in English, Spanish and French).

Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina (*Centre for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America*): Casilla 9990, Carmen Sylva 2542, Santiago, Chile; f. 1960. Objects: to help transform the social structure and create better conditions for participation of the people, mainly the lower income sectors, in building a democratic society, by promoting popular base organizations, carrying out investigations and studies, and publishing its findings.

Dir. RAMÓN VENEGAS C., Vice-Dir. ALFREDO MATTE L.

Community Development Foundation: 49 Boston Post Rd., Norwalk, Conn. 06852, U.S.A.; f. 1959; operates technical services including teaching programmes, a reporting system, food incentive plan in Latin America, evaluates community development plans, makes small self-help loans and grants. 4 Field Offices in United States, 4 in Central and Latin America, 1 each in France, Greece, Lebanon, Tanzania, Korea and South Viet-Nam. Consultative status with ECOSOC. Pubs. *Single Concept Training Units*, *Statistical Bulletin*.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE): 660 First Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1945; provides food, tools, equipment and medical supplies and services for relief and self-help to needy people in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Mems.: 26 accredited member agencies.

Chair. BEN TOUSTER; Pres. HAROLD S. MINER; Excc. Dir. FRANK GOFFIO. Pubs. *Annual Report and World of CARE*, available on request.

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc.: 101 West 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1965 to promote the growth and welfare of the Pacific Islanders through development research in the fields of economics, anthropology, medicine and community development, planning, fund-raising and liaison services.

Pres. ELIZABETH SILVERSTEIN; Excc. Dir. STANLEY W. HOSIE.

Institute of Economic Growth, Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Asia: University Enclave, Delhi 7, India; f. 1967 to bring the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of problems connected with social and economic development in South and South East Asia; specialized library and documentation services; biennial regional training programme in sociology of development.

Dir. of Institute Prof. A. M. KNUSSRO; Head of Centre Dr. T. N. MADAN. Pubs. *Asian Social Science Bibliography* (annual), *Contributions to Indian Sociology: New Series* (annual), *Studies in Asian Social Development* (occasional).

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (*Co-opération internationale pour le développement*

socio-économique): 59/61 ave. Adolphe Lacomblé, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1965 to study ways and means of rendering more effective the co-operation amongst member organizations in the field of socio-economic development aid; to promote the creation of new organizations in both developed and developing countries, the co-ordination of its members, development aid projects and programmes by means of a computerized central registration of all development projects introduced to the affiliated organizations. Mems.: Catholic agencies in 11 countries.

Pres. Ir. H. P. MERZ (Germany); Vice-Pres. W. KREEFT-MEIJER (Netherlands); Trcas. N. CHARLES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. A. VANISTENDAEL (Belgium).

International Planned Parenthood Federation (*Fédération internationale pour le planning familial*): 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, SW1Y 4PW; f. 1952. Co-ordinates the activities of national family planning associations throughout the world with a view to attaining a favourable balance between world population and natural resources; maintains an information centre on population and family planning problems of all countries, supplies educational materials, conducts training courses, and observes clinical and laboratory research. Regional offices in Beirut, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, London, Nairobi, New York, Tokyo and resident representatives in Accra and Bangkok. Mems.: 78 associations, 10 in African countries.

Pres. Dr. FERNANDO TAMAYO; Chair. GEORGE CADBURY (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Miss JULIA HENDERSON. Pubs. *International Planned Parenthood News* (monthly in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese and Arabic), *Medical Bulletin* (six a year), *Research in Reproduction* (six a year).

International Society for Development (*Société internationale pour le développement*): 49 rue de la Glacière, 75013, Paris, France; f. 1957 to provide a forum for an exchange of ideas, fact and experience among persons professionally concerned with the problems of economic and social development in modernizing societies; it cuts across lines of nationality, organization and profession. Mems.: 6,096.

Pres. PAUL-MARC HENRY; Exec. Sec. ANDREW E. RICE. Pubs. *International Development Review* (quarterly), *Survey of International Development* (monthly except July and August).

Joint Africa Board: 25 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EX, England; f. 1923 to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the East and Central African Territories; to educate public opinion; to promote good relations.

Chair. PATRICK WALL, M.P.; Sec. S. STANLEY-SMITH. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Report of Annual Meeting*, memoranda.

Lake Chad Basin Commission: Fort-Lamy, Chad; established May 1964. Mems.: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria; composed of an Executive Secretary and two Commissioners from each Member State. Responsible for the co-ordination of the development of the Chad Basin, particularly the exploitation of the subterranean and surface water resources in relation to agricultural development, animal husbandry and fisheries. USAID is contributing for a telecommunication link construction between Fort-Lamy and Maiduguri through Cameroon, and for road transport feasibility studies, while the French FAC is contributing for a tsetse-fly eradication project. Both USAID and FAC jointly with the UNDP are financing an animal Husbandry Development project.

Exec. Sec. BENSON O. TONWE (Nigeria).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Aid and Development)

Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE): J. M. Infante 9, Casilla 91, Santiago, Chile; f. 1957 to train demographers; to provide information about the demographic situation in Latin America and its future trends, by means of research programmes; to assist Latin-American governments in matters such as experimental censuses, population projections, national censuses, etc. Mems.: 13 Latin American countries.

Dir. CARMEN A. MIRÓ; Asst. Dir. VALDECIR F. LOPES. Pubs. *Series E* (monthly), *Series F* (twice yearly), *Series A and B* (irreg.), *Notas de Población* (Quarterly).

OXFAM: 274 Banbury Rd., Oxford, OX2 7DZ, England; f. 1942 as The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, name changed 1965. Aims to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world; provide food, clothing, shelter, training and education; promote research into nutritional, medical and agricultural matters relating to relief work and publish the findings. Has links with Oxfam of Canada (Toronto), Oxfam Belgique (Brussels), Oxfam-America Inc. (Washington, D.C.), and secretariats in East Africa (Nairobi), Southern Africa (Lesotho), West Africa (Togo and Zaire), West India (New Delhi), East India (Ranchi), South India and Ceylon (Bangalore), Bangladesh (Dacca), Pakistan (Islamabad), Indonesia (Jakarta), Latin America (Brazil and Peru), Central America and Caribbean (Barbados).

Chair. MICHAEL H. ROWNTREE; Vice-Chair. Dr. F. C. JAMES; Hon. Sec. R. J. MULLARD; Hon. Treas. R. H. LANGDON-DAVIES, F.C.A.; Dir. LESLEY KIRKLEY, C.B.E. (to be succeeded by BRIAN WALKER, 1974). Pubs. *Oxfam News* (monthly), *Annual Report*, publications connected with fund-raising, education, etc.

Pacific Basin Economic Council: f. 1967, the Committee is a businessman's organization composed of the representatives of business circles of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and U.S.A., which aims to co-operate with government and international institutions in the overall economic development of the Pacific Area and the advancement of the livelihood of the population. The Committee's activities are the promotion of economic collaboration among the member countries and co-operation with the developing countries in their effort to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. First meeting: Tokyo, Japan, 1967; First General Meeting: Sydney, Australia, in 1968; Second General Meeting: San Francisco, 1969; Third General Meeting: Kyoto, Japan, 1970; Fourth General Meeting: Vancouver, Canada, 1971; Fifth General Meeting: Wellington, New Zealand, 1972; Sixth General Meeting, Sydney 1973; Seventh General Meeting, Washington, 1974.

Chair. Sir JAMES VERNON (Australia); Exec. Dir.-Gen. R. W. C. ANDERSON; Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia, Industry House, Barton, Canberra.

Pan American Development Foundation Inc. (PADF): 1725 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1963 to encourage private sector involvement in development process in Latin America, through the establishment of National Development Foundations which are capitalized and managed by local businessmen to finance

socio-economic development projects, through small loans to low-income groups. PADF provides financial and technical assistance to 17 Nat. Devt. Foundations in 14 countries; Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

Chair. of the Board GALO PLAZA; Pres. T. GRAYDON UPTON; Exec. Dir. SY ROTTER. Publ. *Annual Report*.

Population Council, The: 245 Park Ave., New York City, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; technical and scientific work on population problems; demographic, bio-medical and technical assistance divisions; provides grants to national and non-profit organizations studying population problems and fellowship for graduate study and research.

Chair. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd; Pres. BERNARD BERELSON; Sec. JOAN DUNLOP.

River Niger Commission: Niamey, Niger; f. 1963 by the Act of Niamey, covering navigation and general economic development; budget of 32 million CFA; Council of Ministers meets annually; projects: creation of Documentation Centre, General Regulations for Navigation of River Niger. Plan for integrated development of the River Niger Basin; multipurpose dams for hydroelectricity, irrigation and fishery. Mems.: Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta.

Exec. Sec. EBENEZER MARTINS ADEGBULU.

United Methodist Committee on Relief: 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1470, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the United Methodist Church in the field of relief and rehabilitation around the world (including within the United States), to assist the workers and members of United Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and to co-operate with interdenominational relief agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop CARL J. SANDERS; Assoc. Gen. Exec. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (3 a year).

Vienna Institute for Development (Wiener Institut für Entwicklungsfragen): Vienna 1020, Obere Donaustrasse 49-51; f. 1964 to disseminate information on problems and achievements of developing countries by all possible means in order to convince the public of industrialized nations of the necessity to increase development aid and to strengthen international co-operation; research programmes. Mems. from 20 countries.

Pres. BRUNO KREISKY (Austria); Vice-Pres. AHMED BEN SALAH (Tunisia), WILLY BRANDT (Germany), B. K. NEHRU (India), B. R. SEN (India); Dir. ARNE HASELBACH (Austria).

West Africa Committee, The: 23 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.2, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Gambia to the mutual advantage of these countries and of the members of the Committee. Mems.: 184.

Adviser Sir EVELYN HONE, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec. W. G. SYER, C.V.O., C.B.E.

ARTS

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: 104 Kasr el-Aini St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 by Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization; conferences of Asian and African writers have been held at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967), New Delhi (1970), Alma Ata (1973). Mems.: 78 writers' organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL-SEBAI (Egypt). Publ. *Lotus Magazine of Afro-Asian Writings* (quarterly in English, French and Arabic). Afro-Asian Literature Series (in English, French and Arabic).

Association of Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe: c/o Jews' College Library, 11 Montagu Place, Montagu Square, London, W1H 2BA, England; f. 1955 to encourage and facilitate the use of the Judaica and Hebraica held in European Libraries. Mems.: 19 in 11 countries.

Chair. Miss R. P. LEHMANN, F.L.A.; Exec. Mems. GEORGES WEILL (France), Dr. L. FUKS (Netherlands). Publ. *Chairman's Newsletter* (occasional).

Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEP): Fondation Singer-Polignac; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART, Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France. Publ. *Catalogue of Acquisitions of the Library* (twice a year).

Comunità Europea degli Scrittori (European Community of Writers): via dei Sansovino 6, Rome, Italy; f. 1960 to promote closer collaboration between European authors in professional, moral and practical problems. Mems. 1,181 individuals from 26 European countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO VIGORELLI (Italy). Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Europa Nostra: 86 Vincent Square, London, SW1P 2PG, England; f. 1963 as an international federation of non-governmental associations interested in the protection of Europe's natural and cultural heritage. Has Consultative Status with the Council of Europe. Mems.: 89 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Hon. DUNCAN SANDYS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. ATTILA CENERINI (Italy), Marquis de ANODIO (France); Admin. Sec. Miss FREDIA SMITH (U.K.)

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de Musique et Musikhochschulen): Place Neuve, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; Mems.: 87.

Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE VIALA.

European Cultural Centre (Centre européen de la culture): Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and conducting research in the various fields of European studies; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives. Groups the Secretariats of the European Association of Music Festivals, Association of Institutes of European Studies and the Campagne d'éducation civique européenne.

Dir. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT; Hon. Pres. CARL BURCKHARDT (Switzerland), CARLO SCHMID (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

European Cultural Foundation (Fondation Européenne de la Culture): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported entirely by private sources, to finance and foster cultural and educational activities and scientific studies of common interest in the countries of Europe; the Foundation has launched a European study programme on several major problems of the future (*Plan Europe—2000: Educating Man for the 21st Century, the Future of Industrial Man, Urbanization and Farming*); in co-operation with the Prince Bernhard Foundation and the Foundation Praemium Erasmiarum, the "European Graphic Circle" was established in 1971 to spread original art of famous European artists. Mems.: individuals and private bodies in 18 European countries. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD of the Netherlands; Vice-Pres. Prince PETER of Greece, Y. SCHOLTEN; Gen.-Sec. R. GEORIS. Publs. books on *Plan Europe 2000, INFO-FEC* (five times a year, in French and English).

European Society of Culture: piazza San Marco 52, 30124 Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 2,000. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. CESARE MERZAGORA; Vice-Pres. STANISLAO CESCHI, ANTONY BABEL, GERHARD FUNKE, ALFRED KASTLER, LEWIS MUMFORD, BORIS POLEVOI, ARNOLD TOYNBEE; Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO. Publ. *Comprendre* (twice a year).

Federation of International Music Competitions (Fédération des Concours internationaux de musique): Palais Eynard, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions, to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April; next Assembly: Paris 1974. Mems. 39.

Pres. ANDRÉ MARESCOTTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. LIEBSTOECKL. Publ. *Brochure* (every December).

Inter-American Music Council (Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM): Music Division, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and general information relating to all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO ESPINOSA. Publs. *News Bulletin* (approx. every three months), Congress Papers.

Inter-American Society of Writers (Sociedad Inter-americana de Escritores): Casilla de Correo 4852, Humberto I, No. 431, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1942 to promote Latin American Literature.

Pres. GABRIEL CRISTIAN TABOADA; Sec. DOLORES DE VEDIA. Publ. *Hoja Information*.

Interfilm (International Interchurch Film Centre): P.O.B. 515, Hilversum, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote film criticism and film education; ecumenical basis and association with the World Council of Churches; makes awards and recommendations at international film festivals, holds study conferences. Mems.: organizations in 17 countries.

Pres. LARS SUNDH (Sweden); Gen. Sec. Drs. JAN HZS (Netherlands). Publ. *Interfilm Reports* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Arts)

International Amateur Theatre Association: 28 Groot Hertoginnelaan, The Hague, Holland; f. 1952; composed of national centres and similar bodies; organizes international conferences, colloquia, seminars, festivals, including world festival of amateur theatre (every four years); mems. in 30 countries.

Pres. HENRI LELARGE; Hon. Sec. ART COLE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. GEORG MALVIUS (Sweden). Publ. "T" *Bulletin*.

International Association for Cultural Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté de la culture*): 104 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950; an international community of intellectuals concerned with the free exercise of man's creative powers and the safeguarding of those traditions and institutions which foster their fruitfulness. Financed entirely by a long-term grant from the Ford Foundation, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, project support from Agnelli Foundation (Italy) and Volkswagen and Thyssen Foundations (Germany). National Committees in Australia and India; autonomous institutes and groups in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa; seminar programme. Pres. SHEPARD STONE; Dir. PIERRE EMMANUEL. Publs. numerous affiliated publications in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Thai and Indonesian.

International Association of Art (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques—Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques*): UNESCO House, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1954; 65 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (United Kingdom).

International Association of Art Critics: Palais du Louvre, Pavillon de Marsan, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Mems.: 1,453 individuals, 46 national sections.

Pres. RENÉ BERGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. GUY WELLEN (France).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association Internationale de Bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1963 to create contacts between book-collectors of different countries and to stimulate on an international level the development of book-collecting; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Mems.: 400.

Pres. JULIEN CAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUIGNARD (France). Publ. *Le Bulletin du Bibliophile*.

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAM (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*): National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Rd., London, S.W.3; f. 1957; organization of museums and other scientific institutions with public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; aims to establish contact between museums and similar institutions in the field, to promote the study of the relevant groups of objects, and to further the aims of the International Council of Museums (q.v.) of which it is a Member Organization; triennial conferences. Mems.: 221 institutions in 44 countries.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO THOMAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. W. REID, F.S.A. (U.K.). Publs. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History, Triennial Report*.

International Cello Centre: 42 Ladbroke Grove, London, W11 2PA, England; f. 1953 to provide a centre where many and various aspects of musical culture can be fostered in the spirit of Pablo Casals's teaching and philosophy. Mems.: approx. 400 in 14 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Dir. JANE COWAN, JOHN GWILT. Publ. *Diary of Events* (3 times a year).

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome; assembles documentation on the preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts; undertakes training of specialists and organizes regular courses on (i) Architectural Conservation; (ii) Conservation of Mural Paintings; (iii) Fundamental Principles of Conservation; 57 member countries.

Dir. Prof. PAUL PHILIPPOT; Assistant Director Dr. GIORGIO TORRACA; Exec. Sec. Dr. ITALO C. ANGLE.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre International du Film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): 111 rue Notre Dame des Champs 75006 Paris, France; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of suitable films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the setting up of National Centres; 26 full mems. (National Centres), 18 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. HENRY GEDDES (Great Britain). Publs. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P., Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee for the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema (*Comité international pour la diffusion des arts et des lettres par le cinéma—CIDALC*): 9 bis rue de Magdebourg, Paris 16e, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Mems.: national committees in 16 countries.

Pres. GEORGES AURIC (France); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS PILLAT (France). Publ. *Annuaire CIDALC*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*): Institut de littératures modernes comparées, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e, France; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in many countries. Mems. in Europe, 350.

Pres. HORST FRENZ (U.S.A.); Sec. DOUWE W. FOKKEVA (31 Ramstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands). FREDERICK GARBER (State Univ. of New York, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901, U.S.A.).

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers (*Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs—Congrès Mondial des Auteurs et Compositeurs*) (CISAC): 11 rue Keppler, Paris 16, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; to create a documentation centre. Mems.: 87 member societies from 44 countries.

Pres. DIEGO FABBRI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-ALEXIS ZIEGLER. Publ. *Interauteurs* (annually).

International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA): P.O.B. 868, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1963; Objects: to raise the standards of graphic

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

designs and professional practice and the professional designers; to collect and exchange to graphic design; to organize exhibitions and congresses and to issue reports and surveys. Category B relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: 27 professional associations from 19 countries and one international organization.

Pres. J. HALAS; Sec.-Gen. M. SINGER (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin and iconographic magazine*.

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (*Conseil international des monuments et des sites*): 75 rue du Temple, Paris 3ème, France; f. 1965. Objects: to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites; to arouse and cultivate the interest of the authorities, and people of every country in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage; to liaise between public authorities, departments, institutions and individuals interested in the preservation and study of monuments and sites; to disseminate to all the results of research into the problems, technical, social and administrative, connected with the conservation of the architectural heritage as a whole, and of centres of historic interest. Mems.: approximately 800, and 46 National Committees.

Pres. Prof. PIERO GAZZOLA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Prof. RAYMOND M. LEMAIRE (Belgium). Publs. *Monumentum* (twice a year), *Bulletin* (yearly).

International Council of Museums (ICOM) (*Conseil International des Musées*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1946. Objects: to provide an appropriate organization to further international co-operation among museums, and to be the co-ordinating and representative international body furthering museum interests. Its three principle sources of action are the Secretariat, which maintains with UNESCO the most extensive museum Documentation Centre in the world, the 74 National Committees, each widely representative of all national museum interests, and the International Specialized Committees. The Chairmen of these national committees form the Advisory Committee of ICOM.

Pres. J. JELINEK (Czechoslovakia); Chair. Advisory Committee X. DE SALAS (Spain); Vice-Pres. Mrs. I. ANTONOVA (U.S.S.R.), J. CHATELAIN (France), Ekpo Eyo (Nigeria), S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Treas. A. J. ROSE (France); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIERE (France); Dir. H. DE VARINE-BOHAN (France). Publ. *ICOM News-Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (quarterly).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*): 14 Woronzow Rd., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Last World Congress 1973 in Prague.

Chair. Prof. F. KUMBATOVIC (Yugoslavia); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle. ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUËS (France), JACK READING (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research/Recherches Théâtrales* (twice a year).

International Federation of Actors: Svenska Teaterförbundet, Artillerigatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1952; composed of national actors' unions; co-ordinates the work of member unions and represents them in the international field. Mems.: Actors' Unions totalling 145,000 individuals in 37 countries.

Ptes. FRANCE DELAHALLE (France); Vice-Pres. CHESTER L. MILDEN (U.S.A.), MIHAIL PASHKOV (U.S.S.R.), EDUARDO PROUS (Uruguay), ROLF REMBE (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. GERALD CROASDELL, Acting Sec.-Gen. ROLF REMBE.

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération Internationale des Archives de Film*): c/o Jacques Ledoux, 74 Galerie Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems. in 38 countries.

Ptes. VLADIMIR POGACIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LEDOUX (Belgium).

International Federation of Films on Art (*Fédération internationale du film sur l'art—FIFA*): Pavillon de Marsan, Palais du Louvre, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er, France; f. 1947 to group persons and institutions interested in art and in the cinema; encourages the production and distribution of films on the arts (painting, sculpture, architecture). Mems. in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ HUYGHE (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme S. GILLE-DELAFFON. Publs. many catalogues of films on art, with the collaboration of UNESCO, *Bulletin* (annual).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films*): 33 avenue des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1933 to represent film production in its entirety on an international level, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assns. in 22 countries.

Pres. EDMOND TENOUDJI (France); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France); Treas. Mrs. GWYNETH DUNWOODY (Great Britain). Publs. *Information Circulars*.

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works: 608 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2N 5HN, England; f. 1950. Aims: to provide a permanent organization for co-ordinating and improving the knowledge, methods and working standards needed to protect and preserve precious materials of all kinds. Gives information on research into all processes connected with conservation, both scientific and technical, and on the development of those processes. Mems.: 1,720 individual, 280 institutional members.

Pres. A. E. WERNER; Vice-Pres. A. VAN SCHENDEL, R. J. GETTENS, N. REID, S. KECK, J. TAUBERT; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. H. W. M. HODGES; General Editor G. THOMSON. Publs. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts—IIC* (twice a year).

International Institute of Arts and Letters (IIAL): P.O.B. 174, 8030 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1951 with the purpose of gaining world-wide co-operation in the cultivation and promotion of Arts, Letters and Sciences with the object of increasing knowledge and of contributing to human progress. Mems.: 1,800 in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. E. GRADMANN; Sec. Mrs. J. LEICHT. Publs. in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and German.

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature: 657, A.I.R. Bldg., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. DONALD YATES; Sec.-Treas. JULIO MATAS. Publ. *Revista Iberoamericana, Memorias*.

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers, The: 35 rue Bonaparte, 75006 Paris; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 16 countries.

Pres. FERNAND DE NOBELE. Publ. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade* (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre international de liaison des écoles de cinéma et de télévision*): 92 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members; 28 member countries.

Pres. FELIX MARIASSY (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND RAVAR (Belgium).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*): Cercle de la Librairie, 117 blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: The protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Great Britain, Haiti, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Uruguay and U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. HENRI DESBOIS; Perm. Sec. Prof. ANDRÉ FRANÇON.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information; to support contemporary composers and young professional musicians; to foster appreciation of music by the public. Mems.: 16 international non-governmental organizations, national committees in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.K., Uruguay, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Pres. YEHUDI MENUHIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. LADISLAV MOKRY (Czechoslovakia); Excc. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC

International Association of Music Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales*): c/o Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv, Bertramstrasse 8, D 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany; f. 1953 to facilitate co-operation between music libraries, compile music bibliographies, and to promote the professional training of music librarians.

Mems.: 1,670 national associations and individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. THOR E. WOOD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HARALD HECKMANN (Germany). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every four months).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*): Kreuzstrasse 60, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions and to institute protective measures to safeguard musicians against the abuse of their performances; promotes the international exchange of musicians; concluded agreements with European Broadcasting Union, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, international broadcasting and TV orgs., and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 34 unions totalling 99,278 members in 28 countries.

President of Honour: HARDIE RATCLIFFE (U.K.); Pres. JOHN MORTON (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LEUZINGER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Youth and Music (*Fédération internationale des jeunesses musicales*): Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 33 countries. Sec.-Gen. PAUL WILLEMS (Belgium); Excc. Sec. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium). Publ. *Rapport Annuel de l'Assemblée Générale*.

International Folk Music Council (*Conseil international de la musique populaire traditionnelle*): Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; f. 1947 to further the preservation study and practice of the folk music (including dance) of all countries; biennial conferences. Pres. Prof. KLAUS WACHSMANN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. GRAHAM GEORGE (Canada). Publ. *Yearbook, Bulletin* (twice yearly).

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*): 1 Berlin 33, Winklerstrasse 20; f. 1963; a joint undertaking of the Ford Foundation and the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of Asian and African cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and Unesco. There is a branch of the Institute at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in Venice. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dir. ALAIN DANIELOU (France). Publ. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient, Unesco Anthology Musical Sources, Unesco Anthology of African Music, Musical Atlas* (record series), books, etc., *The World of Music* (quarterly, in assocn. with the International Music Council and UNESCO).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*): 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the promotion and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT and ABU; organizes congresses and seminars devoted to the presentation of music through the audio-visual media; organizes courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: about 112 individuals, 35 National Broadcasting Organizations, 11 Associates.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

- Pres. LEO NADELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WILFRIED SCHEIB (Austria); Exec. Sec. Dr. G. RINDAUER. *Publs. IMZ Report, Music in TV 1964, UNESCO Catalogue, Ballet-Film-TV 1956-65, IMZ Report, The Functions of the Disc in Contemporary Musical Life (1967), IMZ Report, Music and Media (1973), 50 Years of Music on Radio—Reports and Contributions (1973), IMZ Bulletin (monthly in English, French and German).*
- International Musicological Society** (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote musicological research and co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,300 members in forty countries.
- Pres. ED. REESER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. L. FINSCHER (Federal Germany), H. GLAHN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. R. HÄUSLER (Switzerland). *Publ. Acta Musicologica, Documenta Musicologica, Catalogus Musicus, International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM), International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM).*
- International Society for Contemporary Music** (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*): c/o Donemus, Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organize annual World Music Days. Member organizations in 27 countries.
- Pres. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. RUDOLF HEINEMANN (Germany); Treas. PAUL WIEGMANS (Netherlands).
- The International Society for Contemporary Music is also a member of the Council.
- International Theatre Institute—ITI** (*Institut international du théâtre—ITI*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75 Paris 15e, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; study fellowships, conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 60 member nations, each with an ITI national centre; regional centre established 1959 in Santiago, Chile, known as the Latin American Theatre Institute.
- Pres. RADU BELIGAN (Romania); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DARCANTE. *Publ. International Theatre Information (four times a year).*
- International Typographic Association** (*Association typographique internationale*): 43 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the ideas of those whose profession or interests have to do with the art of typography and to obtain effective international legislation to protect type designs. Mems.: 240.
- Pres. JOHN DREYFUS; Sec. PATRICIA HANSON. *Publs. Typographic Opportunities in the Computer Age, Interpressgraphik.*
- International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works** (*Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques*): 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1886 to ensure protection of literary and artistic works. (See also below: *World Intellectual Property Organization* under Trade and Industry.) Library of 12,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 63 countries.
- Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); First Deputy Dir.-Gen. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), Second Deputy Dir.-Gen. J. VOYAME (Switzerland). *Publs. Le Droit d'Auteur (monthly), Copyright (monthly), La Propiedad Intelectual (quarterly in Spanish).*
- International Union of Amateur Cinema** (*Union internationale du cinéma d'amateurs*): 1 Rubenslei, Ant-

werp, Belgium; f. 1937 to encourage development of art, techniques and critical judgment among amateurs, to facilitate contacts between national associations and to promote the exchange of films. Mems.: national federations in 32 countries.

Pres. GIANNI DE TOMASI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. DE WANDELEER (Belgium).

International Union of Architects (*Union internationale des architectes (UIA)*): 1 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 79 countries; Eleventh Congress was held in Varna, Bulgaria, 1972.

Pres. GEORGI ORLOV; Gen. Sec. MICHEL WEILL; *Publ. Bulletin d'information (monthly).*

P.E.N. (*A World Association of Writers*): 62-63 Glebe Place, London, S.W.3; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers of every nation, creed and colour in the interests of literature, freedom of expression and international goodwill. Over eighty autonomous centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. HEINRICH BÖLL (Germany); Gen. Sec. DAVID CARVER, O.B.E. *Publs. P.E.N. News (London Centre), New Poems (annual), Bulletin of Selected Books (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO), various regional bulletins, etc.*

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 9LA, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: 800, 11 branch societies in Asia.

Pres. B. W. ROBINSON, M.A., B.Litt.; Dir. A. D. H. BIVAR, M.A., D.Phil.; Sec. Miss D. CRAWFORD. *Publ. Journal (twice a year).*

Society for African Culture (*Société Africaine de Culture*): 18 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 22 countries.

Pres. ERIC WILLIAMS (Trinidad and Tobago); Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. *Publ. Présence Africaine (quarterly).*

Union Mondiale des Voix Françaises: B.P. 56-05, 75222 Cedex, Paris 05, France; f. 1960; cultural exchange in the French language by records, tape recordings, etc. Mems.: 1,000 throughout the 5 continents.

Pres. GUY SERIN; Sec.-Gen. GUY BARBET. *Publ. Via Vox Contact (mems. only).*

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées-cités unies*): 13 rue Racine, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957 by Le Monde Bilingue (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in undeveloped areas. Aims: setting up permanent links between towns throughout the world, without political, racial or religious discrimination, leading to social, cultural, economic and other exchanges favouring world peace, understanding and development; the spread of bilingualism where either French or English is the second language. The Organization has the highest consultative status with the UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 1,300 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. GIORGIO LA PIRA; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. *Publ. Cités Unies (quarterly, French and English), United Towns Newsletter (bi-monthly, English), Index of International Relations of Towns of World (annual), special studies on bilingual education, international co-operation, the environment and youth questions.*

EDUCATION

African Adult Education Association (*Association africaine pour l'éducation des adultes*): c/o Adult Education and General Extension Services Unit, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, North Central State, Nigeria; f. 1968. Objects: to promote adult education in Africa; to study the problems of adult education in contemporary Africa; to act as a clearing-house for information on all forms of adult education relating to Africa. Mems.: one national adult education association, 30 adult education institutions and societies and 72 individuals.

Pres. Dr. SOLOMON INQUAI (Ethiopia); Sec. Prof. LALAGE BOWN (Nigeria). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 times a year), *conference reports* (every 2 years), *Journal* (at present in suspension).

African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education (*Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieure—CAMES*): B.P. 134, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to ensure co-ordination between member states in the fields of higher education and of research. Mems.: governments of French-speaking African and Malagasy countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. JOSEPH KI-ZERBO (Upper Volta); Deputy Sec.-Gen. SETH WILSON (Togo).

Asla Foundation, The: 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, California 94108, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 14 countries and assistance elsewhere in Asia.

Chair. RUSSELL G. SMITH; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. McBAINE. Publ. *The Asian Student* (weekly), *Program Quarterly* (quarterly), *President's Review* (annually), *Occasional Papers*, *Orientation Handbook*.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF): Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal 101, Canada; f. 1961; aims: documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 120 mems. and assoc. mems.

Pres. ROBERT MALLET; Vice-Pres. AHMED ABDESSELEM, ROGER GAUDRY; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARC LÉGER. Publ. *La Revue de l'Aupelf* (2 a year), *Les Cahiers de l'Aupelf* (annually), *Le Bulletin de Nouvelles Brèves* (8 a year), *Le Répertoire des cours d'été* (annually), *Actes des colloques de l'Aupelf*, *Le Répertoire des thèses de doctorat soutenues devant les universités de langue française* (2 a year), *Le Répertoire des études supérieures et des équivalences de titres, de diplômes et de périodes d'études entre les universités de langue française* (yearly), *Le bulletin des études françaises* (quarterly).

Association for Childhood Education International: 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims: to work for the education of children (from infancy through early adolescence) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching; co-operating with all groups concerned with children, informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 27,000.

Pres. Dr. ANNIE L. BUTLER (1973-75); Exec. Sec. Miss A. L. MEYER. Publ. *Childhood Education* (6 issues a year), bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (ten a year).

Association of African Universities (*Association des Universités Africaines*): P.O.B. 5744, Accra North, Ghana; f. 1967 to promote interchange, contact and co-opera-

tion among African university institutions and to collect and disseminate information on Research and Higher Education in Africa. Mems.: 49 university institutions.

Pres. H. ORITSEJOLOMI THOMAS; Vice-Pres. Dr. HAMDI EL NASHAR (Egypt), Prof. BOUBAKAR BA (Niger); Sec.-Gen. Y. K. LULE (Uganda). Publ. *AAU Bulletin* (half-yearly), *Creating the African University*.

Association of Arab Universities: Scientific Computation Centre, Tharwat St., Orman P.O.-Giza, Egypt; f. 1964. Mems. 26 universities.

Publs. Magazine, Directory of Arab universities.

Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes: 27 Tobago Ave., New Kingston, Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.; f. 1968 to foster contact and collaboration between member universities and institutes; conferences, meetings, seminars, etc.; circulation of information through newsletters, bulletins; facilitates co-operation and the pooling of resources in research; encourages exchange of staff and students. Mems.: 41. Sec.-Gen. Sir PHILIP SHERLOCK; Exec. Sec. Mrs. E. J. RAFFERTY. Publ. *Caribbean Educational Bulletin* (quarterly).

Association of European University Graduates (*Association des universitaires d'Europe*): c/o Prof. V. Arangio-Ruiz, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Università, Rome, Italy; f. 1952, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to bring together university graduates, develop European culture and defend university freedom and the interests of its members. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MOUSHKELY (France).

Association of Institutes for European Studies (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*): Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951, to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information, provide a centre for documentation. 32 member institutes in 9 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. BRUGMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (twice monthly).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAHL: Secretariat, Ratasastra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant St., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1956 to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of South-East Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 52 university institutions.

Pres. Prof. UNGKU A. Aziz (Malaysia); Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. PRACHOON CHONCHAI.

Association universitaire pour le Développement de l'Enseignement et de la Culture en Afrique et à Madagascar (AUDEGAM) (*University Association for the Development of Education and Culture in Africa and Madagascar*): 100 rue de l'Université, Paris; provides technical assistance for education and educational research in developing countries; assists with equipment, documentation and information including the provision of audio-visual aids, organizes research studies and co-operates with other national and international bodies associated with these activities.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Pres. of Administrative Council JEAN THOMAS; Vice-Pres. JEAN AUBA, MICHEL DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD CLERGERIE.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (*Centre Atlantique d'Information pour les Enseignants*): 23/25 Abbey House, 8 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0LA, England; f. 1963. Objects: to assist teachers of current international affairs in the secondary schools of Western Europe and North America; provide a clearing house for information on teaching methods, materials and audio-visual aids available throughout the Western world, as well as documentation on international problems.

Chair. Dr. OWEN B. KIERNAN; Dir. OTTO PICK. Pubs. *The World and the School* (3 times a year in English), and *Crisis Papers*, an *ad hoc* series of events of exceptional international importance in English and French, *Reports of the biennial Atlantic Education Study Conferences*.

GRE: see Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities.

Catholic International Education Office (*Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique*): 5 rue Guimard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 90 countries, 35 corresponding members.

Pres. M. SÁNCHEZ VEGA (Spain); Sec.-Gen. Mme E. VAN OVERSTRAETEN (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Proceedings of congresses and conferences, special studies*.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Éducation Physique et Sportive*): 5 rue Cernushi, Paris 17e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 10 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members.

Pres. A. M. A. VAN GOOL (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe*): University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.1; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems.: 150 in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. B. HOLMES (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. O. ANWEILER (Federal Rep. of Germany); Prof. L. BORCHI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. D. KALLEN. Publ. *Proceedings*.

Confederation of Central American Universities (*Confederación de las Universidades de Centroamérica*): Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948 to create a solid structure among Central American universities; tries to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities; has initiated a plan for the regional integration of higher education and the exchange of professors, students and publications; arranges conferences and seminars; carries out research into educational and social problems and the regional organization of research institutes; co-ordinates work on technical and economic aid programmes. Mems.: comprise delegates from each university.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS TUNNERMANN (Nicaragua); Sec.-Gen.

Dr. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO (Nicaragua). Pubs. *Jornada* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Confederation of Latin American Educators (*Confederación de Educadores Americanos*): Calle Venezuela 38 (r), Mexico D.F.; f. 1957 to advance education and legislation affecting teaching; protect the rights of children, teachers and institutions; to fight against ideological threats to the freedom of education; to exchange students and teachers; to co-operate between national and international bodies. Mems.: associations in all Latin American countries.

Sec.-Gen. FELIX ADAM (Venezuela).

Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC (*Interamerican Confederation for Catholic Education*): Carrera 13A, 23-80 Apartado, Aéreo 7478, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. JOSÉ DE VASCONCELLOS, S.D.B.; Exec. LUIS EDUARD MEDINA, O.F.M. Pubs. *Revista Interamericana de Educación*.

Conference of Ministers of Education of French-Speaking African States and Madagascar (*Conférence des Ministres de l'Éducation Nationale des États d'expression française d'Afrique et de Madagascar*): (Permanent Technical Secretariat) B.P. 4025, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960 to break up over-rigid, traditional educational patterns and adapt them more specifically to new conditions; to create structures more appropriate to the needs of countries able to build entirely new education systems; to integrate education on economic development in the African countries. Mems.: 16 African countries and Belgium, Canada, France, Haiti, Madagascar and Mauritius.

Sec. The Secretary-General of the Permanent Technical Secretariat acts also as Secretary to the Conference.

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA) (*Higher Council of Central American Universities*): Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1949; concerned with the improvement of undergraduate teaching; member universities include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Sec.-Gen. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO. Pubs. *Jornada* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC) (*Conseil Européen des Comités Nationaux de Jeunesse*): 20 Blvd. Clovis, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; and the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members. Gained observer status with the Council of Europe 1966 and with UNESCO in 1971. Members: national committees in 15 countries.

Pres. BJØRN TORE GODAL (Norway), Vice-Pres. HOLGER BALKE (Fed. Germany), DEREK NALLY (Ireland), MICHEL ROUX (France); Sec.-Gen. OTTO KAUFER (Austria); Treas. SKULI MÖLLER (Iceland); Programme Officer AGNETA VIIRMAN (Sweden). Publ. *CENYC Bulletin*.

Council on International Educational Exchange: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1947; issues International Student Identity Card and International Scholar Identity Card, entitling college and

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

high school students to discounts and reductions and to accommodation in student hostels and restaurants; arranges passage on intra-European student flights and year-round trans-Atlantic sea and air transportation for educational groups and individual students and teachers; provides advisory services to students, teachers and programme administrators; co-ordinates summer programmes in the U.S. for foreign students and teachers; sponsors conferences on educational exchange; publications list overseas programmes for high school and college students, sources of information on independent student travel abroad and describe transportation and student travel services. Mems.: over 165.

Exec. Dir. J. E. BOWMAN. Pubs. include: *CIEE, CIEE Student Travel Services, The Whole World Handbook, Working Abroad*, student Guides to New York, Paris, London, Amsterdam, U.S.A. Student Accommodation Guide.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*): 122 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. A. ALERS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. S. MOSER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Documents pour l'enseignement-civisme européen, Education for Europe*, 9 national newsletters.

European Bureau of Adult Education (*Bureau Européen de l'Éducation Populaire*): Nieuweweg 4, P.O.B. 367, Amersfoort, Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 124 in 16 countries.

Pres. E. M. HUTCHINSON, O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Notes and Studies*, Abstracts of current articles from European adult education journals.

European Council for Education by Correspondence (*Conseil Européen de l'Enseignement par Correspondance—CEC*): 66 rue Beckers, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 34 European Correspondence Schools in 13 countries.

Pres. Y. DEFAUCHEUX (France); Sec. Gen. M. K. NEWELL (U.K.). Publ. *Yearbook*.

European Foundation for Management Development: 51 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 through merger of European Association of Management Training Centres and International University Contact for Management Education. Aims to help improve the quality of management development within the economic, social and cultural context of Europe and in harmony with its overall needs. Mems.: 155 institutions, 290 individuals.

Pres. JOHANNES MEYNEN; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS PONCET. Pubs. *News Bulletins* (5 times a year), *Documentation on Books* (monthly), *Management International Review* (quarterly).

Fédération Européenne pour l'Éducation Catholique des Adultes (FEECA) (*European Federation for Catholic Adult Education*): D-53 Bonn, Dransdorfer Weg 15/IV, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1963 to streng-

then international contact between members, to further co-operation in research into the principles and practice of adult education, to promote the exchange of ideas between Catholic adult education organizations in different countries, to keep contact with other organizations, to help bring to fruition international projects for adult education and to form a channel of communication for its members with international political, religious and cultural institutions and organizations; holds annual conferences.

Pres. DR. IGNAZ ZANGERLE (Austria); Sec. HERIBERT HERBERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français (*International Federation of French Teachers*): 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1969 to group together and assist teachers of French as a first or second language throughout the world; mems.: 45 national associations representing about 30,000 teachers, and some individual mems.

Pres. JACQUES HARDRE (U.S.A.). Sec.-Gen. COLETTE STOURDZE (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual and periodic News Sheet).

Graduate Institute of International Studies (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*): 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva; f. 1927 to establish at Geneva a centre for advanced studies in international problems of the present day, juridical, political, economic and social. Library of 80,000 vols.

Exec. Council: The Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation; The Pres. of the Dept. of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva; the Rector of Geneva University; ANDREAS GERWIG, member of the Swiss parliament; ROBERT TRIFIN, Prof. Yale University; and PHILIPPE DE WECK, Deputy Man. Dir. of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich; Dir. JACQUES FREYMOND.

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid-3, Spain; f. 1949, became an inter-governmental organization in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses. Mems.: Spain and fourteen Ibero-American countries.

Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO BARÓN CASTRO (El Salvador). Pubs. *Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly); translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*, *Indice de Revistas de Bibliotecología* (three times a year).

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1936, reconstituted 1959; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Dir. Prof. PIERRE FOUGEYROLLAS. Pubs. *Bulletin de l'IFAN, Série A—Sciences Naturelles* (quarterly), *Série B—Sciences Humaines* (quarterly), *Notes Africaines* (3 a year), *Catalogues et Documents, Initiations Africaines, Instructions Sommaires, DOC-IFAN, Etudes africaines* (*Anthropos—IFAN*).

Institut International d'Administration Publique: 2 avc. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic sections; Africa, Latin America, Asia and Near East departments; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation; Centre of Civil Service Studies.

Dir. J. BAILLOU.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Institut International de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes: Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 47 rue des Ecoles (Sorbonne), Paris 5e, France; f. 1953.

Dir. ANDRE VARAGNAC; Gen. Sec. Mme HÉBERT-BARRAT.

Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association: P.O.B. 583, North Miami Beach, Florida 33160, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to furnish investigators, research workers, etc. with information on bibliographical sources, libraries, archives, etc.

Pres. A. CURTIS WILGUS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. MAGDALEN M. PANDO (U.S.A.). Publ. *Doors to Latin America* (quarterly).

Inter-American Education Association (*Asociación Interamericana de Educación*): Room 401, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A. and Rio Bamba 1059, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1962. Objects: to defend the liberty of independent schools in the Americas; to promote the exchange of ideas on educational methods and programmes. Mems.: 514 associated schools.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS J. BIEDMA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Rev. EDWARD B. ROONEY, S.J. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in Spanish and English).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (*Association internationale d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle—AIOSP*): 259 route d'Arlon, Strassens, Luxembourg; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of vocational guidance and promote contact between persons associated with it. Mems.: 40,000 from 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHLITZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of AIOSP*.

International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnelle*): 20 rue de L'Estrapade, Paris 5e France; f. 1956 to facilitate co-operation between national organizations concerned with supplying information to university and college students and secondary pupils and their parents, to compare methods and act as an international documentation centre, and to encourage the establishment of other national organizations. Mems.: national organizations in 27 countries.

Pres. MARION COULON (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. LEVERKUS (Germany), M. G. KAWKA (Poland), M. AMARA (Tunisia), Prof. I. MARTIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. P. DASTÉ (France); Treas. RENÉ BOCCA (Monaco); Dir. L. TODOROV. Publ. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (*Association internationale des sciences de l'éducation*): Henri Dunantlaan 1, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims: to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. MIALARET (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M.-L. VAN HERREWEGHE (Belgium).

International Association for the Teaching of Living Languages by Modern Methods (*Association Internationale pour l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes par les Méthodes Modernes—MEMO*): 9 ave. des Vosges, 67 Strasbourg, France; f. 1965 to promote various methods of teaching foreign languages, adapted to the modern world, mainly the audio-visual methods; organizes courses, conferences, international colloquia. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. GEORGES STRAKA; Treas. GUILLAUME LABADENS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN B. NEVEUX.

International Association of Educators for World Peace: Huntsville, Alabama 35762, U.S.A.; f. 1969 to develop the kind of education which will contribute to the promotion of peaceful relations at personal, community and international levels, to communicate and clarify controversial views in order to achieve maximum understanding and to help put into practice the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mems.: 6,500 in 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. TAKASHI HANADA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHARLES MERCECA. Publ. *Peace Progress* (bi-annually), *Circulation Newsletter* (quarterly).

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL): 77 bis avenue de Breteuil, 75015, Paris; f. 1945; statutes ratified 1947. Object: The development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 186,000 in 35 countries.

Sec. Prof. G. MATRINGE. Publ. *Communication*.

International Baccalaureate Office (IBO): 1 rue Albert-Gos, CH-1206 Gencva, Switzerland (formerly International Schools Examination Syndicate (ISES)); f. as ISES 1964, as IBO 1967, a non-governmental organization having official relations with UNESCO; aims: the planning of curricula and an international university entrance examination, the International Baccalaureate, acceptable to universities throughout the world. The first full Baccalaureate examination was held in 1970 and recognition has been obtained to date from the major universities in Europe, U.S.A., Middle East and Australia. An international Examining Board has been constituted, and 25 schools are participating in the experiment.

Chair. of Council: JOHN GOORMAGHTIGH (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. A. D. C. PETERSON (U.K.); Dir. GÉRARD RENAUD (France); Research Dir. Dr. K. MARJORIBANKS (U.K.).

International Board on Books for Young People (*L'Union Internationale pour les Livres de Jeunesse*): Puistokatu 3 C 47, Helsinki, Finland; f. 1953 to support and unify those forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author and a living illustrator whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature. Mems.: National Sections in 36 countries and individuals.

Pres. NILO VISAPÄÄ (Finland); Sec. Mrs. LEENA MAIJSSEN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in English).

International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI) (*Congrès international de l'enseignement mathématique*): c/o Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EW, England; f. c. 1900; aims include establishment of international relations with respect to mathematical instruction and organizing colloquia and congresses. Mems.: c. 50.

Pres. Prof. M. J. LIGHTHILL (U.K.). Publ. in *Enseignement Mathématique* and *Educational Studies in Mathematics*.

International Congress of University Adult Education: c/o Dept. of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1960; concerned with all aspects of adult education carried out by universities throughout the world; seeks to improve communication among adult educators by the establishment of a directory of

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

institutions and personnel in the field, the establishment of a journal and other publications, and of regional information centres and libraries, and by the promotion of meetings. Mems.: about 80 institutions and 300 individuals.

Chair. Dr. DUSAN SAVIČEVIĆ (Yugoslavia); Hon. Sec. JOHN LOWE (U.K.). Publs. *Journal* (3 issues a year).

International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-school Scientific Activities (I.C.C.): rue de Veeweyde 125, B-1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to co-ordinate and promote on an international level out-of-school scientific activities in co-operation with other international organizations; 37 full members in 31 countries; corresponding mems. in 108 countries.

Pres. R. A. STEVENS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. F. WATTIER (Belgium).

International Council for Educational Films (Conseil International du Film d'Enseignement): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5c; f. 1950 to promote worldwide personal contacts between people professionally responsible for educational film activity, the exchange of experience in the field of production, distribution and use of films for educational purposes, and a better integration of the educational film with other audio-visual media; to encourage the teaching of film and television knowledge, international co-production, exchange and distribution of educational films; organizes international conferences and an annual Educational Film Week; maintains a Film Reference Library. Mems.: 29 countries.

Gen. Sec. R. LEFRANC (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation: 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world. Last International Congress was held in Bali, Indonesia, 1973.

International Councils on Higher Education: 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1958; convenes annual conferences, seminars and studies in various fields to strengthen inter-university relationships and promote constructive change. Mems.: Presidents of U.S. Universities and corresponding Presidents from elsewhere.

Pres. WALLACE B. EDGERTON; Vice-Pres. JAMES F. TIERNEY.

International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International (Mouvement International des Faucons/Internationale Falkenbewegung): Rauhensteingasse 5, 1011 Vienna, Austria; f. 1924 as the Socialist Educational International. Objects: to promote international understanding, develop a sense of social responsibility and to prepare children and adolescents for democratic life. The Movement has consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO and Council of Europe and co-operates with several institutions concerned with children, youth and education. It considers itself part of the international democratic socialist and labour movement. Mems.: one million; 62 co-operating organizations in all continents.

Pres. HANS MATZENAUER (Austria); Sec. ILPO ROSSI (Finland). Publs. *IFM-SEI Bulletin* (10 a year in English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish and Swedish), *IFM-SEI Documents* (in the same languages).

International Federation for Parent Education: 4 rue Brunel, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1964 to gather in congresses and colloquia experts from different scientific fields and those responsible for family education in

their own countries and to encourage the establishment of family education where it does not exist. Mems.: 112. Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ BERGE (France); Vice-Pres. OTTO KLINEBERG (U.S.A.), Mrs. Z. ORTUTAY (Hungary). Publs. *The Family throughout the world*, *Child International Review*, *Les Cahiers de l'Education*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques—FIUC): Secretariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 80 in 28 countries.

Pres. Rev. HÉRVÉ CARRIER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. LECLERCQ (former Rector, Catholic Univ., Lille). Publs. *Annuaire Catholicarum Universitatum Foederationis*, *Catalogi Catholicorum Institutorum de Studiis Superioribus*, *Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi*, *Documenta*, *Educational Planning*, *Monographies*, *The Right to be Educated*, *The Catholic University in the Modern World*, *The Catholic University, A Modern Appraisal*, *Les Sciences Economiques dans l'enseignement Supérieur Catholique*, *The Catholic University and Development*.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne): bvd. Vallombrosa, Cannes, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the improvement of school organization and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 38 countries.

Pres. ROGER UEBERSCHLAG (France); Sec. RENÉ LINARES (France); Treas. DENISE LEGAGNOUX (France). Publs. *L'Éducateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Second degré*.

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondances et d'échanges scolaires—FIOGES): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilizations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 78 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 36 countries.

Pres. Prof. O. VIDAEUS (Sweden); Exec. Sec. I. LAJTI. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Physical Education (Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique—FIEP): f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health, harmonious development or preservation, healthy recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 73 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, 65 Arreau, France. Publs. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly), *Books and Magazines* (bibliographical chronicle in French, English, Spanish and Portuguese).

International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel—FIPEO): 5 avenue André Morizot,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Boulogne-sur-Seine, 92 France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 36 associations with 331,000 members in 23 countries. 42nd Congress, London, 1972.

Pres. A. W. S. HUTCHINGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. M. DRUBAY (France); Sec.-Gen. E. HOMBORGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs—FIAI*): 3 rue de La Rochefoucauld, 75009, Paris, France; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. BEN JOHNSON (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Mme. RANDI NORDBACK-MADSEN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DAUBARD (France). Publs. *Feuilles d'Informations FIAI—IFTA-Informations* (3 or 4 per year).

International Federation of University Women (*Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités*): 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; P.O.B. 398, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1919 by the British Federation of University Women and the American Association of University Women. Object: To promote understanding and friendship among university women, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political opinions, to encourage international co-operation, to further the development of education, to represent university women in international organizations, to further their interests, and to promote their participation in public life by (1) providing international fellowships for research; (2) encouraging the establishment of international club-houses; (3) maintaining consultative status with the appropriate intergovernmental organizations; (4) studying educational problems and problems affecting the economic and professional status of women. Affiliates 53 national associations with over 220,000 mems.

Pres. Miss BINA ROY, M.A., ED.D. (India); Exec. Sec. Mrs. M. L. RAJISS-SONNENDRUCKER, DR. ES SC.ECON (Switzerland). Publs. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *Communiqué* (twice a year), *Yearbook*.

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations: P.O.B. 11044, 100 61 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Pres. JOSEF EKSL (Austria); Sec.-Gen. SVEN-ARNE STRÄHRE (Sweden).

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods: P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran; f. 1968 by UNESCO and the government of Iran; a clearing-house for information on activities concerning literacy in various countries; carries out comparative studies of the methods, media and techniques used in literacy programmes; maintains documentation service and library on literacy; arranges seminars.

Dir. Dr. JOHN W. RYAN. Publs. *Literacy Discussion and Literacy Work* (quarterlies in English and French), *Literacy Documentation* (quarterly in English).

International Institute for Children's Literature and Reading Research (*Internationales Institut für Jugendliteratur und Leseforschung*): 1080 Vienna, Fuhrmannsgasse 18a, Austria; f. 1965 as an international documentation and advisory centre of juvenile literature and reading; promotes international research and maintains specialized library; arranges conferences and exhibitions; compiles recommendation lists.

Mems.: individual and group members in 26 countries. Pres. Dr. ADOLF MÄRK; Dir. Prof. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER. Publs. *Bookbird* (quarterly in co-operation with the International Board on Books for Young People), *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly in co-operation with the Children's Book Club of Austria), *Schriften zur Jugendlektüre*.

International Institute for Educational Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes sur l'Éducation—IIEE*): 74 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1969; the study of problems and policies in the field of higher and out-of-school education; conducts seminars and conferences, pilot projects, and co-operatives with institutions, organizations and individuals involved in such problems; serves as a clearing-house and documentation centre; provides advisory services. Mems.: correspondents and associates in 50 countries.

Man. Dir. JAROSLAV V. ZICH; Exec. Sec. ALISON M. MARSHNER. Publs. *IIEE Bulletin* (monthly), *Youth Action/Jeunesse Action/Juventud en Acción*.

International League for Child and Adult Education (*Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement, de l'Éducation et de la Culture Populaire*): 3 rue Récamière, Paris 7, France; f. 1947 to support state schools and institutions respecting the democratic ideal and to help teachers, students and youth leaders learn more of educational matters. Mems.: over 4 million from 25 countries.

Pres. S. DE COSTER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. JENGER (France).

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori Internationale—A.M.I.*): Koninginneweg 161, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organisations which strive to affirm Human Rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organizing training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations; organising international study conferences.

Pres. Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJS (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Netherlands); Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. J. J. HENNY (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Dr. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, Jr.; Organizing Sec. N. v.d. HEIDE VERSCHUUR (Netherlands). Publs. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology*, *The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education*, *Congress Report of the XIIIth International Montessori Congress*, *The Montessori Method, Science or Belief? A Reading Scheme for English*, *Maria Montessori: a Centenary Anthology 1870-1970*.

International People's College (*Haute école populaire internationale*): Elsinore, Denmark; f. 1921 to create better international relations by means of education. Spring and winter courses are held for students of various nationalities from January to May and August to December; the College is supported by the Danish State, the staff is international; 700 students. Principal BØRGE MØLGAARD MADSEN.

International Reading Association: 800 Barksdale Rd., Newark, Delaware 19711, U.S.A.; 54 rue de Varenne, 75007 Paris, France (European Office); f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 57,879 in 65 countries.

Pres. CONSTANCE McCULLOUGH. Publs. *The Reading Teacher* (8 times a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 times a

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *World Congress Proceedings* (biennially), *Perspectives in Reading*, *Reading Aids*, *Annotated Bibliographies*, *Reading Today International* (4 times a year by the European Office).

International Schools Association (ISA) (*Association des écoles internationales*): Palais Wilson, P.O.B. 20, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; merged in 1968 with the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools; member schools maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of race and creed; ISA carries out curriculum research; convenes annual Conferences on problems of curriculum and educational reform; organizes occasional teachers' training workshops and specialist seminars; has consultative status with UNESCO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 70 schools throughout the world.

Pres. PAUL SCHEID. Publs. *Education Bulletin* (3 times a year), *I.S.A. Magazine* (twice yearly).

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*): 1052 Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organise international courses and congresses on business education. Mems.: national organisations and individuals in 15 countries.

Pres. Prof. HERBERT LANGEN (U.S.A.); Dir. Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société Internationale pour l'Education Artistique*): c/o Miss M. E. HIPWELL, College of Education, College Road, Hereford, U.K.; f. 1951 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; exhibition of children's art, Prague 1964; 21st Int. Congress, Zagreb, 1972.

Pres. Miss M. E. HIPWELL (U.K.). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International University Exchange Fund: Postbox 348, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1961 to cater to the needs, particularly in the field of education, of refugees; to assist refugees and their organizations to prepare for the future development of their countries; to promote and assist the economic development of the developing countries, particularly in the educational field. Involved in integrated rural development in Africa. Has an office in Nairobi, Kenya (P.O.B. 42848, Nairobi).

Dir. L.-G. ERIKSSON; Asst. Dir. F. D. BISHOP; Scholarships Officer A. ERIKSSON. Publs. on education in Africa, the refugee situation, integrated rural development, etc.

International Youth Library (*Internationale Jugendbibliothek*): Kaulbachstrasse 11a, 8 Munich 22, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949 as an associated project of UNESCO. Objects: to encourage the reading interest of children and young people all over the world; to provide a reference service for librarians, publishers, students and teachers; to organize exhibitions. Maintains a library of over 200,000 volumes from about 60 countries.

Pres. of the Libraries Board WOLFGANG VOGELSGESANG; Dir. WALTER SCHERF. Publs. *The Best of the Best*, *Catalogue*, *Prize Book Catalogue*.

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas: 90-91 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0DT, England; f. 1946. Aims: (i) to encourage co-operation, in so far as such co-operation is mutually desired, between the universities in the United Kingdom and University Institutions in: East, West and Central

Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the West Indies, Guyana, Papua and New Guinea, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Malta and the South Pacific, and such other countries as may be determined; (ii) generally to assist in the development of higher education in these countries and areas. Mems.: one representative from each British university and one from each of the Standing Committee on Teacher Training of the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, The British Council and the Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries, co-opted members and the Adviser on Higher Education to the Overseas Development Administration.

Chair. J. B. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., J.P.; Dir. R. C. GRIFFITHS, M.A.; Asst. Dirs. I. C. M. MAXWELL, K. G. FRY, M.A. Publ. *Overseas Universities* (about twice yearly).

Latin American Institute of Educational Communication (*Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicacion Educativa*): Apdo. Postal 18-862, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 by UNESCO and Mexican Government to produce audiovisual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips with scholarships granted by UNESCO, the Organization of American States or Latin American Governments. More than 350 titles have been prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels and for community development projects. Mems.: Governments of Latin American and Caribbean states. Dir. Lic. ALVARO GÁLVEZ Y FUENTES; Audio Visual Expert (UNESCO) RICHARD KENT JONES (U.S.A.).

Nationless Worldwide Association—S.A.T. (*Association anationale mondiale*): 67 avenue Gambetta, Paris 20, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity. Published an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto (1970, 1,300 pages). Mems.: over 3,450 individuals in 39 countries.

Pres. J. PIRON (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMESS (Germany). Publ. *Sennaciulo* (monthly), *Sennacieca Revuo* (*Nationless Review*, annually).

Near East Foundation: 54 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1930. Aims: to conduct agricultural and educational programmes and demonstrations in order to improve standards of living in underdeveloped areas of the world, primarily the Near East, with technicians at work in Asia and Africa.

Hon. Chair. CLEVELAND E. DODGE; Vice-Chair. J. B. SUNDERLAND; Pres. Dr. HERRICK B. YOUNG; Exec. Dir. Dr. DELMER J. DOOLEY.

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*): f. 1953; aims to assist the social, economic and cultural developments of Latin America through the promotion of Catholic higher education in the continent. Mems.: 34 Catholic universities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. Dr. OCTAVIO N. DERISI (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SALVADOR M. LOZADA, Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Regional Centro for Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Latin America (*Centro Regional de Alfabetización Funcional en las Zonas Rurales de América Latina*): Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico; f. 1951 under the auspices of UNESCO; runs courses on functional

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

literacy and is closely linked with development programmes for Latin-America. Library of over 40,000 vols. Publ. *Anuario de Publicaciones Periódicas*.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO): c/o Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES), Darakarn Bldg., 920 Sukumvit Rd., Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1965. Objects: to promote co-operation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture, and to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Mems.: Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam; Assoc. mems.: France, Australia and New Zealand.

Pres. H. E. ABHAI CHANDAVIMOL (Thailand); Dir. Dr. SUDJONO D. PUSPONEGRO; Dep. Dir. Dr. SIPANONDHA KETUDAT. Pubs. *SEAMEO Digest* (quarterly), Reports of Conferences and Seminars, Journals and Newsletters by six SEAMEO Regional Centres.

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities—CRE (*Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-chancelliers des universités européennes*): The University, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1959; an association of European universities working to achieve and develop co-operation and exchange of experiments in the field of higher education amongst all parts of Europe. CRE is non-political and independent of any other org. Holds two conferences a year and a General Assembly every five years. Mems.: 269 in 23 countries.

Pres. Dr. ALBERT E. SLOMAN; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN NICOLIER. Pubs. *CRE Information* (4 issues a year), *CRE Yearbook*.

Unesco Institute for Education (Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik): 70 Feldbrunnenstr., 2 Hamburg 13, Germany; f. 1952; since 1972 has been concentrating on carrying out and co-ordinating research and developmental work on school curriculum seen in the perspective of lifelong education; holds meetings of educators from different countries for the exchange of experiences and ideas on educational questions; acts as a clearing house for information on current devts. in theoretical and practical aspects of lifelong education; has a research association programme offering fellowships of between six months and two years; library of 20,000 vols.

Dir. MAGGIORINO DINO CARELLI. Publ. *International Review of Education* (quarterly).

Union of Latin American Universities (Unión de Universidades de América Latina): Apdo. Postal 70232, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encourage good relations between the Latin American universities. Mems.: 92 associations from 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS TUNNEMANN B.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. EFRÉN C. DEL POZO (Mexico). Pubs. *Universidades, La universidad latinoamericana, Planes de estudios de las universidades latinoamericanas, Censo universitario latinoamericano 1962-1965, 1966-1969, 1970, Legislación universitaria latinoamericana, Legislación universitaria de América Latina, Guía de publicaciones periódicas de universidades latinoamericanas, Memoria de la Primera Conferencia Latinoamericana sobre Planeamiento Universitario, Memoria de la Segunda Conferencia Latinoamericana de Difusión Cultural y Extensión Universitaria, Memoria de la V Asamblea General de la UDUAL, Memoria de la VI Asamblea General de la UDUAL, Memoria de la VII Conferencia de Escuelas de Medicina de América Latina*.

United Schools International (Fédération Internationale des Ecoles Unies): USO House, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems. in 29 countries.

Pres. Prof. EDVIGE BESTAZZI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JRYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

Universal Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centro (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo*): 77 Grasmere Ave., Wembley, Middlesex, England, and Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; f. 1952; maintains a bibliography of Esperanto literature, compiles statistics on the use of Esperanto and organizes the Universal Esperanto Exhibition. Mems.: 88 individuals elected from 24 countries.

Hon. Dir. Prof. IVO LAPENNA. Pubs. Reports and Documents (Series A-K), 16-24 issues annually, and *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo* (three times a year).

Universala Esperanto-Asocio (Universal Esperanto Association): Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. Some ninety countries are represented. Total membership 32,070.

Pres. Dr. IVO LAPENNA (U.K.); Vice-Pres. B. POPOVIC (Yugoslavia), E. CARLEN (Sweden); Gen. Sec. G. BECKER (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *Esperanto* (monthly, except August), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (yearbook).

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO): 14 Bishops' Bridge Rd., London, W2 6AA, England; an independent organization which attempts to meet the middle-level manpower shortage in developing countries. Most volunteers are professionally qualified or skilled and serve for a term of one or two years. In 1973/74 1,250 volunteers were overseas in 60 countries.

Chair. Viscount AMORY, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.; Dir. D. W. A. COLLETT.

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters Office, P.O.B. 125, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Bathurst, The Gambia; London, England; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations for selection for secondary schools or for elementary school leavers at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of the Universities of London and Cambridge, U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. Liberia is an associate member of the Council.

Registrar: V. CHUKWUEMEKA IKE (Nigeria); Chair. Dr. S. T. MATTURI, C.M.G., PH.D. (Sierra Leone).

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: 5 Chemin du Moulin, 1110 Morges, Vd., Switzerland; f. 1952. Purposes: to foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organization and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 140 national teachers' associations in 90 countries.

Pres. NIAMKEY ADIKO (Ivory Coast); Sec.-Gen. JOHN M. THOMPSON (U.K.). Publs. *WCOTP Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Echo* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, German, Korean, Thai and Malay.)

World Education Fellowship: 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London, W4H 35H, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Mrs. MADHURI R. SHAH, B.A., M.ED., PH.D.; Chair. Dr. JAMES L. HENDERSON; Sec. Mrs. R. CROMMELIN. Publ. *The New Era in Home and School* (10 issues per annum).

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organisation Mondiale pour l'Education Pré-scolaire—OMEP*): c/o Acting Sec.-Gen., 101 bis rue du Ranelagh, Paris 75016, France; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children; to foster happy childhood and home life and so contribute to a better understanding between nations and to world peace; to help all to acquire more knowledge and skill in their work with children; to prepare opportunities and possibilities for professions and organizations to co-operate in serving these objects. Mems.: 36 National Committees and 7 Preparatory Committees, 5 Co-operative Groups and 39 Individual members.

Pres. GASTÓN MIALARET (France); Deputy Pres. Mrs. M. JERVOLINO (Italy). Publs. *International Journal of Early Childhood* (twice a year), *News of OMEP* (twice a year), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every two or three years), *Education of Parents, Understanding of Others,*

Space for Play, Les Journées Internationales de l'OMEP, L'Enfant et la Rue.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Piazza San Calisto 16, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc., (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. THEODOR KNIPPEN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Publs. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC*.

World University Service (WUS): 13 rue Calvin, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920, embodying former functions and activities of International Student Service and World Student Relief. WUS comprises students, faculty and administrators in post-secondary institutions throughout the world. Its major purpose is to unite these groups nationally and internationally in the cause of economic and social development. It seeks to extend the technical, personal and financial resources of post-secondary institutions to areas and communities which are under-developed. The principle of the Organization is to assist people to improve and develop their own communities. WUS is independent and is governed by an Assembly of national committees.

Chair. Prof. W. N. FOX-DECENT (Canada); Gen.-Sec. S. CHIDAMBARANATHAN. Publs. *WUS Action, WUS News Service, Annual Report*, Reports on conferences and research.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Action Committee for the United States of Europe (*Comité d'action pour les Etats-Unis d'Europe*): 83 ave. Foch, Paris 16e, France; f. 1955 to promote the attainment of a United States of Europe. Mems.: Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal parties and non-Communist trade unions in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the Labour, Conservative and Liberal parties of Great Britain.

Pres. JEAN MONNET; Vice-Pres. MAX KOHNSTAMM; Sec. Gen. JACQUES VAN HELMONT.

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: AFRASEC Special P.O. Bag, Chamber of Commerce Building, Midan Al-Falaki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 to speed up industrialization and implement exchanges in commercial, financial and technical fields. Mems.: Central Chambers of Commerce in 45 countries.

Pres. ZAKAREYA TEWFIK; Sec.-Gen. FARID AHMED MOSTAFA. Publ. *Afro-Asian Economic Review*.

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPS0): 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud Street, Manial, Cairo; f. 1957 as the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Board of Secretaries is composed of 17 members from Algeria, Angola, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, South

Africa, South Viet-Nam, U.S.S.R., Tanzania, China, Indonesia. Mems.: 77 national committees and affiliated organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL SEBAI (Egypt); Publs. *Afro-Asian Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Afro-Asian Women Bulletin* (irregular), etc.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (*Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina—OPANAL*): Avenida Morelos 110, desp 506, Mexico, 6 D.F.; f. 1969. Objects: to administer the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967); to ensure the absence of all nuclear weapons in the application zone of the Treaty; to provide protection against possible nuclear attacks on the zone; to contribute to the movement against proliferation of nuclear weapons; to promote general and complete disarmament; to prohibit all testing, use manufacture, acquisition, storage, installation and any form of possession, by any means, of nuclear weapons. Mems.: 18 states which have fully ratified the Treaty.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. HÉCTOR GROS ESPIELL (Uruguay).

Asian Statistical Institute: Economic Co-operation Centre Bldg. Annexe, 42 Honmuracho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1970 as autonomous organization under the aegis of ECAFE. Trains professional statisticians for the governments of countries within the

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

geographical scope of ECAFE (*see* separate chapter); prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres.

Dir. Dr. K. R. NAIR (India).

Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN): 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1954 and dedicated to the restoration of freedom and self-determination for the nine formerly independent countries of East-Central Europe; keeps abreast of developments in the nine countries, counters Soviet and Communist propaganda and supplies international bodies, governmental agencies, etc., with factual information and interpretations of issues of special concern to the captive peoples of East-Central Europe. Mems.: accredited representatives of national committees or councils of the countries in question.

Chair. STEFAN KORONSKI; Sec.-Gen. FELIX GADOMSKI. Publ. *ACEN News* (bi-monthly).

Associated Country Women of the World: 50 Warwick Square, London, SW1V 2AV, England; f. 1930. Objects: to aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: Constituent, Associate and Corresponding Societies and Life and Contributing members, totalling approx. 8 million.

Pres. Mrs. OLIVE FARQUHARSON, O.B.E. (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. Miss AUDREY MATHIESON. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (a bi-monthly magazine).

Association of African Central Banks: Accra, Ghana; established in August 1968 under the auspices of ECA. Aims: to promote contacts in the monetary, banking and financial sphere in order to increase co-operation and trade among member states; to strengthen monetary and financial stability on the African continent. Articles of Association have been signed by Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaïre. Last meeting: September 1969, in Morocco.

Association of European Institutes of Economic Research (*Association d'Instituts Européens de Conjuncture Economique*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 170, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 22 Institutes in 10 European countries.

Exec. Cttee. Prof. L. H. DUPRIEZ (Belgium), Prof. Dr. H. GIERSCHE (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof. PAGANI (Italy), M. PLASSARD (France), G. D. N. WORSWICK (U.K.), M. ALEKSIE (Yugoslavia).

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 125, representing about 60 countries.

Pres. S. L. SHAKDHAR (India); Vice-Pres. J. LYON (France), D. LIDDERDALE (U.K.). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

The Atlantic Institute of International Affairs (*L'Institut Atlantique des Affaires Internationales*): 120 rue de Longchamp, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1961; aims to assist in solving political, economic and social problems common to the Atlantic countries and, increasingly, Japan; 18 countries are represented on the Board of Governors and leading firms in these countries are Participating Members.

Chair. JOHN H. LOUDON (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. JOHN W. TUTTILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Atlantic Papers* (quarterly) in English and French.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Washington office: 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; European Centre: 58 rue de Moillebeau, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1910 to work toward international peace and understanding through research and education.

Chair. MILTON KATZ; Pres. THOMAS L. HUGHES. Publs. *Annual Reports*.

Celtic League: 9 Sion Hill Road, Drumecondra, Dublin 9, Ireland; f. 1961. Object: to foster co-operation between the six Celtic communities (Ireland, Scotland, Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany), especially those who are actively working for political autonomy. Mems.: approx. 1,500 individuals in the Celtic communities and elsewhere.

Gen. Sec. ALAN HEUSSAFF (Ireland). Publs. *Yearbook, Bulletin* (quarterly).

Central European Federalists: 39 Stanwick Mansions, London, W.14, England; f. 1948 for the promotion of a Central European Federation of nations between Germany and Russia in association, affiliation or union with a Unified Western Europe, and joined with other continental Federations in a united World Federal Government. Mems.: 320.

Pres. A. ANDONI (Albania); Sec.-Gen. A. J. CYDZIK (Poland). Publ. *European Press* (quarterly).

Centro for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mems.: 22 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America, Jamaica, Philippines, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago), 22 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. ADOLFO C. DIZ; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. Publs. *Monthly Bulletin, Financial Legislation* (irregular).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (*Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América*): Compania 1291, Oficina 1106 (Casilla 1448), Santiago de Chile; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mems.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. TOMAS REYES VICUNA (Chile).

Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe: 221 West 78 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (European Office: Via del Plebiscito 107, Rome); f. 1950 to work for freedom and democracy in Central Eastern Europe and prepare programme of the political, social, economic organization of the Central European region based on federative principles and its integration in a United Europe. Mems.: exiled Christian Democratic parties or groups from

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia.

Chair. ISTVAN BARANKOVICS; Sec.-Gen. KONRAD SIENIEWICZ (Poland).

Christian Democratic World Union (*Union mondiale démocrate chrétienne*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1956 to serve as a platform for the co-operation of political parties of Christian Social inspiration. Mems.: 42 parties in three continents.

Pres. Hon. MARIANO RUMOR (Italy); Exec. Sec. STANISLAW M. GEBHARDT (Poland). Publ. *Panorama Démocrate Chrétien* (monthly).

Conference of African Women: B.P. 310, Bamako, Mali; f. 1962 to accelerate the emancipation of African women and encourage them to participate in the social, political and economic life of their country. Mems.: organizations in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JEANNE MARTIN Cissé (Guinea).

Conference of Catholic International Organizations (*Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques*): 1 route du Jura, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic International Organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Bureaux of liaison and information have been established with other international bodies, such as the UN and UNRSCO. Permanent commissions deal with social problems, the family, health, education, etc. Mems.: 42 Catholic International Organizations.

Pres. Mlle MARIA DEL PILAR BELLOSILLO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES MASQUELIN (Belgium). Publs. *Le Mois à l'UNESCO*, *Bulletin du Centre de documentation des Organisations Internationales Catholiques d'Enseignement*, *Eglise-Témoin*, *OIC-Commission Famille*, *Bulletin d'information du Centre de liaison de Buenos Aires*.

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC: f. 1950 to improve consultation with UN and UN related agencies. Mems.: 140 organizations.

Pres. Mr. L. H. HORACE PERERA (Sec.-Gen. of the World Federation of UN Associations), Centre International, Case Postale 39, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; Vice-Pres. Mrs. M. H. HARRIS (U.S.A.); Sec. Miss MARIE GINSBERG (International Alliance of Women), 78 rue de Montchoisy, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*): P.O.B. 107, B-8000 Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mems.: individuals and representatives of institutes or regional planning offices in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. E. DAUPHIN (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. Prof. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations: 4 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JD, England; f. 1833; officially appointed business and financial agents to many governments and public authorities, including the independent governments of Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Cyprus, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia and all the territories

overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities in addition to many development and research bodies. The Office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government and it is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its Principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

Chair. C. J. HAYES, C.M.G.

East African Agricultural Economics Society: Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Makerere University, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1967 to promote the study and teaching of Economics, Statistics and related disciplines relevant to agriculture and rural development in Eastern Africa; holds meetings and publishes papers. Mems.: 125.

Pres. Prof. H. U. THIMM; Sec. B. FARMER and F. WILSON. Publ. *East African Journal of Rural Development* (twice yearly).

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—EROPA, Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are 5 regional centres: Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre (Saigon), Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo), Asian Centre for Land Reform and Rural Development (Taipei), Organization and Management Centre (Seoul). Mems.: 11 countries, 64 organizations, 135 individuals.

Chair. HIROSHI MIYAZAWA (Japan); Vice-Chair. DATO ABDULLAH BIN AYUB (Malaysia); Dr. BEHROUZ ZOKA (Iran); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS P. RAMOS (Philippines); Commissioner of Audit Iraj AYMAYAN (Iran). Publs. *EROPA Review* (bi-annual, published by Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre), non-periodical publications.

Econometric Society, Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 3,000 mems.

Sec.-Treas. Mrs. CHARLOTTE STIGLITZ (U.S.A.). Publ. *Econometrica* (fortnightly).

European Centre for Federalist Action (*Centre d'action européenne fédéraliste*): f. 1956 to promote a federal union of European peoples within the framework of a United States of Europe; see European Federalist Movement.

European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (*Comité européen pour le progrès économique et social*), Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italy; f. 1952 to secure, through the creation of a European common market, a high standard of living for all people in free Europe; research on current problems of political economy. Mems.: national groups of industrialists in France, Germany and Italy.

Pres. Prof. VITTORIO VALLETTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO SUCCI (Italy).

European Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services: Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e dell'Artigianato—Direzione Generale delle Assicurazioni Private e

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

- di Interesse Collettivo, Via Campania 59/C, 00187 Rome, Italy; f. 1949. Aims: exchange of information on the work and methods of Insurance Supervisory Services in member countries; meets every three years, last meeting Dublin 1973. Mems.: 16 European countries. Publ. Proceedings of Conferences (every three years, in English and French).
- European Economic Association (UNEUROPE)** (*Association Economique Européenne*): 7 Ave. Krieg, 1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland; f. 1959. Objects: to encourage co-operation in the economic and financial spheres among countries of the EEC and of EFTA; to provide information on problems relating to customs regulations of the EEC and of EFTA; to encourage increased trade between EEC and EFTA countries. Offices in Brussels, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris and Rotterdam. Mems.: 800. Representatives: Vice-Pres. PAOLO EMILIO NISTRI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Adj. GEORGES SALVY. Publ. *Nouvelles d'Uneurop* (monthly).
- European Federation of Conference Towns**: 7 Blvd. de l'Imperatrice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Lays down standards for conference towns; encourages development of conferences in Europe; undertakes publicity and propaganda for promotional purposes; helps conference towns to set up national centres. Pres. H. SEYDEL (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. J. GYORY (Belgium).
- European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies** (*Fédération Européenne des Associations d'Analystes Financiers*): 125 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mems.: about 3,600 in 10 Associations. Pres. of Admin. Council PIERRE JARS (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX (France). Publ. Reports of Conferences.
- European Insurance Committee** (*Comité Européen des Assurances*): 3 rue Meyerbeer, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries. Pres. M. PFEIFFER (Germany); Vice-Pres. M. LANG (Switzerland), M. DREYER (Denmark), M. PADOA (Italy), M. TIMMERMAN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. FAVRE (France).
- European League for Economic Co-operation** (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*): ave. de la Toison d'Or 1, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mems.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Pres. Baron BOÏL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).
- European Movement** (*Mouvement européen*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, Bureaux 14-18, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims: to study the political, economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Federal Council, an Executive Committee and a Directive Committee, all composed of representatives of national councils and member organizations. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, College of Europe, etc. Mems.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and several international social and economic organizations. Pres. Prof. WALTER HALLSTEIN; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium). Publ. *Informations Européennes* (bi-monthly).
- European Scientific Association of Applied Economics—ASEPELT** (*Association Scientifique Européenne d'Economie Appliquée*): Université de Genève, Centre d'Economie, 12 rue de Candolle, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to promote and co-ordinate original scientific studies on applied economics. Mems.: approx. 60. Pres. L. SOLARI (Switzerland). Publ. *European Economic Review*, ASEPELT series of collected works Vols. I-IV.
- European Union of Women (EUW)**: P.O.B. 53 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1955; aims: the maintenance of human dignity, the safeguarding of individual rights, as well as the preservation of liberty and the promotion of social and economic progress by strengthening and increasing the influence of women in the political and civic life of their country and of Europe. Mems.: 12 member countries. Chair. CHARLOTTE FERA; Gen. Sec. MARLENE LENZ. Publ. *Bulletin* (biennial), *Information* (5 times a year).
- European Union of Young Christian Democrats (EUYCD)** (*Union Européenne des Jeunes Démocrates Chrétiens—UEJDC*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: 19 national organizations. Pres. ALFREDO DE POI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALAIN DE BROUWER (Belgium). Publ. *UEJDC Information* (monthly).
- Federal Union of European Nationalities** (*Union fédéraliste des communautés ethniques européennes*), Rolighed, 2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark; f. 1949 as Federalist Union of European National Minorities and Ethnic Communities; present name adopted 1956. Aims at a federal structure of Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mems.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Yugoslavia. Pres. HANS RONALD JOERGENSEN (Federal Germany); Sec.-Gen. POVL SKADEGARD (Denmark). Publ. *Europa Ethnica* (quarterly) in English, French, German, and *Handbuch der europäischen Volksgruppen* in German.
- Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government**: 12 Gower St., London, WC1E 6DP, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to promote parliamentary government in all parts of the world; maintains a library and information service, conducts research work, and educational work in school, publishes books on parliamentary institutions. Mems. in 72 countries. Dir. EDWARD MACALESTER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).
- Institute for International Sociological Research**: 59 Belvedere Str., P.O.B. 100705, Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1964; diplomatic and international affairs, social and political sciences, moral and behavioural sciences, arts and literature; 132 Life Fellows, 44 Assoc. Fellows; 14 research centres. Chair. Exec. Cttee. and Dir.-Gen. Consul Dr. EDWARD S. ELLENBERG. Publ. *Diplomatic Observer* (monthly), *Newsletter*, *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, etc. Affiliated institutes:
- Academy of Diplomacy and International Affairs (ADIA)** (*Académie Diplomatique et des Affaires*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

- internationales*): f. 1972; 120 Life Fellows (elected) and unlimited mems.; Pres. Consul Dr. EDWARD S. ELLENBERG.
- International Academy of Social and Moral Sciences, Arts and Letters (IASMAL)** (*Académie Internationale des Sciences Sociales et Morales, des Arts et des Lettres*): f. 1972; 160 Life Fellows and unlimited mems.; Pres. Consul Dr. EDWARD S. ELLENBERG.
- Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom**: 20 West 40th St., New York City 18, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1950 to protect civil and political liberties in Latin American countries. Mems.: organizations in 20 countries.
- Pres. Dr. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO (acting); Sec.-Gen. Miss FRANCES R. GRANT. Publs. *Hemispherica*, Reports of Hemispheric Conferences.
- Inter-American Conference on Social Security** (*Comité Interamericano de Seguridad Social*): Unidad Independencia, San Jeronimo Lidice, Apto. 20532, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1942 to facilitate and develop co-operation between social security administrations and institutions in the American states. Mems.: Governments and social security institutions in 20 countries.
- Pres. CARLOS G. BETANCOURT (Mexico); Vice-Pres. Dr. RAUL ZAPATER HIDALGO (Ecuador); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. GASTON NOVELO (Mexico). Publ. *Revista de Seguridad Social, Boletín Informativo*.
- Inter-American Municipal Organization** (*Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*): 2945 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. 70130, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning municipal development and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 20 countries.
- Pres. IGNACIO VÉLEZ ESCOBAR (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publ. *Municipalismo* (quarterly in Spanish and English).
- Inter-American Planning Society** (*Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación—SIAP*): Carrera 16, 39-82, Aptdo. Aéreo 21573, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1956 to promote development of comprehensive planning as a continuous and co-ordinated process at all levels. Mems.: 55 institutions and 2,460 individuals in 25 countries.
- Pres. CUAUHEMOC CARDENAS (Mexico); Exec. Sec. LUIS E. CAMACHO (Colombia). Publs. *Correo Informativo* (two monthly), *Inter-American Journal of Planning* (quarterly), special studies, *Congress Proceedings*, pamphlets, books on Development and Planning (SIAP's editions); (all in Spanish and some in English).
- International Alliance of Women**: 3rd Floor, 47 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EQ, England; f. 1904; to obtain equality for women in all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: national organizations in 43 countries.
- Pres. JUR KAND EDITH ANREP. Publ. *The International Women's News* (six times a year).
- International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments** (*Association Internationale pour la Promotion et la Protection des Investissements Privés en Territoires Etrangers*): 92 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to study, to promote and support, by all appropriate ways, all measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign investments, in particular by means of the establishment of a satisfactory climate of security for such investments. Mems.: industrial, banking and other organizations in Europe, North America, Australia and Japan.
- Chair. of Directing Cttee. Dr. E. REINHARDT; Admin. Dir. L. H. SANDBERG. Publs. special reports (irregular).
- International Association for Research in Income and Wealth**: Box 2020, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 300.
- Chair. ZOLTAN KENESSEY (Hungary); Excc. Sec. Mrs. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).
- International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation**, "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, Amsterdam C., Netherlands; an independent non-profit-making organization; f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialized library on international taxation.
- Pres. Prof. K. V. ANTAL; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. Publs. *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly) in English, French and German; *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly), *Taxation of Patent Royalties, Dividends and Interest in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *The Taxation of Companies in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *Taxation of Private Investment Income* (loose-leaf service), *Value Added Taxation in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *Handbook on the United States-German Tax Convention* (bi-lingual loose-leaf service), *Developments in Taxation Since World War I* (series of 9 studies in English or German), *Fiscal Harmonisation in Benelux*, *The Tax Treatment of Royalties and Lump Sums paid by Enterprises in Developing Countries for Technical Assistance and Licences under Patents, EEC Proposed Directives on Take-overs and Mergers, Parent Subsidiary Relationships* (English translation), *Corporate Taxation in Latin America* (loose-leaf service), *African Tax Systems* (loose-leaf service in separate English or French editions).
- International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation** (*Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to collect and co-ordinate documentation on economic and social subjects concerning Africa, with a view to furthering the progress of this continent in these fields. Mems.: 92 institutions.
- Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical index-cards* (2,500 a year), *Bulletin of Information* (twice yearly), *Bibliographical Enquiries* (irregular).
- International Centre for Local Credit** (*Centre International pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 20 financial institutions in 16 countries.
- Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VOGEL (The Netherlands). Publs. *Local Finance, Bulletin* (both fortnightly), special reports.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes**, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.; f. 1966 under the *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* which came into force in October 1966. Sixty-five states have signed the Convention. Sponsored by

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

the World Bank, the Centre aims to facilitate the settlement of investment disputes between states and foreign investors and thereby to promote an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to stimulate the flow of private international capital. Administrative Council consists of one representative of each of the 62 states which have ratified the Convention.

Chair. ROBERT S. McNAMARA; Sec.-Gen. ARON BROCHES. *Publs. Convention and Report of Executive Directors of World Bank, List of Contracting and other Signatory States, Regulations and Rules, Model Clauses for Investment Agreements, Model Clauses for Bilateral Treaties, Annual Reports, Information Pamphlet, History of the Convention (4 vols.), Investment Laws of the World.*

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (*Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états*): History Department, King's College, Strand, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1936 to encourage research on the origin and history of representative and parliamentary institutions. Mems.: individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. A. MARONGUI (Italy); Sec. H. KOENIGSBERGER (U.S.A.). *Publ. Reports.*

International Committee of the Left for Peace in the Middle East (*Comité International de la Gauche pour la Paix au Moyen-Orient*): 15 rue des Minimes, Paris 3e, France; f. 1969 to analyse the true causes of the Israeli-Arab conflict and seek for a solution through the organization of meetings between progressive Israelis and Arabs on the one side and Palestinians and Israelis on the other; to mobilize the left internationally against extremists on both sides by the creation of a Palestinian State and the recognition of an Israeli State by all Arab peoples.

Other Mems. MAURICE CLAVEL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS REVEL, MAREK HALTER, ARNOLD WESKER, ANGUS WILSON, ANDRÉ SCHWARTZ-BART, JACQUES DEROGY. *Publs. Elements* (quarterly), paperback collection.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération Internationale pour le Désarmement et la Paix*): 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national peace and disarmament organizations. The Conflict Education Library Trust, f. 1968, provides a library, information and research facilities and organizes conferences and seminars on conflict issues. Mems.: 40 organizations in 17 countries.

Presidents: Dr. S. AVRAMOV, CLAUDE BOURDET, ALFRED HASSLER, Dr. HEINZ KLOPPENBURG, KENNETH LEE, STEWART MEACHAM; Gen.-Sec. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom). *Publs. Peace Press* (12 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (12 issues a year).

International Council of Social Democratic Women (*Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1955 in succession to International Socialist Women's Secretariat; aims to strengthen relations between the women's organizations of the political parties affiliated to the Socialist International, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding of the aims of democratic socialism, to study questions concerning the status of women and family life and to promote knowledge among women of the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Mems.: two million in 32 countries.

Chair. IRÈNE PÉTRY; Sec. MARY WALKER. *Publs. Bulletin* (monthly in English).

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*): 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international

collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 44 countries.

Pres. Prof. F. MACHLUP (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. P. NØRREGAARD RASMUSSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. FAUVEL (France); Treas. Prof. NURUL ISLAM (Bangladesh).

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération Internationale des Résistants*): Castellezgasse 35, 1021 Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty, health and social rights of resisters and victims of nazism, and against all discrimination, whether racial, political, philosophical or religious, and against the resurgence of fascism in all forms. Mems. 55 national organizations in 20 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALIX LHOËT (France). *Publs. Service d'Information* (in French, German and Italian, twice a month), *Résistance Unie* (in French and German, quarterly), *Information* about medical, social and juridical questions (in French and German, quarterly).

International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs*): 129, rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 12 European Stock Exchanges, two American Stock Exchanges (New York and American Stock Exchanges), two Latin American (Buenos Aires and Bolsa de Valores de Mexico), one Canadian Stock Exchange (Toronto), South African Stock Exchange, two Japanese Stock Exchanges and Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Pres. PEDRO R. PONGA Y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS DELANNEY.

International Fiscal Association: c/o Erasmus University, Woudestein, P.O.B. 1738, Burg. Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in over 60 countries and national branches in 24. Annual Congresses.

Pres. Dr. PAUL GONUET (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. L. CHRISTIAANSE (Netherlands). *Publs. Cahiers de Droit Fiscal International, Yearbook of the International Fiscal Association.*

International Friendship League: Peace Haven, Creswick Rd., London, W.3, England; f. 1931. Object: To foster international friendship and understanding by arranging overseas visits, correspondence, and local activities of an international, social, cultural, and educational character. Open to people of all countries; has permanent hostel in London. Voluntary organization, non-political, non-sectarian and non-commercial.

Pres. Dame JOAN VICKERS, D.B.E., M.P. *Publ. Newsletter.*

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*): Mollwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957; studies the possibilities, principles and forms of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between the two social world systems; Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board.

Pres. Dr. GEORG FUCHS (Austria); Vice-Pres. Dr. GERHARD KADE (Federal Germany), Dr. NICOLAI POLYANOV (U.S.S.R.). *Publ. Peace and the Sciences* (in English and German).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

International Institute for Strategic Studies: 18 Adam St., London, WC2N 6AL, England; f. 1958 and concerned with the study of the role of force in international relations, including problems of international strategy, disarmament and arms control, peace-keeping and intervention, defence economics, etc.; is independent of any government. Mems.: 1,400.

Dir. FRANÇOIS DUCHENE; Deputy Dir. Brig. KENNETH HUNT. Pubs. *Survival* (fortnightly), *The Military Balance* (annual), *Strategic Survey* (annual), *Adelphi Papers* (10 a year), *Studies in International Security* (occasional), IISS paperbacks (occasional).

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut International de Finances Publiques*), f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between persons of every nationality, whose main or supplementary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Dr. OTTO GADO (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL SENF, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes Bancaires*): Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; f. 1951 to develop banking studies and promote international banking relations; organizes international congresses. Mems.: 55 in 18 countries.

Chair. E. LAMY; Sec.-Gen. A. F. J. DIJKGRAAF.

International League for the Rights of Man: 777 United Nations Plaza, Suite 6F, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: national affiliates or correspondents throughout the world.

Chair. JEROME J. SHESTACK; Hon. Pres. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A.), GUNNAR MYRDAL (Sweden), HENRI LANGIER (France); Exec. Dir. ROBERTA COHEN. Pubs. *Bulletin, Annual Report After Twenty-Five Years, Twenty Years After Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Tribute to Roger Nash Baldwin* (1968), *Human Rights in a Disordered World* (1968-69).

International Movement for Atlantic Union: 53 rue Monceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958; aims to replace the actual Atlantic alliance by a Federal Atlantic Union.

Chair. MAURICE SCHUMANN (France); Pres. CLARENCE STREIT; Vice-Chair, Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom). Pubs. *IMAU Bulletin, Freedom and Union* (monthly).

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples: C-47, S.E.11, New Delhi-110049, India; f. 1952 to strive to end racism, apartheid and tyranny of all forms; to co-operate through permanent representatives with ECOSOC, UNESCO and UNICEF in acting upon problems of human rights; to pursue national programmes including innovative village organization, health education, literacy, and international seminars. Mems.: 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. ELIZABETH REID (India); Delegate Gen. JOSEPH FORAY (France). Pubs. *U.F.E.R., an Idea in Action* (quarterly).

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau International de la Paix*): 41 rue de Zurich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.:

international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 18 organizations.

Pres. ERNEST WOLF; Chair. SEAN MCBRIDE; Treas. SVEN GULDBERG. Pubs. reports of conferences and seminars.

International Peasant Union: Central Administrative Office, 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1921 to defend democratic institutions and the political, economic, social and cultural interests of farmers and of labour generally. Mems.: political parties in 11 countries.

Pres. FERENC NAGY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEORGE M. DIMITROV; Exec. Officer and Man. Editor ROBERT B. SOUMAR. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in English).

International Political Science Association (*Association Internationale de Science Politique*), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 33 national associations, 202 institutions, 550 individual members.

Pres. STEIN ROKKAN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ PHILIPPART (43 rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels B-1050, Belgium). Pubs. *Newsletter* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (bi-monthly), *International Political Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*): 1-3 rue Albert Gos, Geneva; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks. Mems.: savings banks and savings banks associations in 50 countries.

Pres. Dr. F. ADAMEK (Austria); Gen. Man. Dr. E. SINNWELL (Switzerland). Pubs. *Savings Banks International* (quarterly), *International Information* (monthly), *Savings and Development* (bi-annual), special publications on education, automation.

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade: 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. ASHLEY MITCHELL (U.K.); Chair. RALPH D. YOUNG. Publ. *Land & Liberty* (bi-monthly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. NORMAN E. GRIGGS, 14 Park St., Mayfair, London, W1Y 4AL, England. Pubs. *Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every three years), *Congress Proceedings* (every three years).

International Union of Landed Property Owners (*Union internationale de la propriété foncière bâtie—UIPFB*): 274 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Pres. Dr. V. E. PREUSKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. MAX MONTCHAL (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregular).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*): 45 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, 2018, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: (a) to promote local autonomy; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (public health, education, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; courses for local government officials; technical assistance to developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 60 countries.

Pres. F. SLAVIK, Mayor of Vienna (Austria); Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN; Dir. J. H. C. MOLENAAR. Publs. *IULA Newsletter* (monthly), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), *Studies in Comparative Local Government* (bi-annual), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Peace Societies: 12 rue Dohis, Vincennes 94, France; f. 1892 to further and intensify all kinds of efforts aiming at world peace. Mems.: 4 national associations.

Chair. Dr. TH. C. PONTZEN (France).

International Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements (*Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation—UIRD*): 28 place Flagey, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite associations of resistance workers, deportees and victims of nazism and to promote their rights and claims; to oppose any resurgence of fascism and of antisemitism. Mems.: over 80 assocns. in 13 countries totalling over 500,000 members. Pres. Général-Major ALBERT GUERISSE alias PAT O'LEARY (Belgium); First Vice-Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France), Dirs. HUBERT HALIN (Belgium), ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France). Publ. *La Voix Internationale de la Résistance* (monthly).

Comité International des Camps: f. 1963.

Pres. ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France).

Union des Résistants pour une Europe-Unie: f. 1955.

Pres. LEON BOUTBIEN (France).

Comité International d'Experts pour la lutte contre le nazi-nazisme.

Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France).

International Union of Young Christian Democrats: Palazzo Doria, Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1962; mem. organizations in 39 countries; 1 observer.

Pres. GILBERTO BONALUMI (Italy); Vice-Pres. RAFAEL DOMINGUEZ (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. MARCO-ANTONIO BARAHONA (Guatemala). Publs. *Debate* (quarterly in Spanish, Italian and English), *UMDC/Information* (monthly in Spanish, English and French), *Documents* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Jewish Agency for Israel: P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. Is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organisation. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

Pres. Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN; Chair. and Treas. A. L. PINCUS; Dir.-Gen. MOSHE RIVLIN. Publs. *Israel Digest* (fortnightly), *Israel Features Service* (weekly).

Latin-American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*): Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, D.E.1, Colombia; f. 1965 to coordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 20 Latin American national banking associations.

Pres. of Board of Governors Prof. THEOPHILO DE AZEREDO SANTOS (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HOYOS (Colombia). Publs. Reports.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations (*Comité de liaison des grandes organisations féminines internationales*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1925 to act as a medium of intercommunication and co-operation between member organizations, to develop the role and influence of women in public affairs, and especially in the international field. Mems.: 10 women's international organizations.

Hon. Sec. MARY WALKER (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. Miss R. E. MORRIS (Great Britain).

Liberal International (*World Liberal Union—Union libérale mondiale*): 1 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1; f. April 1947. Objects: to bring together people of Liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Liberal Manifesto and the Liberal Declaration of Oxford and are affiliated to the International.

Pres. of Honour Señor DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA; Pres. E. H. TOXOPEUS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. VERNON DAWSON (U.K.). Publs. General political literature, including *Experiment in Internationalism*.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento pro Federación Americana*), Calle 18, 15-31, Bogotá, Colombia, and 1947 El Palomar, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of a Federation of the Americas, also backing other regional or continental federations, all under the UN with sufficient powers to ensure world peace; equally to work for a democratic organization with the maximum degree of liberty, production and justice for all citizens to attain social peace. Mems.: approximately 1,000.

Pres. SANTIAGO GUTIÉRREZ (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. JORGE M. BAÑO (Argentina). Publ. *Nuevo Mundo* (bi-monthly).

New Zealand—Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA: Wellington, New Zealand; f. 1965, came into operation 1966; to provide for phasing out of all duties on scheduled goods over a maximum period of 8 years, with the aim of furthering the development of the area and ensuring conditions of fair competition for trade.

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*): 3 Place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1967; the informal parliamentary wing of NATO. Scrutinizes NATO'S work and Atlantic problems from the parliamentary standpoint; holds annual plenary sessions and numerous committee meetings during the year. The work of the Assembly and its Committee includes the political, military, economic, scientific and cultural developments inside the Alliance and particularly with regard to relations between North America and Western Europe.

Pres. (1973-74) KNUD DAMGAARD (Denmark); Vice-Pres. Sir JOHN PEEL (U.K.), FERDINANDO STORCHI (Italy), WAYNE L. HAYS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. PH. DESHORMES (Belgium). Publs. reports, recommendations, addresses from the annual conferences, *North Atlantic Assembly News*, *Reserve Forces and Home Guards Unit*, *Eurogroup*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Women Worker*): 16 rue Américaine, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (Great Britain); Hon. Sec. ADÈLE HAUWEL (Belgium). Publs. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of the Cooperatives of America (*Organización de las Cooperativas de America*): G.P.O. Box 4103, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00936; f. 1963 for improving socio-economic, cultural and moral conditions through the use of the co-operatives system; works in every country of the continent; regional offices sponsor plans of activities based on the most pressing needs and special conditions of individual countries. Mems.: 294.

Exec. Sec. RAFAEL A. VICÉNS; Pres. FRANCISCO LUIS JIMÉNEZ. Publ. *Cooperative America* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina—OSPAAAL*), Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Permanent Body: Executive Secretariat composed of Secretary-General (Cuba) and four representatives from each continent. Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial discrimination. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 82 countries.

Sec.-Gen. OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN (Cuba). Publs. *Tricontinental Bulletin* (monthly), *Tricontinental Magazine* (twice a month), *Tricontinental Publishing House*.

Pan-European Congress (*Congrès Paneuropéen*): 25 ave. Louise, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1926; aims to mobilize European public opinion for the realization of the Pan-European Union programmes. The 12th Congress was held in Vienna in 1972.

Pres. H.R.H. OTTO VON HABSURG; Vice-Pres. LEO AMERY, M.P. (U.K.), VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (France), JOACHIM VON MERKATZ (Federal Republic of Germany), MATTEO MATTEOTTI (Italy); Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Pan-European Movement (*Mouvement Paneuropéen*): 16 Leonhardsgraben, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1922; aims to spread the idea of a United Europe as an instrument of world peace.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSURG, GIOVANNI AGNELLI, A. W. JANN, MAURICE SCHOGEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Treas. ANDRÉ NOËL.

Pan-European Union (*Union Paneuropéenne*): 25 ave. Don Bosc, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe with common trade, foreign, economic and defence policies, based on European patriotism respecting all national cultures having their own personality as a free, united and independent world power.

Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO VON HABSURG; Vice-Pres. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P. (U.K.), PIERRE GRÉGOIRE (Luxembourg), OLE BJÖRN KRAFT (Copenhagen), SEAN MAC BRIDE (Republic of Ireland), Prof. SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA (U.K.), GIANMATTEO MATTEOTTI (Italy), JOACHIM VON MERKATZ (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof. HENRI RIENEN (France), PAUL STRUYE (Belgium), LOUIS TERRENOIRE (France);

Treas. ANDRÉ NOËL (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Pan-Pacific and South East Asian Women's Association (PPSEAWA): International P.O.B. 1834, Seoul, Republic of Korea; f. 1928 (Hawaii) to strengthen the bonds of peace by fostering better understanding and friendship among women of all Pacific and South East Asia areas and to promote co-operation among women of these regions for the study and improvement of social conditions. Mems. in 11 affiliated Pacific countries. Pres. Dr. MARY LEE (Korea); Vice-Pres. Dr. GRACE STUART NUTLEY (U.S.A.). Publs. International report after every conference.

Parlamento Latinoamericano (*The Latin American Parliament*): Chota No. 969, of. 202, Lima, Casilla 6041, Lima, Peru; f. 1965. The Latin American Parliament is the permanent democratic institution, representative of all existing political trends within the national legislative bodies of Latin America; and it will be entrusted with promoting, harmonizing and channelling the movement towards economic, political and cultural integration of the Latin American republics. Mems.: 16 National Parliaments.

Pres. JORGE DAGER; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES TOWNSEND EZCURRA. Publs. *Acuerdos, Resoluciones de las Asambleas Ordinarias* (annual), *Revista del Parlamento Latinoamericano* (annual).

Parliamentary Council of the European Movement (*Conseil parlementaire du mouvement européen*): 57B ave. d'Anderghem, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 by the fusion of the International Parliamentary Group of the European Movement and the European Parliamentary Union. Aim: to help members of European parliaments in their efforts to secure greater political and economic unity in Europe. Mems.: parliamentary groups in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. GEORGES BOHY (Belgium); Sec. Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium).

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*): 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organisations. Members in 21 countries.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER. Publs. *International Migration* (quarterly), *Supplement*, series of publications.

Royal Central Asian Society: 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1901 to provide information on current affairs in Asian countries and to promote friendship between citizens. Mems.: about 1,550 throughout the world.

Pres. The Earl of SELKIRK; Sec. Miss M. FITZSIMONS. Publ. *Asian Affairs* (three times a year).

Socialist International, The: 88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, N.W.8; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 57 parties with over 15 million members and 77 million voters. A declaration of Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism was adopted by the Foundation Congress in Frankfurt, July 1951, and a declaration The World Today at the Council Conference in Oslo, 1962.

Chair. Dr. BRUNO PITTERMANN (Austria); Vice-Chair. WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany), PIETRO NENNI (Italy), HAROLD WILSON (United Kingdom), GOLDA MEIR (Israel), SICCO MANSHOLT

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

(Netherlands), TRYGVE BRATTELI (Norway), FRANÇOIS MITTERAND (France); Gen. Sec. HANS JANITSCHKE (Austria). Publ. *Socialist Affairs* (monthly).

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute: Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1966 for research into problems of peace and conflict with particular attention to the problems of disarmament and arms regulations. About 40 staff mems. half of whom are research workers.

Dir. FRANK BARNABY (U.K.); Governor ROLF EDBERG. Publs. *SIPRI Yearbook*, *Monographs*, and *Research Reports*.

Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (*Commission Tripartite pour la Restitution de l'Or Monétaire*): 9 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to put into operation the decisions relative to the restitution of monetary gold, incorporated in the Paris Agreement on Reparation of 1946. Mems.: Governments of France, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. ROGER LABRY (France); Sec.-Gen. Col. J. A. WATSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Union of European Federalists (*Union des Fédéralistes Européens*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1973 after a merger between the *Mouvement Fédéraliste Européen* and *Action Européenne des Fédéralistes*, after a Congress held in Brussels in April 1973, to promote the creation of a European federation as an essential element of a world confederation.

Union of French and Arab Banks (*Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises—UBAF*): "Le Franee", 4 rue Ancelle, 92 Neuilly S/Seine, France; f. 1970. Groups 22 banks from 16 Arab countries (with 60 per cent of share capital), the Crédit Lyonnais of France (32 per cent share capital) and Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur (8 per cent of share capital), with the aim of contributing primarily to the development of financial, commercial, industrial and economic relations between Europe and the Arab countries, in general, and between France and Arab countries in particular. Chair. MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABUSHADI; Gen. Man. JACQUES FRANÇOIS MERIE.

War Resisters' International: 3 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1, England; f. 1921; works in close collaboration with all peace organizations in the hope of encouraging individuals and groups to renounce war once and for all, to find non-violent solutions of conflicts and to withdraw from the political power struggle by working for a social order based on non-violence. Mems.: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MICHAEL RANDLE; Sec. DEVI PRASAD. Publ. *War Resistance* (quarterly in English, French, German and Esperanto), *WRI Newsletter* (10–15 times yearly), *Training in Non-Violence* (quarterly), and occasional pamphlets and books.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*): 13 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin, Germany; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence.

Structure of the WIDF: the Congress (meets every

four years), the Council (meets annually), the Bureau, the Secretariat and the Finance Control Commission. The Federation now represents 110 organizations in 97 countries, as well as individual members, and has consultative arrangements with ECOSOC, UNESCO and ILO.

Pres. Mme. HERTTA KUUSINEN (Finland); Hon. Vice-Pres. DOLORES IBARRURI (Spain), CEZA NABRAWI (Egypt), MARIE PRITT (U.K.), RADA TODOROVA (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. FANNY EDELMAN (Argentina). Publs. *Women of the Whole World* (quarterly in 5 languages), *Documents and Information*, *News in Brief*, *Vietnam* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (*Ligue internationale des femmes pour la paix et la liberté*, *Internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit*): 1 rue de Varembe, 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 by Jane Addams (Nobel Peace Prize 1931). Object: To bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Chair. ELEANORE ROMBERG (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Chair. KATHERINE L. CAMP (U.S.A.), YVONNE SÉE (France). Governing Body: Exec. Cttee. of thirteen. Publs. *Pax Bulletin*, *Pax Annual Review*.

World Anti-Communist League (WACL): San 5-1 Chang Chung-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea; f. 1954 as the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, renamed and given new charter 1966; aims to unite all people in the free world in the anti-Communist struggle. Mems.: organizations in 50 countries.

Chair. PHAN HUY QUAT (Republic of Viet-Nam).

World Association of World Federalists (formerly World Movement for World Federal Government): 63 Sparks St., Suite 603, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5A6, Canada; regional offices in Denmark for Europe, India for South-East Asia, New York for UN; f. Montreux 1947. Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. There are 40 member organizations in 30 countries. Object: to work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organizations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to less developed areas.

Pres. NORMAN COUSINS; Sec.-Gen. ANDREW A. D. CLARKE; Exec. Sec. GUY THORNTON. Publ. *The World Federalist*.

World Peace Council: f. 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw. Principles: The peaceful co-existence of the various socio-economic systems in the world; the settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; the right of every nation to settle its own internal problems. The present council consists of some 600 members from 77 countries, and representatives of 10 international organizations. A bureau and presidium are elected by the council. The Presidential Committee, elected by the council consists of 50 members.

Gen. Sec. ROMESH CHANDRA, Lönnrotinkatu 25/A-VI, Helsinki 18, Finland.

World Zionist Organization: (see Jewish Agency for Israel, above).

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on I.C.F.T.U., W.C.L. and W.F.T.U.

African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC): 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (P.M.B. 1038), Ebute Metta, Nigeria; f. 1962. Mems.: 41 in 30 countries.

Pres. LAWRENCE L. BORHA; Sec. DAVID SOUMAH (Senegal).

Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operative and Labour Studies in Israel: P.O.B. 16201, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960 by Histadrut (General Organization of Labour in Israel). Aims: to train co-operators, union workers, government executives and teachers of labour and co-operative colleges from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, in social and economic development problems, co-operation and labour economics, as related to conditions and needs of developing countries. French-speaking international courses: Dec.-April; English-speaking international courses: mid Aug.-Nov.; special courses on request: May-Aug. (at A.A.I. or abroad).

Chair. Dr. ELIAHU ELATH; Principal AKIVA EGER.

All African Trade Union Federation (AATUF): Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Pres. MAHJUB BEN SEDDIK (Morocco); Vice-Pres. HAMAD AHMED (Algeria), MAKASSISSA DENDOME (Congo-Brazzaville), MAMADY KABA (Guinea), W. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), MICHAEL KAMALIZA (Tanzania), AHMED FAHIM (Egypt); Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADY SISSOKO (Mali); Treas.-Gen. LAZARE COULIBALY (Mali).

Arab Federation of Petroleum, Mining and Chemicals Workers (La Fédération Arabe des Travailleurs du Pétrole, des Mines et des Industries Chimiques): 5 Zaki St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961; 18 affiliated unions in 11 countries. Owns and runs the Arab Petroleum Institute for Labour Studies, Cairo.

Pres. GHAZI NASSEF (Syria); Sec.-Gen. ALI SAYED ALI (Egypt).

Association for Systems Management: 24587 Bagley Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44138, U.S.A.; f. 1947; an international professional organization for the advancement and self-renewal of systems analysis throughout business and industry. Mems.: 11,500 in 35 countries.

Pres. FRANK P. CONGDON Jr; Exec. Dir. RICHARD S. IRWIN. Publ. *Journal of Systems Management*.

Association Internationale des Sociétés d'Assurance Mutuelle (AISAM) (International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies): 280 Herengracht, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1964 for the establishment of good relations between its members and the protection of the general interests of private insurance based on the principle of mutuality. Mems.: 223 in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. W. DE JONG SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. KARRER (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (every two years).

Caribbean Congress of Labour: 53-55 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organisations; to work for the economic social, cultural, educational and other aspirations of workers; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ORIT and ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. Senator FRANK WALCOTT (Jamaica); Sec.-Treas. B. B. BLACKMAN (Guyana).

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 9 Dere St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 as a co-ordinating body to provide a forum for the compilation and exchange of information on industrial relations questions; provides direct assistance or advice on labour matters if called upon by members. Mems.: 13 unit federations.

Pres. L. VORLEY; Acting Chief Exec. Officer DIANA M. MAHABIR (Trinidad). Pubs. *Monthly Newsletter*, *Annual Report*.

Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (OSTAL): c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Habana, Cuba; f. 1962; to supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL); first organisational meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in August/September 1962.

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Confederation of Latin-American Workers (Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina): Avenida Morelos 65 Desp. 2, Mexico, D.F. Mems.: organisations in 5 countries.

Pres. VICENTE LOMPARDO TOLEDANO. Pubs. *El Movimiento Sindical Mundial* (monthly), *El Noticiero de la CTAL* (monthly).

Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT): European House of Photography, Quai des Messageries 28, 71100 Chalon sur Saone, France; f. 1954 to widen the exchange of experience at international level, to publicise the photography of the best professional photographers and publish the results of tests on equipment, to create a Europhot copyright, a European basic tariff and an international information centre, and to collaborate with the press and with the photography industry. Mems.: 20,000 in 15 countries.

Pres. DENNIS CONSTANTINE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. VICTOR COUCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Memorandum* (quarterly).

European Association for Personnel Management (Association européenne pour la direction de personnel): 20 rue des Fosses St.-Jacques, Paris 50, France; f. 1962 to disseminate knowledge and information concerning the personnel function of management, to establish and maintain professional standards, to define the specific nature of personnel management within industry, commerce and the public services, to establish an organization representative of personnel management in Europe and to assist in the development of national associations. Mems.: 14 national associations.

Pres. J. VIROT (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. E. TONKINSON (U.K.); Sec. D. PERRET (France).

European Civil Service Federation (Fédération de la Fonction Publique Européenne—F.F.P.E.): 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organizations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ; Vice-Pres. GORFREDO DEL BINO, HEINRICH OTT, LOUIS VINCENT, ANDRÉ LHOEST; Sec. MARINA IJDENBERG. Publ. *Bulletin*.

European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA): 38 cours Albert 1, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1966 under auspices of the OECD; a permanent body

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

in which European science-based firms meet to discuss and study industrial research policy and management and take joint action in trying to solve problems in this field. Mems.: 123 in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. J. ARROL; Gen. Sec. Dr. K.-H. STANDKE. Publs. *Information Bulletin* (twice yearly), *Report on Annual Conference*, reports from working groups (usually twice yearly).

European Society of Corporate and Strategic Planners: 53 rue d'Arlon, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; aims to provide for the mutual association of those having an interest in corporate and strategic planning, and to foster their interests; to help establish guidelines and standards, circulate relevant information and contribute to the development of corporate and strategic planning as a technique and profession. Mems.: 250 in 15 countries.

Chair. P. M. OURY. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly), Seminar and Conference Proceedings.

Federación Campesina Latinoamericana—FCL (*Latin American Farmworkers Federation*): Apartado 1422, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1961 to study, promote, defend and represent the interests of farmworkers in Latin America and to fight for their active participation in the social, economic, cultural, technical and scientific aspects of life in that area. Mems.: 1,800,000.

Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAMÓN RANGEL PARRA. Publs. *Bulletins*, *Constitution*.

Federación Interamericana de Mineros (*Inter-American Mineworkers Federation*): Calle Colombia 43, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1957; central federation of regional mineworkers organisations.

Pres. FILIBERTO RUBALCABA.

Fédération des Jeunes Chefs d'Entreprises d'Europe (*European Federation of Young Executives*): Via Casilina 86, Rome, Italy; f. 1958 to prepare contractors and managers for responsibilities in a united Europe. Mems.: 10,000 in seven countries.

Pres. MASSIMO CAMPILLI; Sec. GIAN CARLO CRLANO.

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (*Fédération des Associations de Fonctionnaires Internationaux*): Palais des Nations, Bureau C. 436, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations; to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems. 27 associations consisting of staff of UN organizations and 5 consultative mems.

Pres. N. G. RATHORE; Gen. Sec. K. J. BRENDOW. Publ. *Annual Report*.

Inter-African Labour Institute (*Institut Interafricain du Travail*): B.P. 2019, Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic; f. 1953; a centre of information and for research and surveys on labour problems in Africa; Mems.: 27 countries.

Dir. P. A. L. CHUKWUMAH (Nigeria). Publs. *The Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute*, *ILI Information Sheet* (every two months, French and English).

International Association of Conference Interpreters (*Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence*): 14 rue de l'ancien Port, 1201 Geneva; f. 1953 to guarantee the professional standards and moral integrity of its members, safeguard their interests and maintain the prestige of the profession. Establishes criteria designed to improve the standards of training and recognizes schools meeting the required standards. Mems.: 970 in 44 countries. Last meeting: Rome 1972. Pres. WALTER KEISER (Switzerland); Exec. Sec. W. K. WEBER; Administrator MICHAEL H. HIGGINS. Publs.

Code of Professional Conduct, *Yearbook* (listing interpreters), *Handbook* (for conference organizers), *Handbook* (on vocational guidance).

International Association of Conference Translators (*Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence*): P.O.B. 1, CH-1164 Buchillon, Vaud, Switzerland; f. 1962; aims to examine problems connected with the profession of freelance revisers, translators, précis writers and editors working for international conferences and organizations, to protect the interests of those in the profession and help maintain high standards; establishes links with international organizations and conference organizers. Mems.: 215 in 13 countries.

Pres. VICTOR HURTADO (Spain); Exec. Sec. Miss EUGENIA CHOSSUDOVSKY (U.K.). Publs. *Yearbook*, *A Practical Guide for Users of Conference Language Services*.

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (IACME): 98 rue de Saint-Jean, CH-1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1947 to defend undertakings and the freedom of enterprise within private economy, to develop training, to encourage the creation of national organizations of independent enterprises and promote international collaboration, to represent the common interests of members and to institute exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries which also belong to one of the international organic federations composing the IACME: International Federation of Master Craftsmen (IFC), International Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises (IFSMI) and International Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Commercial Enterprises (IFSME).

Chair. LÉON GINGEMBRE; Gen. Sec. JEAN-JACQUES DISERENS. Publ. *Bulletin* (6-8 issues a year).

International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists: IAMLT Executive Office, Postfach 356, 3601 Thun, Switzerland; f. 1954 to afford opportunities for meetings and communication between medical laboratory technologists, to raise training standards and to standardize training in different countries in order to facilitate free exchange of labour; holds international congress every second year. Mems.: 69,000 in 33 societies in 29 countries.

Pres. Miss GRETE MAIER (Federal Republic of Germany); Exec. Dir. Dr. ED BURKHALTER. Publ. *Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU): Ramses Building, P.O.B. 1041, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1956. Mems.: 15 unions in 13 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAWZY EL SAYED (Egypt). Publ. *Arab Workers* (Arabic), *ICATU Review* (English), *La Revue de Cisa* (French), *CISTA* (Spanish).

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (*Confédération internationale des cadres*): 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalisation of pension systems. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and international professional federations for chemistry and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM), transport (FICT), metallurgical industries (ICIM) and agriculture (FIDCA).

Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE (France); Sec.-Gen. M. GROSSBRÖHMER (Fed. Germany). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (*Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels*): 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation; consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, ILO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organizations.

Pres. ADOLFO COTA DU REIS (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POULLE (France).

International Confederation of Public Services Officers (*Confédération Internationale de Fonctionnaires*): 36 Blvd. Bisehoffsheim, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1955 to study and uphold common professional interests, to represent interests of member associations in other international organisations; conducts commissions on conditions of work, salaries, pensions, social security, taxation, etc. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROLAND PUVEREL (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. BYNGER (U.K.); Treas. G. KENEMANS (Netherlands).

International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations: 1 Hyde Park Place, Marble Arch, London, W.2; f. 1948 to promote the interests of the airline piloting profession and to aid in the establishment of fair conditions of employment; at the same time to contribute towards safety within the industry by providing an international basis for rapid and accurate evaluation of technical and industrial aspects of the profession. Mems.: 64 associations, 50,000 pilots.

Pres. Capt. O. FORSBERG; Exec. Sec. Capt. C. C. JACKSON.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: 54 Bloomsbury St., London, WC1B 3QU, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 52 countries.

Pres. Miss N. L. DANE (Canada). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (quarterly).

International Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works (*Fédération internationale des Entrepreneurs Européens de bâtiment et de travaux publics*): 9 rue La Perouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905 to facilitate contacts between employers' groups in the trade, to collect and disseminate information, to organise international meetings. Mems.: 21 national employers' organisations in 14 countries.

Pres. GÉRARD DE GEZELLE (Belgium); Treas. H. COURBOT (France); Sec.-Gen. M. PARION (France). Pubs. *Review* (quarterly).

International Industrial Relations Association: 154 rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1966 to promote the study of industrial relations throughout the world in the several relevant academic disciplines by encouraging the development of national associations of specialists, facilitating the spread of information, organizing conferences, promoting internationally planned research. Mems.: 18 associations, 38 institutions and 320 individuals.

Pres. Prof. B. C. ROBERTS (U.K.); Sec. Prof. R. W. COX (Canada). Publ. *Industrial Relations Contemporary Issues*.

International Institute for Human Labour Problems (*Institut international pour les problèmes humains du travail*): 117 Ave. Gouverneur Bovesse, Jambes, Belgium; f. 1958 to solve human labour problems; 130 members in 27 countries.

Int. Pres. M. E. MAREEL GUITON (France); Dir.-Gen. M. EMILE DAVE (Belgium). Pubs. *Travail-Humanisme* (quarterly), *Promotion Sociale*.

International Management Association, Inc.: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1956; a division of The American Management Associations, Inc. (f. 1923), it provides liaison and disseminates information through management centres in various countries; Management Centre/Europe, 4 ave. des Arts, Brussels, has been operating since 1961; there are also centres in Canada (Montreal), Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina.

Pres. C. W. McDOWELL.

International Organization of Experts—ORDINEX (*Organisation Internationale des experts*): 114 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to establish co-operation between experts on an international level. Mems.: 410. Pres.-Gen. YANIC BRUN (France); Sec.-Gen. JOACHIM GARCIA (France). Pubs. *Reports, Circulars, Congress Bulletins, General Yearbook*.

International Public Relations Association (IPRA): 30 quai Gustave-Ador, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to provide for an exchange of ideas, technical knowledge and professional experience among those engaged in international public relations, and to foster the highest standards of professional competence; mems.: over 400 from 45 countries. Next conference: Bombay, 1974.

Pres. MANOS B. PAVLIDIS (Greece); Vice-Pres. IVY LEE, Jr. (U.S.A.); Hon.-Sec. JEAN-JACQUES WYLER (Switzerland); Hon. Treas. KEITH E. KENTOPF (Switzerland). Publ. *Newsletter* (twice a month).

International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCaRP) (*Association Internationale des Urbanistes*): Bagijnestraat 46, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1965 to promote the profession of city and regional planning and to foster education and research in such planning. Mems.: 280 in 26 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. J. VAN EMBDEN (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. EDGARD KLUTZ (Belgium). Pubs. reports and findings.

Latin American Centre of Workers (*Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores—CLAT*): Apto. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela; f. 1954. Mems.: national unions in 34 countries.

Sec.-Gen. EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina).

Nordic Federation of Factory Workers' Unions (*Nordiska Fabriksarbetarefederationen*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1901. The Federation promotes collaboration between affiliates in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and supports sister unions economically and in other ways in labour market conflicts. Mems.: 380,500 in 13 unions.

Pres. ENAR ÅGREN (Sweden); Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND (Sweden).

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT (*Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers*): Citlaltépetl 11, Col. Hipodrómo, Mexico 11, D.F., Mexico; f. 1951 for the defence of the interests and rights of the workers and of systems of political democracy. Mems.: about 28,500,000 in 39 countries and territories.

Pres. BLAS CHUMACERO; Gen. Sec. ARTURO JAUREGUI HURTADO.

Pubs. *Datos y Cifras* (two monthly), *Noticiario Obreor Interamericano* (monthly).

Union Européenne des Vétérinaires Praticiens (UEVP) (*European Union of Veterinary Surgeons*): 28 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1970 to gain representation in international organizations and co-ordinate the work of veterinary surgeons throughout Europe. Mems.: 13 associations in 11 countries.

Pres. Dr. RÉMI MORNET; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GÉRARD PEZIERES.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN): Dakar, Senegal; f. 1956. Mems.: national organizations in West African territories associated with the French Community.

Union Internationale des Chauffeurs Routiers (International Union of Long-Distance Lorry Drivers): 22 rue de Charenton, 94140 Alfortville, France; f. 1972 for the defence, mutual assistance and security of long-distance lorry-drivers; Mems.: 450,000 in 8 countries. Sec.-Gen. FRANCOIS PEREZ MUR.

Union Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (Pan-African Workers Congress—PAWC): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1959 by amalgamation of Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants and Christian organizations in the Congo.

Sec.-Gen. GILBERT PONGAULT (Zaire).

World Federation of Scientific Workers (Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques): 40 Goodge St., London, W1P 1FH; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicises problems of

general, nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament surveys of the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 27 countries, totalling over 300,000 members.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. BIGNARD (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (quarterly) in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW (Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC): 20 rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961. Mems.: 40 affiliated movements in 33 countries.

Pres. TIBOR SULIK (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DE GENDT (Belgium).

World Union of Liberal Trade Union Organisations (Union mondiale des organisations syndicales sur base économique et sociale libérale): 41 Badenerstrasse, Zürich 4, Switzerland; f. 1948 to improve the status of workers on the basis of a free and democratic state. Mems.: trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Congo, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARMAND COLLE (Belgium); Sec. GUSTAV EGLI (Switzerland).

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 20 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi 24, India; f. 1956. Aims: to place the Committee's views on legal issues before the International Law Commission, to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries and to serve as a forum for Asian-African co-operation in legal matters. Reconstituted 1958 to enable participation by countries in the African continent. Mems.: 23 States.

Pres. K. NISHIMURA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. B. SEN (India).

Bar Consultative Commission for the Countries of the European Communities (Commission consultative des barreaux des pays des communautés européennes): 356 avenue Slegers, 1200 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to ensure liaison between the bars and legal associations of the member countries as between these and the European Community authorities (Parliament, Court and Commission). Mems.: 9 delegations (3 mems., 3 subsid. mems.) and observers from Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Pres. ACHILLE DE GRUYE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-RÉGNIER THYS (Belgium). Pubs. studies and documents on particular subjects of specialized interest.

Hague Academy of International Law (Académie de droit international de la Haye): Peace Palace, The Hague; f. 1923 as a centre of higher studies in international law (public and private) and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international juridical relations.

Admin. Council: The Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, The Hague; Curatorium: Pres. F. CASTBERG; Sec.-Gen. R. J. DUPUY; mems. R. AGO, H. C. BATIFFOL, P. CORTINA MAURI, Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE, J. N. HYDE, E. JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, M. LACHS, Jonkheer H. F. VAN PANHUY, P. RUEGGER, S. TSURUOKA, G. TUNKIN, A. VERDROSS, Ch. DE VISSCHER, K. YASSEEN.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (Conférence de la Haye de droit international privé): Javastraat 2c, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for

the unification of the rules of private international law; Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. M. H. VAN HOOGBRATEN. Pubs. *Actes and Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (Institut de droit international): 82 ave. du Castel, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endeavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems.: limited to 60 members and 72 associates from all over the world.

Pres. Prof. WILHELM WENGLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL DE VISSCHER (Belgium). Pubs. *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international*, 54 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association: Suite 315, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: 90 associations and 3,100 individuals in 20 countries.

Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Conference Proceedings*.

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention (1952) and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 12 States.

Pres. R. SAID.

International African Law Association: 46 ave. de l'Arbalete, Brussels 17, Belgium; f. 1959 to unite those professionally concerned with law and legal problems in

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

contemporary Africa; assist African governments, especially in the fields of harmonization and unification of laws.

Pres. Chief Justice KEBE M'BAYE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. VANDERLINDEN. Publ. *Journal of African Law*.

International Association for Penal Law (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5e; f. 1924. Objects: to promote co-operation between those who, in different countries, are engaged in the study or practice of criminal law, to study crime, its causes and its cure, and to further the theoretical and practical development of international penal law; 1,140 mems.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT; Gen. Sec. GIACOMO BARLETTA CALDARERA. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (twice a year).

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*): Vorderberg 11, 8044 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. Mems.: National groups, industrial organizations and individuals in 73 countries.

Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO, Jr. (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*): 49 ave. Jupiter, Brussels 19, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law, etc. Has consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems. in 59 countries.

Hon. Pres. D. N. PRITT, Q.C. (U.K.); Pres. PIERRE COT (France); Sec.-Gen. JOE NORDMANN (France); Treas. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (German Democratic Republic); Pubs. *Bulletin d'information* (quarterly), *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Law Libraries: D-355 Maburg, Savignyhaus, Universitätsstr. 6, Germany; f. 1959 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the acquisition, bibliographic processing and administration of legal materials; 400 mems. from 45 countries (personal and institutional).

Pres. Prof. HANS G. LESER; Sec.-Treas. Dr. GERHARD J. DAHLMANN. Publ. *International Journal of Law Libraries* (former IALL Bulletin), three times a year.

International Association of Lawyers (*Union internationale des Avocats*): Palais de Justice, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1927 to promote the independence and freedom of lawyers, and defend their ethical and material interests on an international level; to contribute to the development of international order based on law. Group mems. 45, corresponding mems. 950.

Pres. HEINZ ROWEDDER (Federal Germany); Sec.-Gen. L. JANSON (Belgium). Pubs. *Information* (quarterly).

International Association of Legal Sciences (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*): 33 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the

use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 40 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. K. M'BAYE (Senegal); Vice-Pres. Prof. B. T. BLAGOJEVIC (Yugoslavia), Prof. K. R. SIMMONDS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. V. O. REINKAINEN (Finland); Dir. of Scientific Work Prof. X. BLANC-JOUVAN (France).

International Association of Youth Magistrates: Tribunal de la Jeunesse, Palais de Justice (Extension), 13 rue des Quatre Bras, 1000 Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1930 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings.

Pres. G. FÉDOU (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. VAN OPSTALL, Schiedamsedijk, 180 Rotterdam (Netherlands).

International Bar Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, SW1Y 4AR, England; f. 1947. A non-political federation of national bar associations and law societies. Aims: to discuss problems of professional organization and status; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity and definition in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law among peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to co-operate with international juridical organizations having similar purposes. Mems.: 65 member organizations in 51 countries.

Pres. Sir DENYS T. HICKS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L. (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. GERALD J. McMAHON (U.S.A.). Pubs. Conference Reports, bound books published biennially, *International Bar Journal* (twice-yearly), *Professional Ethics*.

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*): 109 route de Chêne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion; 67 Sections in 54 countries. Has Consultative Status with UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, and is on ILO's Special List of NGOs.

Pres. T. S. FERNANDO (Ceylon); Sec.-Gen. NIAL MACDERMOT. Pubs. *The Rule of Law and Human Rights*, *The Review*, special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Senckenberganlage 31, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950. Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documentation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. M. MONACO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. S. SIMITIS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Copyright Society (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht E.V.—INTERGU*): D-8 Munich 2, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse 28, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954. The Society aims to enquire scientifically into the natural rights of the author and to put the knowledge obtained to practical application all over the world, in particular in the fields of legislation. Mems.: 315 individuals and 43 corresponding organizations and personalities.

Pres. Dr. ERICH SCHULZE. Pubs. *Schriftenreihe*, *Yearbook 1964*, and *Yearbook 1965-1973*.

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*): 26 rue Armengaud, 92 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 38 stations. Forty-second session of General Assembly was held in 1973 in Vienna. Mems.: official bodies of 117 countries.

Pres. W. L. HIGGITT (Canada); Sec.-Gen. J. NEPOTE (France). Publs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Quarterly List of Selected Articles, Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau (*Bureau international des tarifs douaniers*): rue de l'Association 38, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; is the executive instrument of the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs; f. 1890, to translate and publish all customs tariffs in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Mems.: 80.

Pres. EDUARD GRANDRY (Belgium); Dir. ROGER MARCHANT; Deputy Dir. J. P. LOTH. Publs. *International Customs Journal, Annual Report*.

International Federation for European Law—FIDE: Palais de Justice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to advance studies on European law among members of the European Community by co-ordinating activities of member societies and by organizing regular colloquies on topical problems of European law. Mems.: 7 national associations.

Pres. Prof. LÉON GOFFIN (Belgium).

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (*Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police*): c/o Prévention Routière, 91 Linas-Montlhéry, France; f. 1950 to unite policemen of different nationalities, adopting the general principal that prevention should prevail over repression, and that the citizen should be convinced of the protective role of the police; seeks to develop methods, and studies problems of traffic police. Mems.: 16 national groups and individuals of 48 different nationalities.

Pres. WILLY MAEBE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Gen. P. VILLETORTE (France). Publ. *International Police Chronicle* (every 3 months—French and English).

International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations: Grotianum, Erding via Munich, Germany; f. 1945 for the study and popularization of international law. Mems.: in 40 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS K. E. L. KELLER.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*): Via Panisperna 28, 00184, Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other bodies; meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; documentation centre; Library of 193,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 48 countries.

Pres. ERNESTO EULA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARIO MATTEUCCI (Italy). Publs. *Uniform Law Review* (2 a year), *Digest of Legal Activities of International Organizations and other Institutions*, *News Bulletin of Information concerning the Unification of Law* (quarterly).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*): 25 rue de la Charité, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; runs a special project for schools and institutes of public administration (improvement of development administration); working groups on (a) informatics and administration, and (b) integrated budgeting systems. Mems.: governments of 46 countries, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative Status with UN and UNESCO.

Pres. NIKOLA STJEPANOVIC (Yugoslavia); Dir.-Gen. JACQUES STASSEN (Belgium); Treas. CHARLES WATHOUR (Belgium). Publs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports.

International Institute of Law of the French-speaking Countries (*Institut international de droit d'expression française—IDEF*): B.P. 26-07, 75327 Paris, Cedex 07, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN; Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year), *Revue juridique et politique* (four times a year).

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) (*Institut International de Droit Spatial*): 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Working Groups on legal problems of space. Mems.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Hon. Pres. Dr. E. PÉPIN (France); Pres. Mrs. I. DIEDERICKS-VERSCHOOR (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Mrs. E. GALLOWAY (U.S.A.), Dr. G. P. ZHUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Publs. *Annual World-wide Bibliography of Space Law, Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law, Survey of Teaching of Space Law in the World*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*): Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, 6 Oranjestraat, The Hague; f. 1918. Object: To supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof.

Governing Board: Chair. C. R. C. WIJCKERHOLD BISDOM, LL.D.; Sec. Jhr. TH. K. M. J. VAN SASSE VAN YSSELT, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association: 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, E.C.4; f. 1873. Object: the study and advancement of International Law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. 43 regional branches, over 4,000 members.

Pres. Prof. C. J. OLMSTEAD (U.S.A.); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. S. EDWARDS. Publs. Reports of conferences (54). Publs. various.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

International Legal Aid Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to expand existing facilities for legal aid and to form new systems for legal assistance; 300 mcms.

Pres. JOHN S. TENNANT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Treas. Sir WILLIAM CARTER (U.K.). Publ. *The International Legal Aid Directory*, etc.

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*): 33 rue Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations for the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of shipowners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Mems.: national associations in 29 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. LILAR (Belgium); Vice-Pres. A. BOAL (U.S.A.), T. ISHII (Japan), A. JOURDO (U.S.S.R.), W. MÜLLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. K. PINEUS (Sweden). Publ. *Reports of the International Conference on Maritime Law*.

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (*Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*): c/o P. Allewijn, Directie Gevangeniswezen Koninginnegracht 19, The Hague; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents by publications, seminars, etc. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to three persons from each country).

Pres. JEAN DUPRÉEL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. PIER ALLEWIJN (Netherlands); Treas. FRANÇOIS CLERC (Switzerland).

International Penal Law Association (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): 43 avo. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France; f. 1924 to establish collaboration between those from different countries who are working in penal law, studying criminology, and promoting the theoretical and practical development of an international penal law; 500 mems.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (bi-annual).

International Police Association—IPA: Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Nr. Basingstoke, Hants., England; f. 1950. Aims to establish the exchange of professional information, create ties of friendship between all sections of police service, organize group travel studies, etc. Mems.: 100,000.

Pres. G. A. HOLMQUIST (Norway); Sec.-Gen. H. V. D. HALLETT (U.K.). Publ. *Police World* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of the Police*.

International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation (*Société Internationale de Droit du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*): 4 place du Molard, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to encourage collaboration between jurists in the field of labour law and social security law. Mems.: 1,000 members from 45 countries.

Pres. Prof. FOLKE SCHMIDT (Sweden); Gen. Sec. Prof. ALEXANDRE BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Treas. Prof. EDWIN R. TEPLE (U.S.A.).

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino*): Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 35 countries.

Pres. PEDRO MARIO HEGOBURU (Uruguay). Publ. *Revista Internacional del Notariado* (bi-annual).

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA): c/o Faculty of Law, University of N.S.W., Kensington 2033, Australia; f. August 1966 to promote the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law within the region, to advance the standard of legal education, and the interests of the legal profession, to promote uniformity within the region in appropriate fields of law. Mems.: 46 assns. in 21 countries; 1,800 individual mems.

Pres. SOELISTIO; Sec.-Gen. D. H. GEDDES. Publ. *Lawasia*.

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*): Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1899 to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of disputes by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. Works side by side with the International Court of Justice. The governments of 71 countries are members. Sec.-Gen. Baron E. O. VAN BOETZELAER (Netherlands).

Society of Comparative Legislation (*Société de Législation Comparée*): 28, rue Saint Guillaume, 75007 Paris; f. 1869 to study and compare the laws of the different countries as well as to investigate practical means of improving the various branches of legislation. Mems.: 1,700 in 71 countries.

Pres. MAXIME LETOURNEUR (France); Sec.-Gen. ROLAND DRAGO (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé* (quarterly).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*): 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international organizations, to undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Mems.: 161 in 43 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. F. FENAU (Belgium). Publ. *International Associations* (monthly), *International Congress Calendar* (annually), *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *International Congresses 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings* (monthly and annually), *Select Bibliography on International Organization*, *International Initiatives*, *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* (1962-69).

World Peace through Law Center—WPTLC (*Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit*): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to mobilize the international legal profession through voluntary co-operation between members of the legal profession throughout the world, to establish legal rules and institutions for world peace, and to co-ordinate the development of international law as the foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world law and order; acts as an information centre for the international legal profession, using computerized microfilm system; sponsors regional and world conferences on World Peace through Law, to promote projects and research to advance the development of international law and to co-ordinate internationally the computerization of law. Mems.: over 5,000 lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 128 countries. World Conferences: Athens, 1963; Washington, 1965; Geneva, 1967; Bangkok, 1969; Belgrade, 1971; Abidjan, Ivory Coast 1973.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Hon. ROLAND BARNES (Liberia), Lic. FERNANDO FOURNIER (Costa Rica), ALBERT BRUNOIS (France), Judge SANSEEN KRAICHTTI (Thailand); Sec.-Treas. Judge WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. TERENCE L. OGDEN. *Publs. The World Jurist* (English, bi-monthly), *Research Reports, Law and Judicial Systems of Nations* (directory), *World Legal Directory* (biennial), *Law and Computer Technology* (fortnightly), *World Law Review* Vols. I-V (World Conference Proceedings).

World Association of Judges (WAJ) (*Association mondiale de Juges*): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1966, under the sponsorship of the World Peace through Law Center, to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking jurists of all countries.

Chair. EARL WARREN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. POLYS MODINOS; Exec. Sec. JANOS TOTH (Switzerland). *Publ. Newsletter* (quarterly).

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*): Secretariat: WHO, Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (see Chapter).

Exotic Pathology Society (*Société de Pathologie Exotique*): c/o Prof. R. Deschiens, Institut Pasteur, 25 rue du Dr. Roux, Paris 15e, France.

Pres. Prof. P. GIROUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. DESCHIENS (France).

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*): c/o Prof. B. Volacic, Predstojnik Zavoda za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta, Rijeka, Yugoslavia; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Pres. Prof. J. MILCINSKI; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. GROMOV, Prof. J. RAEKALLIO, Prof. W. SPANN; Treas. and Editor Prof. ARMAND ANDRÉ (Belgium). *Publ. Acta Medicinæ legalis et socialis* (quarterly).

International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (*Association internationale de prophylaxie de la cécité*): c/o 1013 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1927. Objects: (a) to study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; (b) to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; (c) to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Pres. G. VON BAHR, M.D. (Sweden); Gen. Sec. W. J. HOLMES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Allergology (*Association internationale d'allergologie*): 1390 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que H3G 1K2, Canada; f. 1945. Object: to further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Next Congress: Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 1976. Membership: 39 national societies.

Pres. Dr. T. SINDO (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LL. HENDERSON (U.S.A.).

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*): Institute of Gerontology, AMS U.S.S.R., Vyshgorodskaya St. 67, 252655 Kiev, U.S.S.R.; f. 1950 to promote research and training in all fields of gerontology and to protect interests of gerontologic societies and institutions. Mems.: 41 national societies and groups in 34 countries.

Pres. Prof. D. F. CHEBOTAREV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Dr. K. G. SARKISOV (U.S.S.R.); Treas. Dr. V. N. BUGAEV (U.S.S.R.).

International Cardiovascular Society (*Société Internationale Cardiovasculaire*): 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

02011, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research in the diagnosis and therapy of cardiovascular diseases and to exchange ideas on an international basis. Twelfth Biennial Congress, Edinburgh, Scotland, September 1975.

International College of Surgeons, The (*Le Collège International de Chirurgiens*): 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc, Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery, to create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems. in 76 countries.

Pres. Prof. PARIDE STEFANINI; Corporate Sec. Dr. WILLIAM J. BLACKWELL; Int. Exec. Sec. Dr. VIRGIL T. DE VAULT. 140 mems. of Board of Governors. *Publs. International Surgery* (monthly), *International Surgery Bulletin* (monthly).

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: (see under Social Welfare).

International Dental Federation (*Fédération Dentaire Internationale*): f. 1900. Mems.: 73 national dental assns. in 66 countries and 5 affiliate associations.

Pres. Dr. H. HILLENBRAND (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Dr. G. H. LEATHERMAN, 64 Wimpole St., London, W1M 8AL, England. *Publ. International Dental Journal and News Letter* (quarterly).

International Diabetes Federation (*Fédération internationale du diabète*): Dinkelziekenhuis, Losser (O), Netherlands; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 44 member associations.

Pres. Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.); Sec. Dr. JAC. J. WITTE (Netherlands); Treas. P. J. SCHARRINGA (Netherlands). *Publ. News Bulletin*.

International Epidemiological Association (IEA) (*Association Internationale d'Epidémiologie*): c/o Prof. M. M. HENDERSON, Department of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, U.S.A.; f. 1954. *Publ. International Journal of Epidemiology* (quarterly).

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (*Fédération internationale d'électronique médicale et de techniques biologiques*): Secretariat: Institute of Medical Physics TNO, 45 Da Costakade, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Sec.-Gen. J. KUIPER (Netherlands).

International Federation of Clinical Chemistry: Hôpital Cantonal, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to promote the science and practice of clinical chemistry, and the international exchange of scientists, students

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

- and technologists; to develop agreement on nomenclature, standard materials and reference methods; to consider and recommend norms for education and training; to sponsor international congresses and meetings. Mems.: 29 national societies, 16,000 individuals.
- Pres. Prof. M. RUBIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. R. DYBKAER (Denmark); Treas. Dr. P. M. G. BROUGHTON (U.K.); Sec. Dr. J. FREI (Switzerland). Publ. *News-letter* (three a year).
- International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies** (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Ophthalmologie*): f. 1953; Next Gen. Assembly, Paris, June, 1974.
- Pres. Prof. J. FRANCOIS (Belgium); Sec. Dr. A. DuBois-Poulson, 8 avenue Daniel Lesueur, Paris 7e, France.
- International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies** (*Fédération internationale des Sociétés d'Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie*): Kojimachi, P.O.B. 40, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1965; mems. in 52 countries; Int. Congresses every four years. Last Congress: Venice, 1973.
- Pres. A. BUSTAMANTE GURRIA (Mexico); Exec. Dir. J. ONO (Japan).
- International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation** (*Fédération Internationale de Médecine Physique et Readaptation*): Rehab. Center Eindhoven, 96 Kempensebaan, Eindhoven, Netherlands; f. 1952. Object: to link national societies, the organization of conferences and the dissemination of information to developing countries. Last conference: Barcelona, 1972.
- Pres. Dr. F. BARNOSELL (Spain); Sec. A. P. M. VAN GESTEL, M.D.
- International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology** (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Electro-encéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique*): f. 1949. Object: to attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electroencephalography and clinical neuro-physiology in all the countries of the world; 37 mem. organizations (nat. societies).
- Pres. Dr. WILLIAM A. COBB (U.K.); Sec. Dr. R. ELLINGSON, 602 South 44th Ave., Omaha, Neb. 68105, U.S.A. Publ. *The EEG Journal* (monthly).
- International Federation of Surgical Colleges** (*Fédération Internationale des Collèges de Chirurgie*): c/o Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PN, England; f. 1958 to improve the standard of surgery, maintain close relations between surgical colleges throughout the world and encourage education, training and research. Mems.: 42 national colleges or societies. Next Meeting: Edinburgh, Scotland, September, 1975.
- Pres. WALTER C. MACKENZIE (Canada); Vice-Pres. Prof. W. RUDOWSKI (Poland), Prof. J. E. RHOADS (U.S.A.); Hon. Pres. Sir HARRY PLATT, Bt.; Sec.-Treas. R. S. JOHNSON-GILBERT (U.K.). Publs. *News Bulletin* and *Interchange Bulletin, Surgical Education and Training*.
- International League Against Rheumatism** (*Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme*): f. 1928. Objects: to promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organizations.
- Pres. Prof. PEDRO BARCELO (Spain); Secs. Prof. ENGLEMAN, 359 North San Mateo Drive, San Mateo, Cal. 94401, U.S.A.; Prof. FLORIAN DELBARRE (France); Prof. MURDEN (Australia). Publs. *Revue de la Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme* (in French, English, Spanish), *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Reumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.
- International Leprosy Association** (*Société internationale de la lèpre*): 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy from which about 15 million people in the world are suffering. Tenth Congress, Bergen (Norway), August 1973.
- Pres. Dr. J. CONVIT; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases* (quarterly).
- International Paediatric Association** (*Association Internationale de Pédiatrie*): Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia; f. 1910.
- Pres. Dr. IHSAN DOGRAMACI (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THOMAS STAPLETON (Australia); Treas. Dr. NILLO HALLMAN (Finland).
- International Rhinologic Society** (*Société internationale de Rhinologie*): c/o Dr. M. Wayoff, 35 avenue Foch, 54 Nancy, France.
- Pres. G. GUILLEN; Pres.-Elect. C. SPUTH; Sec. Dr. M. WAYOFF.
- International Society of Art and Psychopathology** (*Société internationale de psychopathologie de l'expression*): Centre Hospitalier St. Anne, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1959 to bring together the various specialists interested in the problems of expression and artistic activities in connection with psychiatric, sociological and psychological research, as well as in the use of methods applied to other fields than that of mental illness. Mems.: 625.
- Pres. Prof. Agr. VOLMAT (France); Secs.-Gen. Dr. G. ROSOLATO, Dr. C. WIART (France); Treas. Dr. C. SIMATOS (France), Mme. SCHWOB (France). Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).
- International Society of Audiology** (*Société Internationale d'Audiologie*): 330-332 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1952; 450 individual mems.
- Gen. Sec. R. HINCHCLIFFE, M.D.
- International Society of Blood Transfusion** (*Société Internationale de Transfusion Sanguine*): 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mems.: about 850 in 64 countries.
- Pres. T. J. GREENWALT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. Josso (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.
- International Society of Cardiology** (*Société internationale de cardiologie*): Case Postale 127, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland; f. 1950. Aims to stimulate the development of cardiology in its theoretical and practical aspects and to encourage contacts and the exchange of material between its affiliated societies and the foundation of new societies in countries where they do not already exist; organizes world congresses every four years; official relations with WHO; groups affiliated in 62 countries.
- Pres. VITTORIO PUDDO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MORET (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin of the ISC*.
- International Society of Criminology** (*Société internationale de criminologie*): rue de Mondovi, 75001 Paris, France; f. 1934. Object: to promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,200 mems.
- Pres. JEAN PINATEL (France); Vice-Pres. PAUL CORNIL (Belgium), MILAN MILUTINOVIC (Yugoslavia), NOEL

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

MAILLOUX (Canada), JUAN DEL ROSAL (Spain); Gen. Sec. J. E. HALL WILLIAMS (U.K.). Publ. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).

International Society of Geographical Pathology (ISGP) (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*): Kantonsspital, Schmelzbergstr. 10, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environments in which they occur. Mems.: national and regional committees in 42 countries. Next General Assembly, Zürich, September, 1975.

Pres. Prof. I. RANNIE (U.K.); Co.-Pres. Prof. HUTT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*): Nestlé Hospital, CH-1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1948. Object: To encourage research and education in internal medicine; 3,000 mems. in 54 countries. Next congress, Athens, October, 1974.

Pres. Dr. RICHARD A. KERN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. PHILIPPE C. FREI (Switzerland).

International Society of Lymphology: Deutsche Klinik für Diagnostik, Aukammallee 33, D-62, Wiesbaden; f. 1966 to further progress in lymphology through personal contact and exchange of ideas among members. 400 mems. in 43 countries.

Pres. P. R. KOEHLER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. H. WEISSLEDER (Germany). Publ. *Lymphology* (quarterly).

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929. Objects: To contribute to the progress of science by the study of questions pertaining to orthopaedic surgery and traumatology. Congresses are convened every three years. 63 member countries, 2,000 members.

Pres. FLOYD JERGENSEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *Publication des Congrès*.

International Society of Surgery (*Société internationale de Chirurgie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1902.

Sec.-Gen. J. VAN GEERTRUYNEN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie* (bi-monthly), *Comptes rendus des congrès* (every second year).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*): f. 1921. Object: To study all questions relating to the history of medical and related sciences, and to organize international congresses.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU (22 rue Durand, 34 Montpellier, France). Publ. *Bulletin* and *Actes des congrès*.

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*): 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the American Cancer Society Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships which are designed to enable experienced investigators from any country in the world to work in collaboration with, or under the direction of, outstanding scientists in another country. Mems.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 74 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. U. GARDNER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. M. TAYLOR (Canada). Publ. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Journal of Cancer* (bi-monthly), *UICC Monographs*.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*): 3 rue Georges Ville, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1920. Object: To co-ordinate the efforts of anti-tuberculosis associations, establish contact with other health organizations and to promote scientific conferences regarding tuberculosis. Mems. in 90 countries.

Exec. Dir. DONALD R. THOMSON, DR.MED. Publ. *Bulletin, Proceedings of International Conferences*, review "T".

International Union against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses (*Union internationale contre le péril vénérien et les tréponématoses*): Institut A. Fournier, 25 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14e; f. 1923. Mems. in 48 countries; has consultative status with WHO.

Pres. Prof. G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. J. G. JEFFERISS, The Praed Street Clinic, St. Mary's Hospital, Praed St., London, W2 1NY, England.

International Union for Health Education (*Union Internationale d'Éducation pour la Santé*): Secretariat: c/o 20 rue Greuze, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and techniques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Mems.: in 69 countries.

Pres. Prof. RAOUL SENAULT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LOUIS PAUL AUJOLAT (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*): 4 rue Pasquier, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958.

Pres. Prof. MAYALL (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. GERSON (France). Publ. *Angéiologie* (every two months).

International Union of Biochemistry (*see under Other International Organizations*: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Physiological Sciences (*see under Other International Organizations*: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union Internationale Therapeutique*): Faculté St. Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, Paris 12e, France; f. 1934; 500 mems. from 22 countries. International congresses every other year.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. J. LOEPER.

Medical Women's International Association (*Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins*): f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Mems.: national associations in 37 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. ALMA DEA MORANI (U.S.A.); Hon. Sec. Dr. MARTHA KYRLE, Weihburggasse 10-12, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Permanent International Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology (*Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée*): c/o The Secretary, Dr. L. GROLLET, 4 rue Théodule-Rübot, Paris

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

17e, France; f. 1912; to study social maladies of man, animals and plants. Mems.: national committees.

Pres. LEON BINET (France). Publ. *Revue de Pathologie Comparée*.

World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology—WASP (formerly International Society of Clinical Pathology): f. 1947. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 25 national associations.

Pres. Dr. P. I. A. HENDRY (Australia); Sec. Prof. B. L. DELLA VIDA, Via L. Magalotti 15, Rome, Italy.

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération Mondiale de Neurologie*): Royal Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, England; f. 1955 as International Neurological Congress, present title adopted 1957. Aims to assemble at the same time and place members of various congresses associated with neurology, and organize co-operation of neurological researchers. Organizes Congress every four years. Mems.: 10,000 in 59 countries. Pres. MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. HENRY MILLER, M.D. Publs. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*, *Journal für Hirnforschung*, *Journal de Génétique Humaine*.

World Federation of Public Health Associations (*Fédération Mondiale des Associations de la Santé Publique*): c/o Dr. T. R. Hood, Deputy Executive Director, American Public Health Asscn., 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. T. BAKACS (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. R. Hood (U.S.A.).

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*): c/o Dept. of Anesthesiology, University of Washington, RC 40, Seattle, Wash. 98105, U.S.A.; f. 1955; Aims: to make available the highest standards of anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Last Congress: Kyoto, Japan, 1972. Mems.: Societies in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. O. MAYRHOFER (Austria); Sec. Prof. J. J. BONICA (U.S.A.).

World Medical Association (*Association Médicale Mondiale*): 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. September 1947. Objects: To promote closer ties among the national medical organizations and among the doctors of the world by personal contact and all other means available; to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession; to study and report on the professional problems which confront the medical profession in the different countries; to organize an exchange of information on matters of interest to the medical profession; to establish relations with, and to present the views of the medical profession to, the World Health Organization, UNESCO and other appropriate bodies; to assist all peoples of the world to attain the highest possible levels of health. The unit of membership is the national medical association: that is, the professional organization which is most fully representative of the profession in any country or territory. At present, 62 national medical associations are members.

Pres. Dr. TH. VOSSENAAR (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALBERTO Z. RONALDEZ; Treas. Dr. H. J. SEWERING (Germany). Publs. *World Medical Journal*, *International News Items*, *International Medical Directory*.

World Organization of Gastroenterology (*Organisation Mondiale de Gastro-Enterologie*): c/o Dr. G. Watkinson, Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0EB, England.

Pres. Dr. H. MARVIN POLLARD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. Dr. G. WATKINSON (U.K.).

World Psychiatric Association (*Association Mondiale de Psychiatrie*): The Maudsley Hospital, London, SE5 8AZ, England; f. 1961 at the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. Aims at the exchange, in all languages, of information concerning the problems of mental illness; the strengthening of relations between psychiatrists in all countries; the establishment of working relations with WHO, UNESCO and other international organizations; the organization of World Psychiatric Congresses and of regional and inter-regional scientific meetings. Mems.: 76 national societies totalling 64,000 individual psychiatrists.

Gen. Sec. Dr. D. LEIGH.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

American College of Chest Physicians: 112 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1935.

Pres. HOWARD S. VAN ORDSTRAND; Exec. Dir. ALFRED SOFFER, M.D. Publ. *Chest*.

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology: 1013 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Pres. Dr. AKIRA NAKAJIMA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. HOLMES.

Asian Pacific League of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (*Ligue de Médecine Physique et de Readaptation de l'Asie et du Pacifique*): c/o P. L. Colville, 28 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000, Australia.

Association for Pediatric Education in Europe: Institute of Child Health, Athens 608, Greece; f. 1970 to encourage improvements in pediatric education, to collect, exchange and disseminate information and promote research in pediatric education. Mems.: 54 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Dr. STIG SJOLIN (Sweden); Sec.-Treas. Prof. SPYROS DOXIADIS (Greece). Publs. proceedings of annual meetings and abstracts of papers in *British Journal of Medical Education*.

European Brain and Behaviour Society: c/o Dr. E. K. Warrington, National Hospital, Queen Square, London, WC1 3BG, England.

Pres. Prof. J. PALLARD (France); Sec. Dr. E. K. WARRINGTON (U.K.).

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*): 178 ave. W. Churchill, Brussels 18, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Pres. F. SNELLEN (Netherlands); Sec. H. DENOLIN (Belgium).

International Association of Hydatid Disease (*Association Internationale d'Hydatidologie*): Florida 460, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Pres. Prof. V. PEREZ FONTANA; Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. M. MENDY.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Association of Medicine and Biology of the Environment (*Association Internationale de Médecine et Biologie de l'Environnement*): c/o 115 rue de la Pomme, 75116 Paris, France. First international congress to be held, Paris, July 1974.

Hon. Pres. Prof. R. DUBOS; Pres. Dr. R. ABBOU.

International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS) (*Association internationale des sociétés de microbiologie*): 64 Fuller St., Ottawa, K1Y 3R8, Canada; f. 1930; mems.: 47 national microbiological societies.

Pres. Dr. V. M. ZHDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. Sir ASHLEY MILES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. N. E. GIBBONS.

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*): 79 rue Saint-Laurent, B-4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1921.

Pres. Gén.-Maj. Méd. RENÉ VAN TIGGELEN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Gén. Méd. J. VONCKEN (Belgium). Publ. *Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées*.

International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès International de Médecine Tropicale et de Paludisme*): Secretariat: Ninth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, P.O.B. 1373, Athens, Greece; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases. Last Congress: Oct. 1973.

Pres. of the Ninth Congress Prof. G. MERIKAS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. PAPAVASSILOU (Greece).

International Rehabilitation Medicine Association (*Association Internationale de Réadaptation Médicale*): Via Augusta 158, Barcelona 6, Spain. Next Gen. Assembly Mexico City, October 1974.

Pres. Prof. S. BOCCARDI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. S. GARCIA-ALSINA (Spain).

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (*Société Internationale pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés*): c/o Rehabilitation International, 219 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Next Gen. Assembly, Portugal, 1974.

Pres. Prof. Dr. KURT-ALPHONS JOCHHEIM (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. N. ACTON.

International Union of Immunological Societies (*Union Internationale des Sociétés d'Immunologie*): c/o Dr. A. L. de Weck, Institut für Klinische Immunologie, Inselspital, CH-3008 Berne, Switzerland. Next Gen. Assembly, Brighton, England, July 1974.

Pres. Dr. B. CINADER (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. L. DE WECK (Switzerland).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) (*Union Internationale des Sciences de la Nutrition*): c/o Prof. B. Isaksson, Institute of Clinical Nutrition, University of Gothenburg, Sahlgren's Hospital, S-41345 Gothenburg, Sweden; f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 40 countries.

Pres. Prof. C. DEN HARTOG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. B. ISAKSSON (Sweden).

Transplantation Society, The (*Société de Transplantation*): (Eastern Hemisphere) c/o Radiobiological Institute TNO, 151 Lange Kleiweg, Rijswijk Z.H., Netherlands; (Western Hemisphere) c/o New York University Medical Center, 560 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Pres. Dr. P. S. RUSSELL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. (E. Hemisphere) Dr. H. BALNER (Netherlands); (W. Hemisphere) Dr. F. T. RAPAPORT (U.S.A.).

World Veterinary Association (*Association Mondiale Vétérinaire*): c/o Dr. M. Leuenberger, 70 route du Pont-Butin, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland;

f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: member organizations in 55 countries and 10 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. W. I. B. BEVERIDGE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. A. D. TRETIAKOV (U.S.S.R.), Dr. S. F. SCHEIDY (U.S.A.), Prof. Dr. J. F. FIGUEROA (Peru), Prof. D. R. VUILLAUME (France); Sec.-Treas. Prof. Dr. M. LEUENBERGER. Publ. *News Items/News Letters*.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association: National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1929 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 30 countries.

Pres. EARL T. CARTER, M.D., Ph.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Vice-Pres. MERRILL H. GOODWIN, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aerospace Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation: c/o 5th Floor, 183 Macquarie St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Mems.: 12 national associations. Next congress: Djakarta, Indonesia, 1974.

Pres. W. ALAN GRAINGER (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERT Y. NORTON (Australia). Publ. *APDF APRO Newsletter*.

Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria (*Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering*): 2A Avenida 0-61, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800.

Pres. HUMBERTO OLIVERO (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. DANILO ARIS P. (Guatemala). Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Association des Dermatologistes et Syphiligraphes de Langue Française (*Association of French-speaking Dermatologists and Syphiligraphers*): Clinique Universitaire de Dermatologie, Hôpital Cantonal, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1931 for the discussion of reports on various related topics at a conference held every three years. Mems.: 300 in 46 countries.

Pres. Prof. PAUL LAUGIER; Sec. Dr. NICOLE HUNZIKER. Publ. volume of reports after each conference.

Association Européenne de Médecine Interne d'Ensemble (*European Association of Internal Medicine*): rue des Eburons 75, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1969 to promote internal medicine from the ethical, scientific and professional points of view; to bring together European internists; to organize meetings, etc. Mems.: 330 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Prof. G. BJÖRCK (Sweden); Sec. Dr. J. DAGNELIE (Belgium).

Association Européenne de Radiologie (*European Association of Radiology*): 1 place de l'Hôpital, Strasbourg, France; f. 1962 to develop and co-ordinate the efforts of radiologists in Europe by promoting radiology in both biology and medicine, studying its problems, developing professional training and establishing contact between radiologists and professional, scientific and industrial organizations. Mems.: national associations in 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. VON RONNEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. GROS (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology (ASNEMGE) (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-entérologie*): Lange Lozanastraat 222, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge. Members in 30 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. J. CAROLI (Paris); Sec. Dr. L. O. STANDAERT (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (Union Médicale Balkanique): 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses, the next being held in Sofia, Bulgaria. Mems.: doctors and other specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. A. J. HADJIOLOV (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. POPESCU BUZEU (Romania). Publ. *Archives de l'Union Médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year).

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum: Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002, Basle; f. 1954; an international group for the study of scientific and clinical problems in allergy and related branches of medicine and immunology. The Collegium aims to promote the humble spirit of scientific enquiry, friendly co-operation, good fellowship and professional relationships in the field of allergy. Mems.: 156 from 27 countries.

Pres. D. HARLEY; Pres. elect G. B. WEST; Hon. Sec. P. KALLOS; Sec.-Treas. A. CERLETTI. Publ. *International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology*.

Comité International d'Esthétique et de Cosmétologie (CIDESCO) (*International Committee of Aesthetics and Cosmetology*): Forchstrasse 424, P.O.B. 124, 8029 Zurich, Switzerland (General Secretariat); f. 1946 to improve beauticians' training and to promote aesthetics and beauty care wherever possible. Mems.: in 22 countries; next Congress, Israel 1974.

Pres. Dr. EDITH LAUDA (Austria); Vice-Pres. GEORGES DUMONT (Belgium); Gen. Sec. ROSE DROESSAERT.

European Association against Poliomyelitis and other Virus Diseases (*Association européenne contre la poliomyélite et autres maladies à virus*): 30 blvd. Général Jacques, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions concerned with poliomyelitis and other virus diseases, and promote collaboration between all societies connected with the disease. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. N. CAJAL (Romania); Sec.-Gen. P. RECHT (Belgium).

European Association for Cancer Research: c/o Dr. Jørgen Kieler, The Fibering Laboratory, NDR Frihavnsgræde 70, DK 2200 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1968 to facilitate contact between cancer research workers and to organize scientific meetings in Europe. Mems.: 525 in countries in and out of Europe.

Pres. Prof. R. W. BALDWIN (U.K.); Sec. Dr. KIELER (Denmark). Publ. abstracts of meetings.

European Association for the Study of Diabetes: 3-6 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EE; f. 1965 to encourage and support research in the field of diabetes, to promote

the rapid diffusion of acquired knowledge and to facilitate its application; holds annual scientific meetings within Europe. Mems.: 1,021 in 39 countries not confined to Europe.

Pres. Prof. W. CREUTZFELDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Exec. Dir. JAMES G. L. JACKSON. Publ. *Diabetologia* (6 issues a year).

European Association for the Study of the Liver: Hôpital Beaujon, F-92-Clichy, France; f. 1966. Aims: to promote the communication of research in Europe on hepatology by arranging annual meetings and other relevant activities. Mems.: c. 300.

Pres. Dr. RENÉ FAUVERT (France); Sec. Dr. GUSTAVE PAUMGARTNER (Austria). Publ. *Abstract of Communications* (annually).

European Association of Social Medicine (Union Européenne de Médecine Sociale): 6 Rond Point Winston Churchill, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. BRENKMAN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX: 4 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e, France; f. 1953; studies risks of long-term build-up of toxicity.

Gen. Sec. Prof. R. TRUHAUT (France). Publ. *Reports of Meetings*.

European Dialysis and Transplant Association: c/o Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin 1, Ireland; f. 1965 to encourage and to report advances in the field of haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplantation and related subjects; 10th Congress: Vienna, Austria, June 1973. Mems.: 800.

Pres. Prof. A. C. KENNEDY (Scotland); Sec.-Treas. Dr. M. CARMODY. Publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

European League against Rheumatism (Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme): Bath, Somerset, England; f. 1947 to co-ordinate research and treatment of rheumatic complaints, conducted by national societies. Members in 28 countries.

Pres. VEIKKO LAINE (Finland); Sec.-Gen. ALLAN ST. J. DIXON (England); Sec. H. STULZ, Postfach 149, CH-4010 Basle, Switzerland; Treas. D. GROSS (Switzerland).

European League for Mental Hygiene (Ligue européenne d'hygiène mentale): 11 rue Tronchet, Paris 8c, France; f. 1951 to act as a link between national associations, organise congresses on mental health, etc. Mems.: Nat. leagues in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. H. EHRHARDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. A. LAMARCHE (France).

European Organisation for Caries Research (ORCA) (*Organisation européenne de recherches sur la carie*): 18 Passage du Terraillet, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. Mems.: research workers in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia; also Junior Members in some of the above

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

countries and Corresponding Members in Australia, Japan and U.S.A. Last Congress: Zurich, Switzerland, 1973 (20th Jubilee).

Pres. Dr. HANS R. HELD (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. L. HARDWICK (U.K.).

European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*): 64 Wimpole St., London, W1M 8AL, England; f. 1907 to advance the science of orthodontics and its relations with the collateral arts and sciences. 1,086 members in 48 countries.

Pres. Prof. W. J. TULLEY; Sec. Prof. D. P. WALTHER (U.K.); Hon. Treas. H. E. WILSON (U.K.). Publ. *Transactions of the European Orthodontic Society* (annually).

European Society for Comparative Endocrinology: Department of Anatomy, University of Bristol, BS8 1TD, England; f. 1965 to promote interdisciplinary exchange between scientists engaged in various aspects of comparative endocrinology; sponsors a conference every two years. Mems.: 670 in 39 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. FONTAINE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. T. PICKERING. Publs. abstracts of papers presented at conferences in General & Comparative Endocrinology.

European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology: c/o M. Zachmann, Dept. of Paediatrics, University, Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1961 to promote knowledge of paediatric endocrinology in the widest sense. Mems.: 81 in 15 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec. M. ZACHMANN (Switzerland). Publ. abstracts after annual congresses in *Acta Paediatrica Scandinavica*.

European Society for Paediatric Nephrology: c/o Prof. H. Tiddens, Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, 137 Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1967; to promote the knowledge of and research in paediatric nephrology. Mems.: 77 in 24 countries.

Sec. Prof. HARMEN TIDDENS. Publ. Report of annual meeting in *Archives of Diseases in Childhood*.

European Union for Child Psychiatry (*Union européenne de pédopsychiatries*): 6 Chemin des Pêcheurs, Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to develop contacts between specialists in child psychiatry, exchange information on research and control training of specialists. Members in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. (Switzerland); Chair. Prof. AHNSJÖ (Sweden).

European Union of Medical Specialists (*Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes*): 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 1050, Belgium; f. 1958 to watch the interests of medical specialists. Mems.: 2 representatives each from Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and U.K.

Pres. Dr. P. POUYAUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. DELUNE (Belgium).

Eurotransplant Foundation (*Stichting Eurotransplant*): c/o Dept. of Immunohaematology, University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1968; co-ordinates the exchange of organs for transplantations between about 70 European Hospitals in Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland; keeps register of almost 1,300 patients with all necessary information for matching with suitable donors in the shortest possible time (10 minutes); organizes transport of the organ and the transplantation. Co-operating clinics: 76, and

collaboration with similar organizations in Scandinavian countries, U.K. and France.

Chair. Prof. Dr. J. J. VAN ROOD; Admin. Dir. Drs. H. M. A. SCHIPPERS. Publ. *Leukocyte Typing and Kidney Transplantation in Unrelated Donor-Recipient Pairs*.

Federación Odontológica de Centro America y Panamá (*Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama*): Apdo. Postal 4115, Panama; f. 1957. Objects: To link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries. Thirteenth Congress to be held in Guatemala City, February 1973. Pres. Dr. ALFREDO H. BERGUIGO; Secs. Dr. RODRIGO EISENMAN, Dr. RICAURTE NUÑEZ; Treas. Dr. HERNÁN RAMOS. Publ. *Congresses*.

Fédération des Sociétés de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique de Langue Française (*Federation of French Language Societies for Gynaecology and Obstetrics*): Clinique Baudelocque, 123 Blvd. de Port-Royal, 75674 Paris Cédex 14, France; f. 1920 for the scientific study of phenomena having reference to obstetrics, gynaecology and reproduction in general. Mems.: 1,500 in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. R. VOKAER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Prof. C. SUREAU (France). Publ. *Journal de Gynécologie Obstétrique et Biologie de la Reproduction* (8 issues a year).

Federation of the European Dental Industry (FIDE) (*Fédération de l'Industrie Dentaire en Europe*): 6 Blvd. des Sablons, Neuilly sur Seine, Seine, France; to promote the interests of the dental industry. Mems.: national associations in France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. and Chair. Consul Dr. HERBERT RAUTER (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. PETER DE TREY (U.K.).

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (*Instituto de Nutrición de América y Panamá*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science and its application in member countries. Administered by Pan American Health Organization—PAHO—and World Health Organization—WHO. Mems.: 6 countries. Publs. Annual Report, scientific articles, quarterly bulletin.

Dir. M. BÉHAR, M.D., M.P.H.

Interamerican Society of Psychology—SIP (*Sociedad interamericana de psicología*): c/o Dr. LUIZ NATALICIO, Box 88, UTEP, El Paso, Texas 79968, U.S.A.; f. 1951. Aims: to provide means of communication between behavioural scientists in North and South America, to help in promoting cross-cultural research, exchange scholars and information, hold congresses. The Fifteenth Inter-American Congress of Psychology will be held in Bogotá, Colombia in December 1974. Mems.: 900.

Pres. DAVID BELANGER, PH.D. (Canada); Sec.-Gen. LUIZ NATALICIO, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Boletín de Noticias*, Proceedings of Congresses.

International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (*Académie internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952. Aims: to bring together exponents of the study of pharmaceutical history. Mems.: 52 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YU; Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands). Publ. *Acta Pharmaciae Historiae* (irregularly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine aéronautique et spatiale*): 1 Square Max Hymans, 75015, Paris, France, f. 1955; to facilitate international co-operation in research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 146 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ch. A. BERRY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. LAFONTAINE (France).

International Academy of Cytology: 1050 Ch. Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, Quebec, Canada; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 552.

Pres. EMMERICH VON HAAM, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER MEISELS, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Anatomical Congress: c/o Prof. Dr. D. A. Jdanov, Marx-Prospect 18, Moscow/K-9, U.S.S.R.; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology in the fields of gross and microscopical anatomy, histology, cytology, etc. Last Congress: Leningrad, August 1970.

Pres. Prof. D. A. JDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. G. PRIVES (U.S.S.R.).

International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie infantile et des professions affiliées*): 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn. 06510, U.S.A.; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 33 countries.

Pres. E. JAMES ANTHONY, M.D.; Sec.-Gen. A. J. SOLNIT, M.D.; Treas. R. S. LOURIE, M.D. Publ. *International Yearbook of Child Psychiatry*.

International Association for Dental Research: 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings. Mems.: 7,100 (1,000 in 50 countries outside North America).

Pres. Dr. MOGENS SKOUGAARD (Denmark); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR R. FRECHETTE (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Journal of Dental Research* (7 times a year).

International Association for the Study of the Liver: Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1958 for the informal exchange of scientific data on the liver; 200 mems.

Pres. Prof. CARROLL M. LEEVY (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. N. TYGSTRUP (Denmark).

International Association of Agricultural Medicine (*Association Internationale de Médecine Agricole*): Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, 37032 Tours Cedex, France; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 405.

Pres. Dr. C. K. ELLIOTT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. E. LAMBERT (France).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*): rue César Franck 47, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 3,058 in 92 countries.

Past Pres. Prof. M. S. VITELES (U.S.A.); Pres. Prof. G.

WESTERLUND (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. L. HEARNshaw (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. R. PIRET (Belgium). Publ. *International Review of Applied Psychology* (every 6 months).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association Internationale d'Asthmologie—INTERASMA*): 6 rue de la Concorde, Toulouse, France; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; mems. in 47 countries.

Pres. P. ERIKSSON-LIHR (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Cl. THIÉRON (France).

International Association of Biological Standardization: Institut d'Hygiène, P.O.B. 109, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1955; Aims: the organization's object is to connect producers and controllers of immunobiological products (sera, vaccines, etc.) for the study and the development of methods of standardization. Through the IAMS it can support international organizations (WHO, IOE, FAO, etc.) in their efforts to solve problems of standardization. Mems.: 380.

Pres. Dr. F. T. PERKINS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. HULSE (U.K.); Treas. Prof. R. H. REGAMEY (Switzerland). Publs. *Journal of Biological Standardization*, *Minutes of the Cell Culture Committee*, *Progress in immunobiological standardization*, *Symposia Series in immunobiological standardization*, etc.

International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics: c/o Björn Fritzell, Geterygsgatan 22, S-416 78 Göteborg, Sweden; f. 1924 to promote standards of training and research in human communication disorders in all countries, to establish information centres and communicate with kindred organizations. Mems.: 200 individuals and 38 societies from 26 countries.

Pres. RENATO SEGRE (Argentina); Gen. Sec. BJÖRN FRITZELL (Sweden). Publ. *Folia Phoniatrica* (six times a year).

International Association of Oral Surgeons: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1963 to advance the science and art of Oral Surgery; 1,007 mems.

Pres. Dr. JÖRGEN RUD (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Sir TERENCE WARD (U.K.). Publs. *International Journal of Oral Surgery* (bi-monthly), *Transactions of International Conferences on Oral Surgery*.

International Brain Research Organization (IBRO): Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HU, England; f. 1960; registered in Canada as an international non-governmental body having relations with UNESCO and WHO. Concerned with furthering all aspects of brain research. Mems.: about 900.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. DEREK RICHTER. Publ. *IBRO News* (quarterly).

International Bronchoesophagological Society: 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialties. Mems.: 450 in 45 countries. 14th International Congress: Lausanne, Switzerland, May 1973.

Pres. Prof. PIERRE MOUNIER-KUHN; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS; Pres. of Congress Prof. J. P. TAILLENS, Clinique ORL, Hôpital Cantonal, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Bureau for Epilepsy: 3-6 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7ED, England; f. 1961; the 27 national branches of the International League against Epilepsy (i.l.e.) are members of the Bureau; to collect and dis-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

seminate information about social and medical care for epileptics, to organize international and regional meetings; to advise and answer questions on social aspects of epilepsy. Mems.: 48 organizations and 100 individuals in 38 countries.

Prs. ELLEN GRASS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. GEORGE BURDEN (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (Confédération Internationale Catholique des Institutions Hospitalières): Prof. van Wicliestraat 8, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations; corresponding members: 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses.

Prs. Mgr. W. MÜHLENBROCK (German Federal Republic).

International Cell Research Organisation (Organisation Internationale de Recherche sur la Cellule): c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes every year four to six international laboratory courses on modern topics of cell and molecular biology for young research scientists in important research centres all over the world; sponsors exchange of scientists; 200 mems.

Chair. Prof. S. E. LURIA (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. Dr. L. ERNSTER (Sweden); Treas. Dr. J. HAREL (France).

International Center of Information on Antibiotics: 32 Blvd. de la Constitution, Liège, Belgium; f. 1961 to gather information on antibiotics and strains producing them; to establish contact with discoverers of antibiotics with a view to obtaining samples and filing information; to establish contact with the curators of culture collections in order to publish a catalogue of the producing strains, and with research workers in order to avoid duplication of investigations and confusion in the scientific literature; to spread information by means of a bulletin. 3,000 corresponding members.

Dir. Prof. M. WELSCH; Senior Scientist in Charge Dr. L. DELCAMBE. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregular).

International Chiropractors Association: 741 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mems.: 3 national associations and individuals totalling 4,414 in 8 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM S. DAY; Sec.-Treas. Dr. R. TYRRELL DENNISTON. Publs. *International Review of Chiropractic* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (published on the remaining 8 months each year).

International Commission for Optics (ICO) (Commission Internationale d'Optique (CIO)): Laboratoire d'Optique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Besançon, La Bouloie, 25030 Besançon, France; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics. Mems.: national committees from 20 countries. Affiliated to IUPAP; Gen. Assembly every three years.

Pres. Dr. W. H. STEEL (Australia); Sec. Treas. Prof. J. C. VIÉNOT (France); Publ. *ICO Newsletter*.

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP): f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation protection; committees on Radiation Effects, Internal and External Exposure, Application of Recommendations. Mems.: about 50.

Chair. Dr. C. G. STEWART (Canada); Vice-Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada), Clifton Ave., Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5PU,

England. Publs. on various aspects of radiation protection.

International Committee for Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB): Faculté de Médecine, 7 rue Héger-Bordet, Brussels 7, Belgium; f. 1958 to standardize methods, techniques and apparatus used in human biology; to plan standardized biological surveys. Mems.: 250 from 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. MARTIN (Belgium). Publ. *International Journal of Human Biology* (bi-monthly).

International Committee for the Standardization of Physical Fitness Tests (I.C.S.P.F.T.): School of Health and Physical Education, Juntendo University, Narashino, Chiba, Japan; f. 1964 to construct international standardized physical fitness tests, to obtain information on world standards of physical fitness and to promote health and physical fitness in all countries through the exchange of scientific knowledge. Mems.: 104 in 40 countries.

Prs. Dr. L. A. LARSON; Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. ISHIKO.

International Committee of Catholic Nurses (Comité international catholique des infirmières et assistantes médico-sociales—CICIAMS): Square Vergote 43, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928 to group professional catholic nursing associations; to represent Christian thought in the general professional field at international level; to co-operate in the general development of the profession and to promote social welfare. 46 full mems., 20 corresponding mems.

Pres. Mrs. M. ORDOÑEZ; Gen. Sec. Miss GH. VAN MASSENHOVE. Publs. *CICIAMS-Nouvelles*, *CICIAMS-News* (quarterly).

International Congress of Radiology (Congrès International de Radiologie): Secretary-General, Dr. J. Bonmati, Lagasca 27, Madrid 1, Spain; f. 1925. Objects: To develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are five permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Education and Information, (b) on Radiation Units and Measurements, (c) on Radiological Protection, (d) on Rules and Regulations, (e) on Stage Grouping of Cancer and Presentation of Results; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals. Last Congress Tokyo, Japan, October 1969.

International Council for Group Psychotherapy: P.O. Box 311, Beacon, N.Y. 12508, U.S.A.; f. 1954 to facilitate relations between individuals and organizations interested in group psychotherapy. Mems.: 138 individuals in 46 countries.

Pres. J. L. MORENO, M.D.; Sec. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *International Handbook of Group Psychotherapy*.

International Council of Botanic Medicine: 11 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal 129, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mems.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Publs. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—ICN (Conseil international des infirmières—CII): 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national nursing associations may share their

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1977 congress will be held in Japan.

Pres. DOROTHY CORNELIUS (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. ADELE HERWITZ. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (6 issues per year, in English).

International Council of Psychologists: 206 Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to promote psychology as a science and a profession throughout the world.

Pres. DORIS TWITCHELL ALLEN, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Pres.-Elect VICTOR D. SANUA, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Sec. PATRICIA CAUTLEY, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Treas. BERNARD F. REISS, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *ICWP Tenth Anniversary Handbook* (1951), *Twenty-fifth Anniversary History* (1967), *The International Psychologist* (quarterly periodical), *International Understanding* (1963-1968, vols. 1-6).

International Cystic Fibrosis Association: 202 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to disseminate current information on cystic fibrosis in those areas of the world where the disease occurs and to stimulate participation of scientific and medical researchers to the end that the disease will be resolved. Conducts annual medical symposia. Mems.: 23 national organizations.

Pres. GEORGE N. BARRIE, JR. (U.S.A.); Chair. Scientific/Medical Advisory Committee Prof. ETTORE ROSSI (Switzerland).

International Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions (*Centre Internationale de Documentation concernant les Expressions Plastiques—CIDEP, Fondation Singer-Polignac*): Clinique de la Faculté, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART. Publ. Catalogue of acquisitions of the library (twice a year).

International Federation for Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Social Medicine: 37 Via Filippo Civinini, 00197 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. A. CANAPERIA; Sec. Gen. Dr. ERNST MUSIL. Publ. *Bulletin* (four a year).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Ärztliche Psychotherapie*): Dolderstrasse 107, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland; to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organize international congresses. Mems.: 3,000 psychotherapists from 28 countries, 18 societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. P.-B. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. K. FIERZ (Switzerland). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation for Public Health (*Fédération Internationale pour la Santé Publique*): 1 place Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1959; collects and diffuses documentation and information on health, hygiene, therapeutics, alimentation, air, water, etc.; promotes research, exchanges, comparison of experiments; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 12 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. LOUIS POLLEN (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. MARIO MANCINI (Italy).

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*): Maternité, rue Alcide Jentzer, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the

exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organises international congresses. Membership: National societies in 76 countries.

Pres. of Bureau Sir JOHN PEEL (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. DE WATTEVILLE (Switzerland). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies: Stubenring 6/4/9A, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1967 to co-ordinate and further the work of national multiple sclerosis organizations throughout the world, to stimulate and encourage scientific research in this and related neurological diseases, to aid member societies in helping individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of these diseases, to collect and disseminate information and to provide counsel and active help in furthering the development of voluntary national multiple sclerosis organizations.

Pres. F. C. WISER, JR.; Sec.-Gen. SIDNEY L. O'DONOGHUE. Publ. *International Newsletter* (quarterly in English, French, German).

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations—IFPMA: Nordstrasse 15, P.O.B. 328, 8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1968. Aims: the exchange of information and international co-operation in all questions of interest to the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the field of health legislation, science and research in order to contribute to the advancement of the health and welfare of the peoples of the world; development of ethical principles and practices and co-operation with national and international organizations, governmental and non-governmental. Mems.: the pharmaceutical manufacturers associations of the EEC, EFTA, Latin America, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Turkey and the U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. AUSTIN SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. EGLI.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du climatisme*): 5 Hättenweg, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; f. 1947. 25 member countries.

Pres. Dr. G. EBRARD; Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. KASPAR.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians: 22 Nottingham Place, London, W1M 4AT, England; f. 1951 to promote the science, maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. P. HAMBLIN (U.K.); Vice-Pres. DELMER G. DRINEN (U.S.A.); Sec. M. G. AIRD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic League (*Ligue Homéopathique Internationale*); c/o Dr. J. P. Chiron, 2 Sq. Moncey, Paris 9e, France; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 225 individuals. 10 groups (2,200 members) representing 19 countries. Publ. *Acta Homeopathica*.

Pres. Dr. F. LAMASSON (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. CHIRON (France).

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*): 24 Nuttford Place, London, W1H 6AN; f. 1947. Objects: To maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and practice; to set up international study committees and to publish reports of their work; to organize international hospital congresses, regional hospital conferences, study tours and study courses in hospital work; to publish an international hospital journal in English and French; 4 categories of members: national hospital organizations; professional organizations, regional groups of hospitals, individual hospitals; individual members; industrial members.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Pres. Prof. A. GRÖNWALL (Sweden); Treas. Dr. G. W. GRAHAM (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. D. G. HARRINGTON HAWES. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly; English with French and Spanish supplements).

International League Against Epilepsy (*Ligue internationale contre l'épilepsie*): c/o Ursula Klinick, Wassenaar, Netherlands; f. 1909 to collect and disseminate information concerning epilepsy and foster co-operation with other international institutions in similar fields. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. H. GASTAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. MAGNUS (Netherlands). Publ. *Epilepsia* (quarterly).

International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health (*Association Médicale Internationale pour l'Etude des Conditions de Vie et de Santé—A.M.I.E.V.*): 22 rue Victor Noir, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate research in a wide range of subjects relating to living, working and environmental conditions which favour man's healthy physical and moral development; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in numerous countries.

Pres. Prof. JOSUÉ DE CASTRO (Brazil); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. PARADIS (France). Publ. *Acta Medica et Sociologica*.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*): Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Narcotics Treaties by Governments. Entered into operation in March 1968, replacing the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (*Comité central permanent des stupéfiants*) and Drug Supervisory Body (*Organe de contrôle des stupéfiants*). The INCB is composed of eleven members acting in their individual capacities.

Pres. Sir HARRY GREENFIELD (U.K.); Sec. JOSEPH DITTELT (Switzerland). Publ. Report on the Board's work and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs, and advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

International Optometric and Optical League: 65 Brook St., London, W1Y 2DT; f. 1927. Aims to co-ordinate efforts to provide a good standard of ophthalmic optical (optometric) care throughout the world; in pursuance of this object the League is active in providing a forum for exchange of ideas between different countries; a large part of its work is concerned with optometric education, and advice upon standards of qualification. The League also interests itself in legislation in relation to optometry throughout the world. Mems.: 22 countries.

Pres. G. A. WHEATCROFT (U.K.); Sec. P. A. SMITH (U.K.). Publ. *Reports, Interoptics, Optometric Syllabus and Teaching Guide*, etc.

International Organization Against Trachoma (*Organisation Internationale contre le trachome*): Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal de Créteil, 94010 Créteil, France; f. 1929 by the International Congress of Ophthalmology for the research and study of trachomatous conjunctivitis (trachoma).

Pres. Prof. G. B. BIETTI (Rome); Sec.-Gen. Dr. GABRIEL COSCAS (France).

International Organization for Medical Physics: c/o Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON, Dept. of Radiology, University Hospitals, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to organize international co-operation in medical physics, to promote communication between the various branches of medical physics and allied subjects, to contribute to the advancement of medical physics in

all its aspects and to advise on the formation of National Organizations for Medical Physics in those countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Organizations of Medical Physics in 15 countries.

Pres. R. I. MAGNUSSON (Sweden); Vice-Pres. R. MATHIEU (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON (U.S.A.).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*): Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. The national pharmaceutical organizations of 53 countries are Ordinary Members, and approx. 3,000 individual pharmacists are Associate Members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; General Assembly: Brussels 1958, Copenhagen 1960, Vienna 1962, Amsterdam 1964, Madrid 1966, Hamburg 1968, Geneva 1970, Lisbon 1972.

Pres. Dr. J. H. M. WINTERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. F. KOK (Netherlands). Publ. *Journal Mondial de Pharmacie*.

International Psycho-Analytical Association: 39 avenue de Versailles, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1908 to hold meetings to define and promulgate the theory and teaching of psychoanalysis, to act as a forum for scientific discussions, to control and regulate training and to contribute to the interdisciplinary area which is common to the behavioural sciences. 3,100 members.

Pres. Prof. SERGE LEBOVICI (France); Sec. Prof. DANIEL WIDLOCHER (France). Publ. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* (4 issues per year).

International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research (*Comité scientifique international de recherches sur la trypanosomiasis*): Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Box 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: To review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by the organisations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (*ISCEH*): Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Pha 2, Ke Karlova 11, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research, discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operate relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons using hypnosis and set up standards for professional training and adequacy. Affiliated to the World Federation of Mental Health.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D. (130 rue de la Pompe, Paris 16e, France); Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAI (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Research on Civilization Diseases and Vital Substances (*Société internationale pour la recherche sur les maladies de civilisation et les substances vitales*): 61 Bismarckstrasse, Hannover-Kirchrode, Germany; f. 1954 to conduct research into the improvement of foodstuffs by ensuring retention of their natural properties; to combat the use of chemical products; prohibit harmful additives; organizes an annual Inter-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

- national Convention on Civilization Diseases, Nutrition, Environment and living conditions. Member societies and individuals in 80 countries.
- Pres. Dr. med. ST. KLEIN; First Acting Pres. Dr. med. MAX ODENS. Publ. *Vitalstoffe-Zivilisationskrankheiten* (Vital substances, Diseases of Civilization; every 2 months).
- International Society of Acupuncture** (*Société internationale d'acupuncture*): 45 rue Poncelet, Paris 17e, France; f. 1943 to develop knowledge of acupuncture in the world. Mems.: national societies and individuals in 44 countries.
- Pres. Dr. J. L. DE TYMOWSKI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHATZ. Publs. *Revue d'acupuncture* (quarterly) and Newsletters.
- International Society of Clinical Electrorétinography** (*Société Internationale d'Electrorétinographie Clinique*): c/o Dr. G. H. M. VAN LITH, 180 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam 1, Netherlands; f. 1958; publ. *Bibliographic Service and Newsletter*.
- International Society of Cybernetic Medicine** (*Société Internationale de Médecine Cybernétique—SIMC*): 348 Via Roma, 80134 Naples, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to promote international co-operation in the use of cybernetic methods in the biological and medical sciences; organizes congresses; individual and collective members in various countries.
- Pres. Prof. A. MASTURZO (Italy); Sec. Dr. P. BATTARRA (Italy). Publ. *Cybernetic Medicine* (quarterly).
- International Society of Developmental Biologists**: Hubrecht Laboratory, Uppsalalaan 1, Universiteitscentrum "De Uithof", Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1911 as *International Institute of Embryology*. Objects: To promote the study of developmental biology and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems.: 500.
- Pres. Prof. A. MONROY (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. R. DE HAAN (U.S.A.); Asst. Sec.-Treas. and Dir. Hubrecht Laboratory Prof. P. D. NIEUWKOOP (Netherlands). Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).
- International Society of Medical Hydrology** (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*): via Rovereto 11, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.
- Pres. Prof. JÓZEF JANKOWIAK; Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).
- International Society of National Fertility Associations**: San Martin de Tours 2916, 1° Piso-B, Buenos Aires, Argentina; replaced the International Fertility Association 1973; Sec. Gen. Prof. Dr. ARMANDO MENDIZÁBAL.
- International Society of Tropical Dermatology**: 19 East 80th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: about 1,500 in 88 countries. Third World Congress held in São Paulo, Brazil, September 1973.
- Pres. Prof. JOHN C. BELSARIO (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FREDERICK REISS (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Dermatology* (quarterly in English, French, Spanish, Italian and German).
- International Union of Psychological Science**: c/o Prof. Wayne H. Holtzman, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, 78712, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 39 countries.
- Pres. JOSEPH NUTTIN (Belgium); Vice-Pres. ARTHUR SUMMERFIELD (United Kingdom), YOSHIHISA TANAKA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. WAYNE H. HOLTZMAN (U.S.A.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. GERMAINE DE MONTMOLLIN (France). Publs. *International Journal of Psychology* (quarterly), *International Directory of Psychologists* (irregular).
- International Union of Railway Medical Services** (*Union Internationale des Services Médicaux des Chemins de Fer*): c/o Sec.-Gen. Dr. NEWNHAM, West Colonnade, Euston Station, London, NW2 2DF, England; f. 1948. Mems.: Railway administrations in 32 countries.
- Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology**: San Lucar 1554, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthisiology; organizes Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.
- Pres. Prof. PEDRO ITURBE (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FERNANDO D. GÓMEZ (Uruguay). Publ. *Boletín Soc. Tisiología* (quarterly).
- League against Trachoma** (*Ligue contre le Trachome*): 50 avenue A. Camus, 86100 Chatellerault, France.
- Pres. Dr. R. NATAF (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAGÈS (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale du Trachome*.
- Middle East Neurosurgical Society**: Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD, Neurosurgical Department, Orient Hospital, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1958 to promote clinical advances and scientific research among its members and to spread knowledge of neurosurgery and related fields among all members of the medical profession in the Middle East. Mems.: 40 in 9 countries.
- Pres. Dr. OMAR JUM'A; Sec. Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD.
- Nordisk Neurokirurgisk Forening (NNF)** (*Scandinavian Neurosurgical Society*): c/o Peter Rasmussen, neurokirurgisk afdeling, Rigshospitalet, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1946. Mems.: 190, including hon. and corresp. mems. in 23 countries.
- Pres. TORMOD HAUGE (Norway); Sec. PETER RASMUSSEN (Denmark). Publ. abstracts from annual meetings in *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*.
- Organization for Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Fight against Endemic Diseases** (*Organisation de Coördination et de Coopération pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies—OCCGE*): B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; f. 1960. Mems.: governments of Dahomey, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.
- Pres. Lieut.-Col. ALIDOU ALBERT DJAFALO (Togo); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHEICK SOW.
- Organization for Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa** (*Organisation de Coördination pour la Lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale—OCEAC*): B.P. 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo People's Republic, Gabon. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance on a regional scale.
- Pres. SIMON ESSIMENGAME (Gabon); Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. DURAND.
- Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology**: Secretariats: 211 North Meramee, St. Louis, Missouri 63105, U.S.A.; Agustinas 1141, Santiago, Chile; Box 1189, Panama 1, R.P.; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.
- Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama); Pres. Dr. A. EDWARD MAUMENEY (U.S.A.).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Pan American Cancer Cytology Society: P.O.B. 744, Boca Raton, Florida 33432, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to develop, promote and extend the use of cytologic diagnosis, training and research; organizes periodic congresses and other meetings; next Congress to be held at San Diego, Calif., U.S.A. 1976.

Pres. Dr. PURVIS MARTIN; Corresp. Sec. WALTER H. THAIN, C.T., M.T.; Treas. CARL T. JAVERT, M.D. Publ. *Cancer Cytology* (bi-annual).

Pan-American Medical Association: 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims to promote the interchange of medical knowledge and research among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, to grant scholarships to doctors in the American nations and send doctors to seminars on the latest medical developments; to strengthen through the medical profession bonds of friendship among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Holds inter-American congresses; 50th Congress to be held at Hollywood, Fla., U.S.A., November 1975.

Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH J. ELLER, M.D.

Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance Inc.: Dr. Carmen Troche de Mejía, 54 Antonio, Humacao, Puerto Rico; f. 1947 to bring medical women in the Americas into association for medical public welfare work, to improve treatment methods and general conditions. Mems.: active retired, honorary individual mems. and group mems. in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. CARMEN TROCHE DE MEJÍA (Puerto Rico). Publ. *Newsletter, Proceedings of Congresses*.

Pan-Pacific Surgical Association: Room 236, Alexander Young Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 2,652 regular, associate and senior mems. from 44 countries. Thirteenth Congress: February 1975.

Chair. of Board JOHN R. WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.(E) (Hawaii); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT A. ROSE, M.D.

Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*): via S. Barnaba 8, Milan, Italy; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 581 from 57 countries.

Pres. Prof. LEO NORO (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Treas. Prof. E. C. VIGLIANI (Italy).

Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis: c/o Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Office National de la Recherche et du Développement, P.O.B. 1697, Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1949 to collect and publish documentary material and facilitate interchange of research workers and experts. Mems.: OAU countries (see chapter).

Dir. Prof. V. A. DEGROOTE. Publ. *O.N.R.D.*

Réunion Européenne de Chimie Thérapeutique (*European Meeting on Medicinal Chemistry*): 49 Square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; organized jointly by the Société Chimique de Belgique and the Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique with the co-operation of organizations in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Last Meeting: Sept. 1970, Brussels.

Chair. Dr. FL. MARTIN (Belgium).

Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (*Interamerican Society of Cardiology*): Ave. Cuauhtémoc 300, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 7,000 in 23 countries.

Pres. (1972-76) Dr. JOHN J. SAMPSON; Sec.-Treas. Dr. IGNACIO CHÁVEZ-RIVERA.

Société de Neuro-Chirurgie de Langue Française (*Society of French-speaking Neuro-Surgeons*): 60 blvd. Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949. Mems.: 450 in numerous countries.

Sec. Dr. J. P. CONSTANS. Publ. *Neuro-Chirurgie* (nine issues a year).

Société de Nutrition et de Diététique de Langue Française (*French Language Society of Nutrition and Dietetics*): Unité de Recherches Diététiques, Hôpital Bichat, 170 blvd. Ney, Paris 18e, France. Mems.: 250 in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. MIROUZE (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. LAMBERT (France). Publ. *Les Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique* (quarterly).

Société Internationale de Médecine Néo-hippocratique (*International Society of Neo-hippocratic Medicine*): Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier, 34 Montpellier, France; f. for the study of the whole man in health and in sickness; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in numerous countries.

Pres. Prof. MARCEL MARTINY (France); Vice-Pres. LUIGI BRIAN (Italy).

Société Internationale de Psycho-Prophylaxie Obstétricale (*International Society of Obstetric Psycho-Prophylaxis*): 31 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 200 in 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. NORMAN MORRIS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. MERGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin Officiel* (quarterly).

Société Internationale des Techniques d'Imagerie Mentale—S.I.T.I.M. (*International Society for Mental Imagery Techniques*): l'Arbre Vert, 12 rue Saint Julien le Pauvre, 75005 Paris, France; a group of research workers, technicians and psychotherapists using oneirism techniques under waking conditions, with the belief that a healing action cannot be dissociated from the restoration of creativity. Mems.: 17 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ VIREL (France); Vice-Pres. FERNANDEZ AZEVEDO (Portugal), MARIO BERTA (Uruguay), LEOPOLDO RIGO (Italy). Publ. *Psychothérapies*.

Société Internationale d'Urologie (*International Society of Urology*): 63 ave. Niel, Paris 17e, France. Mems.: 1,200 in 60 countries.

Pres. SALVADOR GIL VERNET (Spain); Gen. Sec. RENÉ KÜSS (France).

Society for Ski Traumatology (*Société Internationale de Traumatologie de Ski et de Médecine de Sport d'Hiver*): Chalet Erosen, 7050 Arosa, Switzerland; f. 1956 to exchange experiences in treating injuries caused by winter sports and mountain accidents; discussion of questions relating to sports medicine in mountains. Mems.: doctors from Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. U. BUFF; Sec. Dr. K. HERWIG. Publ. Congress reports (every two years).

World Confederation for Physical Therapy: Brigray House, 20-22 Mortimer St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of information between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, India, Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A.; provisionally approved: Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Spain, Turkey.

Sec.-Gen. Miss E. M. McKAY. *Publs. Bulletin* (three times a year).

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la Santé Mentale*): Department of Psychiatry, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica; f. 1948. Objects: To promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 28 mem. associations in 50 countries and 10 trans-national associations.

Pres. Prof. M. BEAUBRUN; Admin.-Sec. Mrs. KNIGHT. *Publs. Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies: University of Tokyo, Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1957 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. Mems.: 42 societies representing 50 countries. Last Congress: Tokyo, Japan, October 1973.

Pres. K. SANO.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists: 29 Sherbrooke Ave., Glasgow, S1, Scotland; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. National Professional Associations of occupational therapists in 26 countries are members of the Federation; they have a total membership of approximately 10,000.

Pres. Miss M. ALICIA MENDEZ; Sec.-Treas. Miss CAROLINE HENDERSON. *Publs.* (not periodicals) *Proceedings of international congresses held in 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970; The Functions of Occupational Therapy, Recommended Minimum Standards for the Education of Occupational Therapists, Organisation of an Occupational Therapy Department, The Organisation of a Professional Association for Occupational Therapists, A Code of Ethics for Occupational Therapists, Information on Exchange of Occupational Therapists among WFOT countries.*

World Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History (*Union mondiale des sociétés d'histoire pharmaceutique*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952 to promote research and dissemination of knowledge on the history of pharmacy. Member societies totalling over 4,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. E. VIROLO (Italy); Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands); Treas. G. B. GRIFFENHAGEN (U.S.A.).

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

African Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CACMI (*Comité Africain pour la Coordination des Moyens d'Information*): Accra, Ghana.

Sec. KOFI BATSA (Ghana); f. 1965 to harmonize the activities of the three major journalists' unions in Africa.

Pan-African Union of Journalists—PAJU: Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to promote the welfare and training of African journalists.

Sec.-Gen. KOFI BATSA (Ghana).

Union of African News Agencies (UANA): Algérie Presso Service, 7 bd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; meets annually; has proposed the creation of a Pan-African News Agency within aegis of OAU.

Pres. MOHAMED BOUZID (Algeria).

Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (*Union des Organisations Nationales de Radio et Télévision de l'Afrique*): 15 Bd. de la République, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, including monitoring and frequency allocation, among African countries. Mems.: 18.

Pres. M. MOUTONGO-BLACK (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED EL BASSIOUNI (Senegal).

African Postal and Telecommunications Union: P.O. Box 593, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1935. Aims: To improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. Mems.: 10 countries. Dir. Postmaster-General (South Africa).

African Postal Union—AfPU (*Union postale Africaine*): 5 26th July St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961 to improve postal services between member states, to secure

collaboration between them and to create other useful services. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Egypt.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ SHAKER (Egypt). *Publ. African Postal Union Review* (quarterly).

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse (*European Alliance of Press Agencies*): Agence Belga, rue de la Scienco 6, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957; 23 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests.

Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG; Sec. WILLY VAERWIJCK.

Asian Broadcasting Union: Headquarters: ABU Secretariat, NHK Broadcasting Centre, 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 150, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes. Tenth General Assembly, December 1973, Jakarta, Indonesia. Mems.: 56 mems. in 43 countries.

Pres. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.N.E. (Australia); Vice-Pres. KICHIRO ONO (Japan), SJAMSU SOEGITO (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. Sir CHARLES MOSES, C.N.E. (Box 4103, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia); Hon. Deputy Sec.-Gen. ICHIRO MATSUI (Japan). *Publs. ABU Newsletter* (monthly in English), *ABU Technical Review* (bi-monthly in English).

Asian-Oceanic Postal Union: Post Office Bldg., Manila, Philippines D-406; f. 1962; to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of postal services. Mems.: Australia, Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand.

Acting Dir. FELIZARDO R. TANABE; Acting Exec. Officer GONDOFREDO B. SENSORES. *Publs. AOPU Annual Report, Exchange Program of Postal Officials.*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (DISTRIPRESS): CH-8002 Zurich, Beethovenstrasse 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to assist in the promotion of the freedom of the press throughout the world, supporting and aiding UNESCO in promoting the free flow of ideas. Organizes meetings to promote the exchange of information and experience among members. 191 mems.

Pres. JOHN SOMERWIL (Netherlands); First Vice-Pres. ANTHONY GRIFFIN (U.K.); Man. Dr. PAUL KÜNG (Switzerland). Publ. *Distrib Press News* (four to six times a year).

Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión—AIR (*Inter-American Association of Broadcasters—IAAB; Associação Interamericana de Radiodifusão—AIR*): Suite 925, Ingraham Bldg., 25 S.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131, U.S.A.; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression. Mems.: National Associations of Broadcasters of all countries of North, Central and South America.

Pres. HERBERT E. EVANS; Dir.-Gen. RAMÓN L. BONACHEA. Publ. *Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

Association of European Journalists (*Association des journalistes européens*): Via Adelaide Ristori 8, Rome, Italy; f. 1963. Objects: to participate actively in the development of a European consciousness; promote deeper knowledge of European problems and secure appreciation by the general public of the work of European institutions; facilitate members' access to sources of European information. Mems.: national associations in 4 countries.

Pres. ENRICO SERRA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. PAUL HODGSEN (U.K.).

Communauté des Télévisions francophones (*Association of French language Television Services*): c/o Société Radio-Canada, 17 ave. Matignon, Paris 8e, France; f. 1964 to promote programme exchanges, joint ventures, exchange of information relating to television production and programming. Mems.: French National Television Organizations in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Monte-Carlo, Luxembourg and Canada.

Pres. JACQUES LANDRY (Canada); Gen. Sec. Miss FRANCOISE NANCY (Canada).

Communauté Radiophonique des Programmes de Langue Française (C.R.P.L.F.) (*Society of French Language Radio Broadcasters*): Maison de l'O.R.T.F., 116 ave. du Président Kennedy, Paris 16e, France (General Secretariat); f. 1955 for the diffusion of French culture through the co-operation of Programme Directors in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Canada; holds annual competitions.

Pres. JEAN-PIERRE MEROT (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Mme. O. J. CUCHATEAU (France).

European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (*Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications—CEPT*): c/o Headquarters Postal and Telecommunications Administration, Plaza de Ciboles, Madrid 14, Spain; f. 1959. Objects: to strengthen relations between member Administrations and to harmonize and improve their technical services. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations (*Fédération des Associations Européennes de Rédacteurs de Journaux d'Entreprises*): c/o H. M. BOSLAND, Unilever N.V., P.O.B. 760, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1955; 12 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals, and of industrial communications as a whole. Next Congress: Berne, 1976.

Sec.-Gen. H. M. BOSLAND.

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organisations (IAFWNO): Apartado 6715, Panama City, Panama; f. 1960 to promote the establishment of trade unions in the Western hemisphere; to defend professional and economic interest of organised newspapermen, with regard to working conditions and professional ethics; to strengthen co-operation among newspapermen's organizations. Mems.: 29 organizations in 24 countries.

Chairmen CHARLES A. PERLIK, Jr., JAIME HUMEREZ S.; Sec. LEONADIO DE MORAIS.

Inter-American Press Association (*Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa—Sociedade Interamericana de Imprensa*): 141 N.E. Third Avenue, Miami, Florida 33132, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 1,024.

Pres. (1973-74) ROBERT U. BROWN; Sec. RAYMOND E. DIX. Publ. *IAPA News* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Broadcasters Society (*Société Internationale de la Radio et Télévision*): Zwaluwlaan 78, P.O.B. 128, Bussum (NH), Netherlands; f. 1964. Objects: to provide a working fellowship between all persons and organizations everywhere concerned with the use of radio and television and with the role of these media in society; to give information and render services *inter alia* with regard to the exchange of information and materials; to promote and co-ordinate study, research and training. 2,200 mems. in 103 countries.

Pres. (Vacant); Treas. and Exec. Dir. T. D. R. THOMASON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERTHE A. BEYDAL (Netherlands). Publ. *Broadcasters' Bulletin* (monthly), reference works, reports on broadcasting in selected countries.

International Catholic Union of the Press (*Union catholique internationale de la Presse*): 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2e, France; f. 1936 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Eighth Congress was held in West Berlin in 1968. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and Periodicals.

Pres. JEAN GÉLAMUR (France); Sec.-Gen. Mgr. JESÚS TRIBARREN (Spain). Publ. *Journalistes Catholiques*.

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulations: 19 Dunraven St., Park Lane, London, W.1, England; f. 1963 to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and experience between member organizations; to work towards greater standardization and uniformity in the reporting of circulations; to encourage the establishment of audit bureaux of circulation where these do not exist and to co-operate with national and international advertising associations. Mems.: 22 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. K. DERBYSHIRE (U.K.). Publ. *Circulating Auditing around the World* (bi-annually), *ad hoc* reports.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

International Federation of Journalists (*Fédération internationale des journalistes*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to safeguard the freedom of the Press and of journalists and to uphold the standards of the profession, to promote contacts between national organizations; organizes seminars on professional training in the developing countries; issues an international Press card for professional journalists. Consultative status with UN, UNESCO, ILO, Council of Europe. Mems.: 70,000 journalists belonging to national unions in 24 countries.

Pres. K. G. MICHAENEK (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. T. BOGAERTS (Belgium). Pubs. *IFJ Information* (quarterly), *Direct Line* (monthly).

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (*Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications*): 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BOURQUIN (Switzerland); Treas.-Gen. Baron DE THYSEBAERT (Belgium); Dir. MICHEL DE SAINT PIERRE (France). Pubs. *FIEJ Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English), *FIEJ—DOC* (dossiers of documentation in French and English), *FIEJ—Notes* (monthly in German, French and English).

International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies (*Fédération internationale des bureaux d'extraits de presses—FIBEP*): Streulistrasse 19, P.O.B., CH-8030 Zürich; f. 1953 to improve the standing of the profession, prevent infringements, illegal practices and unfair competition; and to develop business and friendly relations among press cuttings agencies throughout the world. 48 mems.

Pres. PAUL MORGAN (U.K.); Gen. Sec. ALEX HENNE (Switzerland). Publ. *FIBEP World Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press (*FIPRESCI*): 2 rue Léopold Robert, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press and promote cinema as an art; organizes international meetings and juries in film festivals. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 47 countries. Pres. LINO MICCICHÉ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARCEL MARTIN (France).

International Federation of the Periodical Press (*Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*): Imperial House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN; f. 1925 to protect the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: national groups in 23 countries.

Pres. D. LJUNGGREN (Sweden); Deputy Pres. S. C. H. COEBERGH (Netherlands); Dir. Lord MOUNTEVANS.

International Film and Television Council—IFTC (*Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision*): H.Q. via Santa Susanna 17, Rome, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 39 international film and television organizations; associate: 16 national bodies of international scope. Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Hon. Sec. Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Pubs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Maritime Radio Committee (*Comité international radio-maritime—CIRM*): Administrative Secre-

tariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, Pier Head House, Narrow St., London, E14 8DQ; f. 1928. An international consultative committee for the purpose of studying and developing means of improving marine wireless communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organizations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 40 mems.

Pres. R. E. SIMONDS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. T. HYLKEMA (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTANHETA (Belgium).

International Newspaper and Colour Association (INCA): INCA-FIEJ Research Institute, Washingtonplatz 1, 61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1961. Objects: to develop methods, machines and techniques for the newspaper industry; to evaluate standard specifications for raw materials for use in newspaper production; to investigate economy and quality improvements for newspaper printing and publishing. Mems.: 120 full mems., 30 trade associate mems., 5 affiliated mems.

Pres. W. PLUYGERS (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. B. DALIN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. A. F. KUTZNER. Publ. *Newspaper Techniques*.

International Organisation of Journalists (*Organisation internationale des journalistes*): Pařížská 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the freedom of the press and of journalists and to promote their material welfare. Activities include the maintenance of an international training centre and international recreations centres for journalists. Consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 108 countries.

Chair. JEAN-MAURICE HERMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. Jiří KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Pubs. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in English, French, Russian, and Spanish), *Interpressgrafik* (quarterly), *Interpressmagazin* (every second month), *Information Bulletin* (twice monthly).

International Press Telecommunications Council (*Comité International des Télécommunications de Presse*): Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1965 to safeguard and promote the interests of the Press on all matters relating to telecommunications; keeps its members informed of current and future telecommunications developments. The Committee meets at least once a year and maintains four technical sub-committees. Mems.: 13 Press Associations.

Chair. ALEXANDER C. NOBLE; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA): c/o Antara News Agency, 53 Djalan Antara, Djakarta, Indonesia; f. 1961 under UNESCO guidance to promote professional and technical co-operation among national news agencies in Asian countries. Mems.: 11 agencies in Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and South Vietnam.

Pres. Maj.-Gen. HARSONO (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMMAD NAIHAR (Indonesia).

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (*Unión Postal de las Américas y España*): Calle Buenos Aires 495, Casilla de Correos 1242, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries. Dir. RENA L. DOCAMPO (Uruguay); Sec. PEDRO GILI (Argentina).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

Press Foundation of Asia: P.O.B. 1843, Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; an independent, non-profit making organization governed by its newspaper members; acts as a professional forum for about 300 newspapers in Asia; aims to reduce cost of newspapers to potential readers, to improve editorial and management techniques through research and training programmes and to encourage the growth of the Asian press. Mems.: 300 newspapers.

Chair. and Treas. JOAQUIN P. ROCES (Philippines); Chief Exec. AMITABHA CHOWDHURY (India); Joint Chief Exec. JUAN L. MERCADO (Philippines).

Southeast Asia Press Centre, The: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1967; organizes training courses for journalists from South-East Asia.

Chair. of Board MELAN BIN ABDULLAH; Exec. Dir. ONG KIM HOE; Editorial Dir. HOWARD COATS.

Union Latinoamericana de Prensa Católica (Latin American Catholic Press Union): Casilla 1052 Sub Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America.

Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. LUIS LUCHIA PUIG (Argentina); Gen. Sec. Miss NELLY AYALA (Uruguay). Publ. *Periodistas Católicos* (fortnightly).

World Association for Christian Communication—WACC (*Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne*): 7 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1968 as successor to the *World Association for Christian Broadcasting*. Works to improve professional standards in religious broadcasting and other media; studies communications issues in national, regional and international forums; provides information, technical assistance and managerial advice for members; co-ordinates funding; supervises training and research. Co-sponsors Ecumenical Satellite Commission and International Christian Weeks. Mems.: 100 corporate, 350 personal.

Pres. Dr. FREDERICK R. WILSON; Exec. Dir. Dr. PHILIP A. JOHNSON. Pubs. *WACC Journal* (quarterly in English, French and German), *Newsletter: Action* (monthly), *Medium* (quarterly in German).

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudas Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudas Israël*): 273 Green Lanes, London, N.4; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people especially by promoting the co-ordination of effort between Jews in Eastern and Western Europe. Mems.: over 200,000 in 20 countries.

Chair. Rabbi I. M. LEWIN; Hon. Sec. M. R. SPRINGER (United Kingdom). Publ. *Jewish Tribune* (fortnightly).

All Africa Conference of Churches: P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among Protestant Churches and Christian Councils in Africa. Mems.: include most major autonomous Churches in Africa.

Gen. Sec. Canon BURGESS CARR (Liberia). Publ. *Youth Newsletter*.

Alliance Israélite Universelle: 45 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and moral progress of the Jews; maintains 68 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 100,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE WEILL (France). Pubs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (monthly) in French, English and Spanish, *The Alliance Review*, *Les Nouveaux Cahiers* (quarterly).

Bahá'í International Community: Office of UN Representative, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia. Objects: to promote the teachings of the Bahá'í religion; to promulgate the unity of the human race; to work for the elimination of all forms of prejudice and for equality of men and women; to establish basic education schools for children; to maintain adult programmes in basic literacy and community training. Mems. in 70,000 centres in 335 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Bahá'í World Centre, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate Mrs. ANNAMARIE HONNOLD (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The Bahá'í World* (quadrennial), *Bahá'í News* (monthly); 15 Bahá'í Publishing Trusts (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan,

Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Uganda, U.K. and U.S.A. Publications in over 500 languages and dialects.

Baptist World Alliance: 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.; 4 Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4AB, England (London Office); f. 1905 to promote unity, co-operation and service among Baptists; membership 27,303,000.

Pres. Dr. V. CARNEY HARGROVES (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT S. DENNY (U.S.A.); Associate Sec., London Office, Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING; Associate Secs., Washington Office, Dr. C. E. BRYANT, Rev. T. PATNAIK, Dr. C. W. TILLER.

Christian Peace Conference (*Conférence chrétienne pour la paix*): 111 21 Prague 1, Jungmannova 9, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an international movement of theologians, clergy and laymen, and growing from their conviction of faith in a time of rising international tension: it aims to bring Christendom to recognize its share of guilt in both world wars and to dedicate itself to the service of friendship, reconciliation and peaceful co-operation of nations, to concentrate on united action for peace, and to co-ordinate peace groups in individual churches and facilitate their effective participation in the peaceful development of society. It works through regional committees and member churches in many countries.

Pres. Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod NIKODIM (Russian Orthodox Church); Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. K. TÓTH (Reformed Church of Hungary). Pubs. *Christian Peace Conference* (quarterly in English and German); CPC News Bulletin (bi-monthly in English and German).

Christian Conference in Asia: 14/2 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 under title East Asia Christian Conference; structure rearranged and title changed to CCA at 5th Conference, Singapore, 1973. Aims: to promote co-operation and joint study into matters of common concern among the Churches of the region and to encourage interaction with other regional Conferences and the World Council of Churches. Mems.: National Christian Councils (14) and Churches (79) in 17 countries as follows: Bangladesh, Burma, Hong

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

- Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand.
- Pres. Dr. T. B. SIMATUPANG** (Indonesia), **Rev. Dr. WON YANG KANG** (Korea), **Mrs. JURGETTE MALONZO** (Philippines), **Bishop J. V. SAMUEL** (Pakistan). *Publs. Directory* (annual), *CCA News* (fortnightly), *ACS Newsletter* (fortnightly), *Asia Focus* (quarterly), and various others.
- Church of Christ, Scientist, The:** First Church of Christ, Scientist, Christian Science Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1879 to organize "a Church designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". *Mems.*: 3,181 branch churches and societies in 54 countries and territories.
- Board of Dirs. ARTHUR P. WUTH, Mrs. LENORE D. HANKS, DAVID E. SLEEPER, DE WITT JOHN, OTTO BERTSCH;** **Pres. ROY GARRETT WILSON;** **Clrk GEORGE W. LEDBETTER,** **Treas. MARC ENGELER.** *Publs. The Christian Science Monitor* (daily), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *The Herald of Christian Science* (French and German editions monthly, in ten other languages quarterly), *Christian Science Quarterly* (Bible lessons).
- Conference of European Churches (C.E.C.)** (*Conférence des Eglises Européennes*): 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences have been held in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1971, on M.S. *Bornholm* in Kattegat 1964 (constitution adopted), in Pörschach am Wörthersee, Austria, 1967. *Mems.*: about 100 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 24 European countries.
- Hon. Pres. Dr. EGBERT EMMEN;** **Pres. Metropolitan ALEX, Metropolitan JUSTIN, Bishop ERNÖ OTTYLYK, Dr. TEOFILO SANTI, Práses ERNST WILM, Bishop ROGER P. WILSON, Dr. P. G. KUNST;** **Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS.** *Publs. Occasional Papers, Newsletters.*
- Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano—CELAM** (*Latin American Episcopal Council*): Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. *Mems.*: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.
- Pres. Most Rev. EDUARDO F. PIRONIO** (Argentina); **First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER** (Brazil); **Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. LUIS MANRESA** (Guatemala); **Exec. Sec. Most Rev. ALFONSO LÓPEZ T.** (Bogotá). *Publ. CELAM.*
- Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations:** 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and other international bodies directly concerned with human rights and to defend the cultural, political and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The CCJO has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Council of Europe, is on the special list of NGO and co-operates with the ILO. *Mems.*: Jewish organizations with over 46,000 mems.
- Hon. Chair. RENÉ CASSIN** (France); **Co-Chairmen HARRY BATSHAW, JULES BRAUNSHVIG, VICTOR LUCAS;** **Vice-Chair. MARCEL FRANCO** (U.S.A.); **Deputy Vice-Chair. ALEXANDER E. SALZMAN;** **Sec.-Gen. MOSÉS MOSKOWITZ** (U.S.A.).
- Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO,** 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.
- European Baptist Federation:** 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1949 to promote fellowship and co-operation among Baptists in Europe; to further the aims and objects of the Baptist World Alliance; to stimulate and co-ordinate evangelism in Europe; to provide for consultation and planning of missionary work in Europe and stimulate and co-ordinate missionary work of European Baptists elsewhere in the world. *Mems.*: Baptist Unions in 23 European countries.
- Pres. Rev. ANDREW D. MACRAE;** **Sec.-Treas. Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING.** *Publ. European Baptist* (quarterly).
- Evangelical Alliance, The:** 19 Draycott Place, London, SW3 2SJ; f. 1846. Objects: to promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangelization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.
- Gen. Sec. GORDON LANDRETH, M.A.** *Publs. Idea* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly).
- Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation** (*Comité consultatif de la Société des Amis, Quakers*): Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H 0AX, Great Britain; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends; to help Friends to a better understanding of their vocation in the world; to promote consultation among Friends of all countries; Service and missionary work throughout the world including several agencies. *Mems.*: elected representatives and individuals from 27 countries.
- Chair. HEINRICH CARSTENS** (Germany); **Gen. Sec. WILLIAM E. BARTON.** *Publs. Friends World News* (3 times a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (sixth edition 1972), *Report of the Fourth World Conference of Friends, 1967, Break the New Ground, 1969, International Work of the Religious Society of Friends, 1972.*
- General Anthroposophical Society:** The Goetheanum, Dornach, Switzerland; English Section, 35 Park Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1912, re-created 1923 with the late Rudolf Steiner, PH.D., as President. The Society exists for the study of Spiritual Science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.
- Presidents R. GROSSE, Prof. F. HIEBEL, Dr. G. KIRCHNER, H. WITZENMANN, Dr. HAGEN BIESANTZ, Dr. W. BERGER.** *Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum St., London, W.C.1.*
- General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists,** 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C.; f. 1863 to teach all nations the gospel of Jesus Christ and the commandments of God, and belief in the imminent return of Christ the second time as expressed in Revelations 14, 6-12. *Mems.*: 2,261,403 in 17,150 churches in 193 countries (1972).
- Pres. R. H. PIERSON;** **Sec. C. O. FRANZ.** *Publ. Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* (weekly).
- International Association for Religious Freedom** (*Association internationale pour la liberté religieuse*): 40 Laan Copes van Cattenburch, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1900, present title adopted 1930. Aims to bring into closer union the liberal element in all churches, to main-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

tain contact with free Christian groups in all lands who are attempting to unite religion and liberty. Library of 8,000 volumes. Mems.: groups and churches in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, N. Ireland, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. D. M. GREELEY (U.S.A.); Treas. C. A. VAN GORCUM. Publ. *Information Service* (quarterly) in English.

International Bible Reading Association: Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4HW; f. 1882. Objects: to encourage the daily, systematic reading and study of the Bible. The work of the Association is in progress all over the world. Total membership over quarter of a million.

Pres. Rev. PHILIP B. CLIFF; Gen. Sec. A. W. ANDREWS, B.A. Publs. Bible readings and notes.

International Council of Christian Churches—ICCC: Frederiksplein 24, Amsterdam-2; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 201 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women: Rio Bamba 1020, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women throughout the world. It exchanges information on community welfare activities, promotes volunteer leadership, sponsors field work in social welfare and fosters Jewish education. It has consultative status with UN, ECOSOC, Council of Europe and with the UNICEF Executive Board. Mems.: 25 affiliates totalling 850,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Dra. ROSA S. DE HERCZEG (Argentina); Sec. Dra. DEBORAH SCHLESINGER (Argentina). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 a year, English and Spanish).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation: Hasselhaven 6, 2600 Glostrup, Denmark. Aims: to end exploitation, to explore non-violent training, life styles and methods of resolving conflict, to show the interrelatedness of environmental destruction to the agencies of war and economic profit and seek thereby to transform the status quo.

Pres. Prof. Dr. HANNES DE GRAAF (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. ALFRED HASSLER (U.S.A.). Publs. national magazines and *International Newsletter*.

International Hebrew Christian Alliance, The: Shalom, Brockenhurst Rd., Ramsgate, Kent, England; f. 1923. Objects: to unite Hebrew Christians throughout the world, to maintain and extend the Christian faith among those of Hebrew birth and to help them and their families in need.

The Alliance is at work in Great Britain, America, Argentina, South Africa, Iran, Israel and many European countries.

Pres. HABIB YUSEFZADEH; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL. Publ. *The Hebrew Christian* (quarterly).

International Humanist and Ethical Union (Union internationale humaniste et laïque): 152 Oudegracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. P. VAN PRAAG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. H. B. RADEST (U.S.A.); Treas. SIDNEY H. SCHEUER (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Humanism* (quarterly).

International Muslim Union (Union Musulmane Internationale): Grande Mosquée de Paris, 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermitage, Paris 5e, France; f. 1968. Objects: to assist the needy, defend the Muslim community, spread the knowledge of Islamic civilization and to organize Islamic worship wherever necessary.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. DALIL BOUBAKEUR.

International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament: c/o 51 Fountainhall Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 2LH, Scotland; f. 1950. Aims: to promote international co-operation in Old Testament Study; holds triennial Congresses; Mems.: about 300.

Pres. Prof. G. W. ANDERSON (Scotland); Sec. Prof. J. A. EMERTON (England). Publs. *Vetus Testamentum* (quarterly).

International Spiritualist Federation (Fédération spirite internationale): 14 Fielding St., Faversham, Kent, U.K.; f. 1923 to unify all federations and individual members for the exchange of ideas relating to spiritualist philosophy and psychical research. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 47 countries.

Pres. Rev. MELVIN O. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen.-Sec. Major TOM PATTERSON (U.K.); Treas. HARRY DAWSON (U.K.). Publ. *Yours Fraternally* (quarterly).

International Union of Liberal Christian Women: c/o Miss L. M. Hosegood, 86 Chatsworth Rd., Croydon, Surrey, CRO 1HB, England; f. 1910 to promote friendship and communication between liberal religious women; holds a conference every three years; affiliated to the International Association for Religious Freedom. Mems.: 5-10,000 in groups in 8 countries.

Pres. Mrs. DUNCAN HOWLETT (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss L. M. HOSEGOOD (U.K.). Publ. *News sheet* (annually).

Lutheran World Federation: 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 88 Lutheran Churches of 43 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; a short-wave radio station in Addis Ababa; inter-confessional dialogue with Roman Catholic Reformed, Anglican and Orthodox churches; international news and information services. The fifth Assembly was held at Evian, France, in 1970.

Pres. Prof. MIKKO JUVA (Finland); Gen. Sec. Dr. ANDRÉ APPEL (France). Publs. *Lutheran World* (English and German, quarterly), news bulletins in English and German (weekly).

Opus Dei (Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei): viale Bruno Buozzi 73, 1-00197 Rome, Italy; f. 1928 as an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definitive vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state; and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world.

Founder and Pres. Mgr. JOSEMARÍA ESCRIVÁ DE BALAGUER.

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS (Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIC et Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC), B.P. 1062, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

- responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 80 student and 60 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.
- ICMICA**—Pres. CLAUDE F. PICARD (France); Gen. Sec. JOSÉ ABREU-VALE (Brazil); IMCS—Pres. JÜRGEN NIKOLAI (Germany); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ALBORNO (Paraguay). Pubs. *Convergence* (every three months).
- Rosicrucian Order, AMORC**: Rosicrucian Park, San José, Calif., U.S.A.; est. in America 1694, a nonsectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature. Mems.: lodges and chapters in 45 countries.
- Imperator RALPH M. LEWIS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. CECIL A. POOLE (U.S.A.); Supreme Sec. ARTHUR C. PIEPENBRINK (U.S.A.). Publ. *Rosicrucian Digest* (in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese).
- Rotary International**: 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; f. 1905. Aims: to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and to promote high ethical standards in business and professions. Mems.: over 743,500 members of 15,820 Rotary Clubs in 150 countries.
- Pres. W. C. CARTER; Gen. Sec. H. A. STEWART (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (monthly, Spanish).
- Salvation Army (Armée du Salut)**: International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria St., EC4P 4EP; f. 1865. Aim: to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Considerable social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 75 countries where the Army operates.
- Gen. ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN; Chancellor Commissioner FRANK FAIRBANK; Int. Sec. for British Dominions, South America, U.S.A., Commr. FREDERICK HARVEY; Int. Sec. for Europe Commr. STURE LARSSON; Int. Sec. for Asia and Africa Commr. JOHN SWINFEN. Pubs. 115 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 1,836,538. United Kingdom pubs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musician*.
- Soroptimist International**: 63 Bayswater Road, London, W.2., England; f. 1921 to maintain high ethical standards in business and professional life; to strive for human rights for all people and, in particular, to advance the status of women; to develop friendship and unity among Soroptimists of all countries; to contribute to international understanding and universal friendship. Mems.: 55,000 members in 1,900 clubs.
- International Pres. LIDA BRAMBILLA LONGONI (Italy); Sec. FERDINANDA GALLETTI DI SAN CATALDO (Italy). Publ. *Soroptimist International Newsletter* (quarterly).
- Theosophical Society**: Adyar, Madras 20, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems. in 65 countries.
- Pres. JOHN B. S. COATS. Pubs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly), *Brahmavidya*.
- Toc H**: 15 Trinity Sq., London, E.C.3; f. 1915 to preserve and transmit traditions of fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage social service for the benefit of all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 20,000 in 19 countries.
- Chair. Mrs. B. CORNICK; Gen. Sec. G. A. FRANCIS. Publ. *Point 3* (monthly).
- United Bible Societies (Alliance biblique universelle)**: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP; f. 1946. A fellowship of 55 Bible Societies and National Offices which are at work in 150 countries.
- Pres. Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN (U.K.); Hon. Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE (U.K.); Treas. C. W. BAAS (U.S.A.), and B. N. TATTERSALL (U.K.); Gen. Sec. H. U. FICK. Pubs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *Technical and Practical Papers on Translation* (both quarterly).
- United Lodge of Theosophists**: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 400020, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: lodges in 22 countries. Pubs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement*, *The Aryan Path* (all monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).
- Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society**: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201; f. 1872; is the legal agency for that body of Christian persons known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Mems.: 95 branches with 1,758,429 mems.
- Pres. NATHAN HOMER KNORR; Vice-Pres. FRED W. FRANZ; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUTTER. Pubs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).
- World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational)**: 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1970 by merger of WARC (Presbyterian) (f. 1875) with International Congregational Council (f. 1891) to promote fellowship among Reformed, Presbyterian and Congregational. Mems.: 137 member Churches in 78 countries.
- Pres. Dr. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. EDMOND PERRET. Pubs. *The Reformed World* (quarterly), *Reformed Press Service* (monthly), *Bulletin of Theology* (quarterly).
- World Assembly for Moral Rearmament**: Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Panchgani, India, Odawara, Japan and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.
- Pres. HEINRICH SCHAEFER; Sec. Dr. CONRAD VON ORELLI. Pubs. *Tribune de Caux* (bi-weekly), *MRA Information Service* (bi-monthly or weekly in French, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese).
- World Conference of Religion for Peace**: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1970 to co-ordinate education and action of various world religions for world peace and justice. Mems.: religious organizations and individuals in 40 countries.
- Pres. Archbishop ANGELO FERNANDES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HOMER A. JACK. Publ. *Beyond Kyoto* (quarterly newsletter).
- World Congress of Faiths**: Younghnsband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London, W.2; f. 1936. Objects: To promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, and to awaken and develop a world loyalty while allowing full play for the diversity of men, nations and faiths. Mems.: about 500.
- Pres. Archdeacon CARPENTER; Hon. Gen. Sec. Miss K. E. RICHARDS. Publ. *World Faiths* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

World Federation of Christian Life Communities (*Fédération mondiale des communautés de vie chrétienne*): Borgo S. Spirito 8, Casella Postale 9048, 00100 Rome, Italy, f. 1953 as World Federation of the Sodalities of our Lady (first group founded 1563). Aims: to assure co-operation and unity among member federations and groups, to assist in the foundation of these, to promote participation of members in international life. Mems.: groups in 40 countries representing 60,000 individuals. Pres. ROLAND CALCAT (France); Sec. HILDEGARD EHRTMANN (Germany). Publ. *Progressio* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centres: 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1947 to exchange ideas between national organizations and foster the Jewish Community Centre Movement where feasible. Mems.: national bodies in 17 countries. Pres. I. E. MILLSTONE; Dir. ASHER TARMON (U.S.A.).

World Fellowship of Buddhists, The: 41 Phra Atit St., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote among members strict observance and practice of the teachings of the Buddha; to secure unity, solidarity and brotherhood among Buddhists; to propagate the sublime doctrine of the Buddha; to organize and carry out activities in the field of social, educational, cultural and other humanitarian services; to work for securing peace and harmony among men and happiness for all beings and to collaborate with other organizations working to the same ends. Regional centres in 34 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Hon. Gen. Sec. AIEM SANGKHAVASI; Hon. Treas. Miss AMPHAI YAENGESORN. Publ. *WFB Review* (bi-monthly).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès Juif Mondial*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1936. It is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, communities and organisations throughout the world. Aims: to assure the survival and to foster the unity of the Jewish people. Mems.: Jewish communities in over 63 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. GOLDMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHART M. RIEGNER. Publs. *World Jewry* (bi-monthly, London), *L'Information Juive* (monthly, Paris), *Jewish Journal of Sociology* (bi-annual, London), *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel).

World Methodist Council: Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, 28745, U.S.A.; Geneva Office: Ecumenical Centre, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1881. Aims: to unite the various denominations of Wesleyan tradition and to circulate information about Methodism. Mems.: about 39,500,000.

Chair. Bishop P. A. TAYLOR Jr. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. LEE F. TUTTLE (U.S.A.); Geneva Sec. Dr. H. B. SHERLOCK (Switzerland). Publ. *World Parish* (9 times a year).

World Sephardi Federation: New House, 67-68 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1; f. 1951 to strengthen the unity of Jewry and Judaism among Sephardim, to defend and foster religious and cultural activities of all Sephardi Communities and preserve their spiritual heritage, to provide moral and material assistance where necessary and to co-operate with other similar organizations. Mems.: 50 communities and organizations in 30 countries.

Sec. MICHAEL MARCHANT.

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1895. Object: to proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian faith over their whole life. Includes 67 national Student Christian Movements, and 34 national correspondents. Gen. Assembly every four years (last one January 1973). Chair. Mrs. MERCY ODUYOYE (Ghana); Gen.-Sec. FELICIANO CARINO (Philippines). Publs. *Federation Books* (2 to 4 a year), *WSCF Newsletter* (6 a year).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour le judaïsme libéral*): 13 King David St., Jerusalem, Israel; North American Board, 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 109 Whitfield St., London, W.1; f. 1926; Promotes and co-ordinates efforts of Reform, Liberal and Progressive congregations throughout the world; supports new congregations; assigns and employs rabbis; sponsors seminars and schools; organizes international conferences; maintains a youth section. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 20 countries.

Acting Pres. Dr. DAVID M. WICE (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Rabbi RICHARD G. HIRSCH (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Conference Reports*, *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*): 20 rue Notre-Dame des Champs, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Education Programme for Women (1971-74) is being carried out in all parts of the world. Total membership, 36,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. Mlle. BELLOSILLO; Exec. Sec. Mme. VICTORY. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly in four languages).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU (*Conseil international des unions scientifiques*): 51 Boulevard de Mortmorency, 75 Paris 16, France (see separate chapter).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*): c/o Space Research Laboratory of the Astronomical Institute, 21 Beneluxlaan, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1919. Object: to facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 46 countries are affiliated, there are 2,525 individual members. Its last General Assembly was held in 1973 in Sydney, Australia.

Pres. Prof. L. GOLDBERG (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Prof. G. CONTOPOULOS (Greece). Publs. *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union*.

International Geographical Union (IGU) (*Union géographique internationale*): f. 1923. Objects: To encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 75 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. JEAN DRESCH (France); Sec.-Treas. Prof. CHAUNCEY D. HARRIS, Dept. of Geography, University of Chicago, 5828 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60637, U.S.A. Publ. *Bulletin* (half-yearly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Mathematical Union: Auravägen 21, Box 41, 18251 Djursholm 1, Sweden; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in New York. Objects: to promote international co-operation in mathematics; to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied or educational; 42 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (India); Vice-Pres. N. JACOBSON (U.S.A.); Prof. L. S. PONTYAGIN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. OTTO FROSTMAN (Sweden).

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, CB2 3EG, U.K.; f. 1961. Aims: to organize international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: 35 adhering bodies.

Pres. Prof. F. LYNEN (Federal Germany); Vice-Pres. Prof. B. CHANCE (U.S.A.); Hon. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. KENDREW (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. D. KEYNES (U.K.). Publ. *Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics*.

International Union of Biochemistry (Union internationale de biochimie): Biochemistry-UMED, P.O.B. 875, Miami, Florida 33152, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to encourage the continuance of a series of International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to promote international co-ordination of research, discussion and publication, (c) to organize a permanent co-operation between the societies representing biochemistry in the adherent countries, and (d) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its international aspects. 36 adhering bodies. The next meeting of the Union will be held in Hamburg in July 1976.

Pres. Prof. O. HAYAISHI (Japan); Vice-Pres. Prof. F. B. STRAUB (Hungary); Treas. Prof. E. C. SLATER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. WHELAN (U.S.A.).

International Union of Biological Sciences (Union internationale des sciences biologiques): British Museum (N.H.), Cromwell Rd., London, SW7 5BD, U.K.; f. 1919. Object: The promotion of international co-operation in biology. Forty countries are represented.

Pres. Prof. K. FAEGRI (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. A. WRIGHT; Treas. Prof. Dr. KARL EGLE (Germany).

International Union of Crystallography (Union internationale de cristallographie): f. 1947. Objects: To promote international co-operation in crystallography; to contribute to the advancement of crystallography in its widest sense, including related topics concerning the non-crystalline states; to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences; members in 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. DOROTHY HODGKIN (U.K.); Gen. Sec. and Treas. Prof. S. E. RASMUSSEN, Dept. of Chemistry, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. N. KING, 13 White Friars, Chester, CH1 1NZ, England. Publs. *Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (about one volume per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Molecular Structures and Dimensions*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Early Papers on Diffraction of X-*

rays by Crystals, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Index of Crystallographic Supplies*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (Union géodésique et géophysique internationale): Observatoire Royale de Belgique, 3 ave. Circulaire, Uccle B1180, Belgium; f. 1919. Objects: To promote the study of problems relating to the form and physics of the earth; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those problems of geodesy and geophysics which require international co-operation; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. The Union is a federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 69 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. H. CHARNOCK (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. A. A. ASHOUR (Egypt); Gen. Sec. Prof. P. MELCHIOR (Belgium). Publs. *IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Geodesy* (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (Union internationale des sciences géologiques): Rijks Geologische Dienst, P.O.B. 379, Haarlem, Netherlands; f. 1961 as an offshoot of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 68 countries.

Pres. Dr. P. H. ABELSON (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. E. ALTINLI (Turkey), J. E. CUDJOE (Ghana), Prof. G. GRASSELY (Hungary), Dr. J. A. KATILI (Indonesia), Prof. R. LAFFITTE (France), Ing. G. P. SALAS (Mexico), Prof. V. I. SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. van der HEIDE (Netherlands); Assoc. Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. PETRÁNEK (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Prof. K. METZ (Austria). Publ. *Geological Newsletter*, Reviews.

International Union of Physiological Sciences: Dept. of Physiology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to encourage the series of International Congresses of Physiological Sciences; to promote further congresses; to take all action which will contribute to the development of physiological sciences; mems. national or regional physiological societies of 41 countries. Next Congress: New Delhi 1974.

Pres. Y. ZOTTERMAN (Sweden); Vice-Pres. K. LISSÁK (Hungary), H. RAHN (U.S.A.); Sec. W. HUNSPERGER (Switzerland); Treas. E. NEIL (U.S.A.). Publ. *IUPS Newsletter*.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) (Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée): e/o IUPAC Secretariat, Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford, OX4 3YF, England; f. 1919. Object: to organize permanent co-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

operation between chemical associations in the member countries, to study topics of international importance requiring regulation, standardization or codification, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chemistry and to contribute to the advancement of all aspects of chemistry. Forty-four member countries.

Pres. Prof. Sir HAROLD THOMPSON (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Dr. W. GALLAY (Canada); Treas. Prof. O. HORN (Germany). Publs. *Comptes Rendus* (biennial), *Information Bulletin* (three per year), *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (four vols. per year).

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (*Union internationale de physique pure et appliquée*): Université Laval, Québec P.Q., Canada G1K 7P4; f. 1922. Object: to promote and encourage international co-operation in physics. 39 countries are affiliated.

Pres. H. MAIER-LEIBNITZ (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. LARKIN KERWIN (Canada).

International Union of Radio Science (*Union radio-scientifique internationale*): 7 Place Emile Danco, 1180 Brussels; f. 1919. Objects: (a) to encourage and organize scientific research in radio science, particularly where international co-operation is required, and to stimulate the discussion and publication of the results of such research; (b) to promote the development of uniform methods of measurement on an international basis, and the intercomparison and standardization of the measuring instruments used in radio science. There are 37 national committees.

Pres. Prof. W. J. G. BENYON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS (U.K.). Publs. *Proceedings of General Assemblies of the URSI*, *URSI Information Bulletin*, *Progress in Radio Science*.

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science: Division of the History of Science, Science Museum, London, S.W.7, England; Division of the History of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1954 to promote research into the history and philosophy of science and to assist directly the activities of UNESCO in this field.

Council (London): Pres. Dr. J. NEEDHAM (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GREENAWAY (U.K.). Council (Pittsburgh): Pres. Prof. A. MOSTOWSKI (Poland); Sec. Prof. N. RESCHER (U.S.A.).

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (*Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée*): c/o Technical University of Denmark, Building 404, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark. The Union was created by a decision of the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics at its meeting in Paris during the Sixth Congress, in September 1946. It formally came into existence on April 1st, 1947. The object of the Union is to form a link between persons and organizations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or in related sciences; to organize international congresses of theoretical and applied mechanics, through a standing Congress Committee, and to organize other international meetings for subjects falling within this field; and to engage in other activities meant to promote the development of mechanics as a science; 29 mem. countries. The Union is directed by its General Assembly, which is composed of representatives of the organizations adhering to and affiliated to the Union and of elected members.

Pres. Prof. H. GÖRTLER (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. Prof. W. T. KOITER (Netherlands); Sec. Prof. F. NIORDSON (Denmark). Publs. *Annual Report*.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO ICSU

Association for the Taxonomic Study of the Tropical African Flora (*Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale—AETFAT*): Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, 192 route de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to facilitate co-operation and liaison between botanists engaged in the study of the flora of Tropical Africa. Mems.: 550 botanists in 65 countries; maintains a library in Brussels. Sec.-Gen. Prof. JACQUES MIREGE (Switzerland). Publs. *AETFAT Index* (annual), *AETFAT Bulletin* (annual).

Association of African Geological Surveys (*Association des Services Géologiques Africains*): 74 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e, France; f. 1929. Aims: synthesis of the geological knowledge of Africa and neighbouring countries; encouragement of research in geological and allied sciences for the benefit of Africa; dissemination of scientific knowledge. Mems.: about 60 (Official Geological Surveys, public and private organizations). Pres. J. E. CUDJOE (Ghana); Sec.-Gen. J. LOMBARD. Publs. maps and studies.

Biometric Society (*Société internationale de biométrie, Internationale Biometrische Gesellschaft*): Abteilung Biometrie, Universität Hohenheim (L.H.), D-7000 Stuttgart 70, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1947; an international society for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques; the Society has 12 regional organizations and 9 national groups, is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute and the World

Health Organisation, and constitutes the Section of Biometry of the International Union of Biological Sciences; over 3,000 members in more than 60 countries. Pres. Dr. C. R. RAO (India); Vice-Pres. Prof. P. ARMSTRONG (U.K.); Sec. Prof. H. THÖNI (Germany). Publ. *Biometrics* (quarterly).

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute: Jamaica Centre, UWI Campus, P.O.B. 140, Kingston 7, Jamaica; Trinidad Centre, UWI Campus, St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1967 to serve the governments and people of the region and to act as a catalyst among persons and organizations concerned with the field of food and nutrition through research and field investigations, training in nutrition, dissemination of information, advisory services and production of educational material. Mems.: all English-speaking Caribbean territories, including the mainland countries of Guyana and Belize.

Dir. ROBERT COOK, D.M.; Deputy Dir. J. A. CAMPBELL. Publ. *Cajanus* (quarterly).

Central International Bureau of Seismology (*Bureau Central international de sismologie*): 5 rue René Descartes, 67000 Strasbourg, France; f. 1901 to develop studies in the economic, social and scientific aspects of seismology; affil. to Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS), q.v.

Dir. Prof. J. P. ROTHÉ (France). Publ. *Bulletin mensuel*.

Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galápagos Isles (*Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1959 to organize and maintain the "Charles

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

- Darwin" research station, which the Ecuador Government has authorized to be established in the Galápagos Archipelago on the occasion of the centenary of the announcement of the theory of evolution. Mems.: 53.
- Pres. of Honour Sir JULIAN HUXLEY, F.R.S. (United Kingdom); Pres. Dr. JEAN DORST (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. LUIS JARAMILLO (Ecuador); Secs. G. T. CORLEY SMITH (U.K.), Dr. D. CHALLINOR (U.S.A.), Dr. T. SIMKIN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Noticias de Galápagos* (twice a year).
- European Association for the Exchange of Technical Literature in the Field of Metallurgy** (*Association Européenne pour l'Echange de la Littérature Technique dans le Domaine de la Sidérurgie*): 1A Place des Bains, Luxembourg; f. 1959 to promote translation and exchange of technical literature in metallurgy especially from the U.S.S.R. and the Far East for the benefit of industry, research institutes etc., in the European Community. Mem. institutes in 5 countries.
- Pres. G. BAUHOFF (Germany); Vice-Pres. G. DELAUNAY (France). Publs. Lists of translations (monthly), bibliographical index-cards.
- European Association of Exploration Geophysicists**: 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between exploration geophysicists, disseminate information to members, arrange regular meetings. 2,600 members in 86 countries throughout the world.
- Pres. N. A. ANSTEY (U.K.); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HOOGEVEEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Geophysical Prospecting* (quarterly) in English, French and German.
- European Association of Veterinary Anatomists**: Linke Bahngasse 11, 1030 Wien III, Austria; f. 1964 to provide opportunities for meetings for the advancement of studies in veterinary anatomy. Mems.: 82 in 20 countries.
- Pres. Prof. SCHALLER; Gen. Sec. Prof. CULZONI.
- European Atomic Energy Society**: c/o Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire CEN-SCK, Ave. E. Plasky 144, 1040 Brussels; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Society, London, to encourage co-operation in atomic energy research. Mems.: National Atomic Energy Commissions in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. A. GIRAUD; Excc. Vice-Pres. J. GOENS (Belgium).
- European Atomic Forum (FORATOM)**: 26 rue de Clichy, Paris, France; f. 1960 to co-ordinate atomic research in European countries; holds periodical conferences; mems.: atomic "forums" in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. M. GIORGIO RICCI; Sec.-Gen. FRANCOIS TORRESI.
- European Conference on Satellite Communications** (*Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites—CETS*): f. 1963. (See under Science: European Space Conference.)
- European Federation for the Protection of Waters (EFPW)** (*Fédération européenne pour la protection des eaux—FEPE, Föderation Europäischer Gewässerschutz—FEG*): Kürbbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956; to protect European and International waters from pollution; mems. national sections in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; corresponding sections in Bulgaria, Ireland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. R. BRAUN (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. H. E. VOGEL (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregularly).
- European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO)** (*Organisation européenne de biologie moléculaire*): 6900 Heidelberg 1, Postfach 2029, Germany; f. 1964. Objects: to promote collaboration in the field of molecular biology; to establish fellowships for training and research; to establish a European Laboratory of Molecular Biology where a majority of the disciplines comprising the subject will be represented. Mems.: approximately 240.
- Chair. Prof. N. K. JERNE (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. C. KENDREW (U.K.).
- European Space Conference**: 114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92-Neuilly, France; Secretariat also services the *European Conference on Satellite Communications (CETS)* q.v. See also chapters on ELDO and ESRO above.
- European Translations Centre** (*Centre européenne des traductions*): 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands; f. 1960; is composed of the centre at Delft, national translation centres and numerous co-operating organizations throughout the world. The main centre is a clearing house for scientific and technical translations prepared from languages difficult of access for the West; some 600,000 articles and an annual increase of 50,000; national centres are responsible for collecting, announcing and providing translations which occur within their own country.
- Pres. Madame N. DE MAMANTOFF (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. L. POLAK (Netherlands). Publs. *World Index of Scientific Translations* (monthly), *List of Translations Notified to E.T.C.* (monthly), bulletins issued by national centres.
- European Union for the Scientific Study of Glass** (*Union scientifique continentale du verre*): 10 blvd. Defontaine, Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1950 to organize and co-ordinate research in glass and allied products and to promote scientific co-operation. Mems.: institutions and individuals in Benelux, the French Community, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.
- Pres. PAUL ACLOQUE (France); Sec. P. MIGOTTE (Belgium).
- Federation of European Biochemical Societies**: f. 1964 to promote the science of biochemistry by arranging and encouraging meetings of European biochemists, by disseminating information about meetings, lectures, fellowships, etc., by engaging in publication on a regular or occasional basis. Mems.: 14,000 in 21 European Biochemical Societies in 24 countries.
- Chair. Prof. L. J. M. VAN DEENEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. R. V. ARNSTEIN, Dept. of Biochemistry, King's College, Strand, London. WC2R 2LS, England; Treas. Prof. S. P. DATTA, Department of Biochemistry, University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England. Publs. *European Journal of Biochemistry*, *FEBS Letters*, *Symposia*, proceedings of meetings.
- Foundation for International Scientific Co-ordination** (*Fondation "Pour la science", Centre international de synthèse*): 12 rue Colbert, 75002 Paris, France; f. 1924. Founder HENRI BERR; Pres. JULIEN CAIN; Gen. Sec. PAUL CHALUS (France). Publs. *Revue de Synthèse*, *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs applications*, *Semaines de Synthèse*, *L'Evolution de l'Humanité*.
- Hibernation Information Exchange**: P.O.B. 1155, Mt. View, Calif. 94040, U.S.A.; f. 1960 to provide for communication between scientists of information relative to mammalian hibernation. 109 mems. in 14 countries.
- Exec. Sec. RICHARD C. SIMMONDS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (fortnightly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960 "to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its members". Mems.: 74 Governments.

Chair. Rear-Adm. W. LANGERAAR (Netherlands); Sec. D. P. D. SCOTT (U.K.). Publ. Summary Reports (every two years), *IOC Technical Series* (irregular).

International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) (*Académie Internationale d'Astronautique*): 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; holds scientific meetings and makes scientific studies and reports, awards and prizes, including the annual Daniel and Florence Guggenheim International Astronautics Award of \$1,000; maintains, among others, committees on History of Development of Rockets and Astronautics, Space Relativity, Space Rescue and Safety Studies, Manned Research on Celestial Bodies (MARECEBO), Gasdynamics of Explosions and Reactive systems, Man in Space Studies, Cost Reduction in Space Operations, Space Relativity and Scientific-Legal Liaison Committees. Mems.: 476 from 29 countries.

Pres. C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. A. BJURSTEDT (Sweden), E. A. BRUN (France), A. MIKHAILOV (U.S.S.R.), F. ZWICKY (Switzerland). Publ. *Astronautica Acta* (six a year), *Astronautical Multilingual Dictionary*, *Annual Chronology of Astronautical Events*, *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Analogue Computation (*Association internationale pour le calcul analogique*): 98 chaussée de Charleroi, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 to further the study of calculus at an international level. Mems.: 47 associate mems., 300 full mems.

Pres. R. VICHETSKY (U.S.A.), V. RIDEOUT (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Analogy Computation Meetings*, *Proceedings* (1955, 1956, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970), *Proceedings of the International Association for Analogue Computation (Hybrid Computer Simulation)* (quarterly).

International Association for Earthquake Engineering: c/o International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, 3-chomo, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1963. Object: to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of earthquake engineering, through exchange of knowledge, ideas and results of research and practical experience. Mems.: 30 countries; Sixth World Conference on Earthquake Engineering to be held in December 1976 or January 1977, New Delhi, India.

Pres. EMILIO ROSENBLUTH (Mexico).

International Association for Ecology—INTECOL (*Association internationale d'écologie*): c/o Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7; f. 1967. Objects: to provide opportunities for communication between ecologists, to co-operate with organizations and individuals having related aims and interests, to encourage studies in the different fields of ecology, to nominate representatives of IUBS. Mems.: 114 national and international ecological societies, academies and institutes and 600 individuals.

Pres. A. D. HALSER (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. H. WHITEHEAD (U.K.).

International Association for Mathematical Geology: Department of Geology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210, U.S.A.; f. 1968. Objects: the preparation and elaboration of mathematical models of geological processes; the introduction of mathematical methods in geological sciences and technology; assistance in the development of mathematical investigations in geologi-

cal sciences; the organization of international collaboration in mathematical geology through various forums and publications; educational programmes for mathematical geology. Mems.: c. 400.

Pres. Prof. R. A. RAYMENT (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. D. F. MERRIAM (U.S.A.). Publ. *Journal of the International Association for Mathematical Geology* (4 issues per year).

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean (IAPSO): Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, Calif., U.S.A.; f. 1919 to promote the study of scientific problems relating to the oceans and interactions occurring at its boundaries, chiefly in so far as such study may be carried out by the aid of mathematics, physics and chemistry; to initiate, facilitate and coordinate research; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. Mems.: 64 member states.

Pres. Prof. HENRI LACOMBE (France); Sec. Dr. E. C. LA FOND (U.S.A.). Publ. *Publications Scientifiques* (irregular), *Procès-Verbaux of General Assemblies* (every fourth year).

International Association for Plant Physiology (IAPP): Institute for Plant Biology and Physiology, University of Lausanne, Palais de Rumine, Place de la Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote the development of plant physiology at the international level through international congresses and symposia and by the publication of plant physiology matters and the promotion of co-operation between existing journals.

Pres. Prof. H. BURSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. QUISPÉL; Sec.-Treas. Prof. P. E. PILET.

International Association for Plant Taxonomy (*Association internationale pour la taxonomie végétale*): Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Room 1904, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote the development of plant taxonomy and encourage contacts between people and institutes interested in this work. Mems.: Institutes and individuals in 85 countries.

Pres. R. McVAUGH (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. A. TAKHTAJAN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands). Publ. *Taxon* (quarterly), *Regnum vegetabile* (6 a year).

International Association of Biological Oceanography: Institut für Meereskunde an der Universität Kiel, Niemannsweg 11, 23 Kiel, German Federal Republic; f. 1966 to promote the study of the biology of the sea.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. HEMPEL (German Federal Republic); Sec. Dr. T. WOLFF (Denmark).

International Association of Futuribles: International House of Futuribles, 52 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, France; f. 1967 as International Committee of Futuribles; aims to provide a link, information clearing house, research facilities and point of contact between the groups in various countries engaged in studies of the future. Laboratory for applied research opened in 1971.

Pres. PIERRE FIGANIEL (France); Vice-Pres. PAVEL APOSTOL (Romania), DANIEL BELL (U.S.A.), PIETRO FERRARO (Italy), CHRISTOPHER FREEMAN (U.K.), HIDEOTOSHI KATO (Japan), PETER MENKE-GLÜCKERT (German Federal Republic), JEAN SAIN-GEOURS (France); Sec.-Gen. HÉLENE DE JOUVENEL (France).

International Association of Geodesy (*Association internationale de géodésie—AIG*): 19 rue Aubert, Paris 9e, France; f. 1922 to promote the study of all scientific problems of geodesy and encourage geodetic research; to promote and co-ordinate international co-operation

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

in this field; to publish results. Mems.: national committees in 61 countries.

Pres. Dr. Y. BOULANGER (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. J. J. LEVALLOIS (France), Asst. Sec.-Gen. M. LOVIL (France)
Publ. *Bulletin géodésique, Travaux de l'AIG, Bibliothèque géodésique internationale*.

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy

—*IAGA (Association de géomagnétisme et d'aéronomie—AIGA)*: NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado 80302, U.S.A.; f. 1919. Aims: the study of questions relating to geomagnetism and aeronomy and the encouragement of research. Mems.: the countries which adhere to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics are eligible as members.

Pres. V. A. TROITSKAYA (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. G. M. WEILL (France), J. G. ROEDERER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Dir. L. R. ALLDREDGE (U.S.A.). Publs. *Transactions of the General Assemblies* (every four years), *Bulletins* and *Symposia*.

International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics—IAMAP

(*Association internationale de météorologie et de physique de l'atmosphère (AIMPA)*): Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada; f. 1919 to promote research, particularly in fields requiring international co-operation; constitutes a centre for discussion of the results and direction of research; permanent commissions on atmospheric ozone, radiation, atmospheric chemistry and global pollution, dynamic meteorology, polar meteorology, cloud physics, air-sea interaction, atmospheric electricity and meteorology of the upper atmosphere; general assemblies held once every four years; special assemblies held once between general assemblies.

Pres. Dr. S. FRITZ (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. W. L. GODSON (Canada). Publs. *Proceedings of General Assembly*, *Proceedings of Special Assembly*, *IAMAP News Bulletin*.

International Association of Sedimentology (*Association Internationale de Sédiméologie*)

c/o Dr. H. G. READING, Dept. of Geology, Parks Rd., Oxford, OX1 3PR, England.
Pres. Prof. Y. GUBLER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. G. READING (U.K.); Treas. Dr. J. W. A. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Sédiméologie*.

International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI)

(*Association Internationale de Séismologie et de Physique de l'Intérieur de la Terre*): c/o Bureau Central International de Séismologie, 5 rue René Descartes, 67000 Strasbourg, France; f. 1901 to develop studies in the economic, social and scientific aspects of seismology.

Pres. Prof. MAGNITSKY (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. DE BREMAECKER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin mensuel*.

International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (*Societas Internationalis Limnologiae*)

W. K. Kellogg Biological Station of Michigan State University, Hickory Corners, Michigan 49060, U.S.A.; f. 1922; about 2,500 mems.

Pres. WILHELM RODHE (Sweden); Gen. Sec. and Treas. ROBERT G. WETZEL (U.S.A.). Publs. *Verhandlungen der internationale Vereinigung für Limnologie, Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)

(*Association Internationale de Volcanologie et de Chimie de l'Intérieur de la Terre*): c/o Laboratoires de Géophysique, 45 avenue des Tillcuis, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of volcanology.

Pres. G. S. GORSIKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Prof. PIERRE

EVARD (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin Volcanologique, Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World, Newsletter*.

International Association of Wood Anatomists (*Association Internationale des Anatomistes du Bois*)

c/o State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, U.S.A.; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation and exchange of information on the anatomy of wood, Mems.: 206 in 35 countries.

Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. W. A. COTE. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.

International Association on Water Pollution Research:

c/o National Institute for Water Research, P.O.B. 395, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1965 to encourage international communication, co-operative effort, and a maximum exchange of information on water quality management; to sponsor regular international meetings; to provide a scientific medium for the publication of research reports and to shorten the time-lag between development of research and its application. Mems.: 23 national, 200 associates, 600 individuals; Next Conf., Paris, September 1974.

Pres. Dr. G. J. STANDER; Vice-Pres. Dr. KUNTZE, Prof. B. B. BERGER. Publs. *Water Research* (monthly), *Proceedings of International Conferences* (every two years), *Advances in Water Technology* series (Proceedings of irregular specialised conferences).

International Astronautical Federation—IAF (*Fédération astronautique internationale*)

250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 56 national astronautical societies in 37 countries. The last Congress was held in Baku in 1973. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronauts (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).

Pres. L. G. NAPOLITANO (Italy); Past Pres. A. JAUMOTTE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. M. BARRÈRE (France), W. FISZDON (Poland), L. JAFFE (U.S.A.), L. I. SEDOV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Counsel V. KOPAL (Czechoslovakia), C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.) Pres. of IAA, and I. DIEDERIKS-VERSCHOOR (Netherlands) Pres. of IISL; Exec. Sec. H. VAN GELDER. Publs. *Proceedings of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.

International Botanical Congress (*Congrès International de Botanique*)

XII Congress, 1975, Komarov Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 2 Prof. Popov St., Leningrad, 197022, U.S.S.R.; f. 1864 to inform botanists of recent progress in the plant sciences; the Nomenclature Section of the Congress attempts to provide a uniform terminology and methodology for the naming of plants; other Sections deal with molecular, metabolic, structural, systematic and evolutionary, ecological botany; floristics and phytogeography; lower plants; cultivated plants and natural plant resources; conservation of the plant world, etc. Mems.: about 4,500 persons attended the XIIth Congress at University of Washington in 1969.

Chair. of Organizing Cttee. for the XIIth Congress A. TAKHTAJAN; Sec.-Gen. O. ZALENSKY.

International Bureau of Differential Anthropology (*Bureau international d'anthropologie différentielle*)

Institut d'Anatomie, Ecole de Médecine de l'Université, 20 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1950 to encourage scientific research on differential anthropology and gain a better knowledge of the possibilities of progress in this field; maintains a library and documentation centre. Members in 19 countries.

Gen. Sec. Prof. J. A. BAUMAN (Switzerland). Publ. *Anthropologie différentielle et sciences des types constitutionnels humains* (irregular).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (*Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*): Pavillon de Breteuil, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: International unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in Physics. Forty-one member states.

Pres. J. M. OTERO (Spain); Vice-Pres. J. V. DUNWORTH (U.K.); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. JEAN TERRIEN (France). Publs. *Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the seven Comités Consultatifs* (every few years for each committee), *Comptes Rendus de la Conférence Générale* (every 6 years or less), *Recueil de Travaux*.

International Cartographic Association (*Association Cartographique Internationale*): Meyerinksweg 9, Lonneker, Netherlands; f. 1959. Aims: the advancement, instigation and co-ordination of cartographic research involving co-operation between different nations. Particularly concerned with furtherance of training in cartography, study of source material, compilation, graphic design, drawing, scribing and reproduction techniques of maps; organizes international conferences, symposia, meetings, exhibitions. Mems.: 48 nations.

Pres. (1972-76) Prof. A. H. ROBINSON (U.S.A.); Sec. Treas. Prof. Dr. F. J. ORMELING (Netherlands). Publs. *International Cartographic Yearbook*, *IGU Bulletin* (bi-annually), *Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography*.

International Commission for Bee Botany (*Commission Internationale de Botanique Apicole*): c/o Dr. A. MAURIZIO, CH 3097 Leibsfeld Bern, Roscnweg 9, Switzerland; f. 1951 to promote research and its application in the field of bee botany, and collect and spread information; to organize meetings, etc. and collaborate with scientific organizations. Mems.: 175 in 34 countries.

Pres. Dr. A. MAURIZIO; Sec. J. LOUVEAUX.

International Commission for Physics Education: f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Chair. Dr. W. C. KELLY, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; Sec. J. L. LEWIS, Malvern College, Malvern, Worcester-shire, England.

Sec. Dr. W. C. KELLY, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (*Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée—CIESM*): Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, the study of physical and chemical oceanography, fauna and flora, and marine biology; includes 12 scientific committees; 900 scientists, 17 member countries. Next Congress, Ostend, Belgium, December 1974.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). Publs. *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des réunions de la CIESM*, *Iconographie, Faune et Flore de la Méditerranée*, *Bulletin de Liaison des Laboratoires* (half-yearly).

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU: 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 1016, Washington, D.C. 20014, U.S.A.; f. 1925 at the First International Congress of Radiology (London), to develop internationally acceptable recommendations regarding: (1) quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, (2) procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, (3) physical data needed in the application of these procedures. Makes recommendations on quantities and units for radiation protection (see below, International Radiation Protection Association). Mems.: from about 18 countries.

Chair. H. O. WYCKOFF; Vice-Chair. A. ALLISY; Sec. K. LIDÉN; Technical Sec. W. R. NEY. Publs. *Reports*.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Commission internationale de la nomenclature zoologique*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1895; the Commission has judicial powers to determine all matters relating to the interpretation of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and also plenary powers to suspend the operation of the *Code* where the strict application of the *Code* would lead to confusion and instability of nomenclature; the Commission is responsible also for maintaining and developing the *Official Lists and Official Indexes of Names in Zoology*.

Pres. W. D. L. RIDE (Australia); Sec. R. V. MELVILLE (U.K.). Publs. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1953.

International Committee of Photobiology: c/o King's College, 68 Half Moon Lane, London, S.E.24, England; f. 1928; stimulation of scientific research concerning the physics, chemistry and climatology of non-ionising radiations (ultra-violet, visible and infra-red) in relation to their biological effects and their applications in biology and medicine; 18 national committees represented.

Pres. Dr. R. B. SETLOW (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. O. HALL (U.K.). Publ. *Congress Proceedings*.

International Council for Bird Preservation: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1922; promotes international conventions for the preservation of birds and stimulates international action over the prevention of oil pollution at sea; works for the protection of migratory birds, rare birds and birds in Antarctica and Oceania and for the establishment of bird reserves; attacks the use of pesticides toxic to birds; national sections in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. DORST (France), Dr. Y. YAMASHINA (Japan). Publs. *Bulletin*, *President's Letter*.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer*): Charlottenlund Slot, 2920 Charlottenlund, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1902. Objects: Concerted biological and hydrographical investigations for the promotion of a planned exploitation of the resources of the sea. Area of interest: The Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily the North Atlantic. Library of 15,000 vols. Membership: Governments of 18 countries. Gen. Sec. HANS TAMBS-LYCHE. Publs. *Journal du Conseil*, *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Statistical Newsletter*, *ICES Oceanographic Data Lists and Inventories*, *Annales Biologiques*, *Co-operative Research Reports*, *Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton* etc.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences: c/o American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage free interchange of information on all phases of mechanical flight. Holds biennial Congresses. Mems.: national associations in 27 countries.

Pres. J. J. GREEN (Canada); Chair. Exec. Board R. L. BISPLINGHOFF (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. ROBERT R. DEXTER (U.S.A.).

International Federation of Cellular Biology (*Fédération Internationale de Biologie Cellulaire*).

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANKS, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England.

International Federation of Operational Research Societies:

24 Gilray House, Gloucester Terrace, London, W2 3DF; f. 1959 Aims: the developments of operational research as a unified science and its advancement in all nations of the world. Mems.: about 20,000 and 26 national research societies.

Pres. Prof. T. MATSUDA (Japan); Sec. Mrs. MARGARET KINNAIRD. Publ. *International Abstracts in Operational Research*.

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Microscopie Electronique*): c/o Institut de Recherches Scientifiques sur le Cancer, 16 Avenue Vaillant-Couturier, 94 Villejuif, France; f. 1955. Mems.: representative organizations of 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. V. E. COSSLETT (England); Gen.-Sec. Prof. W. BERNHARD (France).

International Food Information Service: Editorial Office, CBDST, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, England; formed in 1968 by the Institut für Dokumentationswesen (Frankfurt), the Institute of Food Technologists (Chicago), the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the Centrum voor Landbouwpublikaties en Landbouwdocumentaties for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technological information on foods and their processing.

Editor, E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Publs. *Food Science and Technology Abstract* (monthly).

International Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Stations Jungfraujoch and Gornergrat (*Fondation internationale des stations scientifiques du Jungfraujoch et Gornergrat*): 5 Sidlerstrasse, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1931. An international research centre which enables scientists from many scientific fields to carry out experiments at high altitudes. Seven countries contribute to support the station: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. H. DEBRUNNER.

International Geological Congress (*Congrès géologique international*): 26th Congress (1976), P.O.B. 1892, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia; f. 1878 to contribute to the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the Earth and other planets, considered from theoretical and practical points of view; the Congress is held every four years; 5,000 members

Chair. Organizing Cttee. Dr. N. H. FISHER (Australia); Sec.-Gen. A. RENWICK (Australia).

The International Glaciological Society: Lensfield Rd., Cambridge, CB2 1ER; f. 1936 to stimulate interest in and encourage research into the scientific and technical problems of snow and ice in all countries; 950 mems. in 33 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. F. WEEKS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. A. HIGASHI (Japan), Dr. M. DE QUERVAIN (Switzerland); Dr. E. R. LACHAPPELLE (U.S.A.); Sec. Mrs. H. RICHARD-

SON. Publs. *Journal of Glaciology* (3 times a year), *Ice* (News Bulletin—3 times a year).

International Hydrographic Organization (*Organisation Hydrographique Internationale*): Ave. Président J. F. Kennedy, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1921. Objects: To

establish a close and permanent association among the hydrographic offices of its member governments; to co-ordinate the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking; to extend and facilitate the application of oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of navigators and specialists in marine sciences; to render advice and assistance to developing countries upon request, facilitating their application for financial aid from the UNDP for creation or extension of their hydrographic capabilities; to fulfil the role of world data centre for bathymetry. Next Conference: 1977. 43 Member States.

Directing Committee: Pres. Rear Adml. G. S. RITCHIE, C.B., D.S.C., F.R.I.C.S. (U.K.); Dir. Rear Adml. J. C. TISON, Jr. (U.S.A.), Commodore D. C. KAPOOR, A.V.S.M. (India). Publs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHO Yearbook*, *Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences*, *Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut International du Froid*): 177 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 51 countries and 900 associates.

Dir. M. ANQUEZ (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly). Proceedings of Meetings, International Codes and Recommendations, etc.

International Institute of Theoretical Sciences (*Institut International des sciences théoriques*): 221 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1944.

Dir. S. I. DOCKX. Publ. *Archives* (irregular).

International Mineralogical Association: f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the science of mineralogy. Mems.: national societies in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.

Pres. H. STRUNZ (Fed. Repub. of Germany); Sec. Miss M. HOOKER, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20242, U.S.A.

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*): 11 rue Turgot, Paris 9e, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 39 countries.

Pres. M. A. J. VAN MALE (Netherlands); Dir. B. ATHANÉ (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Ornithological Congress: c/o P.O.B. 84, Lyncham, A.C.T., Australia; f. 1884; congress of professional and amateur biologists studying birds. The next Congress will be in 1974, Canberra, Australia; 600-800 members expected from over 50 countries. Pres. Prof. J. DORST; Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. J. FRITH.

International Palaeontological Association (*Association internationale de Paléontologie*): Dept. of Geology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; f. 1933; affiliated to the International Union of Geological Sciences and the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. Prof. L. RUSSELL (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Prof. G. E. G. WESTERMAN (Canada).

International Phycological Society: c/o Dept. of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, U.S.A.; f. 1961 to promote the development of phycology (the study of seaweeds), the distribution of information, and international co-operation in the field. Mems.: about 850.

Sec. J. A. WEST (U.S.A.). Publ. *Phycologia* (quarterly).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*): International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899); Object: To make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the polar motion; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. S. YUMI. Publ. *Monthly Notes, Annual Reports*.

International Primatological Society: Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. 30333, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to promote primatological science in all fields; affiliated to the Primate Society of Great Britain. Mems.: about 550.

Pres. Dr. HANS KUMMER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. BOURNE (U.S.A.).

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA: f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world concerned with protection against ionising radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. Next International Congress: Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, September 1976. Mems.: approx. 6,400 individual founding Members and Associates from 21 Associate Societies.

Pres. Dr. CARLO POLVANI (Italy); Exec. Officer Dr. JOHN R. HORAN, P.O.B. 2611, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, U.S.A.

International Scientific Film Association—ISFA (*Association internationale du cinéma scientifique—AICS*): 38 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1946. Aims: to raise the standard of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook; to promote understanding and co-operation between members; to facilitate the exchange of films and information. Mems.: organizations representing 25 countries.

Pres. AGOSTON KOLLANYI (Hungary); Vice-Pres. DONALD BENJAMIN (U.S.A.), ION BOSTAN (Romania), BERNARD VALLANCIEN (France), ALEXANDRE ZGURIDI (U.S.S.R.); Gen.-Sec. VIRGILIO TOST (Italy); Treas.

AART GISOLF (Netherlands); Excc. Sec. SUZANNE DUVAL; Publ. *Science Film* (quarterly), *Research* (two a year).

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinéma-thèque Scientifique Internationale*): 31 rue Vautier, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and technical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific films. Mems.: 49.

Pres. Prof. JAN JACOBY (Poland); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Catalogue of Films Deposited, The Pioneers of the Scientific Cinema* (series).

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM) (*Société Internationale de Mycologie Humaine et Animale*): Department of Medical Mycology, University of Glasgow, Anderson College, 56 Dumbarton Rd., Glasgow G11 6NU; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi pathogenic for man and animals. Mems. 581 from 44 countries. Publ. *Sabouraudia* (1 vol. of 3 parts per year), *Newsletter*.

Pres. Dr. L. AJELLO (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. C. GENTLES (U.K.).

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches*): Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, Lisbon 5, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: about 600.

Pres. LEONARD A. OBERT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RICARDO OLIVEIRA. Publ. *News* (quarterly), *Rock Mechanics* (quarterly).

International Society for Stereology: Department of Anatomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.; f. 1961; an interdisciplinary society gathering scientists from metallurgy, geology, mineralogy and biology to exchange ideas on three-dimensional interpretation of two-dimensional samples (sections, projections) of their material by means of stereological principles. Mems.: 450.

Pres. Dr. E. E. UNDERWOOD, sc.D.; Sec. ANNA-MARY CARPENTER.

International Society for Tropical Ecology: c/o Botany Dept., Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India; f. 1960 to promote and develop the science of ecology in the tropics in the service of man; to publish a journal to aid ecologists in the tropics in communication of their findings; and to hold symposia from time to time to summarize the state of knowledge in particular or general fields of tropical ecology. 500 members.

Pres. Dr. F. R. FOSBERG (U.S.A.); Editor Prof. R. MISRA. Publ. *Tropical Ecology* (twice a year).

International Society of Biometeorology: Hofbrouckerlaan 54, Oegstgeest (Leiden), Netherlands; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 600 individuals, nationals of 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. O. HAUFFE (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. W. TROMP (Netherlands). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Society of Electrochemistry—ISE (*Société Internationale d'Electrochimie—SIE*): Battelle, Centre de Recherche de Genève, 7, route de Drize, 1227 Carouge-Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: 720 in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. H. GERISCHER (Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. TANNENBERGER (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. N. KONOPK (Austria). Publ. *Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio-électriques—CISPR*): Secretariat: British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1934 to promote international agreement on methods of, and limits for, interference to sound and television broadcasting services. Collaboration with CCIR on matters of mutual interest. Mems.: 41 National Committees and 8 member bodies.

Sec. P. BINGLEY (U.K.).

International Speleological Congresses (*Congrès Internationaux de Spéléologie*): c/o Prof. FRANCO ANELLI, University of Bari, Palazzo Ateneo, Bari, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: over 200 individuals.

Pres. (Vacant); Sec.-Gen. FRANCO ANELLI.

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*): Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1885; the International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world; 6 hon. mems.; 478 ordinary mems.; 130 *ex-officio* mems.; 29 affiliated organizations; administers among others statistical education centres in Calcutta and Beirut in co-operation with UNESCO.

Pres. P. J. BJERVE; Sec.-Gen. J. C. W. VERSTEGE (Netherlands); Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. Publs. *Review of the International Statistical Institute* (3 issues per year), *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International Statistics of Large Towns* (5 series), *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns* (biennial).

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'heure*): 61 av. de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1912 to determine Universal Time (or G.M.T.) and the co-ordinates of the terrestrial pole; to maintain international atomic time; to co-ordinate time signals emissions. Mems.: Observatories and Laboratories of Standards in 26 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. Publs. *Annual Report, Circulars*.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (*Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources*): 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1948 to facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organizations in the field of conservation, to promote ecological research and to disseminate information on principles and techniques of conservation; promotes the perpetuation of wild nature and renewable natural resources; develops environmental conservation education programmes and their international integration; promotes the strengthening of conservation legislation and its enforcement; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre. Mems.: governments of 33 countries, more than 310 government departments and

national associations in 86 countries and 19 international associations, many hundreds of individual members.

Pres. D. J. KUENEN (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. GERARDO BUDOWSKI (Venezuela). Publs. *IUCN Bulletin* (monthly), *Yearbook with Annual Report, Red Data Book* (four loose-leaf volumes dealing with endangered species), Proceedings of the triennial General Assemblies, Technical Papers of the Technical Meetings, Occasional Papers, Supplementary Papers, and Environmental Policy and Law Papers.

International Union for Quaternary Research (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude de Quaternaire*): Univ. of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand; f. 1928; ninth Congress held in Christchurch, N.Z., December 1973.

Pres. G. F. MITCHELL (U.K.); Sec.-Treas. EDWARD A. FRANCIS (U.K.).

International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV): 32 chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1968 to recognize and to secure for the breeders of new varieties of plants certain rights in the member states, mainly the exclusive right to produce propagating material of protected varieties for the purpose of sale and to sell such material; to assist member states in the harmonization of procedures. Mems.: Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, U.K.

Sec.-Gen. DR. ARPAD BOGSCH (U.S.A.); Dep. Sec.-Gen. DR. HERIBERT MAST (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude des Insectes Sociaux*): Laboratoire d'Evolution des Etres Organisés, 105 boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1951. Mems.: over 400 individuals from 24 countries.

Pres. C. G. BUTLER; Sec. Prof. J. LECOMTE. Publ. *Insectes sociaux*.

International Union of Food Science and Technology: f. 1970 as successor to *International Committee of Food Science and Technology*; sponsors international symposia and congresses relating to research and education in the field of food science and technology. Fourth Congress will be held in Spain in 1974. Mems.: 29 national groups.

Pres. Dr. G. F. STEWART, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of California, Davis, Calif. 95616, U.S.A.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. VON SYDOW, Swedish Inst. for Food Preservation Research, Fack, S-400 21 Gothenburg 16, Sweden.

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau International de Recherches sur la Sauvagine*): Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BX, England; f. 1947 to promote and co-ordinate research on and conservation of waterfowl; 25 mem. countries.

Dir. Dr. G. V. T. MATTHEWS; Admin. Dr. E. NOWAK. Publs. *Bulletin* (six-monthly) and special volumes.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA): Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; mems.: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Chair. of Board Prof. AAGE BOHR.

Nordic Society for Cell Biology (*Nordisk Forening for Celleforskning*): c/o Dr. Anton Brøgger, Norsk Hydro's Institute for Cancer Research, Montebello, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1962 to promote contact between cell

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

- biologists through symposia and a congress every two years. Mems.: 345 in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.
- Chair. Prof. ARNE LÖVLIE (Norway); Sec. Dr. ANTON BRØGGER (Norway). Publ. abstracts of papers presented at congresses in *Experimental Cell Research*.
- Oceanographic Institute** (*Institut océanographique*): 195 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1906.
- Dir. Prof. A. GOUGHENHEIM; Sec. H. MARIOTTE. Publ. *Annales*.
- Pacific Science Association**: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, P.O.B. 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses and Inter-Congresses. Mems.: institutional representatives from 53 areas. Next (thirteenth) Congress, Vancouver, Canada, August 1975.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. IAN McT. COWAN; Admin. Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (6 issues a year).
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History**: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1929; membership the nations of the Organization of American States and Canada; for the stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic, geographic and related work in the Western hemisphere.
- Pres. Ing. ALFREDO DÍAZ P. (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. Ing. RICARDO OBIOLS DEL CID (Guatemala). Publ. *Revista de Historia de América*, *Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana*, *Revista Geográfica*, *Revista Cartográfica*, *Folklore Americano*, *Bibliographical Bulletin of American Oceanography and Geophysics*, *Boletín Aéreo*.
- Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA)**: PIOA Secretariat, PCSIR, Block No. 95, Pak. Secretariat, Karachi 3, Pakistan; f. 1951 to study the scientific problems of the countries in and around the Indian Ocean, especially those which relate to the lives of scientific institutions in 14 countries.
- Pres. Dr. S. SINDIGUR; Sec.-Gen. A. HAMID CHO'ANI, T.Q.A.
- Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Entomology** (*Comité permanent du congrès international d'entomologie*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between periodic congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.
- Pres. Dr. J. C. M. CARVALHO (Brazil); Sec. Dr. P. FREEMAN (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings* (after each Congress).
- Permanent International Committee for Genetics Congresses** (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de génétique*): The Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS); 18 members.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. S. J. GEERTS, Genetisch Laboratorium, Faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sec. Prof. K. YAMASHITA, Biological Laboratory, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs** (*Conférences pugwash sur la science et les problèmes internationaux*): 8 Asmara Rd., London, N.W.2; f. 1957. Object: to organize international conferences of scientists to discuss problems arising from development of science, particularly the dangers to mankind from weapons of mass destruction. Mems.: national Pugwash groups in 30 countries.
- Pres. HANNES ALSVEN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROTBLAT (U.K.). Publ. *Pugwash Newsletter* (quarterly), conference proceedings (annual).
- Rehovot Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States**: Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 150, Rehovot, Israel; f. 1960 to stress the importance of science and technology in the development of new states by organizing conferences, and issuing publications; co-operates with other existing governmental and non-governmental offices in the field. Mems. of Governing Body: 54 scientists and statesmen.
- Chair. ABBA EBAN (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Israel) Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMOS MANOR. Publ. *Proceedings*, *Papers*, *Reports*, etc.
- Tables of Selected Constants** (*Tables de constantes sélectionnées*): Faculté des Sciences, Tour 13, Univ. de Paris VI, 4 place Jussieu, Paris 5e; f. 1909. Object: to publish all the constants and numerical data concerning the pure and applied physico-chemical sciences.
- Comité de Direction: Pres. Prof. G. AMAT (France).
- Unitas Malacologica Europaea** (*European Malacological Union*): c/o Dr. Oliver E. Paget, Naturhistorisches Museum, Burggring 7, A-1014 Wien, Austria; f. 1962 to further the study of molluscs. Mems.: 200 in 20 European and 7 non-European countries.
- Pres. Dr. FERDINANDO TOFFOLETTO (Italy); Sec. Dr. OLIVER E. PAGET (Austria). Publ. *Proceedings of congresses* (every three years).
- World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS**: 2 East 63rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1960 to provide a forum for discussion of important topics by distinguished scientists, and for the interchange of knowledge and information; acts as an advisory body to international organizations. Founded a disseminated World University. Mems.: 300 fellows.
- Pres. HAROLD LASSWELL; American Division: Pres. BORIS PREGEL (U.S.A.). Publ. *WAAS Series* (one volume about every two years), *WAAS Newsletter* 2-4 issues a year).
- World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics (W.O.G.S.C.)**: c/o Dr. J. Rose, College of Technology, Blackburn, BB2 1LH, England; f. 1969 to act as clearing-house for all societies concerned with cybernetics and allied subjects, to aim for the recognition of cybernetics as a fundamental science, to organize and sponsor international congresses and symposia, and to promote and co-ordinate research in general systems and cybernetics. Mems.: national and international societies in 42 countries.
- Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE (U.K.); Dir. Ext. Affairs T. C. HELVEY (U.S.A.). Publ. *Proceedings of the International Congress of Cybernetics and General Systems*, *Advances in Cybernetics and Systems* (1972), *Newsletters*.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies—ICPHS (*Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 117 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICPHS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. R. SYME (New Zealand); Vice-Pres. I. H. BATALVI (Pakistan), I. BERNAL (Mexico), E. CONDURACHI (Romania), A. A. KWAPONG (Ghana), E. T. SALMON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. R. SYME (New Zealand); Treas. S. J. DE LAET; Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMELSSON. *Publs. Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (*Union académique internationale*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919. Object: to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academic institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. G. VERBEKE (Belgium); Admin. Sec. J. LAVALLEYE, Académie Royale de Belgique, Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels. *Publs. Dictionaries of International Law and Medieval Latin, Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae, Concordance et indices de la tradition Musulmane, Historical Documents concerning Japan, Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, etc.

International Association for the History of Religions (*Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions*): f. 1950 by the 7th International Congress for the Study of the History of Religions. Object: to promote the study of the history of religions through the international collaboration of all scholars whose research has a bearing on the subject, to organise congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Sixteen member countries. IAHR is a constituent member of the Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines of UNESCO.

Pres. M. SIMON (France); Sec.-Gen. E. J. SHARPE, Department, of Religious Studies, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancs., England.

International Committee for the History of Art (*Comité international d'histoire de l'art*): c/o Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 rue Michelet, 75 Paris, France; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: Collaboration in the scientific study of the history of art. National Committees in 28 countries.

International congress every 5 years, and 2 colloquia between congresses.

Pres. Prof. XAVIER DE SALAS (Spain); Sec. Prof. JACQUES THUILLIER (France). *Publs. Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (annually), *Bulletin du CIHA* (quarterly), *Corpus international des vitraux du Moyen Age*.

International Committee of Historical Sciences (*Comité international des sciences historiques*): Union Bank of Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 46 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Academician E. M. JOUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France), 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e; Treas. J.-C. BIAUDET ("La Folie", Chexbres, Vaud, Switzerland). *Publs. Congress Reports, Bulletin d'Information* (1953-73), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-64), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies, Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme, Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat, Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux, Guide des Personnes qui cultivent la Historia de America, Répertoire der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder, Historica Nordica*.

International Congress of Africanists (*Congrès International des Africanistes*): c/o Haile Selassie 1 University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1960. Objects: to organize and co-ordinate research in African Studies on an international basis, to promote co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives, and to encourage Africans to express themselves in all fields of human endeavour. The second Congress was held in 1967 at Dakar, Senegal.

Pres. Dr. AKLILU HABTE (Ethiopia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. NICHOLAS OTIENO (Kenya). *Publ. Proceedings of the First International Congress of Africanists* (in English and French).

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (*Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes*): St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England; f. 1928 as the *International Committee on Modern Literary History*; changed to its present form in 1951. Objects: to establish permanent contact between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. Fourteen member associations, with members in 87 countries. Congress every three years.

Pres. (1972-75) RIKUTARO FUKUDA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. S. C. ASTON (U.K.). *Publs. Acta of the Triennial Congresses*.

International Federation of Societies of Philosophy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*): f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. 33 member countries.

Pres. LEO GABRIEL (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ MERCIER, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland. *Publs. An international bibliography of philosophy, Chroniques de Philosophie, Proceedings of the International Congress of Philosophy* (every 5 years), etc.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies

(*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*): c/o Mlle J. Ernst, 11 ave. René Coty, Paris 14e, France; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Objects: To encourage research concerning the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome; to group the main national associations so engaged; to ensure collaboration with relevant international organizations. Mems.: 54 Societies in 35 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law.

Pres. Prof. M. DÜRRY (France); Sec. Mlle J. ERNST (Switzerland). Pubs. *L'Année Philologique*, *Festschrift Archaeologica*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, *Lustrum*.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: To promote musicological research, to encourage study in this field and to co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,400 members in forty countries.

Pres. E. REESER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. L. FINSCHER (German Federal Republic), H. GLAHN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. R. HÄUSLER (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Repertory of Music Sources*, *International Repertory of Music Literature*, *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, etc.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*): c/o University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., Canada; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to foster co-operation among anthropological and ethnological institutions. Sixty member countries (151 societies or institutes).

Pres. Prof. Dr. SOL TAX (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. L. KRADER (Canada). Publ. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *African Abstracts*, etc.

International Union of Orientalists (*Union internationale des orientalistes*): Institut d'Etudes Turques, 13 rue du Four, 75006, Paris, France; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: To promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Pres. H. C. L. BERG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BAZIN (France). Pubs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*): Moesgaard, 8270 Højbjerg, Denmark; f. 1931. Object: To promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. 89 member countries.

Pres. L. BALOUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. KLINDT-JENSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Archaeologia urbiium*, etc.

Permanent International Committee of Linguists (*Comité international permanent des linguistes*): 40 Sint Annastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: To

work for the advancement of linguistics throughout the world and to encourage international co-operation in this field. Forty member countries.

Pres. EINAR HAUGEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTINE MOHRMANN (Netherlands). Pubs. *Linguistic Bibliography*, *Dictionaries of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses*, etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa International Inc.: 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60604, U.S.A.; f. 1917. Object: to issue planned programmes of civic-service projects, ranging from vocational services to youth and older women to programmes on ecology and drug abuse, every two years to be carried out by professional and executive women in Altrusa's clubs. Mems.: 18,000 in 550 clubs in 13 countries.

Pres. (1973-75) MURIEL MAWER; Excc. Dir. DOROTHY E. KUEHLHORN. Publ. *International Altrusan* (monthly, Sept.-June).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems—AWR: P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the Study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO-HENRI COURSIER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THEODOR VEITER (Austria). Publ. *Integration* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (Latin American Center for Research in Social Sciences): Rua D. Mariana 138, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957 to undertake social science research in Latin America; to co-operate with international organizations; to provide a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DRÉGUES, Jr.; Sec. (a.i.) CARLOS ALBERTO DE MEDINA. Pubs. *Bibliografía* (bi-monthly), *América Latina* (quarterly).

Congress of Arab and Islamic Studies (Congrès des études arabes et islamiques): c/o Prof. F. M. Pareja, Limite 5, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1962; Congresses: Cordoba 1962, Cambridge 1964, Ravello 1966, Coimbra 1968, Brussels 1970, Visby-Stockholm 1972, Göttingen 1974.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing: 4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country planning. Sub-regional offices at Tokyo (JASOPH) and at Bandung (Regional Housing Centre). Mems.: 77 organizations and 130 individuals in 13 countries.

Pres. Dr. WON ZEW (Korea); Sec.-Gen. C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA (India). Pubs. *EAROPH News and Notes* (monthly), *Town and Country Planning* (bibliography), conference and congress reports.

English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth: Dartmouth House, 37 Charles St., Berkeley Square, London, W1X 8AB; f. 1918. Object: to promote British-American-Commonwealth friendship. Mems.: 39,070.

Chair. Sir PATRICK DEAN; Sec. C. COLBECK, O.B.E. Publ. *Concord* (quarterly).

European Centre for Population Studies (Centre européen d'études de population): Pauwenlaan 17, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1953 to conduct research and provide information on European population problems. Mems.:

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, U.S.A., Canada, Chile, Publs. *European Demographic Information Bulletin (EDIB)* (quarterly), *European Demographic Monographs* series.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER (Netherlands).

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (*Centre Européen de Co-ordination de Recherche et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales*): Grünangergasse 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1963 to promote and facilitate the undertaking of comparative research projects in the field of social sciences; co-ordinates the execution of these projects by various institutes belonging to different European and overseas countries; distributes documentation pertaining to the research projects and publishes the results. Mems.: 14 Directors, 15 in the Secretariat; 172 institutes from 38 European and overseas countries participate in the research projects sponsored by the Centre.

Pres. ADAM SCHAFF; Dir. RICCARDO PETRELLA.

European Cultural Foundation (*Fondation européenne de la culture*): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954. Object: to promote cultural, scientific and educational activities which are multi-national and of European inspiration. Mems.: societies and individuals in 18 countries.

Pres. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS; Sec.-Gen. R. GEORIS (Belgium). Publs. *Annual Report, Plan Europe 2000* (in many languages), *Info-FEC News Bulletin*.

European Society for Rural Sociology (*Société européenne de sociologie rurale*): Nussallee 21, Bonn, Germany; f. 1957 to further research in, and co-ordination of, rural sociology and provide a centre for documentation of information. Mems.: 440 individuals, institutions and associations in 21 European countries and 16 countries outside Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. O. GRANDE (Norway); Sec. Dr. P. SINKWITZ (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sociologia Ruralis* (quarterly).

European Union of Arabic and Islamic Scholars (*Union Européenne d'Arabisants et d'Islamisants*): Limite 5, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1970 to organize a Congress of Arabic and Islamic Studies. Mems.: about 120.

Sec. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Experiment in International Living, The: Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.; a non-profit educational exchange institution; f. 1932 to create mutual understanding and respect among people of different nations, thereby furthering international understanding. Mems.: 100,000 in 100 countries of six continents.

Founder DONALD B. WATT; Pres. F. GORDON BOYCE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. GIUSEPPE DE STEFANO (Italy).

School for International Training: Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.: f. 1962 and conducted by The Experiment in International Living; provides programmes of English language instruction for students, teachers and professional men and women from abroad; foreign language study for Americans going abroad; courses in preparation for international careers; graduate and undergraduate degree programmes.

Dir. Dr. JOHN A. WALLACE.

French Cultural Union (*Union culturelle et technique de langue française—UCTF*): 47 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e;

f. 1954. Object: to promote and co-ordinate friendly relations between French-speaking countries, groups and individuals and others interested in French culture as well as to foster cultural and technical co-operation between them.

Pres. GENEVIEVE JAUDOIN-PROM. Publ. *Lisez et Choisissez*.

Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity (*Fédération pour le respect de l'homme et de l'humanité—FRH*): 20 rue Lafitte, Paris 9e; f. 1964. Object: to co-operate in studies affecting the evolution of mankind and to contribute to the diffusion of information which would increase man's awareness of his responsibilities. Mems.: 1,700.

Pres. JOSEPH FORAY; Vice-Pres. N'SOUGAN AGBLEMANON; Vice-Pres./Treas. GEORGES GUERON; Sec.-Gen. JESUS MONTEO MONTOYA. Publs. *Bulletin of the Centre for the Study of the Non-Occidental World* and *Bulletin of the Centre for the Study of the General Results of the New Technologies*.

Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (*Latin American Institute of International Relations*): 23 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1965; workshops for literary and fine arts groups, study groups on key social problems, annual assembly.

Dir. LUIS MERCIER VEGA. Publs. *Aportes* (quarterly).

Inter-American Institute of Municipal and Institutional History (*Instituto Interamericano de Historia Municipal e Institucional*): Leonor Perez 251, Havana, Cuba; f. 1943 to develop knowledge and stimulate study of the history of municipalities and local entities of America. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Gen. Sec. JOSE L. FRANCO (Cuba). Publ. *Cuadernos* (quarterly).

International African Institute: 210 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BW, England; f. 1926 to promote the study of African peoples, their languages, cultures and social life in their traditional and modern settings, through publication and provision of a documentation and information service.

Chair. Sir ARTHUR SMITH; Co.-Dirs. Mme. G. DIETERLEN and Prof. J. MIDDLETON. Publ. *Africa*.

International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa: B.P. 375 Dakar, Senegal; f. 1957 to promote organization and development of documentation, libraries, archives and museums in all African countries.

Sec. EMMANUEL K. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*): c/o Prof. J. D. HALLORAN, Centre for Mass Communication Research, Univ. of Leicester, 104 Regent Rd., Leicester, LR1 7LT, U.K.; f. 1957 to disseminate information on teaching and research in mass media, to establish a documentation and research service, to promote contacts between national organizations, and to encourage the improvement of training for journalism. Member organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. JAMES D. HALLORAN; Sec.-Gen. EMIL DUSISKA (German Democratic Republic).

International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy: Casella Postale 157, 10100 Turin, Italy; f. 1909 for scientific research in philosophy of law and social philosophy at an international level; holds Congresses and conferences; over 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. A. PASSERIN D'ENTRÈVES (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO G. LOSANO. Publ. *Archiv für Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Association for Social Progress (IASP) (*Association internationale pour le progrès social*): 141 rue des Glacis, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1924; conducts research on social questions and stimulates public opinion in favour of social reforms. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. A. L. BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. MODESTE HEUSEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (periodical).

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Association Internationale des Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Agricoles*): c/o Library, Tropical Products Institute, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1955. Objects: To promote, internationally and nationally, agricultural library science and documentation, as well as the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists. The Association has 600 members, representing 65 countries, and is affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

Pres. P. ARIES (France); Sec. Treas. H. E. THURPP (U.K.). Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, World Directory of Agricultural Libraries and Documentation Centres, Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer for Agricultural Libraries*.

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers (IAD): 74 rue des Sts.-Pères, Paris 7c, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Publ. *Monthly News*.

International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries —INTAMEL: c/o Westminster City Libraries, Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5PS, England; f. 1967 to encourage international co-operation between large city libraries, and in particular the exchange of books, staff and information and participation in the work of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Pres. H. C. CAMPBELL (Canada); Vice-Pres. J. EYSEN (Federal Republic of Germany), E. CASTAGNA (U.S.A.), J. C. MEHTA (India), R. PAGETTI (Italy), L. TYNELL (Sweden), V. V. SEROV (U.S.S.R.), A. G. T. OFORI (Ghana); Treas. K. C. HARRISON (Westminster, U.K., above address).

International Association of Papyrologists (*Association internationale de Papyrologues*): Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to promote international collaboration in papyrology through the organization of international congresses, publication of reference material and any other appropriate means. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Prof. ERIC G. TURNER (U.K.); Sec. Prof. JEAN BINGEN (Belgium).

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*): c/o Loughborough University of Technology Library, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and conduct research on library problems. Mems.: 104 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANTHONY J. EVANS (U.K.); Sec. Dr. B. J. ENRIGHT (U.K.). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Audio-Visual Technical Centre (*Centre Technique Audio-Visuel International*): Lamorinièrestraat

236, B-2000 Antwerp; f. 1960 to promote audio-visual media, at the service of educational, cultural, economical, professional and social activities; courses, workshops, information sessions, reference library of more than 30,000 books and documents. Board of Directors composed of 48 members, representing 18 countries.

International Pres. L. MAJOR (Belgium); First Pres. JOHN MADDISON (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. FOURMOY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. KING (U.S.A.), Dr. H. SCHALLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Ir. A. SALESSE-LAVERGNE (France); Treas. J. GELDERN (Belgium); Dir. K. SIMONS (Belgium). Publs. *Bibliographical References, Studies and Reports, News-Letter, AV-Agenda*.

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Pres. GYÖRGY RÓZSA (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Publs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *Confluence* (surveys of research; irregular), occasional reports, etc.

International Congress of Orientalists (*Congrès International des Orientalistes*): Collège de France, 11 place Marcelin-Berthelot, 75 Paris 5, France; f. 1873; the Congress is a gathering of scholars, meeting in one country or another at intervals of three or four years; as a body, the Congress is entirely non-political, and is open to all those interested in the study of man in Asia. Mems.: c. 2,500. Next meeting, Mexico.

Pres. Prof. RENÉ LABAT; Sec.-Gen. Prof. YVES HERVOUET. Publ. *Proceedings/Acts* (published after each Congress).

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*): 9 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 680 from 103 countries.

Pres. F. I. DOLGIH (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Secs. GIOVANNI ANTONELLI (Italy), MORRIS RIEGER (U.S.A.); Treas. OSCAR GAUYE (Switzerland); Exec. Sec. CHARLES KECKENMETI (France). Publ. *Archivum* (annual).

International Ergonomics Association (*Association internationale d'ergonomie*): Clausiusstrasse 25, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1957 to bring together organizations and persons interested in the scientific study of human work and its environment; to establish international contacts among those specializing in this field, promote the knowledge of these sciences, co-operate with employers' associations and trade unions in order to encourage the practical application of ergonomic sciences in industries, and promote scientific research by qualified persons in this field. Mems.: 8 Federated Societies, 35 corresponding mems., 4 hon. mems., 1 affiliated and 1 subscribing mem.

Pres. H. P. RUFFELL SMITH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. GRANDJEAN (Switzerland); Treas. Prof. A. WISNER (France). Publ. *Ergonomics* (bi-monthly).

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*): 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to bring together at the international level and to co-ordinate the activities of organizations and individuals concerned with documentation; to promote the development of documentation through international co-operation; 57 National

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

members, 3 International Members, and 1 Associate, some 350 Affiliates; *Study Committees for: Universal Decimal Classification*; Research on the theoretical basis of information; Classification research; Theory and methods of systems, cybernetics and information networks; Operational machine techniques and systems; Linguistics in documentation; Information for industry; Education and training; Terminology of Information and Documentation; Developing countries; and regional Commissions for Latin America, and for Asia and Oceania.

Pres. Dr. H. ARNTZ; Sec.-Gen. W. VAN DER BRUGGHE (acting). Publs. *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *R & D Projects in Documentation and Librarianship* (monthly), *Universal Decimal Classification* (in 22 languages), *Index Bibliographicus*, *Library and Documentation Journals*, *Document Reproduction Surveys*, *FID Yearbook*, *Studies on Classification*, *Bibliography of Directories of Science Information Sources*, *National Lists of Technical Journals for Industry*, *Guides to the UDC*, *Annual Report*, *Linguistics in Documentation—Current Abstracts*, *Documentation Centres and Reproduction Services in Latin America*, *Abstracting Services*, *National technical information services, worldwide directory*, *A Guide to the World's Training Facilities in Documentation and Information Work*, *Theoretical Problems of Informatics*, manuals for training courses.

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*): Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to study and promote the improvement of housing, the theory and practice of town planning inclusive of the creation of new agglomerations and the planning of territories at regional, national and international levels.

Pres. V. RUD NIELSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. J. H. LÉONS (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly, excl. July and August), Congress Reports, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Automobile Technical Engineers' Associations (FISITA) (*Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile*): Secretariat: SAEJ, 16-15 Takanawa 1-chome Minato-ku, C.P.O. Box 180, Tokyo 8, Japan.
Sec. KOIJI KONDO.

International Federation of Institutes for Socio-religious Research: 116 Vlamingenstraat, 3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 26 countries.

Pres. Dr. ALBRECHT BECKEL (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Canon Fr. HOUTART (Belgium). Publ. *Social Compass* (4 times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Library Associations—IFLA (*Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires*): Bibliothèque Royale, 4 Blvd. de l'Empereur, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1927. Object: to promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 93 associations, representing 73 countries and 9 international associations, 384 associate members.

Pres. Dr. H. LIEBAERS, C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARGREET WIJNSTROOM. Publs. *IFLA Annual*, *IFLA Directory*, *IFLA News* (English, French, German and Russian).

International Federation of Philately: 44 rue Jouffroy, F 75 Paris 17e, France; f. 1926 to promote philatelic relations and co-operation among all nations, to encourage extension of philately in general and to act in its interests internationally. Mems.: 47 national federations.

Pres. LUCIEN BERTHELOT (France); Gen. Sec. ROBERT LULLIN (Switzerland). Publs. *Circulars*, *Reports of Congresses*.

International Federation of Vexillological Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques-F.I.A.V.*): 3 Edgehill Rd., Winchester, Mass 01890, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to promote through its member organizations the scientific study of the history and symbolism of flags and especially to hold International Congresses every two years and sanction international standards for scientific flag study. Mems.: 13 associations in 8 countries.

Pres. LOUIS MUHELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. WHITNEY SMITH (U.S.A.). Publs. *Recueil* (every two years), *The Flag Bulletin*, *Archivum Heraldicum* (both quarterly).

International Friendship League, Inc.: 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02108, U.S.A.; f. 1936. Aims: a clearing house for personal pen friends. Mems. 900,000 in many countries.

Chair. FRANCIS W. HATCH, Jr.; Chair. Emeritus L. G. BROOKS; Exec. Sec. Miss E. R. MACDONOUGH. Publ. *International Pen Friend* (bi-monthly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*): Museo Bicknell, 17 bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean. Library of 40,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. RAUL ZACCARI (Italy), PAUL-ALBERT-FÉVRIER (France), Prof. MARTIN ALMAGRO (Spain); Dir. Prof. NINO LAMBOGLIA (Italy).

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut International des Civilisations Différentes—INCIDI*): 11 Blvd. de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years; comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. L. PIGNON (France); Vice-Pres. GASPARE AMBROSINI (Italy), D. M. GUÉYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. Comte PIERRE DE BRIEY (Belgium); Deputy Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium). Publs. *Reports of Study Sessions*, *Civilizations* (quarterly).

International Instituto of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de philosophie—IIP*): 173 Blvd. Saint-Germain, 75272 Paris Cédex 06, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors; to become the world centre for documentation and information. Mems.: 74 philosophers in 32 countries.

Pres. C. PERELMAN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. G. CANGUILHEM. Publ. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community*, *Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), *Contemporary Philosophy* (4 vols.), proceedings of annual meetings.

International Institute of Sociology (*Instituto Internacional de Sociología*): Trejo 241, Cordoba, Argentina; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 420 representing 43 countries.

Hon. Pres. C. GINI (Italy); Pres. A. POVIÑA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. F. GOVAERTS MARQUES PEREIRA (Belgium), C. C. ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.), M. NAMBA (Japan). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut Internationale de Sociologie*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Numismatic Commission (*Commission internationale de numismatique*): Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, National Museum, DK-1220 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1926 to facilitate co-operation between scholars in the sphere of numismatics. Mems.: national organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. GEORGES LE RIDER (France); Sec. O. MÖRKHOLM (Denmark); Treas. HERBERT A. CAHN (Switzerland). Publ. *Comptes-Rendus de la CIN*.

International Peace Academy: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023, U.S.A.; f. 1971 to teach and further development of basic professional skills associated with the achievement of peace; an autonomous and strictly non-political institution.

Pres. Maj.-Gen. INDAR JIT RIKHYE (ret'd.) (India); Exec. Vice-Pres. PHILLIPS RUOFF. Publs. *IPA News Notes* (irregular), *IPA Reports* (at least twice yearly), special reports and studies.

International Peace Research Association: International Peace Research Institute, P.O.B. 5052, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1965. Strives to increase the quantity of research focused on world peace and to ensure its scientific quality; to promote the establishment of new research institutions and develop contacts and co-operation between scholars from different parts of the world and different disciplines interested in peace research. 136 individual and 39 corporate mems.

Sec.-Gen. ASBJORN EIDE. Publs. *International Peace Research Newsletter* (6-8 a year), Proceedings of International Peace Research Association (bi-annual).

International Phenomenological Society: State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14226, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mems.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. V. J. MCGILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*): University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mems.: 650.

Pres. Prof. S. K. CHATTERJI (India); Sec. Prof. A. C. GIMSON (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (twice yearly).

International Planned Parenthood Federation: (see above Aid and Development).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil International des Sciences Sociales — CISS*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 75015; f. 1952. In September 1973, ISSC altered its constitution to become a federation regrouping the 11 organizations listed below. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the world; the spread of co-operation at an international level between specialists in the social sciences. ISSC has Standing Committees for: comparative research, social science data, problems of the environment; and co-operation with National Social Science Research Councils and analogous bodies. It also has two permanent exterior bodies, the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, in Vienna, f. 1963 (Pres. of Board of Dirs. A. SCHIAFF) and the International Centre for Intergroup Relations, in Paris, f. 1965 in collaboration with the Ecole Pratique de Hautes Etudes, Paris (Dir. O. KLINEBERG).

Pres. S. ROKKAN (Norway); Vice-Pres. P. N. FÉDOSÉEV

(U.S.S.R.), V. O. REINIKAINEN (Finland). Sec.-Gen. S. FRIEDMAN. Publ. *Social Science Information* (*Information sur les Sciences Sociales*) (6 issues a year).

ASSOCIATIONS FEDERATED TO THE ISSC

(details of these organizations will be found under their appropriate category elsewhere in the International Organizations section)

International Association of Legal Sciences.

International Economic Association.

International Law Association.

International Peace Research Association.

International Political Science Association.

International Sociological Association.

International Union of Psychological Science.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

World Association for Public Opinion Research.

World Federation of Mental Health.

International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF): c/o Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Str. N. Beloiannis 25, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1964 to establish and maintain collaboration between specialists in folklore and ethnology; organizes commissions, symposia, congresses, etc.; affiliated to *Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques* and *Conseil international de philosophie et des sciences humaines*, close links with International Folk Music Council and International Council of Museums. Mems.: about 400. Pres. Prof. MIHAI POP (Romania); Vice-Pres. Prof. K. PEETERS (Belgium), Prof. J. CUISINIER (France), Prof. R. DORSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin d'Informations SIEF* (annual).

International Society for General Semantics: 509 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mems.: 2,500 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. STANLEY DIAMOND (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société Internationale pour l'Etude de la Philosophie Médiévale—SIEPM*): Kardinaal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses, the next to be held in 1977. Mems.: 435.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG KLUXEN (German Federal Republic); Sec. Prof. Dr. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*): 28 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1945, present title adopted 1949. Aims: to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), Piazza Castello 3, 20121 Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Publs. *Cahiers de défense sociale, Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (two a year).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*): Via Daverio 7, 20122 Milan, Italy; f. 1949 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage the dissemination and exchange of information and

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

facilities and stimulate research; has 32 research committees on various aspects of sociology; holds World Congresses. Next Congress: Canada, 1974.

Pres. Prof. REUBEN HILL (U.S.A.); Asst. Sec. GUIDO MARTINOTTI (Italy). Publ. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *World Congresses Transactions*.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*): 5 rue Forgeur, Liège, Belgium; to advance the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. Mems.: over 1,200 scientists in 90 countries.

Pres. C. A. MIRÓ (Panama); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. M. LIVI-BACCI (Italy); Exec. Sec. B. REMICHE (Belgium). Publ. Newsletter, Proceedings of Conferences, etc.

Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER): Main Library, University of Birmingham, P.O.B. 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, U.K.; f. 1971 to establish close collaboration between the general research libraries of Europe, and national and university libraries in particular; and to help in finding practical ways of improving the quality of the services these libraries provide. Mems.: 153.

Pres. J.-P. CLAVEL; Sec. Dr. K. W. HUMPHREYS. Publ. *LIBER Bulletin* (twice a year).

Lions International: 400 West 22nd St., Oak Brook, Illinois 60521, U.S.A.; f. 1917 to create a spirit of "generous consideration" among peoples of the world through a study of problems of international relationships; to promote good government, good citizenship, and an interest in civic, commercial, social and moral welfare. Next Convention: San Francisco, Calif., July 1974. Mems.: 1,015,000 with over 26,000 clubs in 149 countries and geographic areas.

International Pres. (1973-74) TRIS COFFIN (Canada). Publ. *The Lion* (monthly, in 14 languages).

Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council: American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1960 to promote research on problems concerning the social and economic development of the land and peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Mems.: Research Centres and individuals in 19 countries.

Chair. Prof. D. J. DELIVANIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. N. ZIADEH (Lebanon).

Mensa International: Post Box 988, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1946, constitution adopted 1964. Aims: social contact between members; provision of the membership as a control group for research workers in psychology and social science; identification and fostering of intelligence for the benefit of humanity. Members are individuals who score in a recognized intelligence test higher than 98 per cent of people in general. 18,000 mems. world-wide.

Pres. Sir CYRIL BURT (U.K.); Vice-Pres. LANCELOT LIONEL WARE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Capt. BOB VAN DEN BOSCH (Netherlands). Publ. *Mensa Journal of Research* (quarterly), special supplements to journal, *Mensa News Service* (monthly), *Mensa Register*, *Poetry Mensa*.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute: Via Giulia 52, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1968 under the auspices of ECOSOC to strengthen international action

in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. The Institute conducts research and organizes and supports field studies, in collaboration with the countries concerned; gathers and makes available all over the world relevant information on research studies, policies and programmes conducted in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

Dir. PEIDER KÖNZ (U.S.A.).

World Association for Public Opinion Research: c/o Secretariat, 1500 Stanley St., Room 520, Montreal H3A 1R3, P.Q., Canada; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. WIM J. DE JONGE (Netherlands).

World Brotherhood (*Fraternité mondiale*): Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the study of inter-group and international tensions and contribute educationally towards a better understanding and co-operation between people of all races, beliefs and cultures; granted consultative status by UNESCO and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Exec. Pres. S.E. ALBERT DE SMAELE (Belgium).

World Friendship Federation (*Fédération pour l'amitié mondiale*), Holbergsgade 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1958 to promote international fellowship, goodwill and understanding between peoples and nations, to co-ordinate the activities of national world friendship organizations; conducts exchanges of individuals, educational activities.

Chair. A. McTAGGART-SHORT (Great Britain); Pres. K. HELVEG PETERSEN (Denmark).

World Society of Ekistics: c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to promote knowledge and ideas concerning ekistics through research, publications and conferences; to recognize the benefits and necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the needs of human settlements; to stimulate world-wide interest in ekistics.

Pres. E. ISOMURA; Vice-Pres. J. GORYNSKI, T. A. LAMBO, R. MATTHEW, J. MONOD; Sec.-Gen. P. PSOMPOULOS.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union Mondiale des Sociétés Catholiques de Philosophie*): Aignerstrasse 25, A-5026 Salzburg, Austria; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 20 countries.

Pres. R. P. C. GIACON (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. P. M. ROESLE (Austria). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two copies a year).

Zonta International: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1919; executive women's service organization; international and community service projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 23,000 in 46 countries.

Pres. Mrs. HARRIETTE YECKEL (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Mrs. MARTHA BAUMBERGER. Publ. *The Zontian* (quarterly).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*): 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Spiesen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees. Pres. J. ECKHOUT (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Mrs. T. ERNST (Germany).

Amnesty International: 53 Theobald's Rd., London, WC1X 8SP, England; f. 1961; Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women imprisoned throughout the world because their political or religious beliefs are unacceptable to their Governments; to co-ordinate the activities of 31 national sections and 1,200 local groups; to maintain a Research Department to record and investigate the cases of prisoners of conscience. Mems.: 25,000.

Chair. SEAN MACBRIDE (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN ENNALS (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Annual Report*, Reports on prison conditions in various countries.

Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights: 60 Weymouth Street, London, W1N 4DX; f. 1839 to eradicate slavery and forced labour in all their forms, to promote the well-being of indigenous peoples, and to protect human rights in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Mems.: 900 members in 28 countries.

Chair. Sir DOUGLAS GLOVER, T.D.; Sec. Col. J. R. P. MONTGOMERY, M.C. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigine's Friend* (irreg.)

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, Vaduz, P.O.B. 34706, Liechtenstein (see Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies).

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*), 111 rue de la Poste, B-1030 Brussels; f. 1925 to develop social service on the basis of Christian doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries and to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level, the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service. Mems.: 172 schools of social service, 26 associations of social workers, 52 individual members.

Exec. Sec. Mme. S. GREELS-DE-CLERCQ. Publs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin*, *Bulletin de Liaison*, *Boletín de Noticias* (quarterly), and reports of seminars.

Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF: 203 East Cary St., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.; f. 1938; administers to the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs of children of all races and creeds; operates in 55 countries assisting 125,000 children.

Pres. T. N. PARKER; Sec. W. STERLING KING; Exec. Dir. Dr. VERENT J. MILLS. Publ. *CCF Profile* (quarterly).

Commission Internationale pour la Protection du Rhin contre la Pollution (*International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine from Pollution*): D-54 Koblenz, Kaiserin-Augusta-Anlagen 15, P.O.B. 309, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 to prepare and perform tests to establish the nature of the pollution of the Rhine; to propose measures of protection to the participating governments. Mems.: 19 delegates from

France, Federal Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Pres. M. F. VIGEVNO. Publs. annual report.

Comité International de Dachau (*International Dachau Committee*): 65 rue de Haerne, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to perpetuate the memory of the political prisoners of Dachau; to manifest the friendship and solidarity of former prisoners whatever their beliefs or nationality; to maintain the ideals of their resistance, liberty, tolerance and respect for persons and nations; and to maintain the former concentration camp at Dachau as a museum and international memorial.

Pres. Mr. GUERISSE; Sec.-Gen. G. WALRAEVE. Publ. *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International de Dachau* (twice a year).

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service: UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15c, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work-camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 120 organizations from 60 countries.

Dir. MARK SCHOMER (U.S.A.). Publs. *Work Camps Programme* (annual), *Voluntary Service Bulletin* (monthly), *Directory of Organisations concerned with International Voluntary Service*, etc.

Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped: c/o International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 219 E. 44 St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to assist the UN and its specialized Agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 34 organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF.

Chair. NORMAN ACTON; Sec. DOROTHY WARMS.

European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration: Vital Decesterstraat 102, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1965; functions: exchange of information, documentation, students and lecturers, discussion of problems, giving help and advice on training programmes, encouraging studies and research in hospital and health services administration; collaborates with WHO, International Hospital Federation and the Association of University Programs in Hospital Administration (U.S.A.).

Pres. Prof. J. B. STOLTE; Sec. Prof. J. E. BLANPAIN. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (*Fédération Européenne pour les personnes âgées*), 1816 Chailly-sur-Clarens, Switzerland; f. 1962. Functions: exchange of experience among member associations; practical co-operation among member organizations to achieve their objectives in the field of ageing; representation of the interests of members before international organizations; promotion of understanding and co-operation in matters of social welfare; to draw attention to the problems of old-age. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. ROBERTO CUZZANITI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER E. BOGARDY (Switzerland). Publ. *EURAG—Newsletter* (in English, French, German and Italian).

Federation of Asian Women's Associations—FAWA: NFWC Bldg. 962 Josefa Llanes Escoda St., Ermita, Manila, Philippines; f. 1958 to promote closer relations, and bring about joint efforts among Asians, particularly among the women, through mutual appreciation of

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

- cultural, moral and socio-economic values. Mems.: 415,000.
- Pres. Mrs. PHUNG NGOC-DUY (Republic of Viet-Nam); Sec. Mrs. NICOLASA J. TRIA TIRONA (Philippines). Publ. *FAWA News Bulletin* (every three months).
- International Abolitionist Federation** (*Fédération abolitionniste internationale*), 28 place St. Georges, 75009 Paris; f. 1875 by Josephine Butler. Object: The abolition of the organization and exploitation of the prostitution of others and the regulation of prostitution by public authorities. Affiliated organizations in Belgium, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, Thailand, U.K. and U.S.A. Corresponding members in Australia, Burma, Greece, Israel, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Spain. Next Congress: Geneva 1975.
- Pres. Smt. MOHINDER KAUR, Maharani of Patiala (India); Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS PIGNIER (France). Pubs. *Revue abolitionniste* (4 times annually), *General Assembly* (every year), *International Congress* (every three years).
- International Association against Noise** (*Association Internationale contre le Bruit—AICB*); Alfred Escher-Str. 27, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to promote noise-control at an international level; to promote co-operation and the exchange of experience and prepare supranational measures; issues information, carries out research, organizes conferences, and assists national anti-noise associations. 16 mems., 3 associate mems.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. Ing. F. BRUCKMAYER (Austria); Gen. Sec. Dr. OTTO SCHENKER-SPRUNGLI (Switzerland). Publ. *Reports of Congresses*.
- International Association for Children's International Summer Villages**; 7 North Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4AD, England; f. 1950; function is to conduct International Camps for children and young people between the ages of 11 and 21. Mems.: c. 7,500. International Pres. A. T. CRAWFORD; Sec.-Gen. W. P. MATTHEWS, Jr. Publ. *CISV News* (three times a year).
- International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance** (*Association Internationale d'Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle—A.I.O.S.P.*), 259 route d'Arlon, Strassen, Luxembourg; f. 1951. Mems.: 20,000 from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
- Pres. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHILTZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of A.I.O.S.P.*
- International Association for Mutual Assistance** (*Association Internationale de la Mutualité*), 8-10 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947 to propagate and develop in all countries the principle of mutual assistance. Mems.: national and regional institutions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K.
- Pres. LOUIS VAN HELSHOECHT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. W. J. BOUVIER (Switzerland).
- International Association for Suicide Prevention** (*Internationale Vereinigung für Selbstmordprophylaxe*): Central Administrative Office, Universitätsklinik, Spitalgasse 23, A-1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1960. Aims: To establish an organization where individuals and agencies of various disciplines and professions from different countries can find a common platform for interchange of acquired experience, literature and information about suicide; disseminates information; arranges special training; encourages and carries out research; organizes the Biannual International Congress for Suicide Prevention. Mems.: 730 individuals and societies, in 42 countries of all continents.
- Hon. Pres. Prof. ERWIN RINGEL (Austria); N. L. FARBEROW (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Rev. Father REMI J. MENS (Belgium); Dozent W. FÖLDINGER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. A. MOTTO (U.S.A.); Treas. Prof. K. ACHTÉ (Finland). Publ. *Vita* (quarterly).
- International Association for Temperance Education**: Beethovenplantsoen 6, Leeuwarden, Netherlands; f. 1954 to promote international co-operation in education on the dangers of alcohol and drugs; collection and distribution of information on drugs; maintains regular contact with national and international organizations active in these fields. Mems.: 20,000 in 9 countries.
- Pres. SYTZE DE BRUIN; Sec. HERTA NIESSNER. Publ. *Report of 9th Conference*.
- International Association of Schools of Social Work**, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to provide international leadership and encourage high standards in social work education. Mems.: 458 schools of social work in 66 countries and 20 associations of schools.
- Pres. Dr. HERMAN D. STEIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. KATHERINE A. KENDALL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Social Work* (quarterly), *Directory of Members and Constitution*.
- International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children** (*Association Internationale des Educateurs de Jeunes Inadaptés*), 66 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to promote the profession of *educateur* for maladjusted children; to provide a centre of information about child welfare and encourage co-operation between the members. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Morocco, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia and individual members in many other countries. Next Congress: Lausanne, Switzerland, April 1974.
- Pres. HENRI JOUBREL (France); Vice-Pres. CLAUDE PAHUD (Switzerland), GERARD VAN PELT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUYOMARCH (France). Pubs. *Reports on Congresses*.
- International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons**, 46 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1899 to suppress traffic in persons and develop facilities for the welfare and protection of young persons. Mems.: Representatives from Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.
- Pres. Dame JOAN VICKERS, D.B.E., M.P. (U.K.); Vice-Pres. J. G. MANCINI (France); Gen. Sec. R. RUSSELL (United Kingdom). Publ. *Annual Report*.
- International Catholic Migration Commission**: 65 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951; offers migration aid programmes to those who are not in a position to secure by themselves their resettlement elsewhere; grants interest-free travel loans; is involved in migratory movements in Africa and Latin America and the social and technical problems entailed. 42 affiliated organizations throughout the world.
- Pres. JAMES J. NORRIS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. STARK (Switzerland). Pubs. *Migration News* (bi-monthly in English), *Migration dans le Monde* (quarterly in French), *Menschen unterwegs* (quarterly in German), *Migration* (series in English and French).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

International Children's Centre (*Centre international de l'enfance*), Château de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to encourage the study of problems affecting children, the training of specialised staff and the diffusion of information concerning the physical, mental and social development of children, to act as a co-ordinating centre devoted to childhood, medico-social and psychological problems as a whole.

Pres. of the Administrative Council Prof. ROBERT DEBRÉ (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. PAULO DE BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil), H. E. G. GEORGE PICOT (France); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET. Pubs. *Courrier* (bi-monthly), *L'Enfant en Milieu Tropical* (in French and English), press releases concerning courses, seminars and publications.

International Christian Service for Peace (EIRENE): Malteserhof, 533 Königswinter 1, Römlinghoven, German Federal Republic; f. 1957 and aims through voluntary development service to aid people in the Third World and contribute to understanding between peoples, justice, world peace and economic development, in the spirit of Christian love. Work at present in North Africa in home economics and professional training, apprenticeship programmes, hospital work and co-operatives; in Cameroon, resettlement of natives; in Niger survey of land for favourability of irrigation project. Mems.: 3 churches, 3 national branches.

Gen. Sec. PAUL GENTNER. Pubs. Newsletter for friends of EIRENE.

International Civil Defence Organisation (*Organisation internationale de protection civile*), 28 av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland; f. 1931, present statutes 1966. Aims: to intensify and co-ordinate on a world-wide scale the development and improvement of organization, means and techniques for preventing and reducing the consequences of natural disasters in peacetime or of the use of weapons in time of conflict.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MILAN M. BODI (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Civil Defence* (monthly in English, French, Spanish and German), *Monographs* (occasional).

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism, 6830 Laurel Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1953 to encourage scientific research on all forms of intoxication by drink, its physiological, mental and moral effects on the individual, and its effect on the community. Mems.: individuals in 37 countries.

Exec. Dir. ERNEST H. J. STEED. Publ. *ICPA Quarterly*.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (*Conseil International des Agences bénévoles*): 7 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962 to provide a forum where voluntary agencies dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering and the realization of human aspirations may exchange views, accumulate and co-ordinate experience, and disseminate to governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 100 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. ALAN BRASH; Exec. Dir. CYRIL RITCHIE. Pubs. *ICVA News* (4 times a year), *ICVA Documents* (occasional), Information papers on social, humanitarian and developmental situations and activities (to members).

International Council of Women (*Conseil international des femmes*): 13 rue Caumartin, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1888 in Washington, D.C., to bring together in international affiliation National Councils of Women from all continents for consultation and joint action in

order to promote the well-being of the individual and family in society. Mems.: 68 National Councils.

Pres. Dr. M. DOLATSHAHI; Sec. Mme. J. RAGUIDEAU. Publ. *Newsletter* in French and English (six issues a year).

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: Case Postale 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1907, as the International Bureau against Alcoholism, to further the study of alcohol and drug dependence problems and to promote communication between all bodies and persons actively engaged in treatment, education, prevention and research; organizes congresses, symposia and seminars in different countries. Mems.: affiliated organizations in 53 countries, as well as individual members.

Pres. Senator HAROLD H. HUGHES (U.S.A.); Dir. ARCHER TONGUE, B.A. (U.K.). Pubs. *Alcoholism* (twice a year) *ICAA News* (quarterly).

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1961; functions include the exchange of views and information among member agencies concerning the problems of Jewish social and welfare services including medical care, old age, welfare, child care, rehabilitation, technical assistance, vocational training, agricultural and other resettlement, economic assistance, refugees, migration, integration and related problems; representation of views to governments and international organizations. Mems.: 6 national and international organizations.

Pres. CLAUDE KELMAN; Exec. Sec. L. D. HORWITZ.

International Council on Social Welfare: 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928 to provide an international forum for the discussion of social work and related issues; to promote interest in social welfare; documentation and information services. Mems.: 69 countries, 21 international organizations.

Pres. REUBEN C. BAETZ (Canada); Treas. LUCIEN MEHL (France). Pubs. *Conference Proceedings* (biennially), *International Social Work* (quarterly), *ICSIW Newsletter* (quarterly), National Committee Bulletins.

International Federation of Blue Cross Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de la Croix-Blanche*), Weiherhofstrasse, 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1877. Object: To aid the victims of intemperance, drug addicts; and to take part in the general movement against alcoholism.

Pres. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Switzerland); Vice-Chair. and Sec. J. P. WIDMER (Switzerland); Treas. H. WILLMANN (Switzerland). Publ. Four-yearly report.

International Federation of Children's Communities (*Fédération Internationale des Communautés d'Enfants—FICE*): c/o Josef Docekal, Sandleitengasse 9-13/10/8 A-1160, Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO to co-ordinate the work of national associations; to promote children's communities particularly by technical aid to under-developed countries. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Pres. LOUIS FRANÇOIS (France). Gen. Sec. Dr. OTHMAR RODEN (Austria). Pubs. *Etudes Pédagogiques*, *Documents*, *Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération Internationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail et Invalides Civils—FIMITIC*), Froburgstrasse 4, Olten, Switzerland; f. 1953 to bring

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organizations. Mems.: national groups from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. Dr. MANFRED FINK (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. TOR-ALBERT HENNI (Norway). Pubs. *Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Park and Recreation Administration (FPRA): The Grotto, Lower Basildon, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 9NE, England; f. 1957 to provide a world centre where members of government departments, local authorities, and all organizations concerned with recreational services can discuss relevant matters. Mems.: 170 in 33 countries.

Pres. L. E. MORGAN; Sec. KENNETH L. MORGAN. Publ. news bulletin (irregular).

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (*Fédération internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires*): Maliebaan 45, Postbus 14029, Utrecht, The Netherlands; f. 1926; furnishes a means of co-operation between members; encourages the development of National Federations; promotes the training of professional and voluntary workers; acts as an advisory body; encourages and facilitates the exchange of community workers; collects and distributes information on settlements and Neighbourhood Centres; keeps in touch with the work of appropriate international organizations; holds international conferences; encourages the setting up of seminars and projects on community work.

Pres. K. M. REINOLD (U.K.); Sec. Mrs. J. M. TAYLOR-SOUTAR. Publ. *Newsletter* (occasionally).

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux et des assistantes sociales*): c/o Mmc Catherine Chuard, P.O.B. 713, CH-4002, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international organizations. Mems.: national associations in 43 countries. Symposium to be held, Nairobi, 1974.

Pres. Miss TERESITA SILVA (Philippines); Hon. Pres. LITSIA ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Mmc. CATHERINE CHUARD (Switzerland); Treas. HUGH SANDERS (U.K.).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*L'Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*): 28 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953. Aims: to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organizations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organization in any country where no such organization exists; to promote friendship amongst former scouts and guides throughout the world. Mems.: 75,000, 28 Member States.

Chair. of Council Prof. R. KERBER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. P. CORNIL (Belgium). Publ. *The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Gypsy Council (*Komitia Lumiat Romanit*): 76 rue de Saint Antoine, 93 Montreuil Sous Bois France; f. 1954; is working towards cultural and political unity of the 10,000,000 Romanies throughout the world; makes known difficulties and social needs through the Council of Europe, UNESCO and other international agencies.

Pres. VANKO ROUDA; Sec.-Gen. LEULEA ROUDA. Pubs. *Romano Drom* (bi-monthly newspaper), *La Voix Mondiale Tzigane* (quarterly).

International Help for Children: 130 Eversholt St., London, N.W.1, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Contacts in Austria, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. OWEN BARFIELD; Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Inner Wheel: 27 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., London, W.1; f. 1967 (formerly Association of Inner Wheel Clubs, f. 1923). Aims: to link Inner Wheel Clubs throughout the world. Inner Wheel members are wives of Rotarians who aim to promote true friendship, encourage the ideals of personal service, and foster international understanding. Mems.: 54,000 in over 40 countries.

Pres. Mrs. BIRTE FANGEL (Denmark); Sec. Miss F. C. HUNTLEY (U.K.). Pubs. *Directory, Constitution, Handbook*, and a quarterly magazine.

International Labour Assistance (*Entraide ouvrière internationale*): D 5300 Bonn, Germany, Ollenhauerstr. 3; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons, and to take action as a relief organization in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances; organizes housing loans, technical training, homes for the aged and the handicapped, holiday homes. Members in Austria, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. LOTTE LEMKE (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. ROGER PARMELAN (France), Dr. ARNE BRUGS-GAARD (Norway), ROBERT RISLER (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped (*Ligue Internationale des Associations d'aide aux Handicapés Mentaux*): 12 rue Forestière, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to promote the interests of the mentally handicapped without regard to nationality, race or creed, furthers co-operation between national bodies, organizes congresses. Consultative status with UNESCO, official relations with WHO, ILO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 85 in 63 countries (inc. 42 national associations).

Pres. Mme YVONNE POSTERNAK (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. RENÉE PORTRAY (Belgium). Pubs. Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia, etc., brochures and pamphlets.

International Lifeboat Conference: c/o the Secretary, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Lifeboat House, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0EF, England, first conference held 1924, secretariat established 1928; conferences subsequently held at four-yearly intervals organized by the host country; secretariat acts as clearing-house for information; other exchanges between members occur frequently; next Conference: 1975, Finland.

Sec. Capt. NIGEL DIXON, R.N. (U.K.). Pubs. Conference reports.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

- International Prisoners Aid Association**, 426 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve and broaden prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Mems.: 28 National Federations in 27 countries and 3 individual member agencies in Canada, 1 in Australia, 1 in Austria, 1 in Egypt and 1 in Malaysia.
- Pres. ALFONS WAHL (Federal German Republic); Excc. Dir. Mrs. RUTH BAKER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).
- International Relief Union** (*Union internationale de secours*), 12 chemin de Malombré, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: In the event of major disasters, to furnish first-aid and general assistance to the suffering population, to co-ordinate the work of relief organizations, and generally to encourage preventive measures against such disasters on an international basis. 17 states are members.
- Sec.-Gen. D. CLOUZOT.
- International Social Security Association**, 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to improve technical and administrative methods of social security; to co-ordinate work and compare activities of members. Mems.: 225; Assoc. Mems.: 78 organizations from 101 countries.
- Chair. JÉRÔME DEJARDIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. LEO WILDMAN (ILO). Pubs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly, English, French, German), *Seguridad Social* (bi-monthly, Spanish), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (quarterly, English, French, Spanish, German), *Social Security Abstracts* (two a year, in English, French, Spanish), *African Social Security Series* (in English and French).
- International Social Service** (*Service Social International*); 15 rue Charles-Galland, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1921. Objects: To aid families and individuals whose problems require services beyond the boundaries of the country in which they live and where the solution of these problems depends upon co-ordinated action on the part of social workers in two or more countries; to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of emigration in their effect on individual, family, and social life. Operates on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.
- There are branches in Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and Venezuela; delegations in Argentina, Austria and Viet-Nam; affiliated offices in Canada and Finland; and correspondents in some 100 other countries.
- Pres. Mrs. J. F. GUGELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. INGRID GELINEK (Austria).
- International Union for Child Welfare** (*Union internationale de protection de l'enfance*); 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 as a result of the amalgamation of the Save the Children International Union (Geneva, f. 1920) with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare (Brussels, f. 1921), with the object of promoting child welfare irrespective of all considerations of race, nationality and creed. Mems.: 133 member organizations in 60 countries.
- Pres. Amb. AUGUSTE LINDT (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. P. ZUMBACH (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Child Welfare Review* and *Open Letters* (English and French editions).
- International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIAMS**: 28 place St. Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually; next Congress, Vienna 1976. Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.
- Hon. Pres. Mme P. COLINI-LOMBARDI (Italy); Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Maître J. PFEIFFER (France); Treas. Mme J. BEER (Belgium); Vice-Pres. M. ROBINET (Belgium), V. GATTONI (Italy), M. PIGNIER (France). Pubs. *Bulletin de l'UIAMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).
- International Union of Family Organisations** (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*); 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organisations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains a documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.
- Pres. F.L.S.F. Baron VAN TUYLL VAN SEROOSKERKEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. BERNARD LORY (France); Treas. HUBERT FRERE (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).
- International Union of Tenants**: Norrlandsgatan 7, 2 tr., S-111 43 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1955 to achieve a fruitful measure of collaboration which will help safeguard the interests of tenants. Mems.: national tenant organizations in Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Federal Germany.
- Chair. GÖSTA JÄRTELUS; Sec. ERIK LINDSTRÖM. Publ. *International Information* (quarterly).
- Movimiento Familiar Cristiano** (*Christian Family Movement*): Juan Benito Blanco 614, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1957 to help develop happy family life. Mems.: about 40,000 in 20 countries in Latin America.
- Pres. Mr. and Mrs. F. SONEIRA; Secs. J. P. G. HEBER and M. E. ARTAGAVEYTIA DE GALLINAL. Pubs. *Apuntes de Pastoral Familiar*, *Gamos* (monthly scientific bulletin), etc.
- Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled**: 219 E. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. See also under Medicine.
- Service Civil International** (*International Voluntary Service*), Gartenhofstrasse 7, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland; brs. in thirteen countries; f. 1920. Objects: to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by inviting men and women of all nationalities, social classes and political creeds to do voluntary work together in groups for a limited period for the benefit of some community in need. The S.C.I. supports all efforts to replace military service in times of peace by an international constructive service which will encourage greater confidence between nations of the world. Mems.: 18,000.
- Pres. MARC GARRET; Int. Sec. THEDY VON FELLEBERG; Asian Sec. NAVAM APPADURAI.
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul** (*Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul*), 5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as child care, youth work, work with immigrants, adult literacy programmes, residential care for the sick, handicapped and elderly, social counselling and work with prisoners and the unemployed—all conducted through personal contact. Mems.: over 650,000 in 109 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (SOCIAL WELFARE)

Pres. HENRI JACOB; Sec.-Gen. B. VERDÉ DELISLE; Treas. JEAN SCALBERT. Publ. *Vincenpaul* (monthly, in French, English and Spanish).

Union Internationale des Sociétés d'Aide à la Santé Mentale (*International Union of Societies for the Aid of Mental Health*); Société d'Hygiène Mentale d'Aquitaine (Croix Marine), 290 boulevard du Président Wilson, Bordeaux, France; f. 1964 to group national societies and committees whose aim is to help mentally handicapped or maladjusted people.

Gen. Pres. Mme. DELAUNAY; Gen. Sec. Dr. SEILHEAN.

Women's International Zionist Organization: 38 David Hameleeh Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel, Box 33159; f. 1920 to foster Jewish national consciousness amongst Jewish women, and promote constructive social work for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 250,000 in 50 countries. Represented on UNICEF and ECOSOC at the UN. Affiliated to several international women's organizations.

Hon. Pres. Mrs. ROSA GINOSSAR; Pres. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM; Chair. Mrs. AYA DINSTEIN; Treas. Mrs. MIRIAM BEN-PORAT. Publs. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO News in Israel* (monthly).

World Christian Temperance Federation, Weiherhofstr. 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1960 to draw attention to and combat the evils of intemperance, drugs and alcoholism in all parts of the world on a Christian basis and to develop educational programmes.

Pres. DANIEL WIKLUND (Sweden); Vice-Chair. Rev. G. RINVOLO (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Basle). Publ. report every 4 years.

World Coalition for the Abolition of Vivisection (*Coalition Mondiale pour l'Abolition de la Vivisection*); 59 rue de la Justice, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1955 to press for the abolition of experiments on live animals and of cruel operations and their replacement by other methods. Mems.: 22 societies.

Pres. JEAN DURANTON DE MAGNY; Sec.-Gen. PAUL LECOULTRE. Publs. information sheets (4 or 5 times a year).

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (*Organisation mondiale pour la promotion sociale des aveugles*); 58 ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1951 to work for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness in all countries by providing the means of joint consultation of national organizations and joint action for the introduction of minimum standards of welfare; co-ordinates aid to the blind in developing countries; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birthplace as an international museum. Members in 62 countries.

Pres. CH. HEDKVIST (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. MARCELLE COWBURN (France); Treas. JOHN C. COLLIGAN (U.K.). Publs. *WCWB Newsletter* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish and Russian), General Assembly Reports, etc.

World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) (*Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux*—

FMPA): 76 Alfred Escherstrasse, CH8002 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the welfare of animals by the education of people of all nations in their responsibilities towards animals; and by the dissemination of information to increase the humane aspects of the management and slaughter of food animals, biomedical experiments on animals, control of domestic pets, control of wild animal communities. Council meets Spring and Autumn, World Congress held every 4 years; next Congress 1974. Consultative status UN, UNESCO, FAO and the Council of Europe. Mems. in over 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. HOFSTRA (Netherlands); Dir. Dr. TONY CARDING; Treas. Gen. Dr. DE JONG SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*, technical reports.

World Federation of the Deaf—W.F.D. (*Fédération mondiale des sourds—F.M.S.*); 120 via Gregorio VII, 00165, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organize international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 56 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAROTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (*Union mondiale ORT*), 1-3 rue Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, training and generally improving of the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprentice training in 22 countries, including technical assistance programmes in co-operation with interested governments. Mems.: committees in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. WILLIAM HABER (U.S.A.); Exec. Comm. Chair. DANIEL MAYER (France); Dir.-Gen. M. A. BRAUDE (U.S.A.); Dir. V. HALPERIN (France). Publs. *Annual Report, Yearbook, Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin*, Information Bulletins.

World Veterans Federation (*Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants*); 118 rue de la Faisanderie, 75 Paris 16e, France; after January 1st, 1974: 16 rue Hamelin, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1950 to maintain international peace and security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions, to defend the spiritual and material interests of war veterans and war victims. It promotes practical international co-operation in fields of economic development, rehabilitation of the handicapped, legislation concerning war veterans and war victims. Mems.: national organizations in 49 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 war veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM O. COOPER (U.S.A.); Treas.-Gen. V. BADINI-CONFALONIERI (Italy). Publs. *World Veteran* (occasionally), *Status of Resistants* (special studies).

SPORT

General Assembly of International Sports Federations (*Assemblée Générale des Fédérations Internationales Sportives*): 32 avenue du Léman, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1967 to act as a forum for discussing matters of mutual interest in sport, and in particular the Olympic Games; to co-ordinate co-operation between the different sports organizations; and to distribute information. Mems.: 61 international sports organizations.

Pres. THOMAS KELLER, Rowing (Switzerland); Gen.-Sec. OSCAR STATE, Weightlifting (U.K.). Publ. *Calendar of Sports Events* (twice yearly).

International Amateur Athletic Federation (*Fédération Internationale d'Athlétisme Amateur*): 162 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, SW15 2SL, England; f. 1913 to ensure co-operation and fairness among members, and to combat discrimination; to affiliate national governing bodies, to compile athletic competition rules and to organize championships at all levels; to settle disputes between members; and to frame regulations for the establishment of world, olympic and other athletic records. Mems.: 146 countries.

Pres. The Marquess of EXETER, K.C.M.G. (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. F. W. HOLDER (U.K.). Publs. *IAAF Handbook* (annual); *IAAF Bulletin* (three yearly); scoring tables, record lists, athletic arena layout charts.

International Amateur Boxing Association (*Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA)*): 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, WC2A 3QP, England; f. 1945 as the world body controlling amateur boxing for the Olympic Games, continental, regional and inter-nation championships and tournaments in every part of the world. Mems.: 110 countries.

Pres. Lt.-Col. R. H. RUSSELL (U.K.); Admin. Sec. R. S. GODDARD (U.K.). Publ. a periodical was planned to commence in January 1974.

International Amateur Swimming Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur*): 508 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario, Canada, NGB 2B7; f. 1908 to promote amateur swimming and swimming sports internationally; to administer rules for swimming sports, for competitions and for establishing records; to arbitrate in disputes between members; to secure guarantees that members travelling to FINA international events will not be denied visas by the countries concerned. Mems.: 104 countries.

Pres. Dr. HAROLD HENNING (U.S.A.); Hon. Sec. Dr. PAUL P. HAUCH (Canada). Publs. *Handbook* (every four years), *Bulletin* (annually).

International Amateur Wrestling Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Lutte Amateur*): Valmont 12, 1010 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1912 to encourage the development of amateur wrestling and promote the sport in countries where it is not yet practised; to further friendly relations between all members; to oppose any form of political, racial or religious discrimination. Mems.: 83 member federations.

Pres. MILAN ERCEGAN; Sec. R. CASASAYAS. Publs. *News Bulletin* (quarterly), *Theory and Practice of Wrestling* (every two years).

International Federation of Association Football (*Fédération Internationale de Football Association—FIFA*): Hitzigweg 11, CH-8032 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1904 to promote the game of Association Football and foster

friendly relations among players and National Associations; to control football and uphold the regulations as laid down by the International Football Association Board; to prevent discrimination of any kind between players; and to provide arbitration in any disputes between National Associations.

Pres. Sir STANLEY ROUS, C.B.E., J.P. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HELMUT KÄSER (Switzerland). Publ. *FIFA News* (monthly, in English, French, Spanish and German).

International Gymnastic Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique—FIG*): Juraweg 12, case postale 16, 3250 Lyss, Switzerland; f. 1881 to promote the exchange of official documents and publications on gymnastics; to set up a procedure for invitations among members; and to organize international competitions. Associations pursuing political or religious aims are not recognized, and professionals are banned from competitions. Mems.: 61 countries.

Pres. ARTHUR GANDER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. MAX BANGERTER (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (four times a year).

International Hockey Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Hockey*): 55 boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1924 to fix the rules of outdoor and indoor hockey for all affiliated national associations; to control the game of hockey and indoor hockey; to control the organization of international tournaments, such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup. Mems.: 70 national associations (+ 3 pending).

Pres. RENÉ G. FRANK (Belgium); Hon. Gen. Sec. ETIENNE GLIECHICH (France). Publ. *World Hockey* (quarterly).

International Judo Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Judo*): 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1DR, England; f. 1949 to promote cordial and friendly relations between members; to protect the interests of Judo throughout the world; to organize World Championships every two years and organize the Judo events of the Olympic Games; to develop and spread the techniques and spirit of Judo throughout the world. Mems.: 92 countries.

Pres. C. S. PALMER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. A. GARCIA DE LA FUENTE (Spain). Publs. *Handbook* (every two years), *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Lawn Tennis Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Lawn Tennis*): Barons Court, London, W.14, England; f. 1913 to govern the game of lawn tennis throughout the world and promote its teaching; to preserve its independence of outside authority; to produce the Rules of Lawn Tennis, to recognize the Davis Cup Competition for men and promote the Federation Cup Competition for women; to organize tournaments. Mems.: 64 members and 35 associate members.

Pres. ALLAN HEYMAN, O.C. (U.K.); Gen. Sec. S. B. REAY, O.B.E., (U.K.). Publs. *Rules of the I.L.T.F.* (annually), *Rules of Lawn Tennis* (annually).

International Ski Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Ski*): Strömsborg, Stockholm C, Sweden; f. 1924 to further the sport of skiing, to create and maintain friendly relations between the Member Associations; to prevent discrimination in skiing matters on racial, religious or political grounds; to organize World Ski Championships and to establish rules for all ski

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

competitions approved by the FIS, and to arbitrate in any disputes. Mems.: 47 National Ski Associations.

Pres. MARC HODLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. SIGGE BERGMAN (Sweden). Publ. *FIS Bulletin* (four times a year).

International Weightlifting Federation: 4 Godfrey Avenue, Twickenham, TW2 7PF, England; f. 1920 to control international weightlifting; to set up technical rules and to train referees; to supervise World Championships, Olympic Games, regional games and international contests of all kinds; to supervise the activities of national and continental federations; to register world records. Mems.: 101 countries.

Pres. GOTTFRIED SCHÖDL (Austria); Gen. Sec. OSCAR STATE, O.B.E. (U.K.). Pubs. *International Rule Book* (every 4 years), *Bulletin* (monthly).

Union Cycliste Internationale: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1900 to develop, regulate and control all forms of cycling as a sport. Mems.: 104 federations.

Pres. ADRIANO RODON; Gen. Sec. MICHAŁ JEKIEL. Publ. *Le Monde Cycliste* (5 times a year).

International Shooting Union (Union Internationale de Tir): D-62 Wiesbaden-Klarenthal, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1907 to promote and guide the development of the amateur shooting sports, to organize World Championships; to control the organization of continental and regional championships; to supervise the shooting events of the Olympic and Continental Games under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Mems.: 95 countries.

Pres. DR. KURT HASLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. ERNST

ZIMMERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *International Shooting Sport* (6 issues a year).

World Underwater Federation (Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques): 34 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1959 to develop underwater activities; to form bodies to instruct in the techniques of underwater spearfishing and diving; to perfect existing equipment and encourage inventions and to experiment with newly marketed products, suggesting possible improvements; to organize international competitions. Mems.: 52 countries.

Pres. JACQUES YVES COUSTEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES DUMAS (France). Publ. *International Year Book of CMAS, News Letter* (every 2 months).

World Bridge Federation: Charlottalei 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the game of contract bridge throughout the world, federate national bridge associations in all countries, conduct world championships competitions, establish standard bridge laws. Mems.: 61 countries.

Pres. JULIUS L. ROSENBLUM (U.S.A.); Sec. A. L. LEMAITRE (Belgium). Publ. *World Bridge News* (every 2 months).

World Chess Federation (Fédération Internationale des Echecs): Lijnbaansgracht 231, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924 to further the knowledge of chess among all nations, to establish close international contact between the adepts of the game, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chess, to control chess competitions of world importance and award international chess titles.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M. EUWE (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. INEKE BAKKER (Netherlands).

TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UATI) (*Union des associations techniques internationales*), 62 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 17 international organizations.

Chair. H. E. JAEGER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. BARDOUX (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*), École Polytechnique Fédérale, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. COSANDEY (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions Prof. Dr. H. VON GUNTEN, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures Prof. Dr. J. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland), for metal structures Prof. Dr. P. DUBAS (Switzerland). Pubs. *Publications* (twice a year), Congress and Symposia proceedings, *Introductory Report*, *Preliminary Publication*, *Final Report*.

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*),

c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Rotterdamseweg 185, P.O.B. 177, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1935; 2,000 individual mems., 280 corporate mems.

Pres. T. HAYASHI (Japan); Sec. H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands). Pubs. *Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories*, *Journal of Hydraulic Research*, *Proceedings*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage*), 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 63 countries.

Pres. E. E. ALEKSEEVSKY (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission Internationale des grands barrages*): 22 and 30 ave. de Wagram, Paris 8e, France.

Pres. C. GRONER (Norway); Sec.-Gen. A. P. JANOD.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité International des Associations Techniques de Fonderie*), Walchestrass 27, Case Postale 2815, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland. Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

Pres. M. J. COURQUIN (France).

International Conference on Large High-Voltage Electric Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension—CIGRE*): 112 blvd. Haussmann, 75 Paris 8e, France, f. 1921. Aims: to facilitate and promote the exchange of technical knowledge and information between all countries in the general field of electrical generation and trans-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

- mission at high voltages. Mems.: 3,000 members in 59 countries.
- Pres. G. JANCKE; Sec. G. R. PÉLISSIER. *Publs. Proceedings of the Biennial Sessions, Electra* (every two months).
- International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)** (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automatique*), Postfach 1139, D4000 Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; 37 mems.
- Pres. J. C. LOZIER; Hon. Sec. M. A. KAAZ. *Publ. Automatica* (bi-monthly).
- International Federation of Surveyors** (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*): P.O.B. 1503, Washington, D.C. 20904, U.S.A.; f. 1926; 40 national associations are affiliated.
- Pres. W. A. RADLINSKI (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM B. OVERSTREET (U.S.A.). *Publs. FIG Bulletin, FIG Multilingual Dictionary, Reports of congresses.*
- International Gas Union** (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*): 17 Grosvenor Cres., London, SW1X 7ES, England; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 32 countries.
- Pres. G. ROBERT (France); Sec.-Gen. A. G. HIGGINS (U.K.).
- International Institute of Welding** (*Institut international de la soudure*): 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Rd., London, SW7 2PG, England; f. 1948; 59 member societies.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. Ir. H. G. GEERLINGS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.). *Publs. Welding in the World* (bi-monthly), etc.
- International Institution for Production Engineering Research** (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*): 1 rue Montgolfier, 75 Paris 3e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research, the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quantity of work. Mems.: 110 mems. in 26 countries.
- Pres. J. KACZMAREK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. Ing. R. WEILL (France). *Publ. Annals.*
- International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering** (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et des travaux de fondations*), Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St., London, SW1P 3AA, England; f. 1936. Aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications and in the civil engineering applications of geology, and of rock, snow and ice mechanics, by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every 4 years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 44 national member societies.
- Pres. Prof. J. KERISEL (France); Sec. J. K. T. L. NASH. *Publ. Conference Proceedings.*
- International Union for Electro-heat** (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*), 25 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organize international Congresses on Electro-heat. Mems.: 19 countries and associate members.
- Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands), R. FELIX (France); Pres. B. SOCHOR (Poland); Gen. Delegate C. BARBAZANGES (France).
- International Union of Public Transport—UITP** (*Union Internationale des Transports Publics*): 19 avenue de l'Uruguay, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 350 public transport systems in 63 countries and 130 contractors supplying rolling stock, etc.
- Pres. R. BELIN (France); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. *Publs. Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), Compendium of Statistics.
- International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures** (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*): 12 rue Brancion, Paris 15e, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardization. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 68 countries.
- Pres. E. GIANGRECO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. L'HERMITE (France). *Publ. Materials and Structures—Testing and Research* (bi-monthly).
- Permanent International Association of Road Congresses** (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*): 43 av. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.
- Pres. R. COGUAND (France); Sec.-Gen. M. HUET (France). *Publs. Bulletin, Technical Dictionary, Reports and Proceedings of Congresses, Reports of Technical Committees.*
- World Energy Conference**, The: 5 Bury St., St. James's, London, SW1Y 6AB, England; f. 1924 to link all branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Conferences every three years. Mems.: National Committees in 69 countries.
- Pres. O. GROZA (Romania); Pres. of Int. Exec. Council WALKER CISLER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. E. RUTLEY (U.K.).

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- Bureau International de la Récupération** (*International Reclamation Bureau*): Place du Samedi 13, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; reclamation and recycling of scrap iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper stock, textiles, plastics and rubber. Mems.: 26 associations and 215 corresponding in 25 countries.
- Pres. JAN LEVIN; Exec. Sec. MARCEL DOISY. *Publs. reports and technical papers, etc.*
- European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)**: 114 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to study and develop, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems; and to promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment. Mems.: 18 ordinary and 12 associate.
- Sec.-Gen. D. HERIMI. *Publs. EMCA Standards.*
- European Convention for Constructional Steelwork Associations** (*Convention européenne de la construction métallique*): General Secretariat, Weena 700, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Technical Secretariat, 20 rue Jean-Jaurès, 92807 Puteaux, France; f. 1955 for the consideration of technical problems involved in metallic construction. Member organizations in Austria,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.
Sec.-Gen. (administrative) H. B. EVERS (Netherlands);
Sec.-Gen. (technical) D. SFINTESCO (France).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique, Europäische Föderation für Chemie-Ingenieur-Wesen*): 16 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8PT, England; 80 route de St.-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; 25 Theodor-Heuss-Allee, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main 97, Germany; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion, Europäische Föderation Korrosion*), General Secretariat, Paris Office: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, D6F Frankfurt am Main, Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, U.K.; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. R. GUILLET (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), Dr. SHARP (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*): 4 rue de la Mission Marchand, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural ties and exchange documentation among members; study problems of training engineers and recognising and protecting their status; organize periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 18 countries.

Pres. OLE M. IRGENS (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Prof. V. BRODA (France).

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics (**EUROCAE**) (*Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile*): 16 rue de Presles, 75740 Paris Cédex 15, France; f. 1963; the organization studies and advises on problems related to the application of electronics and electronic equipment to civil aviation and assists international bodies in the establishment of international standards. Mems.: 44.

Pres. A. COLPAERT; Sec. J. DAVID.

Eurospace (*Groupeement Industriel Européen d'Études Spatiales*): 154 rue de l'Université Paris 7e, France; f. 1961; an Association of European aerospace industrial companies, banks, press organizations, national associations for promoting Space activity in the fields of telecommunication, television, aeronautical, maritime, meteorological, educational and press usage satellites, as well as launchers (conventional and recoverable). The Association carries out studies on the legal, economic, technical and financial aspects. It enjoys consultative status with several European and international organizations such as ESRO, IMCO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Membership direct or associate in the following countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy,

Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Pres. JEAN DELORME; Sec.-Gen. YVES DEMERLIAC; Tech. Sec. REX TURNER.

Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de l'Optique et de la Mécanique de Précision (*European Federation for Optics and Precision Mechanics*): Via Brisa 3, 20123 Milan, Italy; f. 1960 to promote co-operation and represent the interests of optics and precision mechanics. Mems.: firms in Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and U.K.

Pres. A. ZANETTI-POLZI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIULIO CAPPELLA.

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIPEC*): 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. H. RECHMANN (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Publs. *Official Yearbook*, Proceedings of FATIPEC Congresses (every two years).

Federation of European Aerosol Associations (FEA): Waisenhausstrasse 2, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1958 to provide facilities to enable national associations and their members to discuss mutual problems and adopt common policies, to stimulate research and development, to promote safety and quality standards; provides a Collecting office for information and organizes congresses. Mems.: 15 national associations with 875 member firms.

Pres. Dr. K. JACOBI; Man. A. W. DAEGELI.

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*), 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17e, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Mems. in 35 countries. Pres. H. LORIFERNE (France); Trcas. B. ENGELMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. P. DESCROIX (France). Publ. *Techniques et Sciences Municipales—l'Eau* (monthly).

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy: 44 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BR; f. 1892 for the advancement of the science and practice of mining, mineral technology, mineral exploration and mining geology and of non-ferrous metallurgy; for the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to allied professions; administers scholarships and fellowships; maintains a specialist library containing 30,000 vols. Mems.: in 72 countries.

Pres. J. S. WEBB, B.SC., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., F.I.M.M., C.ENG.; Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN, M.A. (U.K.); Hon. Treas. R. H. MACWILLIAM (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin and Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* (monthly), *Transactions* (annual bound volume), *IMM Abstracts* (bi-monthly), special volumes of proceedings of conferences and symposia.

Instituto Latinoamericano del Hierro y el Acero (*Latin American Iron and Steel Institute*): Casilla 14303, Santiago, Chile; f. 1959 to help achieve the harmonious development of iron and steel production, manufacture

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

and marketing in Latin America; conducts economic surveys on the steel sector; organizes technical conventions and meetings; disseminates industrial processes suited to regional conditions; prepares and maintains statistics on production, end uses, prices, etc., of raw materials and steel products within this area. Mems. 92, associate mems. 81, hon. mems. 17.

Chair. MARIO LOPES LEÃO; Sec.-Gen. ANIBAL GOMEZ. Publs. *Revista Latinoamericana de Siderurgia* (monthly), *Iron and Steel Documentation* (monthly), *Report to Members* (about once a month), *Report—Iron Ore Mining* (about once a month), *Statistical Year Book, Directory of Latin American Iron and Steel Companies* (every two years), various technical and economic studies and reports.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics—International Computation Centre—IGC (*Bureau Intergouvernemental pour l'Informatique—Centre International de Calcul*): C.P. 10253, Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro 23, EUR, 00144, Rome, Italy; f. 1961 by international treaty. Objects: to promote the development and application of informatics science; to collect, analyse and evaluate knowledge and information relating to informatics; to promote the exchange of experiences and information relating to informatics; to furnish, as far as possible, such assistance as Member Countries may request in the field of informatics; to advise, promote and recommend national action on (a) the adoption of national and international policies for informatics (b) the research, studies and development programmes pertaining to the scope of the IBI; (c) the improvement of education in and by informatics; (d) the adoption of improved methods of administration by means of informatics. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain.

Chair. Prof. O. J. FAGBEMI (Nigeria); Dir. Prof. F. A. BERNASCONI. Publs. *International Directory of Computer and Information System Services* (3rd edition 1974), *IBI-ICC Newsletter*, *Proceedings of the IBI-ICC World Conference on Informatics in Government*, Florence 1972.

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*), Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Treas. R. DETRY (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly).

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA): Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., London SW1V 1LX, England; f. 1952. Mems. in 80 countries.

Pres. S. TURNER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Jhr. H. L. VAN SUCHTELEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Monthly Journal*.

International Colour Association (*Association Internationale de la Couleur—AIC*): c/o Dr. A. Broekes, Bayer AG, IN-AP-CP5, D-509 Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1967 to encourage research in colour in all its aspects, disseminate the knowledge gained from this research and promote its application to the solution of problems in the fields of science, art and industry; holds international congresses and symposia. Mems.: organizations in 13 countries.

Pres. T. INDOU (Japan); Sec. Dr. A. BROCKES (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Proceedings of congresses and symposia*.

International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA): c/o D. Hibbert, British Sugar Corporation Ltd., P.O.B. 35, Wharf Rd., Peterborough, PE2 9PU, England; f. 1897 for the development and standardization of analytical methods for the world sugar industry. Mems.: national committees in 25 countries.

Pres. Dr. A. CARRUTHERS (U.K.); Sec. D. HIBBERT (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of the four-yearly plenary sessions*.

International Commission of Sugar Technology: 1 Aandorenstraat, 3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1948 to organize meetings with a view to discussing past investigations and promoting scientific and technical research work.

Pres. of Scientific Cttee. F. SCHNEIDER (Germany); Gen. Sec. J. HENRY (Belgium).

International Commission on Glass: c/o C. Thorpe, British Glass Industry Research Association, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, S10 2UA, England; f. 1933 as a union of scientific and technical organizations dealing with glass. Annual meeting and triennial congresses; sub-committees working on science, technology, history and art of glass. 19 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. R. W. DOUGLAS (U.K.); Hon. Sec. C. THORPE (U.K.).

International Commission on Illumination (*Commission internationale de l'éclairage*): 4 ave. du Recteur Poincaré, Paris 16c, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, reorganized as C.I.E. 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mems.: 29 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Sec. J. MAISONNEUVE. Publs. *Comptes Rendus* of quadrennial plenary sessions, and an *International Lighting Vocabulary* in French, English, German and Russian, containing 530 terms with definitions.

International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE): Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926 to define the conditions with which electrical equipment for domestic and similar general purposes should comply; to bring about uniformity between differing national regulations. Mems.: organizations from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. Twenty-six publications issued.

International Committee on Aeronautical Fatigue (ICAF): c/o JÜRIG BRANGER, Libellenstrasse 65, CH 6004 Luzern, Switzerland; f. 1951. Object: collaboration on aeronautical fatigue among aeronautical bodies and laboratories by means of exchange of documents and by organizing periodical conferences. Mems.: National Centres of 11 countries.

Sec. JÜRIG BRANGER (Switzerland). Publ. over 700 *ICAF Documents*, circulated between members; many classified "Restricted".

International Congress on Fracture: c/o Prof. Takeo Yokobori, Research Institute for Strength and Fracture of Materials, Tohoku University, Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Sendai, Japan; f. 1969 to foster research in the mechanics and phenomena of fracture, fatigue and strength of materials for the development of better failure-resistant materials, to promote international and interdisciplinary co-operation, and to publish the results

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

of research. Mems.: 22 national delegations from 22 countries, 21 affiliated organizations.

Pres. Prof. TAKBO YOKOBORI. Publ. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Fracture*.

International Copper Research Association, Inc.: 825 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1960; non-profit association financed by the copper mining industry; sponsors and directs research at laboratories, institutes and universities throughout the world. Mems.: companies in 11 countries.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. C. H. MOORE. Publs. reports.

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (*Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation*): P.O.B. 299, 704 Weena, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mems.: national and industrial organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. SEBESTYÉN (Hungary); Gen. Sec. W. J. BIERENS DE HAAN (Netherlands). Publs. *Building Research and Practice* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations*, *Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (available in 14 languages), *Building Research and Documentation* (1959 Congress), *Innovation in Building* (1962 Congress), *Towards Industrialized Building* (1965 Congress), *Building Cost and Quality* (1968 Congress), *Research into Practice: the Challenge of Application* (1971 Congress), *CIB Reports* nos. 1–22.

International Electrotechnical Commission: 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mems.: National Cttees. representing all sections of the electrical industry in 41 countries.

Gen.-Sec. C. J. STANFORD. Publs. *International Recommendations and Reports*, *IEC Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *Catalogue of Publications*.

International Federation for Information Processing: 3 rue du Marché, 1024 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1960. Objects: to promote information science and technology; to stimulate research, development and application of information processing in science and human activities; to further the dissemination and exchange of information on information processing; to encourage education in information processing; to advance international co-operation in the field of information processing. Mems.: 33 national societies.

Pres. Prof. H. ZEMANEK (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. A. S. DOUGLAS (U.K.), Prof. E. GOTO (Japan), S. SEM-SANDBERG (Sweden); Sec. P. A. BOBILLIER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Airworthiness Technology and Engineering (IFATE): Grey Tiles, Kingston Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England; f. 1964. Objects: to encourage co-operative action among national aircraft engineering organizations to promote safe practices for the airworthiness and maintenance of air transport. An international federation of aircraft engineering societies in Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, U.K. and U.S.A. Last Conference: Tunbridge Wells, September 1972.

Patron: H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, G.E.V.O., C.B.E.; Pres. G. N. ROBERTS (New Zealand); Vice-Pres. J. McDONALD (U.S.A.), W. SMITH (South Africa), G. PATSTON (Australia); Sec.-Gen. H. W. PAYNE (U.K.).

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (*Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils—FIDIC*), Javastraat 44, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mems.: National Associations in 21 countries, comprising some 10,000 individual members.

Pres. R. L. FITT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. H. C. FRIJLINK (Netherlands). Publs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works* (English and French), *International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer* (English, French, Spanish and German), *Guide to the Use of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services* (English, French and Spanish).

International Federation of Hospital Engineering: The Hospital Centre, 24 Nutford Place, London, W1H 8AN, England; f. 1970 to promote internationally the standards of hospital engineering and to provide for the interchange of knowledge and ideas. Mems.: 20.

Pres. BRUNO MASSARA (Italy); Sec. J. E. FURNESS (U.K.). Publ. *Hospital Engineering* (quarterly).

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers (*Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile—F.I.S.I.T.A.*): c/o Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, VDI-Fachgruppe Fahrzeugtechnik (ATG), 4 Düsseldorf 1, P.O.B. 1139, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. E. H. J. SIEGFRIED MEURER; Sec. Dr. CURT W. RAUSSENDORF.

International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering: Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 3-28-8 Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1962. Object: To carry out training and research works on seismology and earthquake engineering for the purpose of reducing earthquake damage in the world. The main activities are to train the seismologists and earthquake engineers from the seismic countries and to undertake survey, research, guidance and analysis of information on earthquakes and their related matters. Mems. 45 countries.

Dir. Dr. T. SANTO (acting).

International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) (*Institut international du fer et de l'acier*): 5 Place du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967. Objects: to promote the welfare and interests of the world's steel industries; to undertake research in all aspects of steel industries; to serve as a forum for exchange of knowledge and discussion of problems relating to steel industries; to collect, disseminate and maintain statistics and information; to serve as a liaison body between international and national steel organizations. Members in 35 countries.

Chair. JACQUES FERRY (France); Vice-Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA (Japan), GEORGE A. STINSON (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES B. BAKER (U.S.A.). Publs. *Conference Proceedings*, *Members' Directory*, *Statistical Reports*, *Bulletins*, *Tariff Handbook*.

International Micrographic Congress: P.O.B. 484, Del Mar, California 92014, U.S.A.; f. 1972 to promote co-operation among microfilmmers, research and develop-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

ment; to provide an international clearing-house for information and advancement of systems and technology, exchange publications and delegations; to encourage the establishment of international standards and of new national microfilm associations; to promote international product exhibitions, seminars and conventions. Mems.: 28 associations, and individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. ANTONIO PAULO DE ANDRADE E SILVA; Exec. Sec. GUSTAV J. BUJKOVSKY (U.S.A.). Pubs. *IMC Journal* (quarterly), *IMC Newsletter* (monthly), *International Directory of Micrographic Equipment* (annually).

International Organization for Standardization (*Organisation internationale de normalisation*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to reach international agreement on industrial and commercial standards, and thus to facilitate international trade as well as the interchange of scientific and technological data relevant to standards. Mems.: national standards institutions of 73 countries.

Pres. Dr. AKE T. VRETHEM; Vice-Pres. N. LUDWIG (German Federal Republic); Treas. LEOPOLD BOREL (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. OLLE STUREN. Pubs. *ISO International Standards*, *ISO Memento*, *ISO Catalogue* (annual), *ISO Annual Review*, *ISO Bulletin* (monthly).

International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB): 19 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6EJ; f. 1937 to foster and organize co-operation in research and development on behalf of natural rubber. Mems.: 9 research institutes.

Secs. GEORGE MARTIN, G. DAUGY. Publ. *Summary of Activities* (annually).

International Society for Photogrammetry (*Société internationale de photogrammétrie*): 7 avenue de la Grange, F 94100 Saint-Maur, France; f. 1910; a non-governmental organization devoted to the development of international co-operation for the advancement of photogrammetry and its applications; 56 member countries. Next Congress: Helsinki, Finland, July 1976.

Pres. Dr. S. G. GAMBLE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. J. CRUSET (France). Pubs. *International Archives of Photogrammetry*, *Photogrammetria*.

International Solar Energy Society: P.O.B. 52, National Science Centre, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria 3052, Australia; f. 1954 to foster science and technology relating to the applications of solar energy, to encourage research and development, to promote education and to gather, compile and disseminate information in this field; holds international conferences. Mems.: 1100 in 51 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. O. G. LÖF (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. F. G. HOGG (Australia). Pubs. *Journal* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (three or four a year).

International Tin Research Council: Fraser Rd., Greenford, Middlesex, England; f. 1932 to develop world consumption of tin; engages in scientific research, technical development and aims to spread knowledge of tin throughout the world by publishing research articles, issuing handbooks, giving lectures and demonstrations, and taking part in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Chair. Dr. W. E. HOARE. Pubs. *Annual Report, Tin and its Uses* (quarterly) (in English, French, German, Japanese, Italian and Spanish), various studies and reports.

International Union for Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications: 47 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8QX, England; f. 1958; collaborates with the International Standards Organisation in defining and adopting technical standards; co-ordinates the programme of

major international conferences; promotes the triennial International Vacuum Congress; regulates the Welch Foundation for postgraduate research in vacuum science and technology. Mems.: organizations in 19 countries.

Pres. Dr. LUTHER E. PREUSS (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. N. A. WALTER (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (twice a month).

International Union of Heating Distributors (*Union Internationale des Distributeurs de Chaleur—UNICHAL*): 185 rue de Bercy, Paris 12e, France; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the results of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical, technical, scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 75 companies in 10 countries.

Pres. A. VISSEQ (France); Sec. R. NAARJOT (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Metal (*Union Internationale du métal*): Seestrasse 105, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GUNNAR LINDE (Sweden); Sec. MARCEL VIONNET (Switzerland).

International Water Supply Association (*Association internationale des distributions d'eau*): 104a Park St., London, W.1; f. 1949 in order to establish an international body concerned with public water supply, to encourage the exchange of information concerning the technical, legal and administrative aspects of public water supplies, and to promote contacts between all those engaged in the public supply of water. Three-yearly congresses, Amsterdam (1949), Paris (1952), London (1955), Brussels (1958), Berlin (1961), Stockholm (1964), Barcelona (1966), Vienna (1969), New York (1972). Mems.: 40 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. FRED MERRYFIELD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. R. S. FAIRALL (U.K.). Pubs. *Aqua* (quarterly), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

Internationaler Elektronik-Arbeitskreis e.V.—INEA (*International Electronics Association*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rossmarkt 12, Federal German Republic; f. 1964 to sponsor and promote the exchange of electronic technology in co-operation with national and international associations and institutions directly or indirectly interested in the electronics industry. 35 mems.

Pres. JOHN J. FRANTZ; Treas. PAUL G. BAUDLER. Pubs. *Microelectronic* (3 issues).

World Bureau of Metal Statistics: 6 Vicarage Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3EY, England; f. 1948. Object: compilation of the most comprehensive metal statistics provided anywhere in the world. Includes statistics of production and consumption of copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, aluminium, and several other minor metals.

Sec. G. S. SOMERSET (U.K.); Statistician D. B. EVANS (U.K.). Publ. *World Metal Statistics* (monthly bulletin).

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO): (*Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs—FMOI*): c/o Dr. G. F. Gainsborough, Savoy Place,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TOURISM)

London, W.C.2, England; f. 1968. Objects: to advance engineering as a profession in the interest of the world community; to foster co-operation between engineering organizations throughout the world; to undertake special projects through co-operation between members and in co-operation with other international bodies. Mems.: 71 national members; 4 international members.

Pres. Dr. ERIC CHOISY (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. F. GAINSBOROUGH (U.K.).

World Petroleum Congresses: 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AR; f. 1933 to provide an international congress every four years where all oil scientists and technologists can meet and discuss scientific and technical problems; Permanent Council with 18 member countries is responsible for organization of the congresses.

Sec.-Gen. D. A. HOUGH (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of Congress*.

TOURISM

Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—A.A.T.T.A., P.O.B. 5196, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1952; groups Tourist and Travel Agents operating in the Arab world to promote tourism in the region; Mems.: 250.

Pres. MOHAMMED S. GIABER; Senior Vice-Pres. SALIM KHEIREDDIN; Gen. Man. SELIM ISSA. Publ. *Arab World Tourism* (monthly).

Caribbean Travel Association (CTA): 20 East 46th Street, New York City, New York 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to encourage and assist development in the Caribbean region through tourism. Mems.: 134 in 22 islands and territories in and adjoining the Caribbean.

Pres. CHARLES A. DIAGO; First Vice-Pres. LIVINGSTONE BURROWS; Sec./Treas. John H. KELLER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina—COTAL (*Confederation of Latin American Tourist Organizations*): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to keep the travel agents of Latin American countries in touch with each other. Mems.: 20 member states. Last Congresses held at Acapulco, Mexico, May 1973, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 1974.

Pres. JOSÉ RODRIGO MARIMÓN; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL CHAVEZ. Publ. *La Revista COTAL*.

East Asia Travel Association, c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-13 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 20 tourist and travel organizations.

Pres. SABURO OTA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. KENJI SAKUMA (Japan).

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*): Eigcrstrasse 60, 3000 Berne 23, Switzerland; f. 1956; to represent the interests of European motel-owners; mem. 200.

Chair. Dr. J. KRIPPENDORF; Vice-Pres. M. GRIMAUD (France), Dr. KORN-MESSER (Germany).

European Travel Commission (*Commission Européenne de Tourisme*): P.O.B. 536, Dublin 8, Eire; f. 1949 to facilitate exchange of tourism information between member countries, to foster international tourism co-operation in Europe and to promote greater traffic between North America and Europe. Mems.: National Tourist Organizations of 22 European countries.

Pres. S. ACKER (Denmark); Sec. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland).

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie Internationale du Tourisme*): 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 60.

Pres. JUAN DE ARESPOCHAGA; Chanccllor LOUIS NAGEL. Publs. *Revue, Dictionnaire Touristique International* (3rd edition in French; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Swedish and Turkish).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association Internationale d'Experts Scientifiques du Tourisme—AIEST*): Weissenbühlweg 6, 3007 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organize conventions. Mems.: 297 from 37 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WALTER HUNZIKER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations: Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, Bureau 209, Brussels 1000; f. 1950. Mems.: 21 organizations.

Pres. WALTER FIGDOR (Austria); Vice-Pres. RUBEN ENOCSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN IDIERS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (10 a year).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération Internationale de Centres Touristiques*): c/o Walter Minarz, Schrutkagasse 11, A-1130 Wien, Austria; f. 1949 to promote close co-operation between members. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. HEINZ RENNAU.

International Ho-Re-Ca (*Union internationale d'organisations nationales d'hôteliers, restaurateurs et cafetiers*): Stampfenbachstrasse 78, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1949 to bring together national associations of hotel, restaurant and café proprietors and individual establishments to further the interests of the trade, international tourism, etc. Contributes to maintaining peace and promoting friendly relations among nations. Mems.: 24 national organizations, 1,400 individuals.

Pres. VICTOR R. EGGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. T. H. OSSE (Netherlands). Publs. *International Guide of Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés* (annual).

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*): 89 Fg. St. Honoré, F-75008 Paris, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Next Congress: Geneva, Switzerland, spring 1974. Mems.: 62 national associations and more than 3,500 members in 108 countries.

Pres. JEAN ARMLEDER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. JACQUES DAVID (France). Publs. *International Hotel Review* (quarterly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (annual).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*), 2 quai Gustave Ador, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations; keeps a documentation centre on touring; publishes maps, hotel and camping guides, etc. Mems.: 136 associations totalling over 25 million members in 75 countries.

Prs. ALEC C. DURIE, C.B.E. (U.K.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. V. M. KABES (U.S.A.).

International Union of Official Travel Organisations—IUOTO, P.O.B. 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member-countries. Mems.: 115 countries, 89 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. ROBERT C. LONATI. Pubs. *World Travel, International Travel Statistics, Travel Abroad—Frontier Fomarlities*.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique: 6 rue Mesnil, Paris 16e, France; f. 1961 to publicise member states; to help co-ordinate the work of tourist bodies to disseminate tourist information; to study legal, administrative and other measures to increase tourism; to help members acquire equipment for developing the industry; to represent members at international meetings. Mems.: 14 member nations.

Prs. KARIM DEMBELE; Gen. Sec. YOUSSEF GUEYE. Pubs. *Rythmes* (review), brochures, etc.

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA: 228 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1952 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and islands of the Pacific. Mems.: 1,300 in 42 countries.

Exec. Vice-Prs. F. MARVIN PLAKE. Publ. *Pacific Travel News*.

African Groundnut Council: P.O.B. 3025, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1965. Mems.: Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan. A sales promotion office has been established in Geneva, Switzerland.

Chair. ASSANE MASSON DIOP (Senegal); Exec. Sec. DIEUMB GUEYE (Senegal).

Asian Productivity Organization: Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14 Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1961 to strengthen the productivity movement in the Asian region and disseminate technical knowledge. Mems.: 14 countries.

Sec.-Gen. MORISABURO SEKI. Pubs. *A.P.O. News* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Association of European Jute Industries (*Association des Industries du Jute Européennes*): 33 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to study questions of common interest, disseminate information and represent the industry at international level; conducts technical, statistical and economic research. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Prs. R. VAN DELDEN (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. P. TOMMY-MARTIN (France). Pubs. *Statistiques de*

Universal Federation of Travel Agent's Associations—UFTAA (*Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages—FUAAV*): 30 ave. Marnix, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to unite travel agents' associations, to represent the interests of travel agents at the international level, to help in international legal differences; maintains a library and issues literature on travel, etc. Mems.: national associations of travel agencies in 62 countries.

Prs. PH. BAMBERGER (France); Vice-Prs. C. D. APOSTOLIDIS (Greece); Vice-Prs. (Finance) M. HLADE (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium). Publ. *FUAAV/UFTAA/World Magazine* (monthly).

World Association of Travel Agencies, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949 to foster the development of tourism, to help the rational organisation of tourism in all countries, to collect and disseminate information and to participate in all commercial and financial operations which will foster the development of tourism. Individual travel agencies may use the services of the world-wide network of members consisting of societies and individuals in 87 countries.

Founder Pres. DANIEL V. DEDINA (France); Pres. MIHA HLADE (Yugoslavia); Vice-Prs. HUGO M. WEICHLIN (Federal Republic of Germany), JULES CORTELL (U.S.A.).

World Touring and Automobile Organisation (*Organisation mondiale du tourisme et de l'automobile—OTA*), 32 Chesham Place, London, SW1X 8HF, England; f. 1950 to co-ordinate the work of member organisations, to safeguard their interests and to encourage the development of motor traffic and touring; conducts research on all matters concerning the development of international touring, road accident prevention and traffic engineering; organizes International Study Week in Traffic Engineering and Safety, every two years. Mems.: International Touring Alliance, International Automobile Federation.

Prs. A. C. DURIE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. H. PERLOWSKI (U.K.).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

production (quarterly), *Statistiques du commerce extérieur* (quarterly), *Annuaire statistique*.

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC): Natural Rubber Bldg., 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1970; the association aims to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, to promote technical co-operation amongst members and to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. A joint Regional Marketing System for Natural Rubber has been agreed in principle. Assemblies held 1970 Malaysia, 1971 Indonesia, 1972 Singapore, 1973 Thailand. Mems.: Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Vietnam.

Sec.-Gen. MOELJONO PARTOSOEDARSO.

Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès (A.I.P.C.) (*International Association of Conference Centres*): Service National de Congrès 3 Coudenberg, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (Secretariat-General); f. 1958 to unite conference centres fulfilling certain criteria, to study the administration and technical problems of international conferences, to promote a common commercial policy and co-ordinate all elements of conferences. Mems.: 37 in 14 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Pres. Comte. GUGLIELMO MANNUCCI; Sec.-Gen. MARCEL LAGERSE. Publ. monthly list of principal conferences of the world.

Association Internationale des Utilisateurs de Filles de Fibres Artificielles et Synthétiques (*International Association of Users of Yarn of Man-Made Fibres*): 5 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1954; represents the weaving branch of the textile industry that transforms thread and artificial and synthetic yarns; work carried out in 2 Committees: Industrial and Commercial; also a Work Group for the Common Market countries, and constant contact with COMITEXIL and the EEC. Mems.: 14 European countries. Pres. JUAN TORRA-BALARI (Spain); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS VIGIER (France).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance: P.O.B. 1718, Western House, 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1962. Principal aims: to effect adjustment between production and consumption of cocoa, to prevent excessive price fluctuations; to protect the foreign exchange earnings of member countries; to expand and regulate consumption. Member states: Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Togo.

Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE (Nigeria).

Commission Intersyndicale des Déshydrateurs Européens (G.I.D.E.) (*European Association of Dehydrating Companies*): Baljéstraat, Leeuwarden, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote co-operation between the companies, to encourage the study of national laws, prices and markets relating to dried products and to enlarge the use of dried green crops. Mems.: 9 in 7 countries.

Chair. C. GRAF VON COURTEN; Gen. Sec. J. S. I. VAN DER WAL. Publ. weekly market report.

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1952 to act as spokesman of businessmen of Asia, the Far East and the Pacific region. Holds annual sessions, alternately at Congress of ICC and in an Asian or Far Eastern city. Mems.: ICC national committees in 12 Asian countries.

Committee for European Construction Equipment (CEGE), 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1959 to further contact between manufacturers, to improve market conditions and productivity and to conduct research into techniques. Mems.: representatives from Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. H. HARTMANN (Germany); Sec.-Gen. R. VANDEN EYNDEN (Belgium).

Committee of Commercial Organizations of the EEC (*Comité des Organisations Commerciales de la CEE*): 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to provide information about and to co-ordinate the projects and activities of the organizations, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before the institutions of the EEC.

Pres. R. G. SIROT (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Publs. *Bulletin* (twice monthly), *Annual Report*.

Committee of European Foundry Associations (*Comité des Associations Européennes de Fonderie*): 2 rue de Bassano, F-75783 Paris Cedex 16, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: 15 member states.

Pres. EUGENIO MORTARA.

Confederation of European Soft Drinks Associations—CESDA: Heemraadssingel 167, Rotterdam-6, Nether-

lands (General Secretariat); f. 1961 to promote co-operation among the national associations of soft drinks manufacturers on all industrial and commercial matters, to stimulate the sales and consumption of soft drinks, to deal with matters of interest to all member-associations and to represent the common interests of member-associations and authorities; holds a congress every two years. Mems.: 21 in 15 countries.

Pres. KENNETH PENN, M.B.E. (U.K.); Gen. Sec. C. J. KIEVIT (Netherlands).

Customs Co-operation Council (*Conseil de Coopération Douanière*), 40 rue Washington, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Functions: study of all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters, examination of the technical aspects, bearing in mind economic factors related thereto, of Customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity; preparation of Conventions and Recommendations; ensuring uniform interpretation and application of Customs Conventions (e.g. on Valuation and Tariff Nomenclature), and conciliatory action in case of dispute; circulation of information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: Governments of 73 countries.

Chair. H. HUTTER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Chevalier G. ANNEZ DE TABOADA (Belgium). Publs. relating to: Brussels Nomenclature, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (*Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-COMETEC-GAZ*), 4 avenue Palmerston, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; member organisations: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, German Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. W. HUNZINGER (Switzerland); Gen.-Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

Eurofinas: 267 Avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. Dr. M. SINKE (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. Publs. *Eurofinas Newsletter* (every two-three months), *Study Reports*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—EVAF (*Association Européenne pour les Etudes de Marchés dans l'Industrie*): St. Margaret's House, 57-59 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EU, England; f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. EVAF is a member of The International Marketing Federation and of the Conseil Européen pour le Marketing Industriel (CEMI). The *European Chemical Marketing Research Association (ECMRA)* is the Chemical Division of the EVAF and caters for chemical market research. The *European Technological Forecasting Association* and the *Long Range Planning Association* are also specialist Divisions of EVAF and operate on both a national and an international basis. Other specialist Divisions cover Electronics, Marketing, Methodological, Engineering, Textiles, Paper, Pulp, Printing and Packaging, and Construction. The EVAF

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- chartered the European Educational Foundation to operate the College of Industrial Marketing in 1969. Mems.: 1,345.
- Pres. S. F. PEARCE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. A. LEGRAIN (Belgium). Publ. *Newsletter* (six issues a year), Conference Proceedings, Directory of Members, *Industrial Marketing Management* (quarterly) and Proceedings.
- European Association of Advertising Agencies**, 19 avenue E. Cambier, 1030 Brussels; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 15 national advertising agency associations and 14 multinational agency groups.
- Pres. JOHN HOBSON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. NILS FÄRNERT. Publ. *Bulletins* and other documentation.
- European Association of Manufacturers of Steel Panel Radiators—EUORAD**: Alderman House, 37 Soho Square, London, W.1, England; f. 1966 to represent the national associations of manufacturers of radiators made of steel intended to be attached to central heating plants and which convey heat by natural convection and radiation without the need for casing. Mems.: 12 countries.
- Pres. C. H. CLIFFORD (U.K.); Gen. Sec. C. W. ALLEN (U.K.).
- European Association of National Productivity Centres**, 60 rue de la Concorde, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD is particularly close in the field of aid to developing countries. Mems.: 16 European Productivity Centres.
- Pres. Z. ROMAN; Sec.-Gen. A. C. HUBERT. Publ. *Integrator* (quarterly), *EURO productivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.
- European Brewery Convention**, Crooswijksesingel 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- Pres. E. H. M. CLUTTEBUCK (U.K.); Sec. and Treas. Dr. R. ILLIG (Germany).
- European Ceramic Association (Association Européenne de Céramique)**: 44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. F. BENOIT-CATTIN (France); Sec. R. MASSON (France).
- European Committee for Boilermaking and Kindred Steel Structures (Comité européen de la chaudronnerie et de la tôlerie)**, 15 rue Beaujon, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to encourage co-operation between organisations, increase productivity; compiles a multilingual Technical Lexicon of the profession, conducts technical surveys. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.
- Pres. EDUARDO MAGALHAES (Portugal); Treas. and Gen. Sec. J. P. LE GALL (France).
- European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole—CEMA)**, 19 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. K. LEITNER (Federal Germany); Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE (France).
- European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques)**, 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organisations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Sec. D. HERSENT (France).
- European Committee of Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Manufacturers' Associations (Comité européen des associations de fabricants de peintures, d'encres d'imprimerie et de couleurs d'art)**: 49 square Marie Louise, Brussels 1040, Belgium; f. 1952 to study questions relating to paint and printing ink industries, to take or recommend measures for their development and interests, to exchange information. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. Drs. L. ROOSENHOOGH VAN WELEVELD (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. G. BIVA (Belgium).
- European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (Comité européen des fabricants de sucre)**: 45 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1954 to collect statistics and information, conduct research and promote co-operation between national organisations. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. K. C. SINCLAIR; Dir.-Gen. M. DE LA FOREST DIVONNE.
- European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Textile)**: Kirchenweg 4, Postfach, CH-8032 Zurich; f. 1952; arranges international textile machinery exhibitions. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. JEAN DOLLFUS (France); Sec. C. Inderbitzin (Switzerland).
- European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (Confédération européenne des industries du bois)**, 36 avenue Hoche, F-75008 Paris, France; f. 1952 to act as a liaison between national organisations, to undertake research and to defend the interests of the trade. Mems.: national federations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and European organizations in associated trades.
- Pres. E. SCHMIDT (Germany); Delegate Gen. J. M. MACQUART (France).
- European Council of Federations of the Chemical Industry (Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'industrie Chimique—CEFIC)**: 49 square Marie-Louise 1040, Brussels,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Belgium; deals with matters of common interest to members. Mems. 12 national associations.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. P. BRABER; Advisory Dir. JEAN DELVA.

European Council of Junior Chambers of Commerce (*Conseil européen des jeunes chambres économiques*), 52 quai Bonaparte, Liège, Belgium; f. 1952. Aims: to study the economic and social repercussions of the operation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Mems.: 20,000 individuals representing 225 Junior Chambers in 16 countries.

Pres. V. VIRKKUNEN; Treas. H. BLOCH.

European Federation for the Wholesale Clock and Watch Trade (*Fédération européenne du commerce de l'horlogerie en gros*), 156 Straatweg, Rotterdam 13, Netherlands; f. 1953 to co-ordinate the interests of wholesale watch-makers. Mems.: trade associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Pres. W. L. M. DANIELS (Netherlands); Sec. G. LIEBEAUX (France), 34 ave. de Messine, Paris, France.

European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services (*Fédération européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de services de sécurité*), 8 bis rue Falguière, Paris 150, France; f. 1952. Aim: to prevent industrial accidents; studies on industrial safety and hygiene. Mems.: Nat. associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and five "observers".

Pres. C. BAUDET (France); Sec. LUTIER (France). Publ. *Chronicle of the F.E.A.I.C.S.* (irregular).

European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations (*Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseils en Organisation*), 233 Faubourg St. Honoré, 75 Paris 8; f. 1960 to bring management consultants together and promote a high standard of professional competence in all European countries concerned by encouraging open discussions of and co-operative research into problems of common professional interest. Mems.: 12 associations.

Pres. P. AVENATI (France).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board (*Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Carton Ondulé—F.E.F.C.O.*), 90 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 9e, France; f. 1952 to conduct research into problems of manufacture and promote the development of the industry; organizes congresses and commissions and supplies information. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Mems.: 15 active, 9 corresponding, 156 sympathizing.

Pres. R. CHEVREL (France); Treas. Dr. L. KRACHMALNYCOFF (Italy); Sec.-Gen. W. KOLLGES (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Multiwall Paper Sacks—EUROSAC (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de sacs en papier à grande contenance*), 20 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e, France; f. 1952 to study questions of common interest, promote co-ordination and standardization. Mems.: manufacturers in Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. RALPH MOLLATT (Norway); Sec. JOSEPH E. VERHEYDEN (Belgium); Publ. *Flash d'Information* (every four months).

European Federation of Parquet Manufacturers' Unions (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de parquets*): 10 ave. de Saint-Maudé, Paris 12c, France; f. 1956 to organize joint research, represent members' interests at international level and establish closer professional links between members of the industry. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. P. BUCHET (France).

European Federation of Particle Board Manufacturers (*Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Panneaux de Particules*): Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to develop and encourage international co-operation in the particle board industry. Mems.: 15 countries and 1 associate.

Pres. H. W. v. WEDEMEYER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K.-L. MÜLLER (Germany). Pubs. *Annual Report*, technical documents.

European Federation of Productivity Services: Vereniging Voor Organisatie-En Arbeidskunde, Parkstraat 18, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1961; the purpose of the Federation is to promote the knowledge of the science and practice of Productivity Services throughout Europe by publicizing scientific and technical studies conducted in this sphere and by organizing conferences and congresses and establishing contact with other organizations, institutions, groups and individuals active or interested in productivity services or related subjects. Mems.: 11 National Institutes.

Pres. R. J. LAW; Admin. Sec. H. O. J. VERHAAR. Pubs. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Federation of Purchasing—EFP: York House, Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1, England; f. 1958 to develop the practice and science of purchasing; to represent purchasing in International Affairs; to encourage new national associations in European countries. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. P. MAARE (Denmark); Sec. C. E. WALLER (U.K.). Pubs. *European Purchasing* (quarterly), *European Conference Report* (biennial).

European Federation of the Fibreboard Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de panneaux de fibres*): 59 ave. Roger Vandendriessehe, 1150 Brussels, f. 1954 to organize joint research, facilitate contacts; and represent the industry at the international level. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Chair. H. B. BÄSCHLIN (Switzerland); Sec. Mrs. G. PIESSEVAUX (Belgium).

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération européenne du commerce de la quincaillerie en gros*): 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations, to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associates from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain.

Pres. P. MONTAGNE (France).

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*): 30 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1957 to organize joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. I. RUBCHICH (Austria); Dcl.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU.

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*): Obstgartenstrasse 28, CH-8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Chair. C. MUMENTHALER; Dir. ED. HENSEL.

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands.

Pres. P. RIELLE; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER (France).

European Fuel Merchants' Union (*Union européenne des négociants détaillants en combustibles*): 5 place Riponne, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1953 to study questions of the European retail fuel trade, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. MAURICE RÉBÉ (France); Sec.-Gen. WALTER SCHMIDT (Switzerland).

European Furniture Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*): 15 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1950 to determine and support general interests of the European furniture industry, facilitate contacts between members of the industry, and to support the Federation's decisions internally and internationally. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

European General Galvanizers Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*): c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improving processes and finding new uses for galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria and Portugal.

Pres. C. COSTA (Italy).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Sec. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE (U.K.).

European Mechanical Handling Confederation (*Fédération Européenne de la Manutention—FEM*): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 to facilitate contact

between members of the profession, conduct research, standardize methods of calculation and construction and promote standardized safety regulations. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. STAAL (Netherlands); Sec. VAN DEN EYDEN (Belgium).

European Organization for Quality Control—EQQC (*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*): P.O.B. 1976, Weena 734, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organizes annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organizations in all European countries. Pres. E. BLANCO LOIZELIER (Spain); Sec. and Treas. Dr. J. D. N. DE FREMERY (Netherlands). Pubs. *Quality* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly), *Glossary*, *Sampling Book*, *Specifications Guide*, *Quality Survey in Automotive Industry*, *Conference Proceedings*.

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*): Parkstraat 18, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between national packaging institutes and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. SERGIO MULITSCH DI PALMENBERG (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. O. CALISCH (Netherlands).

European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research—ESOMAR (*Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing*): Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members about 2,000 in 33 countries.

Pres. E. KRISTOFFERSEN (France); Vice-Pres. G. MORELLO (Italy); Gen.-Sec. Miss FERNANDA MONTI (Netherlands); Pubs. *European Research* (six a year), *Marketing Research in Europe* (annual handbook), Congress papers and Seminar proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*), 35 rue des Renaudes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. BRUNO PEZZAGLIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE BAUDUIN (France).

European Union of Independent Home Builders (*Union Européenne des Constructeurs de Logements*) (*Secteur Privé*): 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to serve the interests of the industry and to disseminate information. Mems.: 1,000 mems. in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland. Pres. ANGEL SEGURA DELGADO (Spain); Dir. R. VANKERHOVE.

European Union of the Livestock and Meat Trade (*Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et de la Viande*): 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e, France; f. 1950.

Pres. M. GOETSCHER; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries: rue Mozart, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: 18 Chambers of Commerce in 18 countries.

Pres. KHALIL KANOO; Vice-Pres. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Hemispheric Insurance Conference: Edificio Cruz Azul, Tercer Piso, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1946 to develop and assist the services of private insurance companies in the Americas. Mems.: national companies in 21 countries.

Pres. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER.

Inter-African Coffee Organization: 45 ave. de Wagram, Paris 17e, France; f. 1960. Mems.: 17 coffee-producing countries in Africa.

Pres. ABDOULAYE SAWADOGO (Ivory Coast); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES KONAN BANNY (Ivory Coast).

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, 140 West 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries.

Pres. MIGUEL M. BLASQUEZ (Mexico); Vice-Chair. DONALD B. STRAUS (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. Prof. C. A. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil); Counsel CHARLES R. NORBERG (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Misiones 1400, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1941 to represent and counsel private economic enterprises throughout the Americas and to serve as a source of information, liaison and co-ordination. Mems.: enterprises in 22 countries.

Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr. (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ONS COTELO (Uruguay). Publs. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly), *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), *Informes y Documentos*, pamphlets.

Inter-American Hotel Association: P.O.B. 4649, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1941 to promote goodwill; to exchange information about hotel administration, and travel in the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national associations or individual hotels in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO (Mexico); Pres. FRANKLIN MOORE (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss HELEN M. MORROW (U.S.A.).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (*Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs de cuivre—CIPEC*): Tour Nobel CEDEX No. 3, 92080 Paris-La Defense, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia.

Exec. Dir. SACHA GUERONIK.

International Advertising Association Inc.: 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the general level of advertising and marketing efficiency throughout the world; to promote the concept of freer trade and facilitate the interchange of ideas, experience and information. 2,600 mems.

Pres. GORAM TAMM (Sweden); Exec. Dir. WALLACE A. ROSS (U.S.A.). Publs. *IAA Airltetter* (6 per year), *International Advertising Association Membership Directory* (annual), *World Advertising Expenditures* (biennial), *Concise Guide to International Markets*, *International Advertising Standards and Practices*, *World Directory of Marketing Communications Periodicals*.

International Association of Chain Stores (*Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES*): 61 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organization of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; collects and examines statistics on chain stores. Mems.: 600 chain store companies, and manufacturers (as associate members) in 25 countries.

Pres. RICHARD RALPHS; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. FRED C. TREIDELL (France); Man. Dir. Western Hemisphere Office Mrs. DORIS E. SLATER; Dep. Dir. Gen. Dr. P. E. KOEHLER (France). Publs. *Newsletter* (irregular), *Quarterly Review*.

International Association of Department Stores (*Association internationale de grands magasins*), 72 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organization and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. GILBERT GOMPEL (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (*Bureau international pour la publication des tarifs douaniers*), 38 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1890 to translate and publish in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish the Customs tariffs of all countries, together with such modifications as may be introduced. Mems.: 80 states. The Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs appoints the staff.

Pres. E. GRANDRY; Dir. R. MARCHANT, Dep. Dir. J. P. LOTH. Publ. *Bulletin International des Douanes*, in five languages, *Annual Report*.

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (*Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA*): Lautengartenstrasse 12, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardisation, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mems.: 73.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN.

International Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers (*Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances et de Réassurances—BIPAR*): 31 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8e, France; f. 1937 to group the national associations of insurance brokers from different countries. Mems.: 34 associations from 22 countries, representing approx. 100,000 brokers.

Pres. ROBERT LAINE; Sec.-Gen. MARIO JOCHHEIM. Publ. *Tribune Internationale* (irregular).

International Coffee Organization: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 4DD, England; established 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement which was signed in 1962 and renewed for 5 years in 1968; an inter-governmental organization aiming to secure co-operation between coffee producing and coffee importing countries in order to achieve a balance between supply and demand, to maintain coffee prices and to encourage coffee consumption. Mems.: 41 exporting countries, 21 importing countries.

Chair. of Council (1972-73) J. F. LÜTHI (Switzerland); Exec. Dir. ALEXANDRE F. BELTRÃO; Deputy Exec. Dir. THOMAS LOUDON.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Community of Booksellers' Associations: Grünangerg. 4, A-1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1955 to promote the booktrade and the exchange of information and to protect the interests of booksellers when dealing with other international organizations; eight special committees deal with questions of postage, resale price maintenance, book market research, advertising, customs and tariffs, the problems of young booksellers, etc.; consultative relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: 250 in 22 countries.

Pres. OTTO GEORG PRACHNER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER. Publ. *ICBA-bulletin* (6-8 times a year).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (*Confédération internationale des négociants en œuvres d'art*): 20 Rutland Gate, London, SW7 1BD, England; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of groups of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion; maintains a central enquiry and research bureau for *objets d'art*; exhibitions in Amsterdam 1938, Paris 1954, London 1962, Amsterdam in 1970. Member associations in 11 countries.

Pres. HENRY W. RUBIN (U.K.).

International Confederation of the Butchers' and Delicatessen Trade (*Confédération Internationale de la Boucherie et de la Charcuterie*): rue Joseph II, 95 B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Sec.-Gen. E. BROOS.

International Copper Development Council (*Conseil international pour le développement du cuivre—CIDE*): 100 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 as Copper Promotion Producers' Committee. Objects: to promote the use of copper, its alloys and compounds, and develop new markets through a world-wide network of copper development associations and information centres. Mems.: principal copper producers.

Chair. M. W. B. HEALD.

International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mems.: 45 countries.

Chair. KENNETH E. FRICK; Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Pubs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Council for Scientific Management (*Conseil international pour l'organisation scientifique*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1926. Objects: to promote the understanding of the principles and the practice of the methods of the art and science of managing, in order to improve standards of living in all nations; to organize conferences and seminars on management; to exchange information on management techniques; to promote training programmes. Mems.: national organizations in 41 countries.

Pres. Dr. I. LANSBERG-HENRIQUES (Venezuela). Publ. *Newsletter* (for members, in English and French).

International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers—ICSID: 45 Ave. LeGrand, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957 to raise the status of industrial designers by interchange of information and personnel and improving their training. Mems.: 54 societies in 35 countries. Next meeting: October 1975 in the U.S.S.R.

Pres. HENRI VIENOT (France); Hon. Treas. JÜRGEN HÄMER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. DES CRESSONNIERES (Belgium). Pubs. *Code of Professional Conduct for*

Industrial Designers, Survey Report on Industrial Design, ICSID Design Bibliography (quarterly), *Reports of Seminars on the Education of Industrial Designers, Regulations for International Competitions*.

International Council of Tanners (*Conseil International des Tanneurs*): 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. Sir KENNETH NEWTON, Bt. (U.K.); Sec. G. R. WHITE, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (*Bureau international des expositions*): 56 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928. Object: the authorization and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 37 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. JOSEPH HAMELS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. RENÉ CHALON (France).

International Federation for Household Products: 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967 to promote in all fields the manufacture and use of a wide range of cleaning products, polishes, bleaches, disinfectants and insecticides, to develop the exchange of statistical information and to study technical, scientific, economic and social problems of interest to its members. Mems.: in 9 countries.

Pres. Mr. LUTH (Germany); Sec. Mr. COSTA (Belgium), Publ. *Information Bulletin* (4 times a year).

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (*Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur*): CH-4133 Pratteln, Postfach 93, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile finishing industry and the colouring of materials. Mems.: 10 countries and 1 affiliate.

Pres. Dr. PEDRO MIRO PLANS (Spain); Vice-Pres. Prof. H. WAHL (France), Dr. h.c. L. KOLLEK (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. FREITAG (France); Sec. Dr. H. HERZOG (Switzerland).

International Federation of Buying Societies (*Internationale Vereinigung von Einkaufsverbänden IVE*): Neumarkt 14, 5 Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mems.: 60 buying groups in 12 European countries.

Pres. J. D. JONGMA (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. HELMUT WIENHOLT. Publ. *Handbuch der europäischen Textileinkaufsverbände* (seventh edition).

International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (*Fédération internationale des industries textiles cotonnières et connexes*), Postfach 289, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1954. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to conduct research, disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national trade associations of spinners and manufacturers of cotton and allied textiles in 27 countries.

Pres. MATTEO LEGLER (Italy); Dir. Dr. HERWIG STROLZ (Austria). Pubs. *International and European Cotton Industry Statistics* (annually), *Cotton and Allied Textile Industries* (annual).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Federation of Grocers' Associations—IFGA: Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1927; initiates special studies and works to further the interests of members having special regard to new conditions resulting from European integration and developments in consuming and distribution. Mems.: 500,000. Next Congress, Edinburgh, Scotland 1974.

Pres. TAPPO KOSKI (Finland); Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR BLATTNER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Information Bulletin* (4 per year), *Memorandum* 1970, *Memorandum* 1971, *Memorandum* 1973.

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry: 123 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EA, England; f. 1933 to defend the interests of the industry by safeguarding its existing rights and promoting its present and future welfare by direct representation of the industry as a federated body in negotiations with and representations to governments and other bodies. Mems.: in 59 countries.

Pres. R. LINDBERG; Dir.-Gen. S. M. STEWART; Chair. of Council L. G. WOOD.

International Fur Trade Federation (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure*), 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organise joint action by fur trade organisations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 25 organizations in 23 countries.

Pres. JURGEN THORER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. E. ARIOWITSCH (U.S.A.), V. M. IVANOV (U.S.S.R.), W. WURKER (Germany); Chair. of the Council A. FRAYLING (U.K.); Vice-Chair. of the Council BORIS SALOMON (France); Hon. Treas. L. J. McMILLAN (U.K.); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Institute for Cotton: 10 rue du Commerce, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to increase world consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations; to form a link between cotton exporting countries and the main importers. Mems.: 9 countries.

Pres. J. ULFSANO DE ALMEIDA PRADO (Mexico); Exec.-Dir. READ P. DUNN, Jr.

International Laundry Association: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, England; f. 1950; functions include consultation relating to all matters of common interest, promotion of development of the industry, international exchange and co-operation, maintenance of libraries, organization of meetings, encouragement of technical education in the industry. Mems.: 10.

Pres. K. MEIJER (Netherlands); Dir. E. W. SWETMAN (U.K.). Pubs. *News Bulletins Press Releases* (3-4 times a year).

International Master Printers' Association—IMPA: 20 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN, England; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organize conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 27 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. H. WEITPERT (German Federal Republic); Dir. G. WILSON (U.K.). Publ. *International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades* (quarterly).

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao et du chocolat*), 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations

informed of results of research; maintains a documentation and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries and individual manufacturers in Chile, Egypt, Ecuador, Monaco, Peru, Philippines and South African Republic.

Pres. Dr. CÉSAR DEL BOCA (Switzerland); Sec.-Treas. M. DROSTE (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. J. E. CHAPMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LYCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Circulaire périodique*.

International Olive Oil Council, Juan Bravo 10-2º, Madrid, Spain; f. 1959; entrusted with the administration of the International Olive Oil Agreement, the objectives of which are as follows: to promote international co-operation in connection with world olive-oil problems; to prevent the occurrence of any unfair competition in the world olive-oil trade; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of, and international trade in, olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market; to examine the possibility of taking necessary action with regard to other products of the olive tree. Member States of the International Olive Oil Agreement as extended by the Protocols of March 30th, 1967 and March 7th, 1969: 13 mainly producing members, 6 mainly importing members. New States having adhered to the International Olive Oil Agreement extended and amended by the Protocol of March 23rd, 1973: 3 (November 1973).

Dir. LUCIEN DENIS; Dep. Dir. Fin. and Admin. LUIS F. DE RANERO; Dep. Dir. Tech. PASQUALE DI GREGORIO. Pubs. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly), *National Olive Oil Policies* (annual).

International Organization for Commerce (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce*): 3 ave. L. Gribanmont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 to provide information about and co-ordinate the projects and activities of member organizations in economic and social fields, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before international authorities. Mems.: 75 commercial organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. C. H. SCHOENBICHLER (Austria); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice monthly), *Annual Report*.

International Organization for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce et de la Réparation Automobiles—IOMTR*): 126 Eisenhowerlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 25 countries.

Pres. A. W. WRIGHT (U.K.); Gen. Sec. C. P. M. VAN BEEK (Netherlands).

International Organization of Consumers' Unions—IOCU: 9 Emmastraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions. Mems.: 78 national associations in 40 countries. Last Congress: Stockholm, Sweden, August 1972.

Pres. PETER GOLDMAN; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Publ. *International Consumer* (quarterly).

International Organization of the Flavour Industry—IOFI: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1969 to support and promote the flavour industry; active in the fields of safety evaluation and regulation of flavouring substances. Mems.: national associations in 17 countries.

Pres. G. KERSCHBAUM; Gen. Sec. L. E. BILLEN. Pubs. *Documentation Bulletin* (monthly), *Information letters*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Patent Institute (*Institut international des brevets*), 97 Nieuwe Parklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to advise nationals of member countries on inventions and applications for patents and to undertake documentary research on problems presented to it for nationals of any country, being a member of the Convention of Union. Mems.: governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

General Dir. G. FINNIS (France); Technical Dir. L. FEYEREISEN (Luxembourg); Deputy Technical Dir. J. A. C. VAN VOORTHUIZEN (Netherlands).

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*), 66 rue La Boetie, Paris 8e; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry, to promote the study of economic and commercial questions affecting it, and to authorize and control participation in exhibitions and competitions. Full mems.: manufacturers' associations of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Yugoslavia; Associate mems.: importers' associations of Denmark, Norway. Corresponding members in 4 other countries.

Pres. J. D. RICHARDS (U.K.); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARRUS. Pubs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every 3 years).

International Publishers Association (*Union Internationale des Editeurs*), 3 ave. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books, work on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 39 professional book publishers' organizations in 34 countries and music publishers' associations in 19 countries.

Pres. JOHN T. BOON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. ALEXIS KOUTCHOUMOW (Italy).

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques—CIRFS*), 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950 to improve, increase and generally promote the use of rayon and other artificial fibres, of synthetic fibres and of products made therefrom. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 24 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUR (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom), H. T. SCHLANGE-SCHÖNINGEN (Netherlands); Pres. L. H. MEERBURG (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Rubber Study Group, Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ET; founded to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 31 member countries.

Sec.-Gen. P. F. ADAMS. Pubs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Rubber Statistical News Sheet* (quarterly), *International Rubber Digest* (monthly).

International Shopfitting Organisation: Lennig House, Mason's Ave., Croydon, CR9 3LL, England; f. 1959 to promote friendship and interchange of ideas between individuals and firms concerned with the common interests of shopfitting. Mems.: companies in 15 countries.

Pres. H. J. SIPS; Sec. ERIC CUTLER. Pubs. circular letters, technical papers, etc.

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*): 25 place Tolozan, 69281 Lyon cedex 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organizes triennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. P. W. GADDUM (U.K.); Sec. J. VASCHALDE (France); Treas. L. CORRE (France). Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Organization: 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England; set up to administer the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 by the UNCTAD Sugar Conference. Objects: to increase consumption and raise the level of international trade in sugar, particularly in order to increase the export earnings of developing exporting countries, to maintain a stable price for sugar and to provide adequate supplies of sugar to meet the requirements of importing countries at fair and reasonable prices. Mems.: 33 exporting countries and 18 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. E. JONES-PARRY; Sec. C. POLITOFF. Pubs. *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies* (in two volumes).

International Tea Committee: Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber St., Upper Thames St., London, EC4V 3NH; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. Mems.: Kenya, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda.

Chair. A. D. McLEOD; Sec. Mrs. E. E. E. MOOIJEN. Pubs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Tin Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4ST, England; f. July 1956; now operates the Fourth International Tin Agreement, which is intended to regulate the international tin market by the prevention of excessive fluctuation in prices, the alleviation of difficulties arising from maladjustment between demand and supply and the ensuring of an adequate supply of tin at reasonable prices at all times. Maximum and minimum prices are laid down and all producing countries must contribute to a buffer stock of tin, which is controlled by a manager in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The council meets at least four times a year. Membership: the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Zaire. Fourth Council from July 1st, 1971.

Chair. HAROLD W. ALLEN; Sec. N. L. PHELPS; Buffer Stock Manager R. T. ADNAN. Pubs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Statistical Year Books*, *Statistical Supplements*, *Proceedings of the First Technical Conference on Tin*, London 1967, and of the *Second Conference*, Bangkok, 1969 (3 vols.), *Patterns of World Tin Consumption 1957-68*, *Conference on Tin Consumption*, London, 1972, *Prospects for World Tin Consumption up to 1975*, *Annual Reports*, 1956-.

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

20, Switzerland; f. 1883 to ensure and develop the international protection of industrial property; maintains a Service for the International Registration of Trade-marks, a Service for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (searches of anticipation are undertaken on request in respect of international trade marks) and a Service for the International Registration of Appellations of Origin. There are special Unions for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, and the international classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks, the international classification of industrial designs, the international patent classification, for the establishment of a Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) and of a Trademark Registration Treaty. Mems.: governments of 80 countries. (See also World Intellectual Property Organization below.)

Dir.-Gen. A. BOGSCHE (U.S.A.). Pubs. *La propriété industrielle, Industrial Property, Les marques internationales, Les dessins et modèles industriels* (all monthly), *La Propiedad Intelectual* (quarterly in Spanish). *Les appellations d'origine*.

International Union of Marine Insurance: Stadthausquai 5, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1873 to collect and distribute information on marine insurance on a world-wide basis. Mems.: 46 associations.

Pres. ALWIN KÜNZLER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER ALTHERR (Switzerland). Publ. *Tables of Practical Equivalents* (issued in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*): 39 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-two countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. Sir PETER MENZIES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAUDAN (France). Pubs. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Wallpaper Manufacturers Association: 142 ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote international contact between manufacturers; to study the means of improving the demand for wallpaper; to exchange knowledge and information concerning publicity methods in each country. Mems.: 108 in 16 countries.

Pres. PAUL VAN MOLLEKOT; Exec. Sec. YVETTE SCHOTTE.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*), c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, SW1P 2AE; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. I. RINDAL (Norway); Vice-Chair. C. G. SETTER (Australia); Sec. R. STACEY.

International Wheat Council: Haymarket House, Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4SS; f. 1949; is responsible for the administration of the Wheat Trade Convention of the International Wheat Agreement, 1971 which

succeeded the International Grains Arrangement, 1967 and remains in force until June 30th, 1974. Present membership consists of 9 exporting countries and 38 importing countries, and the EEC which is both an importing and exporting member.

Chair. A. MATSUURA; Vice-Chair. W. N. MINER; Exec. Sec. J. H. PAROTTE. Pubs. *World Wheat Statistics, Review of the World Wheat Situation, Annual Report*.

International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre (*Centre International du Commerce de Gros Intérieur et Extérieur*): 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1949, present title adopted 1957. Aims to facilitate contacts between members of the wholesale trade, encourage the exchange of information and study of problems relating to the trade. Mems.: national organizations in 14 countries and 18 international organizations of specialized wholesalers, importers and exporters.

Pres. A. BOSNAK (Netherlands); Gen.-Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

International Wool Secretariat: Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. in 1937 to expand the use and usefulness of wool through promotion and research. Financed by Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, the IWS follows an international policy of promoting wool irrespective of the country of origin. A non-trading organization, the IWS has branches in New York, Toronto, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Milan, Bombay, Tokyo, Oslo, Barcelona, Vienna, Zürich, Helsinki, Lisbon, Gothenburg, Teheran, Dublin and Mexico City, and Technical Offices in Athens, Hong Kong and Istanbul.

Man. Dir. A. MAIDEN. Pubs. *World Wool Digest* (fortnightly), *Wool Science Review* (quarterly).

International Wool Study Group: Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1946 to collect and collate statistics relating to world supply of and demand for wool; to review developments and to consider possible solutions to problems and difficulties unlikely to be resolved in the ordinary course of world trade in wool. Mems.: 42 countries.

Sec.-Gen. N. McMULLAN.

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération Lainière Internationale*), 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 1040, Belgium; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organizations in member-countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. GEORGES PELTZER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. W. H. LAXIN (U.K.).

International Wrought Copper Council: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W.2, England; f. 1953 to bind together and represent the copper fabricating industries in the member countries, and to represent the views of copper consumers to raw material producers. Organizes specialist activities on technical work, development of copper end-uses, accident prevention and market research. Mems.: National Groups representing non-ferrous metals fabricating industries in all European countries and Japan.

Chair. G. PHILIPSON (Sweden); Sec. K. ROMER-LEE.

Internationale Union des Zweirad-Handwerks und -Handels (*International Association of Bicycle and Motorcycle Trade and Repair*): D-48 Bielefeld, Kesselbrink 5, Postfach 3040, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1956 for the exchange of ideas and information between members. Mems.: 7 in 6 countries.

Pres. ANTON PAULSEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. HERMANN FOSTE (Federal Republic of Germany).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Intershoe (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la chaussure indépendant*): 67 chemin de la Montagne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959 to further and protect the interests of the independent shoe retailer. Mems.: 40 organizations in 14 European countries, representing 50,000 retailers.

Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. W. LANZ (Switzerland). Publ. *Circulars* (about 45 a year).

Jaycees International: 400 University Drive (P.O.B. 577), Coral Gables, Florida 33134, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding and goodwill, and to sponsor junior chamber organizations throughout the world with a view to providing young people with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 81 countries grouping more than 400,000 persons.

Pres. A. JAY SMITH; Sec.-Gen. IVAN BUMSTEAD. Publ. *JCI World* (quarterly; English, Spanish, French and Japanese), handbooks.

Liaison Organization of the European Metal Industries (*Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes—ORGALIME*): 13 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954 to provide a permanent liaison between the mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering, and metalworking industries of member countries.

Pres. RENÉ FREY (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAAS GROENHART (Belgium).

Mutual Assistance of the Latin-American Government Oil Companies (*Asistencia Recíproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana—ARDEL*): Paraguay 1547 Of. 206/209, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1965 to study and recommend the implementation of mutually beneficial agreements among members in order to promote technical and economic development; to further Latin-American integration; to promote the interchange of technical assistance and information; to plan congresses, lectures, and meetings concerning the oil industry. Mems.: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS MASEDA VARGAS; Asst. Sec.-Gen. Col. JAIME DUEÑAS VILLAVICENCIO. Publ. *Boletín Informativo*, *Boletín Técnico ARPEL*.

Pan-American Coffee Bureau: 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1937 to study coffee problems of common interest to the Latin American countries in order to determine a co-ordinated policy; to promote the consumption of coffee in the U.S.A. and Canada and to further international co-operation in connection with world coffee problems. Mems.: 12 South and Central American Governments.

Chair. of Exec. Board BRAZIL; Exec. Dir. KENNETH W. BURGESS.

Permanent Conference of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC Countries: 14 avenue de Tervueren, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to help the business circles organized within the European Chambers of Commerce and Industry to form a representative opinion on European affairs and to publish statements thereon. Mems.: full members: the 9 EEC countries; associate members: Greece and Turkey; 7 corresponding members.

Pres. (acting) PAUL HIERNAX (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. WALTHER BUCHHOLZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

Permanent Council of the International Convention of Stresa for the use of appellations d'origine and denomina-

tions of cheeses: f. 1951 to decide on requests transmitted by the contracting parties to the Government of Italy, the depository of the convention; to try to settle disputes over the interpretation of the convention. Mems.: Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. ERNST ACKERMANN (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. VITTORIO DE ASARTA (Italy), and Dr. FRANCESCA ZAFARANA (Italy).

Textile Institute, The: 10 Blackfriars St., Manchester M3 5DR, England; f. 1910; Royal Charter 1925. Objects: to promote the interests of the textile industry particularly in relation to the acquisition and application of scientific and technological knowledge, to disseminate information, and to examine candidates who wish to obtain a professional qualification; maintains a technical library, conducts lecture courses and conferences, awards scholarships, etc. World membership: over 8,300.

Pres. E. W. HIRST, O.B.E.; Chair. J. BOULTON, M.Sc. TECH., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.; Gen. Sec. D. B. MOORE M.A., M.B.I.M. Publ. *Journal* (monthly), *The Textile Institute and Industry* (monthly), *Textile Progress* (quarterly), and various text books.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941.

Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Graeme Hall, Christ Church, Barbados.

Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations.

Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD, K.C.M.G.; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E. Publ. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

World Federation of Diamond Bourses: 3 Jabotinsky St., Ramat, Gan, Israel (General Secretariat); f. 1947 to protect the interests of affiliated organizations and their individual members and to settle or arbitrate in disputes. Mems. 14 in 9 countries.

Pres. J. NUTKEWITZ (Belgium); Gen.-Sec. S. WINNIKOW (Israel).

World Intellectual Property Organization—WIPO (*Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle—OMPI*): 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; joint Secretariat of International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (see above—Arts).

Dir.-Gen. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.).

World Packaging Organisation: Eldex Industrial Building, 21 Ma Tau Wei Road, 12th Floor, Unit A, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong; f. 1967 to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge on packaging; to promote the development of packaging technology; to disseminate information and knowledge of packaging; to develop skills and expertise in packaging; and, in general, to create conditions for the conservation, preservation and distribution of world food production; to contribute to the development of world-wide trade. Membership open to Continental Packaging Federations of Nat. Packaging Orgs. Mems.: Asian Packaging Federation, European Packaging Federation, North American Packaging Federation.

Pres. K. S. Lo (Hong Kong); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. S. YUEN (Hong Kong).

TRANSPORT

African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC): P.O.B. 2356, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1969 to provide members with a framework for co-ordination and co-operation in all civil aviation activities; to promote co-ordination and better utilization and development of African air transport systems and to encourage the application of ICAO standards and recommendations. Mems.: membership is open to all African States members of ECA or OAU.

Pres. E. R. K. DWEMOH (Ghana); Sec. E. LOMBOLOU (Senegal).

Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (*Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar—ASECNA*): B.P. 8110 Dakar/Yoff, Senegal; f. 1959. Mems.: 15.

Pres. LOUIS SANMARCO; Dir.-Gen. ROGER MACHENAUD.

Alliance Internationale de la Distribution par Fil (*International Alliance of Distribution by Wire*): President Rooseveltlaan 1, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1955 to encourage the development of distribution by wire and defend its interests; to ensure exchange of documentation and carry out research on relevant technical and legal questions. Mems.: 12 organizations in 9 countries. Pres. SIR FITZROY MACLEAN, C.B.E., M.P.; Sec.-Gen. G. MOREAU.

American Association of Port Authorities: 1612-K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on construction, maintenance and functioning of ports; to promote regular building, management and services; to encourage water-borne traffic. Mems.: bodies in 13 countries.

Exec. Dir. PAUL A. AMUNDSEN. Publ. *World Ports*.

Association of African Airlines (*Association des Compagnies Aériennes Africaines*): P.O.B. 20116, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1969 to give African air companies expert advice in technical financial, juridical and market matters. Mems.: 7 national African airlines and Air Afrique.

Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The—**BIMCO** (formerly The Baltic and White Sea Conference): 19 Kristianiagade, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite shipowners and other persons and organizations connected with the industry. Mems.: in 82 countries representing about 37 per cent of world merchant tonnage.

Pres. D. C. SOUTER; Gen. Man. W. MOLLER SORESENSEN. Publs. *Bulletins* and *Weekly Circulars*.

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer—OCTI*): Gryphenhübeliweg 30, Berne; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating the carriage of goods, passengers, and baggage by rail (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: to circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information on behalf of international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: 32 States.

Dir. JOHN FAVRE. Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Documentation Bureau of the International Union of Railways—UIC (*Bureau de Documentation de l'Union Internationale des Chemins de fer*): 14-16, rue Jean Rey, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union of Railways all documentations concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation bureau.

Dir. V. CANYN (France). Publ. *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish; monthly).

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives (*Constructeurs Européens de Locomotives Thermiques et Electriques—CELTE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1966 as an information centre on economic and technical matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 33 full members and 22 associate members in 11 countries.

Chair. K. VON MEYENBURG; Gen. Del. X. ALLAIN-DUPRE. Publs. Private reports for members only.

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to review the development of European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of such air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 20 European States.

Pres. VICTOR VERES; Sec. MAURICE DOZ.

European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*): Rittergasse 20, 400 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 300 million Swiss francs. 25 per cent contributed by France, 25 per cent by Germany, 13.5 per cent by Italy, 10 per cent by Belgium, 5 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 5.17 per cent by Spain, 3 per cent by Yugoslavia, 2 per cent each by Luxembourg and Austria and the balance by other members.

Pres. Prof. H. M. OEFTERING (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. E. HASLER (Switzerland).

European Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP: Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member administrations. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries.

Managing Administration: Swiss Federal Railways.

European Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs et des services directs—CEH*), Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steamship companies and administrations, representatives of

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRANSPORT)

governments and other organizations in 24 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du Transport Aérien—ITA*): 4 rue de Solferino, 75 Paris 7e, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and policy aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as economic and technical consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects; maintains a library and consultation and advice service; organizes training courses on air transport economics. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production and equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 62 different countries.

Hon. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNARD of the Netherlands; Pres. R. VERGNAUD; Dir.-Gen. G. R. BESSE; Dir. R. PELADAN. Publs. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (*Federacion Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubes*): 1850 avenida del Libertador, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1941 to protect interests of motorists in member countries, to promote automobile sport, clubs and road facilities. Mems.: 24 travel and automobile clubs in 19 countries.

Pres. ALFONSO BRYCE (Peru); Sec.-Treas. LUIS HERNÁN VIDEA PACHECO (Chile); Exec. Sec. MARY G. DE TORO (Argentina). Publs. *Anuario FITAC, Memoria, Informaciones a los Clubes, Guía Turística Interamericana* (Spanish and English), *Convenciones y Organismos Internacionales*.

International Association for the Rhine Ships Register (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*), 89 Schiedamsvest, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organisation and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

International Association of Ports and Harbours: Kotobira-Kaikan Bldg., 1 Kotobira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; f. 1955 to increase the efficiency of ports and harbours through the dissemination of information relative to the fields of port organization, management, administration, operation, development and promotion; to encourage the growth of water-borne commerce. Mems.: 336 in 61 states.

Pres. ROBERT L. M. LEUGELS; Vice-Pres. GEORGE W. ALTWATER (U.S.A.), HOWE YOON CHONG (Singapore). Publs. *Ports and Harbours* (monthly), *Membership Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference, Port Problems in Developing Countries*.

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1930. The Association is an information centre on economic and technical questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. 48 member firms in 12 countries.

Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Gen. Del. X. ALLAIN-DUPRE. Publs. Private reports for members only.

International Association of Users of Private Sidings (*Association Internationale des Usagers d'Embranchements Particuliers*), Lilienstrasse 28, 43 Essen, Ger-

many; f. 1954 to protect the interests of its members by acting as liaison with international and national authorities. Mems.: 13 from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. F. GENRICH (German Federal Republic).

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*): 8 place de la Concorde, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1904. Object: to develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Represented at UNO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 94 national automobile clubs or associations in 82 countries.

Pres. Prince AMAURYDE MERODE; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Carriage and Luggage-Van Union (*Union internationale des voitures et fourgons—RIC*), Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of carriages, luggage vans and mail vans in international through traffic. Mems.: 24 European railway administrations. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

International Chamber of Shipping, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. Nov. 1921. Objects: (a) to promote internationally the interests of its members in all matters of general policy concerning shipping, except those affecting the wages, general conditions and accommodation of sea-going personnel, which are dealt with by the International Shipping Federation; (b) to provide a medium for the exchange of views and information on questions affecting the industry internationally.

Membership consists of national associations representative of the private shipowners in 19 countries, covering 80% of world merchant shipping.

Chair. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Rear-Adm. P. W. W. GRAHAM (U.K.). Publs. *Reports of the Conference*, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928, and *Memo-randa* issued from time to time.

International Civil Airports Association—ICAA (*Association internationale des aéroports civils*): Building 226, Cédex A103, 94396 Orly-Acrogre, France; f. 1962 to develop civil air transport by the constant improvement of ground services and equipment. Mems.: 128 airports as active members; 108 airports as corresponding members.

Pres. G. HOLE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. E. BECKER (German Federal Republic), Chief Exec. Cttee. J. BLOCK (France); Sec.-Gen. GILBERT MARECAUX (France). Publs. *ICAA* (weekly), *Airports International* (monthly).

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*), Département fédéral des transports et communications et de l'énergie, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administered by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRANSPORT)

- CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains of travel agencies. Mems.: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 18 European travel agencies.
- International Container Bureau:** 38 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to group representatives of all means of transport and activities concerning containers, to promote combined door-to-door transport by the successive use of several means of transport; to examine and bring into effect administrative, technical and customs advances and to centralize data on behalf of its members. 190 members.
Pres. J. DAUDEMARD-GRÉGNAC; Dep.-Pres. M. G. HARTMANN; Vice-Pres. Dr. SCHMIDT-SOMMERFELD, G. DOWNIE, M. DE VOS. Pubs. *Containers* (bulletin twice yearly), information leaflets.
- International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations** (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés—FIATA*): 29 Brauerstrasse, P.O.B. 342, CH-8026 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. Mems.: 43 members in 35 countries, 700 associate members in 74 countries.
Pres. J. DERVIEU (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GYSSENS, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, Antwerp, Belgium; Dir. W. ZEILBECK; Dir., FIATA Airfreight Institute, W. DOBMAIER.
- International Federation of Pedestrians** (*Fédération Internationale des Piétons*), 5 Buitenhof, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning traffic environment, to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. Mems.: national pedestrian organizations of 9 countries, as well as national organizations of parents of traffic victims.
Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); Vice-Pres. T. C. FOLEY (United Kingdom); Gen.-Sec. Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTNOVEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).
- International Rail Transport Committee** (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer*): Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, 10 Bollwerk, CH 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. Mems.: 301 transport undertakings in 30 countries. Sec. M. BERTHERIN (Switzerland).
- International Railway Congress Association** (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*): 17-21 rue de Louvain, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. Mems.: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.
Pres. L. LATAIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. SQUILBIN. Pubs. *Rail International* (monthly in French, German, Russian and English), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in French, German, English and Spanish).
- International Road Federation—IRF** (*Fédération routière internationale*): Geneva Office: 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; Washington Office: 1023 Washington Building, Washington 20005, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. Organizes World Highway Conferences. Mems.: 80 national road associations and 500 individual firms and industrial associations.
Geneva: Chair. Lord CHESHAM; Dir. Gen. Count F. ARCO; Washington: Chair. J. D. RITCHIE; Pres. R. O. SWAIN. Pubs. *World Road Statistics* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory, including World Directory of Road Administrators* (annually, Geneva).
- International Road Safety—PRI** (*La Prévention Routière Internationale*): Linas, 91, Monthéry, France; f. 1939 to provide exchange of ideas and material on road safety; organize international action; assist non-member countries; consultative status at UN and Council of Europe. Mems.: 30 national organizations. Pres. Mr. GALLIENNE; Sec.-Gen. R. PANSARD. Publ. quarterly liaison bulletin.
- International Road Transport Union—IRU** (*Union internationale des transports routiers*): Centre International, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947, present title adopted 1948. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. Mems.: national road transport organizations in 33 countries and associate members in 15 countries.
Pres. H. VAN DER BERG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. P. GROENENDIJK.
- International Shipping Federation Ltd., The:** Shipping Federation House, 146-150 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1909 to consider all personnel questions affecting the interests of shipowners; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. Mems.: national shipowners' organizations in 19 countries.
Pres. R. A. HUSKISSON (U.K.); Gen. Man. J. K. RICE-OLLEY; Sec. J. LUSTED.
- International Union for Inland Navigation** (*Union Internationale de la Navigation Fluviale*): 19 rue de la Presse, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to promote the interests of Inland Waterways Carriers before all International Organizations. Mems.: National Waterways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.
Pres. Dr. K. GIRARD (Switzerland); Sec. J. ALOY (Belgium). Pubs. annual and occasional reports.
- International Union of Railways** (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*): 14 rue Jean-Rey, 75 Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: the unification and improvement of railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. 73 railways and 7 associate undertakings are represented.
Chair. F. BORDONI; Sec.-Gen. B. DE FONTGALLAND. Pubs. *Rail International*, jointly with the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA) (monthly, in English, French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation*, jointly with the IRCA (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual, in English, French and German), *Quarterly Railway Statistics* (in English, French and German).
- UIC Publicity Centre:** Via Marsala 9, Rome, Italy; f. 1968.
Man. FAUSTO GIANNI.
- UIC Public Relations Centre:** 14 rue Jean-Rey, 75 Paris 15e, France; f. 1968; mems.: 24 railway administrations of 21 countries.
Man. WILLIAM WENGER. Publ. *Ferinfo* Information Service.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRANSPORT)

International Wagon Union (*Union internationale des wagons—RIV*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of wagons, loading tackle, pallets and containers in international through traffic. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways. Mems.: 33 European and Near East railways administrations.

Northern Shipowners' Defence Club (*Nordisk Skipsrederforening*): Radhusgt. 25, P.O.B. 379, Oslo 1, Norway; f. 1889 to assist members in disputes over contracts, taking the necessary legal steps on behalf of members and bearing the cost of such claims. Members are Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian shipowners representing 1,511 ships with gross tonnage of about 27 million.

Man. Dir. PER GRAM; Chair. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN. Publ. *A Law Report of Maritime Cases* (annual), and a quarterly members' periodical.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (*Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer*): Hozà 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R.

Chair. HENRYK DRAKIEWICZ (Poland). Publ. *O.S.SH.D. Journal* (bi-monthly; in Chinese, German and Russian).

Orient Airlines Association: Manila; f. 1967; enables member carriers to exchange information and plan the development of the industry within the region by means of research, technical and marketing committees. Mems.: Air Viet-Nam, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Air Lines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Korean Air Lines, Malaysian Airline System, Philippines Airlines, Quantas Airways Ltd.

Sec.-Gen. Capt. S. QUMBO.

Pan-American Highway Congresses: Permanent Secretariat, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims: to aid and promote the development and progress of highways in the American Hemisphere. Mems.: the 23 American States. Next Congress: San José, Costa Rica 1974.

Pres. of Perm. Exec. Cttee. Dr. EDUARDO DIBÓS D. (Peru); Perm. Sec. Ing. HUGO J. SEIFART (O.A.S.). Publ. *Proceedings of the Congress* (every three years). (See also chapter, Pan-American Highway Congresses.)

Pan-American Railway Association: Avda. 9 de Julio 1925, Piso 13, ofc. 1301, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907 to promote the development of railways in the American continent. Mems.: national commissions, governments, railway companies or individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. MANUEL F. CASTELLO (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. LUCIO A. HASPERUÉ (Brazil); Treas. JOSÉ LUÍS DE FABÓN (Chile). Publ. *Boletín* (5 a year).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*), 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote both inland and ocean

navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways, of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assembles and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every 3-4 years, the next being in 1977. Mems.: 49 Governments, 2,944 other members.

First Pres. OMER VAN AUDENHOVE; Second Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Publ. *Papers and Proceedings of Congresses, Bulletin* (3 times a year), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages).

South European Pipeline Company *Société du Pipeline sud-Européen S.A.*, 195 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1958 to study and gain Government support for crude oil pipeline project linking the Mediterranean to the Rhine; in 1963 completed a 34-inch diameter 478 mile crude oil pipe-line; in December 1971 completed a 24-inch diameter 161-mile crude oil pipeline from Fos to Lyons; in January 1973 completed a 40-inch diameter 443-mile crude oil pipeline from Fos to Strasbourg. Presently supplying 11 refineries: 6 in Germany, 4 in France and 1 in Switzerland; daily throughput: 1,304,000 bbl/d.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: c/o Ministry of Public Works, 135 rue Didouche Mourade, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1964; mems. Algeria, Mali, Niger and Tunisia; this technical committee was formed to study, build and obtain finance for a trans-Saharan road route. In Algeria the road is to run from El Golea, branching towards Gao in Mali and In Gall in Niger. Tunisia will have access to the route via existing communications. The estimated cost for a tarred road 7 metres wide, 2,900 km. long, is U.S. \$86.0 million and the road will take about eight years to build. The construction of the El Golea—In Salah section in Algeria was started in September 1971 and is expected to be completed in 2 to 3 years. The preliminary feasibility study of the whole Trans-Saharan Road (North-South) has been completed under the auspices of the UNDP. An international consortium of firms has signed a U.S.\$2.3 million contract with UNDP to carry out engineering design of the road.

Union of European Railway Road Services (*Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens*): Generaldirektion der Österreichischen Bundesbahnen, A 1010 Vienna, Gauerannngasse 4; Austria; f. 1950/1951; the Union endeavours to represent the interests of road services of European railways at the international level and to organize the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems., railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark: France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. KALZ (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LAMPEL (Austria); Dir. Europabus J. J. TOURNAYRE (France).

World Airlines Clubs Association: Nordenstr. 39, 6070 Langen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1966; holds a General Assembly annually, a sports tournament and working session for Exec. Cttee. Mems.: 21 clubs in 16 countries.

Pres. DAVID CIANFARANI; Sec.-Gen. HANNS PROKSCH. Puhls. circulars to member clubs.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Association of International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (*Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales—AIESEC*): 45 Ave. Legrand, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars, conferences and study tours. Mems.: 350 universities in 52 countries. Sec.-Gen. VOLKER WIEGMANN (Germany). Publ. *Compendium, Annual Report* (annual), *Seminar Reports, Three Year Plan*, and sundry national committee publications.

Bureau of Information and Research on Student Health (BIRSH): via Reno 30, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; aims at the spread of information and documentation concerning student health and university health services. Sec.-Gen. PIETRO BUSCAGLIONE (Italy). Publ. *Student Health News* (irregular).

Confederación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (*Latin American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations*): Casilla 172, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: affiliated YMCA's in 13 countries, with over 250,000 members.

Officers: Pres. EDUARDO R. GALLETTI (Argentina); Vice-Pres. LOPE MENDOZA (Venezuela), EMILIO L. DE SOUZA; Sec.-Gen. HÉCTOR CASELLI. Publ. *Artículos Técnicos, Revista Trimestral, Informes Internacionales*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE: Leonhardstr. 33, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to organize exchange of students at Institutions of Higher Education. Mems.: 42 national committees.

Gen. Sec. KARL KÖCHLE Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Dental Students: c/o Fédération Dentaire Internationale, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1951 to promote international contact between dental students, to advance and stimulate their interest in the science and art of dentistry, to promote exchanges and international congresses. Mems.: 30,000 students in 20 countries.

Pres. AASE MÖLLER (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. DAN NATHANSON (Israel). Publ. *IDS Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, Inc.: 1308 Oak Brook Rd., Box 1000, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521, U.S.A.; f. 1922 to encourage the organization of Y's Men's Clubs throughout the world as service arms of their local YMCA's. Mems.: 825 clubs totalling 21,000 mems. in 48 countries.

Pres. HEINZ GRABIA; Sec.-Gen. GERALD L. HEYL; Associate Sec.-Gen. INGVAR WALLIN. Publ. *The Y's Men's World* (quarterly).

International Federation of Medical Student Associations: c/o FIMSIC, Stenbäckinkatu 9, 00290 Helsinki 29, Finland; f. 1951 to study and promote the professional interests of medical students throughout the world; improve medical education, medical student health and

arrange international exchanges. Mems.: 50 medical student associations.

Pres. ALEX OOI; Sec.-Gen. BENGT LINDSTRÖM; Perm. Sec. Mrs. VVOKKO LEPPÄNEN. Publ. *Medical Student—How to go Abroad*.

International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation: c/o Peter Sharott, Pharmaceutical Dept., General Hospital, Nottingham, England; f. 1949 to study and promote the interests of pharmaceutical students and to encourage international co-operation. Mems.: 27 countries and organizations from six other countries. Pres. VERONICA DAVIS; Sec.-Gen. PETER SHAROTT. Publ. *IPSF News Bulletin* (three issues a year).

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) (*Mouvement international des étudiants pour les Nations Unies*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; is an international non-governmental organization of students and young people dedicated especially to supporting the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Movement holds particular interest in building economic, social and cultural equality and in working for national independence, continuous development and human rights on a worldwide scale. Its programming objectives focus on promoting constructive action in furtherance of these goals. Mems.: associations in 41 countries; Regional Secretariats in Argentina (for Latin America) and Nairobi (for Africa). Pres. DELMAR BLASCO; Sec.-Gen. JON ALEXANDER. Publ. *ISMUN Bulletin, Summer School, Youth Seminars, Reports, Background Documents*.

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*), Teinfaltstrasse 9, Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organisations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc. Mems.: youth and student organisations in 76 countries, totalling about 2 million members.

Pres. R. ALBUQUERQUE (Dominican Republic); Gen. Sec. J. SVENSSON (Sweden). Publ. *IUSY Survey* (bi-monthly in English).

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*), Vokelova 3, Prague 2; f. Aug. 1946 by World Students Congress in Prague. To defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 88 national student unions.

Pres. DUŠAN ULČAK; Gen. Sec. FATHI EL FADL (Sudan). Publ. *World Student News* (monthly, in English, French, German and Spanish), *I.U.S. News Service* (fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly), *DE—Democratization of Education* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish), *Sports Bulletin* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish).

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*): 26 rue Juste Lipsz, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research con-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(YOUTH AND STUDENTS)

tres and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level.

Pres. ENRIQUE DEL RIO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. MARGARET BACON (Canada); Treas. BILL HENE (Australia). Pubs. *Action: Bulletin de la JOC internationale* (bi-monthly), *INFO* (monthly).

International Youth Hostel Federation: Midland Bank Chambers, Howards Gate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England; f. 1932 to promote co-operation between national organizations, to foster understanding and goodwill between nations, particularly by facilitating international travel by members of the various youth hostels associations and to advise and help in the formation of youth hostels associations in all countries where no such organizations exist. Mems.: 45 national associations with 2.8 million individual members.

Pres. ANTON GRASSL (Germany); Sec.-Gen. GRAHAM HEATH (U.K.); Treas. JAMES YOUNG (U.K.). Pubs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual, Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Song Book, Phrase Book*.

Unión Latinoamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas (*Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth*): Casa Postale 2969, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; f. 1941; central organization of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. JORGE PANTELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Rev. EBER FERNANDEZ FERRER. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Genova; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 81 countries and territories.

Pres. DAVID M. ROBINSON; Sec.-Gen. FREDRIK FRANKLIN. Publ. *World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Assembly of Youth (*Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse*): rue d'Arlon 39-41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, aims to allow youth to study and focus attention on its needs and responsibilities; to work through national voluntary youth organizations for the true satisfaction of youth's needs and responsibilities; to increase inter-racial respect and to foster international understanding and co-operation; to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about the needs and problems of youth and youth organizations; to promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries, to assist in the development of youth activities and to promote extension of voluntary youth organizations; to support and encourage the national youth movements of non-self-governing countries in the pursuit of self-government. Mems. and associates in 100 countries.

Pres. THOMAS SANDIFORD (Guyana); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ANTONIO CARRASCO (Bolivia); Treas. ALAN ROBERTSHAW (U.K.). Pubs. *WAY Forum* (quarterly), *WAY Information* (fortnightly), *Population Review* (twice-monthly).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: The World Bureau, 132 Ebury St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1928. Object: to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World

Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: over 6½ million in 57 full member-organizations and 34 associate member-organizations.

World Chief Guide OLAVE, Lady BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E.; Chair. of World Cttee. Hon. BERYL COZENS-HARDY, O.B.E.; Treas. Mrs. J. KEPPIE; Dir. of World Bureau Miss LYN JOYNT, M.B.E.; Pubs. *The Council Fire* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*, reference books, booklets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs: c/o Max Cowley, Box H162, Australia Square, Sydney 2000, Australia; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 4,100 clubs and 90,000 members in 32 Associations in 56 countries.

Pres. BON STUMBLES (Rhodesia); Sec.-Treas. MAX COWLEY (Australia).

World Federalist Youth: Norrebrogade 36, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark; (formerly World Student Federalists); f. 1947 in Montreux and merged with the World Association of World Federalists as its Youth and Students Division in 1959. Objects: to work for the creation of a world community to be institutionalized through a world federal system of government and to co-ordinate the work of WFY national organizations. Study conferences have been held in Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa. Mems.: 37 organizations.

Chair. PER FISCHER; Sec.-Gen. GUY THORNTON; Editor BEVERLY WOODWARD. Pubs. *Contact, Newsletter* (monthly).

World Federation of Catholic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique*): 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, 1080 Brussels; f. 1968 by fusion of former World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls (f. 1926) and International Catholic Youth Federation (f. 1948). Aims: to bring together organizations of catholic youth in order to promote Christian engagement of young people in church and world. 84 affiliated organizations and 32 corresponding centres in 5 continents representing about 10 million members.

Pres. ART. McGRATH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MOLHANT.

World Federation of Democratic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*): 19 Ady Endre U., 1024 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for closer international understanding among youth, to eliminate Fascism and to work for basic freedoms for youth.

Pres. ROBERTO VIEZZI (Italy); Gen. Sec. ALAIN THEROUSE (France). Pubs. *WFDY News* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (every two months, in English, French and Spanish), *Documentary Record* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

World Scout Bureau (*Bureau Mondiale du Scoutisme*): Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1920. Secretariat of World Scout Conference. Objects: to promote unity and understanding of scouting throughout the world; to develop good citizenship among young people by forming their characters for service, co-operation and leadership; to provide aid and advice to members and potential member associations. Regional Offices in Costa Rica, Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland and Syria. Mems.: 13,110,259 in 104 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. NAGY (Switzerland). Pubs. *World*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(YOUTH AND STUDENTS)

Scouting (quarterly), *World Scouting Newsletter* (monthly), *Biennial Report*, regional and departmental bulletins, handbooks.

World Union of Jewish Students: 247 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8QL, England; f. 1924 to act as an umbrella organization for national student bodies and to act in educational and political matters where possible in co-operation with non-Jewish student organizations, UNESCO, etc.; divided into five regions; organizes Congress every three years; mems.; 34 national unions representing 17,000 students.

Chair. E. RAUCH; Sec.-Gen. YONA YAHAN. Pubs. *ELYL* (in four languages).

World Union of Organisations for the Safeguard of Youth (*Union Mondiale des Organismes pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*): 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1956 to form link between public and private organizations working in the field of maladjusted children and youth and to represent them at the international level; to give information about the problems of maladjusted youth. Mem.: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Sri Lanka, Chile,

Colombia, France, Greece, Guadeloupe, Haiti, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Martinique, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, U.K., U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Fifth Conference, Paris, December 1972.

Pres. Prof. R. LAFON (France); Sec. H. G. SCHABER. Pubs. Proceedings of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th International Conferences, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

World Young Women's Christian Association—World Y.W.C.A. (*Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes Féminines*), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in the various for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. Mrs. ATHENA ATHANASSIOU; Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH PALMER. Publ. *Perspective, Programme Material, Common Concerns*.

PART II

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Albania	541	Liechtenstein	1012
Andorra	559	Luxembourg	1018
Austria	560	Malta	1030
Belgium	584	Monaco	1044
Bulgaria	612	Netherlands	1047
Cyprus	634	Norway	1083
Czechoslovakia	652	Poland	1109
Denmark	678	Portugal	1142
The Faeroe Islands	703	Romania	1166
Greenland	706	San Marino	1196
Finland	709	Spain	1197
France	737	Sweden	1232
German Democratic Republic	787	Switzerland	1261
Federal Republic of Germany	814	Turkey	1290
Gibraltar	872	U.S.S.R.	1316
Greece	881	United Kingdom	
Hungary	901	Great Britain	1411
Iceland	926	Northern Ireland	1488
Ireland	941	Isle of Man	1503
Italy	965	Channel Islands	1508
		Vatican City	1515
		Yugoslavia	1522

ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Albania lies between 39° and 43° N. latitude and between 19° and 21° E. longitude; it is bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east, Greece to the south and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas to the west. The maximum length of the country is 336.2 km. and its maximum breadth is 148.2 km. Much of Albania is mountainous, particularly northern Albania where the mountains continue the Crna Gora chain of Montenegro, and in the east along the Macedonian border. Albania is one of the highest countries in Europe, having an average height of 708 metres above sea-level. Throughout its history, Albania has been subjected to earthquakes. Climate is Mediterranean throughout most of the country. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas play a moderating role in the country's climate, although frequent cyclones in the winter months make the weather unstable. The average temperature is 14° C. in the north-east and 18° C. in the south-west. The language is Albanian, the principal dialects being Gheg (north of the Shkumbini river) and Tosk (in the south). The literary language is being formed on the basis of a strong fusion of the two dialects with the phonetic and morphological structure of Tosk prevailing. Religion no longer plays a significant part in Albanian life, and all religious institutions have been closed. Before the foundation of the People's Republic, Islam had been the predominant faith, with very small numbers of Catholics in the north and Greek Orthodox in the south. The flag (proportions 7 by 5) is red, with a two-headed black eagle, above which is a gold-edged, five-pointed red star.

Recent History

The Albanian Party of Labour was founded in 1941. The leader of the Party, Enver Hoxha, led the Liberation Army against the Germans and the Italian occupation of Albania. During the war years Albania suffered severe losses—28,000 killed and 43,000 deported out of a population of 1.1 million. Independence was finally proclaimed in 1944, and in 1946 Albania became a People's Republic. Enver Hoxha has been in the seat of power since that date. In the immediate post-war years, Albania was largely a dependency of Yugoslavia, the two countries establishing a monetary and customs union. Yugoslavia's influence and aid was gradually replaced by that of the Soviet Union, and after the breach between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1949, Albania remained a firm ally of the latter under Stalin. Following the death of Stalin in 1953, Albania became alienated from the Soviet Union over Khrushchev's policy of rapprochement with Yugoslavia. Relations deteriorated until in 1961 diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. were broken off. The Soviet Union's place as Albania's main ally and benefactor was taken by the People's Republic of China. Albania virtually ceased to participate in the activities of CMEA in 1961 and in 1968 she withdrew from the Warsaw Pact. In most aspects of political and ideological policy Albania's position has been identified with that of the People's Republic of China. In 1971 Albania sponsored the motion whereby the People's Republic of China gained admission to the United

Nations, of which Albania herself had been a member since 1955. At the end of 1972, Soviet overtures towards normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and Albania were emphatically rejected. Recently, however, various international contacts have been developing, and trade and diplomatic relations have been established with many countries, including, notably, Greece, Yugoslavia and several west European countries. The general elections of September 1970 showed a 99.7 per cent vote in favour of the Democratic Front.

Government

Albania is a People's Republic with a one-party system of government. The supreme legislative organ is the People's Assembly, elected for a four-year term by all citizens over 18 years of age. The Assembly elects a Presidium which fulfils the functions of Head of State as a collective organ of leadership under the President of the Presidium. The Council of Ministers is appointed, and can be dismissed, by the People's Assembly. The Constitution explicitly recognizes the special position of the Albanian Party of Labour which works closely with the Government and is the main policy making body. At its congresses the Party elects the Central Committee which, in turn, elects the Political Bureau.

The primary organs of local government are the District People's Councils, which are elected for a three-year term by all citizens over 18 years of age. As with the People's Assembly, candidates are nominated by local organizations of the Party of Labour, the Democratic Front, Trade Unions, the Labour Youth Union, the Women's Union or by other mass organizations. The People's Councils elect Executive Committees made up of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and members. In cases of conflict in the People's Councils, disputes are referred to the People's Assembly or to government departments. Tirana, the capital, is divided into ten townships.

Defence

Defence in Albania is conducted under the auspices of the People's Army which was founded in 1943. Military service lasts for two years in the Army, and three years in the Air Force, Navy and paramilitary units. According to western estimates, the total strength of the armed forces was 38,000 in 1973, comprising Army 30,000, Air Force 5,000 and Navy 3,000. The internal security forces numbered 5,000 and the frontier force 10,000. Defence expenditure in 1973 was estimated at 589 million lekë. A defence agreement with China was reported to have been concluded after the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Economic Affairs

Before liberation in 1944 Albania was an extremely backward country. Its semi-feudal social system was dominated by Italy to the extent that the economy was half-feudal, half-colonial. Before liberation 80 per cent of the population was illiterate, and 87 per cent of the people

worked in agriculture. By 1965 Albania had been turned into a socialist agrarian-industrial country. The Albanian economy operates on the principles of the public ownership of the means of production, planned management of the national economy and a certain level of financial autonomy for the enterprises. Each individual enterprise operates under the auspices of a single state plan. The year 1951 saw the beginning of long-term planning, with the first Five-Year Plan (1951-55). Successive plans have reorganized industry and agriculture on collectivist lines. The principal indices of economic development during the fourth five-year period, 1965-70, are as follows: Total industrial and agricultural production rose by 61 per cent (industrial production by 83 per cent and agricultural production by 28 per cent). State investment increased by 55 per cent, as did the national income, while real income per capita grew by 17 per cent. Freight transport increased by 53 per cent, and retail trade by 45 per cent. During the Fourth Plan period, industrial production rose at an annual rate of 12.9 per cent. Production of capital equipment doubled between 1965 and 1970, while the production of consumer goods grew by 58 per cent. This rate of economic development is being accompanied by the most rapid rate of population growth in Europe. A projected total population of 2,445,000 by 1975 represents an annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent from 1970.

Industry now utilizes natural resources, and Albania refines her own oil. Important items in production include copper and iron, agricultural raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical materials, fertilizers, building materials and textiles. Industrial products account for about 80 per cent of Albania's exports. Whereas in 1938 industrial production accounted for 9.1 per cent of total production in the country, in 1970 it accounted for 66.8 per cent, output increasing 64-fold. Agricultural production has increased threefold since before the Second World War, and the area of cultivable land has doubled; recently, however, agricultural production has fallen short of planned targets. During the post-war years there has been an extensive socialist transformation of the countryside: land reclamation, mechanization and complete collectivization of agriculture, utilization of chemicals, etc. Albania's principal exports include chrome and ferro-nickel ore, copper wire, bitumen, tobacco and cigarettes, timber and furniture, textiles, craftwork, canned foods, wine and other beverages, fruit and vegetables, etc.

Albania's breach with the Soviet Union in the years 1960-61 damaged the Albanian economy. The Soviet Union withdrew all aid, left many projects only half-completed, ceased supplies of industrial equipment and cancelled economic agreements. The economic blockade imposed on Albania by the U.S.S.R. left her virtually in total European isolation. In recent years trade and contacts with China have increased considerably and the Albanian economy has overcome the setbacks of 1960-61. Particular progress has been made in the spheres of copper, chromium, nickel and coal production and electric power generation. Crop yields have increased considerably, particularly wheat and maize. In 1970 Albanian industry supplied 70 per cent of consumer requirements which had previously been imported. A predominant part of Albania's foreign trade is now with China. A joint Sino-Albanian shipping company was formed, having 14 ocean-going

ships with a total tonnage of 50,000 tons, and in June 1965 an agreement was signed which, with subsequent trade protocols, provides Albania with financial, technical and material aid. This has greatly helped achieve the complete electrification of the country in 1970. With the completion of the Mao Tse-tung hydro-electric plant and the Korçë thermo-electric plant in 1971, total power output reached 2,000 million kWh. In 1969 a special protocol was signed in Peking which allowed for Chinese participation in many new Albanian export industries. In 1970 Albania signed a long-term trade and economic agreement with China, in accordance with which China granted long-term interest-free loans.

Some 95 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is with the socialist countries, although trade with non-communist countries is growing annually. Albania is currently trading with 40 countries of the world and has signed trade protocols with various socialist, Western and developing countries.

Transport and Communications

There are 302 kilometres of railway track in Albania linking the main cities (including branch lines), all of it built since 1944; a new line linking Elbasan with Prenjas is under construction. Rail transport accounts for 24 per cent of all land transportation and 4,019,000 passengers travelled by rail in 1967. Roads now link the remotest regions of the country although, despite progress in the sphere of road building the lesser roads, particularly in the highlands, are mostly unsuitable for motor transport. A total of 55,934,000 passengers travelled on road services in 1967. There is a marked absence of private automobiles in Albania, and bicycles and mules are widely used. Albania has a developing sea transport; over 104,000 tons of goods were transported by sea in Albanian ships in 1967. Ships use the main ports of Durrës, Vlorë and Sarandë. Under the 1966-70 Five-Year Plan, several targets in the field of transport were exceeded, the volume of goods transported increasing by 53 per cent. There is a new airport at Rinas for international flights, but there is no internal air service.

Social Welfare

In Albania all medical services are free of charge. There are now hospitals, clinics and maternity homes throughout the country which provide free treatment for the entire population. In 1969 there were 158 hospitals and 1,400 physicians. Between 1965 and 1970, the number of the population to one doctor dropped from 1,870 to 1,180. The 1969 health budget amounted to 238,542,000 lëks, 5.3 per cent of the state budget, while in 1971 socio-cultural expenditure accounted for 25.8 per cent of the budget. Kindergartens and nursery schools receive subsidies of 68 and 66 per cent respectively. There is a non-contributory state social insurance system for all workers, and a pension system for the old and disabled. Income tax has been abolished for all workers, employees and co-operative members, government expenditure being met by surpluses earned by state enterprises. Albania is thus one of the first communist countries in Europe to be free of direct taxation for her people. A state social insurance law came into force on January 1st, 1967, which

ALBANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

provides many social benefits for the population in addition to free medical attention.

Education

By 1956, illiteracy had been wiped out among persons under 40 years of age. About 20 per cent of children in the age group of three to six years attend nursery school (*kopshite*); children between the ages of seven and fifteen years attend an "eighth-grade school" which is compulsory. Secondary schools in Albania may be divided into three main categories, namely twelve-year schools (*shkollat 12-vjeçare*) giving four-year courses which complete the education of the eighth-grade school, secondary technical-professional schools (*shkollat e mesme tekniko-profesionale*) which combine vocational training with a general education, and lower vocational schools (*shkollat e ulte profesionale*) which train workers in the fields of agriculture and industry, etc. The school-year in secondary schools lasts six and a half months. In addition, all pupils must spend two and a half months working in industrial or agricultural production and one month in military training. In the 1972-73 school year there were 699,000 students enrolled at eighth-grade, secondary and high schools. Approximately one in every three persons is undergoing education. In the same year 30,200 students were enrolled at higher education institutes in Albania; the State University of Tirana has 8,283 full-time and 7,800 night and correspondence students, with another 2,384 registered at its branches throughout the country. The university has 7 faculties, 5 scientific research institutes, and several annexes in the regions. Students at higher education institutes spend seven months of every year at the institute, two months in production work, one month in physical culture and military training, and two months on vacation.

Tourism

The prospect of mass tourism is not welcomed by many Albanians, but in 1970 Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labour, specifically stressed the need to develop tourism. All aspects of tourism in Albania are handled by *Albturist*, the official state tourist department. The development of tourism began in 1956 but has only seriously been encouraged by the state over the last four or five years. There are few recognized resorts apart from Durrës, although great potential exists in the beauty spots on the coast and in the scenery of the interior. Visas are essential for foreign visitors. A very favourable exchange rate of about 24 lekë to £1 sterling is in operation for tourists.

Sport

Sport is officially encouraged in Albania, association football and volleyball being among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (May Day), November 7 (Victory of the October Socialist Revolution), November 28 (Proclamation of Independence), November 29 (Liberation Day 1944).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 11 (Proclamation of the Republic).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 qindarka = 1 new lek.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 9.29 lekë.

U.S. \$1 = 4.00 lekë.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census of October 2nd, 1960	Mid-year Estimates			
		1967	1968	1969	1970
28,748 sq. km.*	1,626,315	1,964,730	2,018,835	2,079,800	2,135,600

* 11,100 sq. miles, including lakes with an area of 1,350 sq. km. (521 sq. miles).

Ethnic Nationalities (1955 Census): Albanian 96.95 per cent; Greek 2.54 per cent; Yugoslav 0.41 per cent; others 0.10 per cent.

DISTRICTS
(July 1st, 1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Berat	1,026	115,000	112	Mat	1,028	49,500	48
Dibër	1,569	98,900	63	Mirditë	698	26,700	38
Durrës	859	169,300	197	Përmet	938	30,400	32
Elbasan	1,466	142,000	97	Pogradec	725	45,900	63
Fier	1,191	158,200	133	Pukë	969	29,400	30
Gramsh	695	27,100	39	Sarandë	1,097	62,200	57
Gjirokastrë	1,137	51,200	45	Skrapar	767	27,900	36
Kolonjë	805	18,500	23	Shkodër	2,533	167,400	66
Korçë	2,181	167,500	77	Tepelenë	817	35,000	43
Krujë	610	68,600	118	Tiranë	1,222	254,000	207
Kukës	1,564	65,300	42	Tropojë	1,043	28,100	27
Lezhë	474	37,000	78	Vlorë	1,609	125,500	78
Librazhd	1,013	44,200	44				
Lushnjë	712	90,800	127				
				TOTAL	28,748	2,135,600	74*

* Average.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(with 1970 population)

Tiranë (Tirana—the capital)	171,300	Berat	25,700
Shkodër (Scutari)	55,300	Fier	23,000
Durrës (Durazzo)	53,800	Lushnjë	18,900
Vlorë (Vlonë or Valona)	50,000	Kavajë	18,700
Korçë (Koritsa)	47,300	Gjirokastrë	17,100
Elbasan	41,700	Qyteti Stalin (Kuçovë)	14,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1960	1967	1968	1969
Registered Live Births	69,636	69,261	71,869	73,458
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	43.4	35.3	35.6	35.3
Registered Marriages	12,571	16,853	15,845	15,322
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	7.8	8.6	7.8	7.4
Registered Deaths	16,775	16,565	16,214	15,624
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	10.4	8.4	8.0	7.5

Source: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*.

Average Life Expectation (1969/70): 68.0 years at birth (males 66.5; females 69.0).

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR, 1970

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*	45,627	30,089	75,716
Manufacturing, Mining, Gas and Electricity	80,683	56,440	137,123
Construction	43,185	5,393	48,578
Commerce and Storage	16,971	21,598	38,569
Transport and Communications	12,351	2,590	14,941
Municipal Services	5,684	3,346	9,030
Education	15,393	16,617	32,010
Health Services	4,380	13,078	17,458
Administration	7,555	2,390	9,945
Financial Services	520	653	1,173
Others	5,280	2,459	7,739
TOTAL*	237,629	154,653	392,282

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives, where a total of about 427,000 persons were employed in 1967.

Total Labour Force (1970): Economically active population numbered 921,000, including 571,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

In 1970 there were 33 state farms and 643 co-operative farms. The average size of the country's agricultural co-operatives in 1970 was 737 hectares, and that of the state agricultural enterprises was 3,052 hectares. Agricultural production in 1970 had a total value of 4,403 million new lekë.

LAND UTILIZATION, 1970 ('000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	ORCHARDS	OLIVE GROVES	VINEYARDS	MEADOW LAND	PASTURE LAND	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	FOREST LAND
521	30	36	12	8	623	1,230	1,233

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD .. (kg. per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat and Spelt . . .	147	150	160	230	230	250	1,565	1,533	1,563
Rye	10	10	11	7	7	8	700	700	727
Barley	10	12	12	7	10	11	700	833	917
Oats	20	20	20	15	15	16	750	750	800
Maize	125	130	140	265*	270*	300*	2,120	2,077	2,143
Rice (paddy) . . .	4	5	5	15	15	17	3,295	3,326	3,400
Sugar Beet	6†	6†	6†	130	130	130	21,667	21,667	21,667
Potatoes	20*	20	20	107*	140	140	5,487*	7,000	7,000
Cabbages	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	10,000	n.a.	n.a.
Dry Beans: Alone .	19	19	56	15	16	24	393	416	429
Mixed	37	37							
Vetch	7	7	7	3	3	3	386	386	386
Other Pulses	4	4	4	3	3	3	625	675	675
Grapes	12	12	12	55	60	58	4,435	4,839	4,677
Seed Cotton	22†	22†	23†	20†	20†	23†	909	909	991
Cottonseed									
Cotton (lint)									
Tobacco	24	24	24	12*	12.5	13	500	521	544

* Official figure.

† Unofficial estimate quoted by FAO.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Apples	10	10	10	10
Plums	9	10	10	10
Citrus Fruits	4†	4	4	4
Figs	13	13	13	13
Olives	26	26	27	32
Wine	10†	8	10	10
Olive Oil	4	4	4.2	5.0

† Official figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK (Twelve months ending September 30th)

	1965/66*	1969/70†	1970/71†	1971/72†
Cattle	424,000	435,000	442,000	440,000
Sheep	1,636,000	1,610,000	1,600,000	1,590,000
Goats	1,174,600	1,330,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Pigs	140,600	150,000	155,000	150,000
Horses	44,000	42,000	42,000	41,000
Asses	60,000	62,000	63,000	64,000
Mules	20,000	23,000	24,000	25,000
Buffaloes	5,000†	4,000	4,000	4,000
Poultry	1,721,700	1,790,000	1,800,000	1,800,000

* Latest official figures available. Poultry numbers are for October, the rest are for December.

† FAO estimates (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat	17,000	17,000	17,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	28,000	29,000	29,000
Pig Meats	6,000	6,000	6,000
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,000	4,000
Edible Offals	9,329	9,426	9,606
Cows' Milk	90,000	93,000	95,000
Buffaloes' Milk	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep's Milk	53,000	52,000	50,000
Goats' Milk	51,000	51,000	51,000
Cheese*	5,200	5,300	5,500
Hen Eggs	2,900	3,100	3,000
Wool: Greasy	3,000	3,000	3,000
Scoured (clean)	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cattle Hides	2,420	2,464	2,530
Sheep and Lamb Skins	3,000	3,050	3,125
Goat and Kid Skins	1,660	1,640	1,640

* Cheese from whole or partly skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS, 1969 (⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	INDUSTRIAL	FUEL WOOD	TOTAL
Coniferous (soft wood) . . .	392*	418*	810*
Broadleaved (hard wood) . . .	320*	1,245*	1,565*
TOTAL	712	1,663	2,375

* Unofficial estimate.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION, 1968 (⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

Coniferous . . .	105*
Broadleaved . . .	95*
TOTAL	200

* Unofficial estimate.

WOOD PRODUCTS (unofficial estimates, metric tons)

	1969	1970
Mechanical Wood Pulp . . .	8,200	8,200
Paper and Paperboard . . .	8,100	8,100

Plywood: 6,900 cubic metres in 1964.

Source for Forestry tables: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products 1970.

Fishing (1964): Total catch from the Mediterranean Sea was 3,600 metric tons.

MINING (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Lignite and Brown Coal	501	592	606
Crude Petroleum	1,134	1,307	1,480
Copper*	6†	6†	7†
Nickel*	4†	4†	4†
Chromium*	157†	185†	200†

1971: Chromium 230,000 metric tons.

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores. † Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines. ‡ Estimated production.
Source: mainly United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1972.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Raw Sugar	metric tons	16,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Beer	hectolitres	111,200	123,000	128,000	116,000
Cigarettes	million	3,655	3,796	3,778	4,900*
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)†	metric tons	5,000	17,000	20,000	28,000
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)†	" "	5,000	14,000	15,800	17,700
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	45,100	47,000	62,000	n.a.
Distillate Fuel Oils‡	" "	105,000	109,000	133,000	n.a.
Bitumen (Asphalt)§	" "	333,000	377,000	543,000	n.a.
Cement|| . . . . .	" "	220,000	302,000	228,000	360,000
Copper (unrefined)	" "	4,800	5,500	5,220	5,600
Electric Energy	million kWh.	589	680	788	898
Construction: New Dwellings Completed	number	9,215	10,451	9,528	n.a.

1971 (metric tons): Raw Sugar 18,000, Nitrogenous Fertilizers 30,000, Phosphate Fertilizers 17,900.

* Estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

† Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorus pentaoxide.

‡ Estimated production.

§ Exports only.

|| Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: mainly United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1972.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER COMMODITIES

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1967
Refined Gas Oil	metric tons	92,012	80,467	n.a.	n.a.
Kerosene	" "	2,000	2,000	n.a.	n.a.
Sawn Timber	cu. metres	155,904	141,714	148,800	144,300
Bricks	million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139
Flour	metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,800
Bread	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193,800
Macaroni	" "	9,341	9,360	10,100	13,100
Woven Cotton Fabrics . .	'000 metres	27,784	28,177	n.a.	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics*	" "	1,278	1,292	n.a.	n.a.
Knitted Goods	'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,100
Footwear	'000 pairs	906	955	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	4,868	6,201	6,200	7,100

* Production in '000 square metres was: 2,109 in 1963; 2,132 in 1964; 2,100 in 1965.

FINANCE

100 qindarka (qintars)=1 new lek.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 qintars; 1 lek.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lekë.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=9.29 lekë (basic rate) or 23.81 lekë (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=4.00 lekë (basic rate) or 10.25 lekë (non-commercial rate).

100 lekë=£10.76=\$25.00 (basic rates).

Note: Between August 1965 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=5.00 lekë (1 lek=20 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=4.605 lekë. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=12.00 lekë.

STATE BUDGET

(million lekë)

REVENUE	1970	EXPENDITURE	1970
Turnover taxes	2,137	National Economy	2,745
Profits and Surpluses	1,492	Education and Culture	554
Social Insurance	215	Health Services	261
Other Receipts	1,403	Social Security	136
		Social Insurance	259
		Defence and Interior	475
		Administration	85
		Other Expenses	422
		Total Expenditure	4,937
		Surplus	310
TOTAL	5,247	TOTAL	5,247

State investment in 1970 totalled 2,384 million lekë.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

INDEX OF NET MATERIAL PRODUCT
(at constant market prices of 1966. Base: 1960=100)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing .	166.7	160.2	156.9
Manufacturing, Mining, Electricity and Gas .	186.9	204.8	235.4
Construction	135.7	157.3	176.2
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	143.7	151.1	172.7
Transport and Communications*	152.7	164.6	170.5
Other Activities	127.3	135.7	143.2
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT†	188.6†	196.0	210.0

* Goods transport and communications for "productive" enterprises only.

† Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence, personal and professional services.

‡ The index of overall growth for 1967 is greater than the index for any of the component activities. The reason for this discrepancy is not known.

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*

(million new lekë at current market prices)

	1967	1968	1969
<i>Material Sphere:</i>			
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing .	291	331	380
Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas .	826	847	979
Transport, Storage and Communications .	203	207	182
Other Activities	212	257	355
	1,532	1,642	1,896
<i>Non-material Sphere:†</i>			
Education, Culture and Art	178	63	121
Housing (except owner-occupied), Communal and Miscellaneous Personal Services	85	126	183
	263	189	304
TOTAL	1,795	1,831	2,200

* Investment in the "socialist" sector only.

† Figures relate only to those activities which serve individuals.

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Note: Unless otherwise stated, valuations are in terms of the old lek, replaced in August 1965 by the new lek (10 old lekë=1 new lek). From July 1947 until this changeover the official rate of exchange was U.S. \$1=50 lekë. The corresponding rate for sterling (after 1949) was £1=140 old lekë.

SUMMARY OF TRADE*

(million lekë)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Imports	3,930.3	4,264.7	4,053.9	3,611.6	3,229.4	3,537.1	4,906.4
Exports	1,460.5	1,700.6	2,428.1	2,428.9	2,045.6	2,404.0	2,996.2

* No figures are available for the total value of trade since 1964.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADE BY COMMODITY GROUPS (million lekë)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Foodstuffs	290.4	155.8	208	507.2	617.8	691
Raw Materials for the Food Industry . .	432.7	542.4	566	1.1	0.8	1
Other Raw Materials of Vegetable and Animal Origin	258.3	220.5	227	137.0	397.0	518
Fuels, Minerals and Metals	720.0	851.9	734	1,288.8	1,163.2	1,625
Chemicals, Fertilizers and Rubber . . .	338.8	332.9	350	10.8	5.6	6
Building Materials	48.3	45.1	55	6.6	6.4	—
Machinery, Equipment and Spare Parts .	899.3	1,162.5	2,434	—	—	—
Consumer Goods of Industrial Origin . .	241.6	226.0	332	94.1	213.2	155
TOTAL	3,229.4	3,537.1	4,906	2,045.6	2,404.0	2,996

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	UNIT	1967	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	UNIT	1967	1970
Lathes	number	31	Crude Petroleum . .	'000 metric tons	166	81
Diesel Engines	"	80	Petroleum Asphalt . .	" " "	333	} 677
Electric Motors	"	742	Natural Asphalt . . .	" " "	27	
Power Transformers	"	35	Iron Ore*	" " "	392	390
Tractors	"	388	Chrome Ore*	" " "	323	452
Cultivators	"	189	Cathode Copper . . .	metric tons	775	} 1,354
Combine Harvesters	"	82	Blister Copper	" " "	2,032	
Motor Vehicles	"	803	Wool	" " "	253	n.a.
Measuring Apparatus	'000 new lekë	1,015	Fine Skins	" " "	60	n.a.
Laboratory Apparatus	" " "	1,703	Tobacco Leaves	" " "	7,513	6,033
Ball Bearings	" " "	3,600	Canned Fish	" " "	223	n.a.
Medicaments	" " "	4,500	Vegetables and Melons	" " "	16,479	} 28,000
Medical Equipment	" " "	1,700	Fruit	" " "	3,408	
Cast Iron	metric tons	3,013	Nuts	" " "	906	} 3,666
Pig-iron	" " "	4,330	Cognac	hectolitres	4,909	
Sheets of Iron or Steel	" " "	37,678	Wine	" " "	43,755	61,000
Tubes and Pipes	" " "	25,860	Cigarettes	metric tons	2,136	2,048
Coke	" " "	25,684	Jams and Marmalades .	" " "	368	1,805
Cement	" " "	17,000	Veneer Sheets	'000 sq. metres	1,424	n.a.
Natural Rubber	" " "	500	Plywood	cubic metres	3,069	n.a.
Synthetic Rubber	" " "	554	Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	2,625	n.a.
Insecticides	" " "	1,403				
Chemical Fertilizers	" " "	67,000				
Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	1,072				
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	408				
Silk Fabrics	" " "	559				
Bicycles	number	13,801				
Radio Sets	"	13,887				

1964 (metric tons): Wheat 110,700; Sugar 11,048;
Edible Oils and Fats 5,724; Industrial Fats 1,894.

* Figures relate to gross weight, not metal content.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*; also Albanian sources.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million lekë)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Austria	16.4	18.9	4.8	15.4
Bulgaria	30.3	40.1	114.9	38.9
China, People's Republic	2,083.5	3,085.6	1,168.3	1,196.2
Cuba	31.5	51.6	25.9	32.4
Czechoslovakia	505.6	472.2	294.8	571.0
France	24.0	36.5	32.6	82.4
German Democratic Republic	180.8	259.1	156.9	303.8
Germany, Federal Republic	40.4	38.1	4.1	5.2
Ghana	4.6	11.9	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	104.3	112.9	123.9	81.7
Italy	122.5	140.6	89.1	85.1
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	34.1	29.4	26.9	62.5
Poland	226.2	369.0	202.4	290.7
Romania	80.7	118.4	91.1	120.1
Sweden	17.3	11.5	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	1.4	27.7	0.9	5.9
Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic)	11.0	10.2	8.1	7.6
Yugoslavia	16.9	54.3	24.8	68.3
TOTAL, including others	3,537.1	4,906.4	2,404.0	2,996.2

Source: Drejtoria e Statistikës (Statistical Board), *Vjetari Statistikar i R.P.Sh. (Statistical Yearbook) 1966.*

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1967
Road	15,898	17,007	23,323
Rail	1,485	1,612	1,993

1970 ('000 metric tons): Road 34,000; Rail 2,324.

PASSENGERS ('000)

	1967
Road	55,934
Rail	4,019

1970: 6 million rail passengers.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (estimated traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Unloaded
Dry Cargo	1,236	588	1,515	601	2,019	630
Crude Petroleum	212	—	85	—	81	—
Petroleum Products	2	12	—	29	—	40
TOTAL	1,450	600	1,600	630	2,100	670

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1972.*

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1967
Book Titles . . .	464	502	628
Periodicals . . .	37	30	34

Newspapers: In 1971 there were two dailies, with an average combined circulation of 105,000 copies per day. In 1965 there were 10 non-daily newspapers with a total circulation estimated at 140,000 copies per issue.

BROADCASTING (at December 31st each year)

	1969	1970	1971
Radio Receivers in Use . .	160,000	161,000	165,000
Television Receivers . .	2,500	2,100	2,500

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION* (1969)

	TEACHING STAFF			STUDENTS ENROLLED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary	—	1,865	1,865	n.a.	n.a.	40,257
Primary	9,230	8,685	17,915	272,839	233,844	506,683
Secondary	667	294	961	12,322	10,053	22,375
Vocational and Teacher-Training . .	705	236	941	23,859	12,666	36,525
Higher Education	697	130	827	15,660	7,520	23,180

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

Source: UNESCO.

Principal Source (unless otherwise stated): Drejtoria e Statistikës, mainly *Republika Popullore e Shqipërisë në jubileum e 30-vjetorit të Themelimit të P.P.Sh.*

ALBANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the People's Republic of Albania was adopted in March 1946 and amended by the People's Assembly on July 4th, 1950. By its terms Albania is a People's Republic, with authority vested in the People's Assembly and the People's Councils of local administrative districts formed during the struggle for national liberation. The supreme legislative organ is the People's Assembly which is elected for a term of four years by a general, equal, direct and secret ballot on the basis of one deputy to every 8,000 persons. All citizens over 18 years of age have the right to elect and stand for election. The People's Assembly is convoked by a decree of its Presidium for two ordinary sessions a year, and for extraordinary sessions by a decision of the Presidium or at the request

of one third of the deputies. The People's Assembly elects its Presidium, which consists of a President, being also the President of the Albanian People's Republic, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and ten members. It also elects the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court of Justice, and appoints the Attorney-General and his assistants. The functions of the Presidium between sessions of the People's Assembly are defined by Article 58 of the Constitution. Laws and amendments to the Constitution are made valid by a majority vote of the People's Assembly.

The country is divided into twenty-six districts for the purpose of local administration. The local organs of State power are the People's Councils, elected for a three-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1974)

PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: RITA MARKO, SHEFQET PEÇI, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: TELO MEZINI.

Members: ENVER HOXHA, SADIK BEKTESHI, RRAPO DERVISHI, RRAPI GJERMEZI, VITO KAPO, AGIM MERO, SPIRO MOISIU, PILO PERISTERI, DHIMITËR SHUTERIQI, KAHREMAN YLLI.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: ILYAS REKA.

Vice-Presidents: ZINA FRANJA, NUREDIN HOXHA.

Secretary: DASHNOR MAMAQI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MEHMET SHEHU.

Deputy Chairmen: BEQIR BALLUKU, ADIL ÇARÇANI, SPIRO KOLEKA, XHAFAER SPAHIU.

Secretary-General: SPIRO RUSHA.

Minister of Agriculture: PIRO DODBIBA.

Minister of Commerce: KIÇO NGJELA.

Minister of Communications: MILO QIRKO.

Minister of Construction: RAHMAN HANKU.

Minister of Education and Culture: THOMA DELJANA.

Minister of Finance: ALEKS VERLI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.

Minister of Industry and Mining: KOÇO THEODHOSI.

Minister of the Interior: KADRI HAZBIU.

Minister of Justice: BILBIL KLOSI.

Minister of Light and Food Industry: MYQEREM FUGA.

Minister of People's Defence: Col.-Gen. BEQIR BALLUKU.

Minister of Public Health: LLAMBI ZIÇISHTI.

Minister without Portfolio: SULEJMAN BAHOLLI.

Chairman of State Planning Commission: ABDYL KËLLËZI.

POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

Members:

RAMIZ ALIA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

Col.-Gen. BEQIR BALLUKU, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of People's Defence.

ADIL ÇARÇANI, Deputy Prime Minister.

KADRI HAZBIU, Minister of the Interior.

ENVER HOXHA, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

HYSNI KAPO, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

ABDYL KËLLËZI, Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

SPIRO KOLEKA, Deputy Prime Minister.

RITA MARKO, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and President of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

MANUSH MYFTIU.

MEHMET SHEHU, Prime Minister.

KOÇO THEODHOSI, Minister of Industry and Mining.

HAKI TOSKA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

Candidate Members:

PIRO DODBIBA, Minister of Agriculture.

PETRIT DUNE.

PILO PERISTERI, Member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

XHAFAER SPAHIU, Deputy Prime Minister.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA

(In Tirana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Austria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Belgium: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Bulgaria: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANGEL VASEV.
Central African Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
China, People's Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU CHEN-HUA.
Congo (Brazzaville): (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BAPTISTE LOUNDA.
Cuba: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS ANORENO.
Czechoslovakia: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JÁN MIELNÍČAK.
Denmark: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Egypt: Rruga Skenderbej 8 (E); *Ambassador:* RIAD SAMI MUSTAFA.
Finland: (E); *Ambassador:* JOEL TOIVOLA.
France: Rruga Labinoti 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MILLOT.
German Democratic Republic: Rruga Zef Skiroj 3 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RUDOLF FRITSCHÉ.
Greece: (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITRIOS FRANTZESKAKIS.
Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* KEITA SEIDU.
Hungary: Rruga Perlat Rexhepi 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISTVÁN BITTA.
Iran: (E); *Ambassador:* ALINAQI SAID ANSARI.
Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHEDIN MARUF.

Italy: Rruga Labinoti 103 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO VENTURINI.
Khmer Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Rruga Skënderbej 55 (E); *Ambassador:* KWAN Jo SONG.
Nepal: (E); *Ambassador:* BAL SHADRA SHARMA.
Netherlands: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Peru: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Poland: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 123 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALEXANDER DZ-IEŃSIĄK.
Romania: Rruga Themistoldi Germanji 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ION STOIAN.
Sudan: Rome, Italy (L).
Sweden: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Switzerland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Syria: (E); *Ambassador:* HAFEZ AL JAMALI.
Turkey: Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ERCUMENT TATARAGASI.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN THU.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Rruga Qemal Stafa 226 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUAN LONG.
Yugoslavia: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 192-196 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN PEČENOVIC.

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Somalia, Tanzania, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Albanian Party of Labour (*Partia e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; 86,985 members, including 18,127 candidate members (October 1971); First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. RAMIZ ALIA, PETRO DODE, HYSNI KAPO, HAKI TOSKA; publ. *Zëri i Popullit*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic Front: f. 1942; unites the people with the party and popular power in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland, responsible for the enlightenment and education of the working masses according to the party line and promoting their active participation in directing and solving social and national problems; Pres. ENVER HOXHA; publ. *Bashkimi*.

Bashkimi i Rinisë së Punës i Shqipërisë (*Union of Albanian Working Youth*): f. 1941; political organization for young people sponsored by the Albanian Party of Labour playing an important role in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural life of the country; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. SHABAN BHARDI.

Women's Union of Albania: f. 1943 for the ideological, political and social education of women, aiming to achieve their complete emancipation, to help build a socialist society, and to consolidate the international solidarity of women; Pres. VITO KAPO; 400,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and by District, Village, County and Township Courts created by a special law in October 1968 as links of the judicial system which functions within the ranks of the people. Military Tribunals are held at the Supreme and District Courts. Courts of Justice are independent in the exercise of their functions, and are separated from the administration.

Until March 1966 the judicial system was supervised by a Minister of Justice and his officials. This department now no longer exists and its principle responsibilities are discharged by the Supreme Court. The current Penal Code came into force in September 1952, while the Civil Code has gradually been adopted since 1954. Trials are held normally in public. The accused is assured the right of defence, and the principle of presumption of innocence is sanctioned by Article 13 of the Code of Penal Procedure. The Supreme Court and the District Courts are made up of a professional judge and two Assistant Judges, who are workers elected in the same way as the judges. Trials in the Village, County and Township Courts are held before an Assistant Judge from the District Court and two social activists. Second-degree cases are held in the Supreme Court before three judges, and in the District Courts before Assistant Judges. The verdicts of the lower courts may be altered, within the law, by the higher courts, and judges

ALBANIA—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

may be recalled before the expiration of their term by their electors or the organ which has elected them.

Public order is kept by the forces of the People's Police, by the organs of State Security and by frontier forces, all of which are administered by the Ministry of the Interior. The People's Police is also dependent on the local organs of State Power.

The Supreme Court is elected for a four-year term by the People's Assembly; between sessions of the Assembly, individual members of the Court are elected by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The District Courts are elected for a three-year term by a secret ballot of all voting citizens.

President of the Supreme Court: ARANIT ÇELA.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed by the People's Assembly. District Attorneys are appointed by the Attorney-General and are responsible only to him.

Attorney-General: DHORI PANARITI.

RELIGION

There is no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion although certain social traditions persist. All religious institutions were closed by the government in 1967. All of the old mosques have now been shut down and are preserved as centres of cultural interest. Formerly the population was approximately 70 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Roman Catholic (in the north) and 15 per cent Greek Orthodox (in the south).

Muslims:

Sunni: Grand Mufti HAFIZ SULEJMAN MYRTO; organized in four zones (Tirana, Shkodër, Gjirokastrë, Korçë), each under a Grand Mufti.

Bektashi: Primate ILJAZ FEHMI DEDE (also World Primate of Bektashi sect).

Autocephalous Orthodox Church: Primate and Archbishop of all Albania SOFRON BOROVA.

Roman Catholics: centre at Shkodër; Apostolic Administrator ERNESTO ÇOBA, Kryepeshkëvi, Shkodër.

THE PRESS

The Albanian Press recognizes itself as a powerful medium of educational and organizational propaganda with a profound Marxist-Leninist ideological content, playing an important role in the Communist moulding of the people and in mobilizing them for the building of socialism and the defence of the country. It expresses Party doctrine probably more forcefully than any other European Communist press. A policy of decentralization is suggested by the development in recent years of numerous local newspapers, generally the organs of the regional Party committees.

In 1938 there were 15 newspapers and periodicals published in Albania; even disregarding the growth of local newspapers, this figure has now trebled. The most important publications are the Communist Party daily, *Zëri i Popullit* (circ. 106,000), and *Bashkimi* (circ. 30,000), the organ of the Democratic Front.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, has a monopoly of news distribution in Albania.

DAILIES

Zëri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-Chief XHELI GJONI; circ. 106,000.

Bashkimi (*Unity*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NISHKU; circ. 30,000.

PERIODICALS

Arësimi Popullor (*People's Education*): f. 1945; organ of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; Editor-in-Chief BEDRI DEDJA.

Bibliographie des Livres: bibliographical periodical.

Bujqësia Socialiste (*Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor SALI KUBATI.

Buletin i Shkencave Bujqësore (*Agricultural Sciences Bulletin*): Tirana; organ of the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute; Editor-in-Chief BURHAN ÇELO.

Buletin i Universitetit Shtetror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat e Natyrës (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Natural Sciences Series*): f. 1957; organ of the Faculty of Natural Sciences; natural sciences; Editor-in-Chief KOLE POPI.

Buletin i Universitetit Shtetror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Mjekësore (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Medical Sciences Series*): Tirana; organ of the State University of Tirana; medical sciences; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Bulletin Scientifique Médical: doctors' magazine.

Drejtpësjësi Popullor (*People's Justice*): Tirana; f. 1948; organ of the Supreme Court and Parquet; Editor-in-Chief ELENI SELENICA.

Drita (*The Light*): f. 1960; organ of Union of Albanian Artists and Authors; Chief Editor IBRAHIM URUÇI.

10 Korriku (*10th July*): Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Political Department of the People's Army; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET DANAË.

Ekonomia Popullore (*People's Economy*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the State Planning Commission.

Estrada (*Variety Shows*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Fatosi (*The Hero*): Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; weekly.

Gazeta Zyrtare (*Official Gazette*): Tirana; occasional government review.

Hosteni (*The Guest*): Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by the Union of Journalists; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NIKOLLA.

Kënga jonë (*Our Song*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Liaiko Vima: f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjirokastrë; Editor-in-Chief ALEKO LLAPA.

Luftëtari (*The Fighter*): f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; quarterly; Editor VASIL GJYLAMETI.

Mësuesi (*The Teacher*): f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief SORO AFEZOLOLLI.

Mbrëmje Tematike (*Evening Parties*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Ndertuesi (*The Builder*): organ of the Ministry of Construction.

Nëndori (*November*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists; monthly; Chief Editor FATMIR GJATA.

Në shërbim të popullit (*In the Service of the People*): Editor-in-Chief HASAN PETRELA.

Në skënen e fëmijëve (*On the Children's Stage*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Për Bujqesine Socialiste (*For a Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; f. 1945; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Për Mbrojtjen e Atdheut (*For the Defence of the Fatherland*): organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.

Pionieri (*The Pioneer*): f. 1944; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Union of Working Youth; Editor-in-Chief BEKIM GAJE.

Puna (*Labour*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief MINELLA DALANI.

Radio Përhapja: organ of Albanian Radio and Television.

Rruga e Partisë (*The Party's Road*): f. 1954; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor STEFI KOTMILO; circ. 9,000.

Shëndetësia Popullore (*The People's Health*): Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health; Chief Editor Dr. VERA NGJELA.

Shëndeti (*Health*): Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Ministry of Public Health; Chief Editor Dr. ZISA CIKLUI.

Shkenca dhe Jeta (*Science and Life*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth.

Shqipëria e Re (*New Albania*): f. 1947; organ of the Cttee. for Foreign Cultural Relations; illustrated political and social magazine appearing every two months in Albanian, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish; Editor YMER MINXHOZI.

Shqipëria Sot (*Albania Today*): political cultural and social monthly appearing in English, French and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief JUSUF ALIBALI.

Shqiptarja e Re (*The New Albanian Woman*): Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Women's Union of Albania; political and socio-cultural monthly review; Editor LAVDIE LEKA.

Sporti Popullor (*People's Sport*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; Editor SKENDER TUPJA.

Studenti (*The Student*): organ of the Committee of the University Working Youth Union.

Studia Albanica: Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; history and philology; published in French, English, Russian, Italian and German; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Filologjike (*Philological Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Historike (*Historical Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; historical sciences; Editor-in-Chief STEFANAQ POLLO.

Teknika (*Technology*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; Editor ZENEL HAMITI.

Theatri (*Theatre*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqipëtare (*Albanian Foreign Trade*): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; organ of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce; monthly, in Albanian, English and French.

Tribuna e Gazetarit (*The Journalist Tribune*): organ of the Union of Albanian Journalists; Editor ADRIATIK KANANI.

Vatra e Kulturës (*Field of Culture*): organ of the Central House of People's Creativeness.

Ylli (*The Star*): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zëri i Popullit; Editor-in-Chief QAMIL BUXHELI.

Yllkat (*Little Stars*): for children.

Zëri i Rinisë (*The Voice of the Youth*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief MIÇE VERLI.

LOCAL PERIODICALS

Adriatiku (*Adriatic*): Durrës.

Drapër o Çekan (*Hammer and Sickle*): Fier.

Fitorja (*Victory*): Sarandë.

Jeta e Re (*New Life*): Shkodër.

Kastrioti: Krujë.

Kukësi i Ri (*New Kukës*): Kukës.

Kushtrimi (*Clarion Call*): Berat.

Pararoja (*Vanguard*): Gjirokastrë.

Përpara (*Forward*): Korçë; f. 1967; twice weekly organ of the Committee of the Korçë Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief STRATI MARKO; circ. 4,000.

Shkëndia (*The Spark*): Lushnjë.

Shkumbimi: Elbasan.

Ushitima e Maleve (*Echo of the Mountains*): Peshkopi.

Zëri i Vlorës (*The Voice of Vlora*): Vlorë.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Albanaise: Bulevardi Stalin 72, Tirana; f. 1945; the sole source for domestic and foreign news; branches in provincial towns; has arrangement with other agencies for foreign news; Dir. FIQIRI VOGLI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): c/o Bulgarian Embassy, Tirana.

Hsinhua: Tirana; agency of the People's Republic of China.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Chair. DASHNOV MAMAQI; publ. *Hosteni*.

PUBLISHERS

Drejtoria Qëndrore e Përhapjes dhe e Propagandimit të Librit (*Central Administration for the Dissemination and Propagation of the Book*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Naim Frashëri State Publishing House: Tirana; publishes books in foreign languages.

Ndërmarrja e botimeve ushtarake (*Military Publisher*): Tirana.

N.I.SH. Shtypshkronjave "Mihal Duri" (*"Mihal Duri" State Printing House*): Tirana; Dir. HAJRI HOXHA.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Writers and Artists of Albania: Tirana; Chair. DRITERO AGOLLI.

ALBANIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir. Todi LUBONJA.

HOME PROGRAMMES

Home programmes from Tirana daily for 18 hours on 275.7, 221 and 60 metres.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

Radio Kukësi: Drejtoria e Radio Kukësit, Kukës; Dir. HAXHI SINAMETI; one 15kW transmitter broadcasting home service on 322 metres for 6½ hours daily.

Radio Shkodra: Drejtoria e Radio Shkodrës, Shkodër; Dir. A. CENO; two transmitters of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 222 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Korça: Drejtoria e Radio Korçës, Korçë; Dir. A. TREBICKA; one transmitter of 1kW. broadcasting home service on 312 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Gjirokastra: Drejtoria e Radio Gjirokastrës, Gjirokastrë; Dir. S. ZERVA; one transmitter of 15kW. broadcasting home service on 232 metres for 6 hours daily.

OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

Radio Tirana: overseas programmes on 247 metres and 215 metres (medium-wave), and on 49, 41 and 31 metres (short-wave); broadcasts about 80 hours daily in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Spanish; broadcasts beamed to all parts of the world; transmitters operate with power from 50 to 500 kW.

In 1971 there were 165,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali; Tirana; experimental television began in May 1960; one 0.02 kW. transmitter operates from Tirana with daily transmissions at 1800–2200 hours.

There were 2,500 television sets in 1971.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (Albanian State Bank): Head Office: Tirana; f. 1945; formerly Banque Nationale d'Albanie; sole credit institution in Albania; branches in 34 towns; Dir.-Gen. ZEGIR LIKA.

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Kursimeve dhe Sigurimeve (Directorate of Savings and Insurance): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. RAMADAN ÇITAKU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; f. 1958; Pres. SHERI BABOÇI; publ. *Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqiptare* (monthly, also in English and French as *Albanian Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieur Albanais*).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agroexport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of agricultural and dairy products; Dir. THEODHOR FUNDO.

Albimport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of raw materials, food and finished products; Dir. SAMI MOHAMETI.

Artexport: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; export of art and craft products; Dir. SOTIR ÇOLLAKU.

Exportalb: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of petrol, fuel, bitumen, marble, iron ore, chrome, minerals, copper, copper wire, chemicals, wood, textiles, confectionery, etc.; Dir. KESHAT SINOMERI.

Kinostudio: Rruga Aleksander Moisi 70, Tirana; f. 1954; production, import and export of films; Dir. V. ZALCEMI.

Makinimport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. ANDREA MANÇO.

Transshqip: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; foreign trade shipping.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Centrocop: Skanderbeg Square, Tirana; co-operative import and export organization.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave Tregatërore (Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives): Tirana.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave të Shit-Blerjes (Central Union of Buying and Selling Co-operatives): Tirana.

TRADE UNIONS

The Albanian Trade Unions were established on February 11th, 1945. They are political and social organizations of the working class and develop an all-round activity for the class and revolutionary education of the workers, for their mobilization in carrying out the tasks of socialist construction and the participation of the working class in governing the country, directing the economy, working out and carrying out the state's plans and solving the problems of work and production. The leading principle of the organization is democratic centralism. The Trade Unions are organized by industries on a regional basis. The supreme organ of the Unions is the Congress which is usually convened every five years. The Congress elects the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and the Auditors. The Central Council elects the presidency, secretariat, President and Secretary General. In every work and production centre there is a trade union grass-root organization which elects the trade union committee, while in each ward and district there is a ward committee and a district council. Voluntarism is a fundamental principle of the Albanian Trade Unions. There are only a small number of full-time officials, compared with more than 50,000 elected activists.

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shqiptarëve (Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions): Tirana; f. 1945; 400,000 mems.; Pres. RITA MARKO; Sec.-Gen. TONIN JAKOVA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Drejtoria e Hekurudhave (*Railways Administration*): Tirana.

There are 302 km. of railway track, with lines linking Tirana-Vlorë-Durrës, Durrës-Rogozhina-Elbasan, Vlorë-Laç, Rogozhina-Fier and Elbasan-Librazhd, which includes the branch lines between Kasahr and Yzberish, Paper and Cërrik, and Elbasan and Krasta. A new line has been constructed between Elbasan and Prenjas.

ROADS

All regions are now linked by the road network, but many roads in mountainous districts are unsuitable for motor transport.

SHIPPING

Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave (*Shipping Administration*): Durrës.

The chief ports are Durrës, Vlorë, Sarandë and Shëngjin. Durrës harbour has been dredged to allow for bigger ships. There is a national merchant fleet which is rapidly expanding.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtransport (*Air Agency*): Bld. Stalin 17, Tirana.

There is a small but modern airport at Rinas, 2 km. from Tirana, but there is no regular internal air service. Albania is served by the following foreign airlines: Alitalia, Interflug, MALEV and CAAC.

TOURISM

Albturist: Bld. Dëshmorët e Kombit, Tirana; Dir. MURAT MEMA.

CULTURE

National Opera and Ballet: Tirana; Dir. KOÇO VASILI.

People's Theatre: Tirana; Dir. BARDHUL KOVOA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

There is one nuclear physics laboratory.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës (*State University of Tirana*): Tirana; 902 teachers, 18,467 students (1972).

ANDORRA

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The small principality of Andorra (founded in 1278) consists of 465 square kilometres in the Eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The climate is alpine with much snow in winter and a warm summer. The official language is Catalan. The population numbers 23,092 of whom 6,829 are Andorrans. The National colours are blue, yellow and red. The population is entirely Catholic and the territory is included in the Spanish Suffragan See of Urgel. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Andorra has no proper constitution, and its peculiar autonomy is a legacy of feudal conditions; the country, although administratively independent, has no clear international status. Andorra is a principality, under the suzerainty of the President of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a nominal bi-annual tax, the *questia*, to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. France is represented in Andorra by the *Viguier de France*, and the Bishop by the *Viguier Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Prefect of the East Pyrenees is the Permanent Delegate of the French Co-Prince.

Episcopal Co-Prince: H.E. Dr. JOAN MARTI ALANIS, Bishop of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: (vacant).

Viguier Episcopal: FRANCESE BADIA-BATALLA.

Viguier de France: CLAUDE-FRANÇOIS ROSTAIN.

General Council of the Valleys

This council submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The twenty-four members represent the parishes of Andorra and are elected for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. All men and women of the age of 21 and over may vote. The Council nominates the *First Syndic* (*Syndic Procureur Général*) and the *Second Syndic*, who cease to be members of the Council on their election. In the December 1971 General Election, two "progressive" candidates gained seats.

First Syndic: JULIA REIG.

Second Syndic: MARC VILA RIBA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by two civil judges (*Bayles*), one appointed by the Viguier de France and the other by the Viguier Episcopal. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternately by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Tercera Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Cours*, consisting of the two Viguier, the Judge of Appeal, the two Bayles and two members of the Council General.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables being the principal crops. Livestock is raised and there are approximately 25,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is a milk farm outside the capital. Iron, lead, alum, stone and timber are produced. Andorra la Vella is a great market for all European goods owing to favourable excise conditions; many foreigners trade in the principality. Smuggling has reputedly flourished in the past, and customs controls at the borders are stringent.

RADIO

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anellets, B.P. 1, Andorra la Vella; Gen. Man. M. DEGOY; privately owned, broadcasts in French and Spanish on 428m. (701 k/c); pub. *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Sud-Radio: 7 ave. Meritxell, Andorra la Vella; Dir. J.-L. HORBETTE; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

FINANCE

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is a 3 per cent levy on alcohol and motor fuels. There is no income tax, death duty or customs. Andorra's first budget was drawn up in 1954.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: Avinguda Meritxell 13, Andorra la Vella; branch at les Escaldes; f. 1930; Chair. M. CERQUEDA.

Banca Cassany: Avinguda Meritxell 41, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; Dir. GUY GERVAIS; Deputy Dir. RENÉ MORESQUI.

Banc Internacional: Dir. M. CARTAS BALAGUÉ.

Crédit Andorrà: Chair. I. FITER; 3 brs.

Banca Mora: Les Escaldes; Chair. F. MORA; 5 brs.

Banca Reig: Chair. S. REIG.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads are maintained by Fuerzas Hidroeléctricas de Andorra S.A. A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers (7,800 feet). There are about 14,500 automobiles in Andorra. There is a bus service between Andorra la Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France. Postal services are run by the French Post Office, while telephones are managed by Radio Andorra.

TOURISM

Sindicat d'Initiativa de les valls d'Andorra: Andorra la Vella.

Andorra is much visited by tourists, winter and summer. In winter many slopes are used for skiing and in summer the high fields are occupied by campers. There are about 4,000,000 visitors a year.

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 45° and 48°F. (7° and 9°C.). The population is 99 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat, Czech and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 89 per cent are Roman Catholics and about 6 per cent are Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal bands—red, white and red. The state flag has, in addition, the coat of arms in the centre. The capital is Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. After the Second World War the country was divided into four zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain and France. On May 15th, 1955, the four powers signed a State Treaty with Austria ending the occupation and recognizing her independence. Parliament then passed an act on October 26th which declared Austria a permanently neutral state. However, she applied for membership of the United Nations and was accepted on December 14th, 1955.

A period of over twenty years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a cabinet composed of the People's Party only. In the 1970 general elections for the *Nationalrat* (First Chamber) no party could achieve an absolute majority and though a coalition government was expected the Socialist Party, with three seats more than the People's Party, decided to take office, led by Dr. Bruno Kreisky as Federal Chancellor. The Socialists had already gained control of the *Bundesrat* (Second Chamber) in 1969. However, another election was called in October 1971 at which the Socialist Party also achieved an absolute majority in the *Nationalrat*. In 1973 elections in the provinces of Vienna and Upper Austria changed the parties' representation in the *Bundesrat*, both now having 29 seats. As the Socialist Party must provide the chairman for the first half of 1974, they have lost their effective majority in the second chamber until July 1974.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces, each of which has its own Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*). There is a bi-cameral parliamentary system. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), is elected on a basis of proportional representation by universal adult suffrage. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), is composed of representatives of the Provincial Assemblies. Members of the *Nationalrat* are elected for four years. The Federal President, elected for six years, is the Head of State. The Federal Chancellor is the Head of Government.

Defence

After the ratification of the State Treaty in 1955, Austria declared her permanent neutrality. To protect her independence, the armed forces were instituted; a

numerical limitation of the total strength of the armed forces is not defined by the State Treaty. Military service consists of six months' initial training, followed by 60 days' reservist training. Usually about 40,000 men are conscripted each year. At present the total strength of the army is around 12,000 regulars and 40,000 conscripts, including about 3,500 air defence troops (Austrian air units are an integral part of the army). The 1973 defence budget totalled 5,080 million Schilling, about 3.65 per cent of the total Federal budget.

Economic Affairs

The Austrian economy is no longer mainly dependent on tourism and agriculture. Mining and manufacturing industries provided nearly 36 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product in 1972.

Austria possesses iron ore and oil deposits, lignite, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are also being developed and electricity is now being supplied to neighbouring countries. After the war about a quarter of Austrian industry was nationalized, including most of the heavy industry. Industrial relations are good and the proportion of working days lost through strikes is lower than in almost any other country in Europe. There is very little unemployment and around 200,000 foreigners are now working in Austria. In the last decade production has risen steadily and increased by 49.2 per cent between 1964 and 1972.

Tourism is a valuable source of income, winter and summer. The Danube is popular with excursionists and foreign tourists and is important commercially and as a source of energy, about 5 million tons of freight being transported annually. Although most river trade is with Federal Germany, an increasing traffic passes between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Barges carrying up to 1,000 tons can be accommodated.

In spite of recent trends in agriculture towards mechanization and larger holdings, 17.4 per cent of the working population were engaged in agriculture and forestry in 1971, and the system is still based mainly on small holdings. However, the country still produces over 82 per cent of its agricultural needs.

Economic growth has been steadily maintained for the last 15 years, and in 1972 there was an increase of 6.4 per cent in the Gross Domestic Product, which reached 476,600 million Schilling. The strength of the economy was shown in May 1971 by the 5.05 per cent revaluation of the Schilling and in March and July 1973 by revaluations of 2.25 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. The living standard is still somewhat below that of most advanced European economies but it is rising steadily and may be soon expected to reach the level of her neighbours. The national income per head was about 57,000 Schilling in 1972.

Austria became a member of the European Free Trade Association in 1960, since which time exports to member countries have risen from 12 to 29 per cent of Austria's

AUSTRIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

total, and now more than one-fifth of her total trade is with these countries; one-eighth is with Eastern Europe. However, although the proportion of Austria's exports to the European Economic Community dropped from 50 to 38 per cent between 1960 and 1972, two of her principal markets remain Federal Germany and Italy, and after applications in 1961, 1963 and 1971 for a form of associate membership of the EEC which would not compromise her neutrality, two treaties were signed in 1972 providing for eventual free trade of industrial goods between EEC and EFTA members, and for some concessions on agricultural produce between Austria and the Community.

Transport

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of timber, steel and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six commercial airports. Railways total about 6,700 kilometres (4,200 miles), roads 95,000 kilometres (60,000 miles), and commercial waterways 351 kilometres (228 miles).

Social Welfare

Social Insurance in Austria dates back to the 1880s. Regulations introduced by the German regime in 1938 were maintained until the new Social Insurance Law of 1956. A comprehensive Social Welfare Scheme covering Industrial Accident Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Health Insurance, etc. is compulsory for all employees and otherwise insured persons. There are also provisions for other groups such as unemployment insurance, children's allowances, maternity allowances, rent allowances, provision for war victims, etc.

Education

Since 1962 education has been free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education and Art (*Bundesministerium für Unterricht und Kunst*), higher education and research coming under the competence of the Federal Ministry of Higher Education and Research (*Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung*). Provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise school education in each of the nine federal provinces, and district school boards (*Bezirksschulräte*) in local regions.

Starting at the age of 6, all children undergo four years of education at a primary school (*Volksschule*). At the age of 10 they may transfer to secondary education, or continue until the age of 14 in the *Hauptschule* (upper primary school). The senior division of the primary school (*Volksschuloberstufe*) is limited to rural areas and is losing ground due to the extension of the *Hauptschule* and the (academic) general secondary schools (*Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen*). In the ninth year of general compulsory schooling the polytechnic course (*Polytechnischer Lehrgang*) includes all pupils who do not attend a school leading to higher levels of education.

After completion of primary education about 20 per cent of the pupils (school year 1972/73) enter one of the two forms of (academic) general secondary education (*Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen*) leading to higher education, i.e. the *Gymnasium* (generally arts biased) or the *Realgym-*

nasium (generally science and mathematics biased), in which they may study until the age of 18. Success in the *Reifeprüfung* ("Maturity examination") constitutes a qualification for university or comparable further education.

At the age of 14 there are numerous possibilities for transfer between those schools mentioned and various types of intermediate and (upper) secondary technical, vocational and otherwise specialized educational establishments, secondary technical, vocational and agricultural schools (*Berufsbildende höhere Schulen*), which also give access to higher education.

Austria has twelve scientific institutions of higher learning (*Wissenschaftliche Hochschulen*), among which are the Universities of Vienna (f. 1365), Graz, Innsbruck and Salzburg. Six art schools (*Künstlerische Hochschulen*) rank as universities.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a centre for music and art lovers and historians, with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival and the Salzburg Music Festival.

Receipts from tourism totalled 38,826 million Schilling in 1972.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Skiing and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 26 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 45.15 Schilling.

U.S. \$1 = 19.44 Schilling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA sq. km.	CENSUS POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)			
	June 1st, 1951	March 21st, 1961	May 12th, 1971	Vienna (capital) 1971 Census
83,850	6,933,905	7,073,807	7,456,403	1,614,841

PROVINCES
(1971 Census)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Burgenland	272,119	Eisenstadt	10,059
Carinthia	525,728	Klagenfurt	74,326
Lower Austria	1,414,161	(Vienna)	—
Upper Austria	1,223,444	Linz	202,874
Salzburg	401,766	Salzburg	128,845
Styria	1,192,100	Graz	248,500
Tyrol	540,771	Innsbruck	115,197
Vorarlberg	271,473	Bregenz	22,839
Vienna (capital)	1,614,841	Vienna	—

Other important towns (1971): St. Pölten 50,144, Wels 47,279, Steyr 40,578, Leoben 35,153, Wiener Neustadt 34,774, Villach 34,595, Dornbirn 33,810, Kapfenberg 26,001.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1962	1971	1972	1973
Registered Live Births	133,253	108,510	104,033	97,309
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	18.7	14.6	13.9	13.0
Registered Marriages	57,705	48,166	57,372	49,319
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	8.4	6.5	7.7	6.6
Registered Deaths	90,854	97,334	95,323	92,165
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.3

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1972 average*)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	246,000	249,000	495,000
Mining and Quarrying	29,000	2,000	31,000
Manufacturing	612,000	282,000	894,000
Construction	248,000	17,000	265,000
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	30,000	4,000	34,000
Commerce	155,000	191,000	346,000
Transport, Storage and Communications	163,000	28,000	191,000
Services	344,000	379,000	723,000
Other Activities (not adequately described)	15,000	19,000	34,000
TOTAL	1,842,000	1,171,000	3,013,000

* Yearly average based on the results of quarterly sample surveys (micro-censuses).

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1972—'000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA, WASTELAND
1,682.8	2,212.0	3,206.0	1,206.7

CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat and Rye.	438	417	424	423	1,405	1,187	1,437	1,279
Barley . . .	274	290	295	296	934	913	1,016	977
Oats	102	102	98	96	288	272	284	255
Maize	117	124	125	132	608	612	721	726
Potatoes . .	113	110	105	101	2,941	2,704	2,717	2,341
Sugar Beet .	47	44	39	48	2,005	1,947	1,590	2,148

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Horses . . .	66	59	53	47	43	40
Cattle . . .	2,480	2,433	2,418	2,468	2,499	2,514
Goats . . .	88	77	69	62	56	51
Sheep . . .	130	126	121	113	112	119
Pigs	2,932	3,094	3,196	3,445	3,091	3,256
Hens	10,856	11,291	11,543	12,140	12,231	12,463

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Milk	3,328.4	3,282.3	3,285.8
Butter . . .	42	39	42.3
Cheese . . .	59	63	68
Hen Eggs . .	86.0	88.5	90
Beef	135.3	141.5	200
Veal	17.3	17.6	18
Pig Meats . .	258.8	276.4	270
Poultry Meat .	46.3	51.0	53

FORESTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Fellings	'000 cu. metres	9,000.0	8,571.4	8,540.0
Wood Pulp . . .	'000 metric tons	224	216	208
Newsprint . . .	" " "	170	170	177
Paper (other kinds) .	" " "	712	760	930

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Lignite . . .	'000 metric tons	3,669.6	3,769.7	3,755.5
Natural Gas . . .	million cubic metres	1,898.0	1,891.3	1,963.1
Crude Petroleum . . .	'000 metric tons	2,798.2	2,515.9	2,477.9
Iron Ore . . .	" " "	3,996.7	4,170.8	4,132.2
Copper Ore . . .	" " "	176.4	195.1	196.2
Lead-Zinc Ore . . .	" " "	219.4	381.7	359.6
Kaolin . . .	" " "	339.8	302.3	329.3
Magnesite . . .	" " "	1,609.3	1,556.5	1,429.4
Salt (rock and primary salt)	" " "	265.3	251.6	256.1

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cotton Yarn . . .	'000 tons	19.5	20.6	20.8	21.4	21.3
Wool Yarn . . .	" "	12.9	13.5	12.3	12.3	12.4
Woven Cotton Fabric . . .	" "	18.3	19.0	17.9	17.9	18.8
Cement . . .	" "	4,552.8	4,558.3	4,805.9	5,500.7	6,365.5
Pig Iron . . .	" "	2,473.8	2,815.5	2,964.2	2,849.1	2,846.1
Crude Steel . . .	" "	3,467.5	3,926.3	4,078.8	3,960.5	4,070.0
Rolled Iron and Steel . . .	" "	2,521.6	2,760.8	2,859.9	2,889.6	2,920.5
Aluminium (primary) . . .	" "	85.9	89.7	90.0	90.7	84.0
Motor Cycles . . .	number	5,621	4,283	7,044	7,643	11,768
Electricity (total) . . .	million kWh	25,714	26,346	30,036	28,755	29,388
Cellulose . . .	'000 tons	637.5	676.2	709.3	714.2	731.9
Houses . . .	number completed	17,950	17,506	17,926	18,000	19,060
Flats . . .	" "	50,861	49,131	44,477	44,159	50,373

FINANCE

100 Groschen=1 Schilling.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Groschen; 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 Schilling.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Schilling.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=45.15 Schilling; U.S. \$1=19.44 Schilling.

100 Schilling=£2.21=\$5.14

Note: From May 1953 to May 1971 the exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=26.00 Schilling. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central rate was \$1=23.30 Schilling. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and May 1971 was £1=62.40 Schilling. Since March 1973 the Schilling has been allowed to "float".

FEDERAL BUDGET

('000 million Schilling)

REVENUE	1971	1972	1973*	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972	1973*
Taxes . . .	61.1	72.1	69.6	Wages and Salaries . . .	24.5	26.6*	30.9
Other Levies . . .	12.0	13.6	14.4	Current Purchases of Goods	12.7	15.3	17.0
Income from Federal Mono- polies and Enterprises . . .	21.9	24.0	24.8	Gross Investment . . .	12.2	14.6	16.5
				Subsidies and Other Trans- fers . . .	48.4	54.4*	59.5
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	104.8	120.2	127.9	TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	112.6	127.9	139.1

* Voted estimates.

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Sch. '000 million—at current prices)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	248.86	279.28	310.27	353.85
<i>of which:</i>				
Wages and Salaries	163.41	178.38	205.54	232.90
Income from unincorporated enterprises	68.42	79.33	82.75	} 124.85
Savings of corporations	19.64	25.74	25.04	
General Government income	0.93	1.89	1.32	
Less Interest on public debt	3.53	4.05	4.40	4.60
Indirect taxes less subsidies	47.64	53.80	61.03	70.70
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	296.51	333.08	371.30	424.55
Depreciation allowances	35.22	39.37	44.51	52.10
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	331.78	372.45	415.81	476.65
Balance of Exports and Imports of goods and services	-2.81	0.92	0.86	1.67
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	328.92	371.52	416.67	478.32
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	189.88	208.80	231.38	262.51
General Government consumption expenditure	49.47	54.56	60.53	68.40
Gross fixed capital formation	82.60	98.78	120.37	149.87
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	+6.98	+9.39	+4.38	-2.46

* Preliminary estimates.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(Sch. '000 million—at current prices)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	372.45	415.81	467.65
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.76	24.81	27.26
Mining and Manufacturing	132.65	149.66	170.61
Electricity, Gas and Water	10.61	10.38	11.46
Construction	35.48	43.87	56.49
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	53.61	60.52	67.93
Transport, Storage and Communications	23.35	25.09	28.50
Other Activities	90.99	101.48	114.40

Source: Austrian Central Statistical Office.

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(Sch. '000 million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Note Circulation	34.12	35.67	39.00	44.73
Currency Reserves	41.76	44.28	45.53	48.51
Gold	18.42	18.39	17.88	17.90

Source: Austrian National Bank.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDEX OF PRICES

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Consumer Prices (1970=100), Total . . .	95.8	100.0	104.7	111.3
Food, Drinks, Tobacco	95.7	100.0	103.6	110.0
Other	95.9	100.0	105.4	112.1
Wholesale Prices (1964=100)	110.7	116.0	122.0	126.8
Raw Materials and Semi-manufactures . . .	109.4	117.4	127.4	130.7
Finished Manufactures	110.2	115.2	121.8	127.4
Building Prices in Vienna (1958=100) . . .	176.0	195.3	209.8	236.5
Labour	222.3	256.9	277.6	325.0
Building Materials	133.9	139.5	148.1	156.0

Source: Austrian Central Statistical Office.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Sch. million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Balance of Trade	-11,319	-18,785	-26,702	-31,916
Services	12,715	17,629	23,227	26,763
Transfer Payments	1,185	908	1,227	1,261
Balance on Current Account	2,581	- 248	- 2,248	- 3,892
Long-term Capital Transactions (excl. payments to the IMF)	- 651	393	- 474	1,965
Basic Balance	1,930	145	- 2,722	- 1,927
Short-term Capital Transactions (excl. transactions of commercial banks)	- 490	- 907	484	- 141
Reserve Creation and Special Drawing Rights	—	764	487	708
Errors and Omissions	1,341	2,509	3,005	4,345
Changes in Monetary Reserves	2,781	2,511	1,254	2,985

Source: Austrian National Bank.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Sch. million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	64,896	73,460	92,266	104,476	120,576	137,856
Exports . . .	51,707	62,723	74,272	78,991	89,747	101,977

COMMODITIES

(Sch. '000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food	7,047,888	8,141,116	9,024,410
Corn and Corn Products	649,865	959,686	628,533
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	1,240,701	1,364,285	1,363,648
Beverages and Tobacco	791,266	817,803	974,481
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	515,210	481,241	523,245
Crude Materials	8,452,353	7,992,440	8,499,172
Textile Fibres	1,560,393	1,514,849	1,718,712
Ores and Scrap	2,446,685	1,921,197	1,753,685
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	7,633,654	8,492,093	8,557,302
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	804,777	933,650	823,468
Chemicals	9,065,801	9,755,555	10,988,258
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	5,781,648	6,587,548	7,409,457
Chemicals, Raw Materials	3,284,153	3,168,007	3,578,801
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	20,763,833	21,938,226	24,777,639
Yarn, Fabric and Textiles	6,369,589	7,213,225	7,921,318
Iron and Steel	3,782,301	3,436,574	3,779,049
Machinery and Transport Equipment	28,763,141	35,748,579	43,946,852
Machinery	12,961,277	15,535,781	18,470,451
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	7,111,818	8,062,572	9,773,283
Vehicles	8,690,046	12,150,226	15,703,118
Miscellaneous Manufactures	8,930,149	10,638,457	12,967,163
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	13,166	17,696	17,722

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food	3,250,215	3,535,240	4,495,703
Beverages and Tobacco	144,523	202,086	363,503
Crude Materials	7,450,813	7,373,414	7,648,736
Paper Pulp and Waste	601,206	520,955	446,162
Wood and Cork	4,867,579	4,619,449	4,645,063
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,875,232	1,598,607	1,778,651
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	29,300	39,995	35,257
Chemicals	4,183,092	4,611,629	5,225,392
Chemical Manufactures	2,749,355	3,003,688	3,524,700
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	29,256,054	30,495,260	33,152,107
Cloths	2,427,430	2,721,528	2,998,345
Yarn, Fabric and Textile Manufactures	5,848,521	6,637,146	7,717,416
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Products	4,025,950	4,318,774	4,808,323
Iron and Steel	8,906,006	8,465,398	8,824,081
Aluminium	822,419	810,329	830,565
Machinery and Transport Equipment	17,890,284	19,708,307	23,600,237
Machines	9,244,794	10,777,244	12,449,815
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	5,957,733	6,184,070	7,382,232
Vehicles	2,687,757	2,746,993	3,768,190
Miscellaneous Manufactures	10,170,130	11,407,513	13,430,537
Electricity	1,649,141	1,313,890	1,392,607
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	22,167	18,627	17,125

Source: Austrian Central Statistical Office.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (Sch. '000)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium (with Luxem- bourg)	1,245,121	1,718,052	1,770,025	2,303,197	858,713	905,244	996,719	1,021,677
France	2,662,409	3,251,016	3,835,709	4,931,037	1,611,790	1,644,170	1,837,363	2,166,470
Germany, Fed. Republic .	30,352,299	38,053,201	42,843,807	50,479,934	15,196,664	17,357,043	18,111,308	20,120,263
Great Britain	4,858,904	6,252,180	6,913,600	7,309,951	3,565,717	4,552,160	5,660,607	6,992,835
Hungary	1,253,639	1,548,519	1,548,383	1,975,456	1,598,019	2,089,372	2,221,947	2,161,789
Italy	4,829,259	6,032,512	6,973,265	8,699,670	6,344,739	7,188,620	7,328,862	8,624,704
Netherlands	2,396,828	2,680,653	2,942,186	3,401,551	1,971,951	2,177,577	2,325,857	2,794,939
Poland	1,198,171	1,505,934	1,360,709	1,585,714	1,097,075	1,160,541	1,248,601	1,824,848
Switzerland	5,597,556	6,820,390	7,740,245	8,742,530	5,956,343	7,698,182	8,819,597	10,362,431
U.S.A.	2,193,490	3,154,622	3,869,177	3,902,138	2,854,595	3,043,441	3,185,085	4,040,452
Yugoslavia	1,175,590	1,296,143	1,186,313	1,223,878	2,322,612	3,443,525	3,332,306	2,869,810

TOURISM

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRAFFIC (Sch. million)		OVERNIGHT STAYS BY ALL TOURISTS ('000)	FOREIGNERS ENTERING AUSTRIA ('000)
	Gross	Net*		
1968	17,857	11,169	67,459	67,275
1969	20,410	12,720	70,615	73,889
1970	25,969	17,576	79,521	83,864
1971	31,756	22,030	88,491	92,954
1972	38,826	26,044	92,938	103,502

* Less expenditure of Austrians travelling abroad.

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (1972—'000)

Austria	20,696
Foreign Countries:	72,242
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,203
Czechoslovakia	63
Denmark	694
France	1,095
Federal Republic of Germany	55,877
Great Britain	3,480
Hungary	158
Italy	581
Netherlands	3,991
Sweden	699
Switzerland	850
U.S.A.	1,839
Yugoslavia	338
Other countries	1,374

Number of hotel beds (1972): 542,615.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres . . .	millions	5,734	5,616	6,195	6,281	6,506	6,569
Freight (net ton-kilometres) . . .	"	8,043	7,980	8,733	9,781	9,672	9,775
Freight tons carried . . .	'000	42,770	43,323	45,903	49,988	48,863	49,528

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1969	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars .	1,124,183	1,196,584	1,325,162	1,460,163
Commercial Vehicles .	119,572	127,852	134,974	145,074

SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tonnage Loaded .	1,916	1,682	1,886	1,994
Tonnage Unloaded	5,170	5,736	4,477	5,067

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown .	13,421	10,755	11,156
Passenger-kilometres .	41,897	38,575	44,179
Cargo ton-kilometres .	5,874	3,149	4,688
Mail ton-kilometres .	2,660	1,511	1,388

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	1,334,339	1,427,333	1,546,719	n.a.
Radios	2,043,837	2,026,157	2,159,574	2,153,556
Television Sets	1,276,797	1,425,622	1,586,114	1,695,378
Book Titles	6,808	5,810*	5,880*	6,063*

Newspapers: 159 in 1973 (combined circulation 2,186,600 in 1971).

* Number produced by Austrian Publishers' Association.

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	5,659	48,266	978,692
General Secondary	293	10,565	160,500
Compulsory Vocational	232	3,313	142,786
Intermediate Vocational, Secondary Technical and Vocational	709	2,174	96,934
Teacher Training	52	1,564	13,199
Universities and other Higher Schools	17	9,550	70,736

Source (except where otherwise stated): Austrian Central Statistical Office, 1 Heldenplatz, Neue Hofburg, 1014 Vienna.

THE CONSTITUTION

Austria is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*), elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber government. The republic is organized on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 20.

The National Council (*Nationalrat*) consists of 183 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 11, Styria 9, Upper Austria 9, Carinthia 4, Tyrol 4, and the other provinces 3 each, making 58 in all. The seats are divided between the parties according to the number of seats they hold in the provincial assemblies and are held during the life of the provincial government which they represent. Each province in turn provides the chairman for six months.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The President is the head of the State, and he holds office for six years. His powers include appointing ambassadors, conferring honours, etc. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The Government consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President from

the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

The Provincial Diet (*Landtag*) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the *Landtag* elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the *Landtag*.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and provincial governments are clearly defined. The constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of State:* e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.
2. *Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces:* e.g. elections, population matters and road traffic.
3. *The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it:* e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.
4. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces in all matters not expressly assigned to the state:* e.g. municipal affairs, building, theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Federal President: Dr. FRANZ JONAS (Died April 23rd, 1974).

Elections for a new Federal President are due to take place on June 23rd, 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1974)

(Socialist Party, formed November 1971)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. BRUNO KREISKY.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Social Welfare: Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER.

Minister of the Interior: OTTO RÖSCH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dipl. Ing. Dr. OSKAR WEIHS.

Minister of Transport: ERWIN LANG.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CHRISTIAN BRODA.

Minister of Finance: Dldm. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH.

Minister of Education and the Arts: Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Minister of Defence: KARL LÜTGENDORF.

Minister of Building and Technology: JOSEF MOSER.

Minister of Science and Research: Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG.

Minister of Health and Environment: Dr. INGRID LEODOLTER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Nationalized Industries): Dr. ERNST EUGEN VESELSKY.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Family Policy): ELFRIEDE KARL.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Civil Service): K. F. LAUSECKER.

AUSTRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Paris, France (E).
- Albania:** Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* SOKRAT PLAKA.
- Algeria:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Argentina:** Hoher Markt 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN A. PEÑA GAOMA.
- Australia:** Concordiaplatz 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN R. ROWLAND (also accredited to Hungary).
- Bangladesh:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Belgium:** Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HUYBRECHT.
- Brazil:** Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ALUYSIO REGIS BITTENCOURT.
- Bulgaria:** Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Burma:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Burundi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Canada:** Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10/IV (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ALLAN BEESLEY.
- Chile:** Lugeck 1/V/8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- China, People's Republic:** Metternichgasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG YUEH-YI.
- Colombia:** Stadiongasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENTE HUERTAS DE FRANCISCO.
- Costa Rica:** Gloriettegasse 103 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNALDO ORTIZ LOPEZ.
- Cuba:** Eitelbergergasse 24 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ.
- Cyprus:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (L); *Minister:* KAREL KOMAREK.
- Dahomey:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Denmark:** Führihgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN KNOX.
- Dominican Republic:** London, England (E).
- Ecuador:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Egypt:** Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN SALAN C. GOHAR.
- El Salvador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Finland:** Untere Donaustrasse 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
- France:** Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN JORDAN.
- Gabon:** Paris, France (E).
- The Gambia:** London, England (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** Frimbergergasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER FLECK.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SCHIRMER.
- Ghana:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Greece:** Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MÉNÉLAS D. ALEXANDRAKIS.
- Guatemala:** Florianigasse 41/12 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. A. FRANCISCA.
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Hungary:** Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS NAGY.
- Iceland:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).
- India:** Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* RIKHI JAIPAL.
- Indonesia:** Cottagegasse 49 (E); *Ambassador:* IDE ANAK AGUNG GDE AGUNG.
- Iran:** Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA NAMDAR.
- Iraq:** Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAMAD DALI AL-KARBOULI.
- Ireland:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Israel:** Anton Frankgasse 20 (E); *Ambassador:* YITZHAK PATISH.
- Italy:** Rennweg 27 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREA CAPIATI.
- Jamaica:** Geneva, Switzerland (E).
- Japan:** Renngasse 10/V (E); *Ambassador:* NARAICHI FUJIYAMA.
- Jordan:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Khmer Republic:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Reiserstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* PYO WOOK HAN.
- Kuwait:** Geneva, Switzerland (E).
- Laos:** Paris, France (E).
- Lebanon:** Schwedenplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SHADID.
- Lesotho:** London, England (E).
- Liberia:** Bayergasse 1/6/29 (E); *Ambassador:* TINOR ROSENBAUM.
- Libya:** Gustav Tschermak-Gasse 27 (E); *Ambassador:* EZZEDIN ALI M. AL-GHADAMSI.
- Luxembourg:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Malawi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Malaysia:** Mariahilferstrasse 20/8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISMAIL BUDIN.
- Mali:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Malta:** Johannesgasse 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROBERT PRANTNER.
- Mauritania:** Paris, France (E).
- Mexico:** Gonzagagasse 2/1/5 (E); *Ambassador:* ULISES SCHMILL-ORDOÑEZ.
- Mongolia:** Budapest, Hungary (E).
- Morocco:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Nepal:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Netherlands:** Untere Donau Strasse 13-15/VIII (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORUS HENDT.
- New Zealand:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Nicaragua:** Rome, Italy (L).
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nigeria:** Geneva, Switzerland (E).
- Norway:** Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR LUNDE.
- Pakistan:** Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. GUL HASSAN KHAN.
- Panama:** Johann Strauss-Gasse 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IRVIN J. GILL.

AUSTRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Peru: Gottfried-Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE PABLO-FERNANDINI (also accredited to Turkey).

Philippines: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Poland: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42c (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD KARSKI.

Portugal: Johannsgasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILHERME MARGARIDO DE CASTILHO.

Qatar: London, England (E).

Romania: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU ANINOIU.

Rwanda: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Saudi Arabia: Wallnerstrasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh FARID BASRAWY.

Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Somalia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

South Africa: Renngasse 10 (E); *Ambassador:* K. R. S. VAN SCHIMDING.

Spain: Argentinierstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL MARIA DE LOJENDIO E IRURE.

Sri Lanka: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sweden: Obere Donaustrasse 49/51 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL JOHAN LENNART PETRI.

Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ROSETTI.

Syria: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Thailand: Renngasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* DEJ TALABHAT (also accredited to Turkey).

Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Himmelfortgasse 20 (L); *Minister:* NOUTEDDINE MEJDOUB.

Turkey: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIS TUNALIGEL.

U.S.S.R.: Reiserstrasse 45-47 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* W. M. MAMONTOVI.

United Kingdom: Reiserstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS S. LASKEY.

U.S.A.: Boltzmanngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN P. HUMES.

Upper Volta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Uruguay: Elizabethstrasse 6/VII/27 (E); *Ambassador:* DON GERMAN DENIS BARREIRO.

Vatican City: Theresianumgasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio* Mgr. OPILIO ROSSI.

Venezuela: Marokkoweg 22 (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN HERNÁNDEZ AGOSTA.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAV VLAHOV.

Zaire: Auhofstrasse 76 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MULONGO NKULU MPANGRE.

Zambia: Rome, Italy (E).

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (April 25th, 1971)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. FRANZ JONAS (SPÖ)	2,488,272
Dr. KURT WALDHEIM (ÖVP)	2,225,368

Dr. Jonas achieved a majority of 263,004, which was a great increase over his majority of 63,482 when he was first elected President in May, 1965.

(SPÖ) Socialist Party of Austria.
(ÖVP) Austrian People's Party.
(FPÖ) Liberal Party of Austria.

NATIONALRAT

President of Nationalrat: ANTON BENYA.
(General Election, October 1971)

	VOTES	SEATS
SPÖ	2,280,142	93
ÖVP	1,964,809	80
FPÖ	248,432	10

BUNDESRAT

President of Bundesrat: HELENE TSCHITSCHKO
(January-June 1974).
(December 1973)

PROVINCES	TOTAL SEATS	SPO	ÖVP
Burgenland	3	2	1
Carinthia	4	3	1
Lower Austria . . .	11	5	6
Upper Austria . . .	9	4	5
Salzburg	3	1	2
Styria	9	4	5
Tyrol	4	1	3
Vorarlberg	3	1	2
Vienna	12	8	4
TOTAL	58	29	29

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) (*Austrian People's Party*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; Christian-Democratic party; the "Salzburg programme" (1972) defines it as "progressive centre party". Chair. Dr. KARL SCHLEINZER; Sec. Dr. HERBERT KOHLMAIER; party organs: *Volkszeitung (Kärnten)*, *Südost Tagespost*, *Tiroler Nachrichten*, *Salzburger Volkszeitung*, *Linzer Volksblatt*, *Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt*.

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) (*Socialist Party of Austria*): 1014 Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 710,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chair. HANS CZETTEL, Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG, OTTO PROBST, ADALBERT SEBASTIAN, HANS SIMA, FELIX SLAVIK, KARL WALDBRUNNER; Secs. FRITZ MARSCH; publ. *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, *Kärntner Tageszeitung*, *Neue Zeit (Graz)*, *Salzburger Tagblatt*, *Tagblatt (Linz)*, *Die Zukunft* (fortnightly).

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) (*Liberal Party of Austria*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955; this Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (*League of Independents*) dissolved in April 1956, and it stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of workers in management, for European co-operation and for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe; Chair. and Leader of Parliamentary Group FRIEDRICH PETER; publ. *Neue Freie Zeitung*.

Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) (*Communist Party of Austria*): 1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this Party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions; advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union; Chair. FRANZ MUHRI; Secs. ERWIN SCHARF, WALTER WACHS; party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. WALTER ANTONIOLLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. LEOPOLD WERNER.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Dr. EDWIN LOEBENSTEIN; Vice-Pres. Dkfm. Dr. HANNS PORIAS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. FRANZ PALLIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG LASSMANN and Dr. JOHANN MAGER.

The Austrian Legal System is based on the principle of a division between legislative, administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, *Verwaltungsgerichtshof* and *Oberster Gerichtshof*). The judicial courts are organized into 228 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

Trial by jury was re-introduced in 1951 for the first time since 1934. The death penalty was abolished in 1950.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The vast majority of Austrians belong to the Roman Catholic church. There are two Archbishopsrics and seven Bishopsrics.

Archbishopsrics:

- Vienna . H.E. Cardinal D.Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, 1010 Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 2.
Salzburg . D.Dr. KARL BERG, Kapitellvicar, 5020 Salzburg, Kapitellplatz 2.

Bishopsrics:

- St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ZAK, 3100 St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.
Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ SAL. ZAUNER, 4010 Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.
Graz-Seckau . JOHANN WEBER, 8010 Graz, Bischofplatz 4.
Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, 9010 Klagenfurt, Mariannagasse 2.

- Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, 7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.
Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, 6020 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greif-Strasse 7.
Feldkirch . D.Dr. BRUNO WECHNER, 6800 Feldkirch, Hirschgraben 2.

Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Österreich (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession*): 1180 Vienna, Severin-Schreibergasse 3; 424,000 mems.; Bishop OSKAR SAKRAUSKY; publs. *Amtsblatt*, *Die Saat* (fortnightly), *Am und Gemeinde*, *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evang. Presse-dienst für Österreich* (2 per week).

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche Helvetischen Bekenntnisses (*Reformed Church*): approx. 18,000 mems.; Landes-superintendent Pfr. IMRE GYENGE; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt für Österreich* (monthly).

Old Catholic: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 30,000; Spiritual Leader The Rev. WALTER STREIT; Auxiliary Bishop LUDWIG PAULITSCHKE.

THE PRESS

Austria's *Wiener Zeitung*, founded in 1703, is the oldest daily paper published in the world, and Austria's Press history dates back to 1605, when its first newspaper was published. During the nineteenth century the Press suffered repression under the absolute monarchy and this situation was not legally liberalized until the Press Law of 1922 which states that "The freedom of the Press is assured and subject only to the limitations defined in this law". During the years of German annexation the Press was to a large extent subordinated to the Nazi propaganda machine. After the Second World War the Allies published several newspapers including the original *Kurier*, and the Austrian Press rapidly recovered from the effects of a totalitarian administration.

Agitation within the Press against relatively heavy taxation and costs has been appeased to some extent by concessions in the 1969 Purchase Tax Law. But this concession was repealed at the beginning of 1973 when value-added tax was introduced in Austria. Newspapers have to pay 8 per cent on copy sales price and 16 per cent of the receipts of advertising in value-added tax. Reform has also been demanded in the Press Law with particular regard to *right of reply*. According to this section of law, any person or persons who feel themselves to have been subject to an incorrect statement in the Press can (and often do) demand to have a formal reply of equal volume and position published in the offending newspaper. This is considered by the majority of the Press as an obstacle to its freedom. Other objections have been raised on such points as the lack of constitutional guarantees for freedom of opinion and circulation, and the compulsory supply of copy to the Ministry of the Interior. The Austrian Press is still subject to *Nachzensur* (after-censorship) and a paper's registered *Verantwortlicher Redakteur* (Responsible Editor) is penally liable for material printed which contravenes the law on such points as libel or "corruption of minors". For many years no "Responsible Editor" has been imprisoned, although fines have been imposed and issues confiscated. In practice there is complete freedom of opinion and circulation in the Austrian Press subject to the restrictions of the 1922 Press Law.

In 1961 the Austrian Press Council (*Presserat*) was founded. It consists of representatives of the publishers and journalists and its principal duties are to watch over the freedom of the Press and to ascertain grievances of the Press. In March 1973, 2,824 publications appeared in Austria, of which 125 were weekly newspapers, 32 dailies (including part-issues), 1 Monday and 2,666 journals and technical magazines. Daily circulation on weekdays amounted to an average of 2,459,800 copies in the second half of 1972. The political parties each have at least one newspaper, and independent papers tend to follow a political line. Although there is a strong provincial Press in Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck, the country's Press is centered in Vienna. The four highest circulation dailies are the *Kronen-Zeitung*, the *Kurier*, the *Kleine Zeitung* and the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. *Die Press* (independent), the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (socialist) and the *Salzburger Nachrichten* are the country's most respected dailies. In November 1970 the highly respected *Volksblatt*, the most important People's Party daily, ceased publication owing to financial difficulties, but in 1971 the *Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt* was founded as a replacement organ of the People's Party in Vienna.

DAILIES

Arbeiter-Zeitung: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; Socialist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 102,149, Sunday 115,803; Editor Dr. MANFRED SCHEUCH.

Unabhängige Kronen-Zeitung: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Independent; circulation weekdays 679,023, Sunday 959,776; Editor HANS DICHAND.

Kärntner Tageszeitung: 9020 Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; daily except Mondays; circulation weekdays and Sunday 40,050; Saturday 45,183; Editor JOSEF KREUTZ.

Kleine Zeitung: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; circulation weekdays and Sunday 116,140, Saturday 142,207, Sunday 159,669; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.

Kleine Zeitung: 9020 Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; circulation weekdays 49,684, Saturday 55,426, Sunday 70,790; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.

Kurier: 1670 Vienna, Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; circulation weekdays 492,189, Saturday 578,962; Editor HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER.

Linzer Volksblatt: 4010 Linz, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 20,648, Saturday 25,233; Editor PETER KLAR.

Neue Freie Zeitung: 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstr. 28; organ of Liberal Party of Austria.

Neue Vorarlberger Tageszeitung: 6901 Bregenz, Kornmarktstrasse 18; f. 1972; Independent; Editor BERTRAM BURTSCHER.

Neue Zeit, Die: 8011 Graz, 8 Stempfergasse 3-7; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Party; daily except Mondays; circulation weekdays 75,663, Saturday 89,200, Sunday 90,195; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER.

Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt: 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 20; f. 1971; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 24,844, Saturday 26,379; Editor PETER KLAR.

Oberösterreichische Nachrichten: 4010 Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; morning; Independent; circulation weekdays 79,191, Saturday 107,761; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ.

Presse, Die: 1191 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; circulation weekdays 57,922, Saturday 75,919; Editor Dr. OTTO SCHULMEISTER.

Salzburger Nachrichten: 5020 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; f. 1945; Independent; circulation weekdays 50,421, Saturday 78,537; Editor Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHL.

Salzburger Volksblatt: 5020 Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; Independent; circulation weekdays 22,318, Saturday 31,346; Editor Dr. HANS MENZEL.

Salzburger Volkszeitung: 5027 Salzburg, Faberstrasse 2816; Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 6,947, Saturday 12,196; Editor WILLI SAUBERER.

Südost Tagespost: 8001 Graz, Herrengasse 9; f. 1951; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 51,558, Saturday 60,258; Editor Dr. HELMUT SCHUSTER.

Tagblatt: 4010 Linz, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; organ of Socialist Party; circulation weekdays 22,339, Saturday 23,069; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL.

Tiroler Nachrichten: 6020 Innsbruck, Südtiroler Platz 14-16; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian People's Party; Editor WALTER RAMING.

Tiroler Tageszeitung: Innsbruck, Erlenstrasse 5-7; Independent; circulation weekdays 71,100, Saturday 80,525; Editor JOSEPH S. MOSER.

Volksstimme: 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; organ of the Communist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 44,223, Sunday 80,733; Editor HANS KALT.

Volkszeitung: 9020 Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 23,901, Saturday 27,807; Editor WALTER RAMING.

Vorarlberger Nachrichten: Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; circulation weekdays 41,000, Saturday 44,000; Editor EUGEN RUSS.

Wiener Zeitung: 1037 Vienna III, Rennweg 12a; f. 1703; official Govt. paper, morning; circulation 50,000; Editor RUDOLF ANTONI.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Agrar Post: Vienna 18, Theresiengasse 3; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture; circulation 43,700; published by Moldaviaverlag.

Freiheit: 1082 Vienna VIII, Laudongasse 16; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. OTTO HEROLD.

Furche, Die: 1081 Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1945; Catholic; circulation 25,000; Editor Dr. WILLY LORENZ.

Industrie, Die: 1030 Vienna, Am Heumarkt 12; circulation 6,512.

Kärntner Nachrichten: 9020 Klagenfurt, 8 Mai-Strasse 13/II; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor OTTO STERLING.

Kärntner Volksblatt: 9020 Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; Editor Olgr. Dr. ALEXANDER APPENROTH.

Kleine Blatt, Das: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1927; non-political; circulation 105,000; Dir. HARALD EGGER.

Niederösterreichische Nachrichten: 3100 St. Pölten, Linzer Strasse 3-7; circulation 70,454; Editor HANS STRÖBITZER.

Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau: Vienna VII, Kaiserstrasse 8-10; circulation 289,871; Editor JOSEF KOSTELNIK.

NFZ—Neue Freie Zeitung: 1010 Vienna, Kärntner Strasse 28; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor HANS ZAILLINGER.

Oberösterreichische Rundschau: 4010 Linz, Landstrasse 41; circulation 74,678.

Österreichische Bauernbündler, Der: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; Editor Dr. TH. KRAUS.

Präsenz: 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1972; (f. "Der Volksbote" f. 1892) Independent Catholic; circulation 32,000; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.

Sonntagspost: 8011 Graz, Stempforgasse 4; Independent; illustrated; non-political; circulation 32,130; Editor Landesrat FRANZ WEGART.

Tiroler Bauernzeitung: A 6021 Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; circulation 23,000; Published by Tiroler Bauernbund.

Videnská Svobodná Lísty: 1050 Vienna, Margaretenplatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.

Wie-Wo—Wiener Wochenblatt: 1072 Vienna IX, Lindengasse 52; f. 1957; Independent; circulation 136,258; Editor Dr. FRITZ DAMSCHITZ.

Wiener Samstag: 1030 Vienna, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; circulation 175,000; Editor DIETMAR GRIEßER.

Wirtschaft, Die: 1051 Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; circulation 21,295.

Wochenpresse: 1191 Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; circulation 43,000; Editor EBERHARD STROHAL.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

AT Auto-Touring: 1010 Vienna I, Schuberttrng 3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organization; fortnightly; circulation 600,000; Editor ERWIN RONELT.

Austria-SKI: Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 53; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; every two months; circulation 50,000; Editor TONI THIEL.

Austro-Motor: 1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; Editor OTTO KARNER.

Bunte Österreich: Strozsigasse 2, 1080 Vienna; illustrated weekly; circ. 211,653.

Echo: Flossgasse 12, 1025 Vienna; weekly illustrated news magazine; Editor G. A. NEUMANN.

Die Frau: Rechte Wienzeile 97, 1050 Vienna; woman's weekly magazine; Editor HARALD EGGER; circ. 173,000.

Frau und Mutter Neue Mode: Kohlmarkt 11, 1014 Vienna; women's monthly magazine; Editor ANNELIESE SCHMITZ.

Hör Zu: Mariahilfer Str. 84, 1070 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German radio, television and family illustrated weekly; Editor HARALD KUTSCHERA; circ. 156,492.

Kleines Frauenblatt: Beatrixgasse 32, 1030 Vienna; women's weekly; Editor ERNA REINHART; circ. 75,000.

Neue Agrarzeitung: 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 18; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; fortnightly; circulation 31,700; Dir. SEPP RINDER; Editor Österreichischer Arbeitsbauernbund.

Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau: Kaiser Str. 8-10, 1072 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZISKA KIRSCH; circ. 310,923.

Neue Wochenausgabe: Muthgasse 2, 1198 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZ FAHRENSTEINER; circ. 141,691.

Opal: Mahlor Str. 7, 1015 Vienna; monthly; illustrated for young people; Editor LEO SCHULER; circ. 23,333.

RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung: 1072 Vienna, Kaiser Str. 8-10; f. 1936; weekly illustrated; Editor F. R. HAURTAUER; circ. 93,000.

Sportfunk: Seidengasse 3-11, 1070 Vienna; weekly; sporting; Editor Dr. GUNTHER WESSIG; circ. 90,000.

Sport und Toto: Nussdorferstrasse 14, 1090 Vienna; weekly sports illustrated; Editor Sport und Toto Zeitungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

Stern—Wiener Illustrierter: Parkring 12, 1010 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German illustrated weekly; Editor ERNST BRAUNER; circ. 126,231.

Welt der Frau: Dametzstr. 29, 4020 Linz; women's monthly magazine; circ. 75,000.

Die Wunde—aktuell: Schönaugasse 64, 8011 Graz; weekly for young people; Editors HARALD HÖFER, JULIUS KAINZ; circ. 22,683.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Acta Mechanica: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. PARKUS (Vienna), A. PHILLIPS (New Haven, Conn.).

Acta Neurochirurgica: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors A. A. JEFFERSON (Sheffield), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), L. LEKSELL (Stockholm), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), P. E. MASPER (Milan), S. ORRADOR (Madrid), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht), G. WEBER (St. Gallen).

Acta Physica Austriaca: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1947; irregular; Editor PAUL URBAN (Graz).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors W. MÖRKÖFER (Davos), F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna), E. R. REITER (Fort Collins).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Klimatologie, Umweltmeteorologie, Strahlungsforschung: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors as series A and H.-W. GEORGI (Frankfurt a.M.).

Archiv für die gesamte Virusforschung: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors S. GARD (Stockholm), C. HALLAUER (Bern), A. MAYR (Munich), K. F. MEYER (San Francisco), W. P. ROWE (Bethesda), J. VILČEK (New York).

Computing: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1966; irregular; Editors R. ALBRECHT (Innsbruck), E. BUKOVICS (Vienna), R. L. CONSTABLE (Ithaca), W. KNÖDEL (Stuttgart), W. L. MIRANKER (Yorktown Heights), H. J. STETTER (Vienna).

E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1884; monthly; Editors H. SEQUENZ (Vienna), F. SMOLA (Vienna).

Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Pflanzen: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1851; name changed from *Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift* 1974; irregular; Editor F. EHRENDORFER.

Internationale Wirtschaft: Vienna I, Bankgasse 1; weekly; economics; Editor LEONIDAS MARTINIDES.

Journal of Mathematical Biology: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1974; irregular; Editors H. J. BREMERMAN, F. A. DODGE, K. P. HADELER.

Juristische Blätter: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editors F. BYDLINSKI, H. R. KLECASKY.

Landwirtschaft, Die: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; monthly; agriculture and forestry; owned and published by Österreichischer Agrarverlag; Editors Dr. WILFRIED THURNER, Dipl.-Ing. WOLFGANG WERNER, Dipl.-Kfm. Dr. HEINZ WEBER.

Literatur und Kritik: Otto Müller Verlag, 5020 Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; Austrian and East European literature and criticism; monthly; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, JEANNIE EBNER.

Monatshefte für Chemie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editors E. HAYEK (Innsbruck), O. KRATKY (Graz), H. NOWOTNY (Vienna), H. TUPPY (Vienna), U. SCHMIDT (Vienna).

Monatshefte für Mathematik: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editors E. HLAWKA, N. HOFREITER, H. REITER, J. CIGLER, L. SCHMETTERER (Vienna).

Neue Wege: Vienna I, Hofburg, Batthianystiege; cultural; eight issues yearly.

Neues Forum: 1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; international monthly of Christians and Socialists for radical democracy; circulation 25,000; Editor-in-Chief GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichische Ärztezeitung: 1010 Vienna I, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Board; bi-monthly; circ. 16,080; Editor Vizepr. Dr. H. NEUGEBAUER.

Österreichische Bergsteiger Zeitung: Vienna VII, Richter-gasse 4; monthly; Editor W. STEINER.

Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editors E. KODRIC, R. MAYR-HARTING, F. SMOLA.

Österreichische Monatshefte: 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party; monthly; Editor Prof. LUDWIG REICHHOLD.

Österreichische Musikzeitschrift mit Schallplattenbeilage Phono: 1010 Vienna, Hegelgasse 13/22; monthly; circulation approx. 8,000; Editor E. LAFFTE.

Österreichische Standpunkt, Der: 1180 Vienna, Eduardgasse 13/3; f. 1964; Independent; monthly; Editor RUDOLF WENGRAF.

Pädiatrie und Pädologie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. ASPERGER, H. BERGER, E. LORENZ.

Praktiker: 1051 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 101; technical hobbies; circulation 20,000; Editor Dipl. Ing. WALTER EXNER.

Reiseland Österreich—Der Fremdenverkehr: Vienna I, Canovagasse 5; f. 1927; monthly; circ. 20,000; Editor NORBERT HOFBAUER.

Rock Mechanics—Felsmechanik—Mécaniques des Roches: Journal of the International Society for Rock Mechanics; continuing the tradition of J. Stini's *Geologie und Bauwesen* and of *Felsmechanik und Ingenieurgeologie-Rock Mechanics and Engineering Geology*; Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1969; irregular; Editors L. MÜLLER, F. W. BRACE, L. A. ENDERSBEE, C. FAIRHURST, P. HABIB, W. C. MAURER, M. D. G. SALAMON, A. WATZNAUER, R. WOLTERS, O. C. ZIENKIEWICZ.

Sozialist, Der: Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; organ of Socialist Party; monthly; circulation 282,900; Man. Editor AUGUST BERGMANN.

Trotzdem: 1014 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 9; monthly; circ. 26,000; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor ROBERT KOCH.

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: Vienna VII, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Wacht, Die: 1010 Vienna, Ebcndorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; organ of Reichsbund-Verband Katholischer Männer und Jungmänner Österreichs; Editor Ing. WILHELM SAAR.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; circ. 94,733; Editor FRITZ KONIG.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical bi-weekly; Editors O. KRAUPP, E. DEUTSCH.

Wissenschaft und Weltbild: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; all branches of scientific research; quarterly Editor Prof. Dr. LEO GABRIEL.

Wort und Wahrheit: Vienna I, In der Burg, Säulenstiege f. 1946; bi-monthly; religion and culture; Editors OTTO MAUER, OTTO SCHULMEISTER, KARL HEINZ SCHMIDT HÜST, ANTON BÖHM.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editors WILHELM WEBER, D BÖS.

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse-Agentur (APA): Internationales Pressezentrum, 1199 Vienna 19, Gunoldstrasse 14; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Co. (private company); 21 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (France): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ALBERT DUPUY.

ANSA (Italy): IPZ, 1199 Vienna 9, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI D'ALÒ.

AP (U.S.A.): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 1080 Vienna, Auerspergstrasse 15.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Germany): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief KURT GEBAUER.

UPI (U.S.A.): 1010 Vienna I, Opernring 1/E/6; Man. JOHN LAWTON.

The following Agencies are also represented: Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (*Assn. of Periodical Publishers*): 1010 Vienna, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 138 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF ENIGL.

Presseclub Concordia Vereinigung Österreichischer Schriftsteller und Journalisten (*Assn. of Austrian Writers and Journalists*): Vienna, Bankgasse 8; f. 1958; 370 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. KALMAR; Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. SCHNEIDER.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber und Zeitungsverleger (*Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Assn.*): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. WALTER SCHAFFELHOFER; publ. *Handbuch-Österreichs Presse-Werbung Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt: 8011 Graz, Auerspergasse 12, Postfach 598; f. 1948; scholarly reprints and new works, facsimile editions of Codices; Owner Dr. PAUL STRUZZL; Dir. HANS KOEGELER.

Amalthea Verlag: 1030 Vienna, Am Heumarkt 19; f. 1917; belles-lettres, fiction, fine arts; Dir. Dr. HERBERT FLEISSNER.

Amandus Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Postfach 656; f. 1945; fiction, medicine and dental surgery, popular sciences; Dir. ZVETAN ZVETANOV.

Bergland Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerring 17; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, youth, religion, fiction; Dir. FRIEDRICH GEYER.

Verlag "Das Bergland-Buch": 5021 Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; f. 1929; general; Owner HANS GLASER; Man. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. KURT WALTER.

Verlag Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf. G.m.b.H.: 1061 Vienna, Schmalzhofgasse 4, Postfach 167; f. 1947; history, law, philology, the arts, sociology; Owner Dr. DIETRICH RAUCH; Man. Dir. HELMUT STEINER.

Bohmann Verlag K.G.: 1010 Vienna, Canovagasse 5; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Servitengasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, ethnology, psychology and philosophy; university publishers; Dir. Dr. GERTRUDE HLAVKA.

Franz Deuticke Verlag: 1011 Vienna I, Helferstorferstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books, school books; Dir. W. RIEHL.

Doblinger, Ludwig Musikverlag: 1010 Vienna I, Dorotheergasse 10; f. 1816; music; Dir. Kfm. R. CHRISTIAN WOLFF.

Freytag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: 1071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); geography, maps and atlases; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ, HARALD HOEHENEGER.

Geographa, Verlags- und Vertriebsgesellschaft m.b.H. u. Co. KG: Vienna, Innsbruck, Munich, Bolzano; A-1071 Vienna 7, Schottenfeldgasse 62; geography maps and atlases; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ.

Gerdol & Co.: A-1011 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. Dr. HEINRICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

Globus Zeitungs-, Druck- und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. H. ZASLAWSKI, M.A., PH.D.

Herder & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile.

Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 1080 Vienna, Strozgasse 8; art, history, politics, religion; Gen. Dir. DDR. W. LORENZ.

Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Singerstrasse 12; f. 1921; fiction, commercial science, physical science, school text-books; Man. Dir. Frau LYDIA GROSS.

Brüder Hollinek: 1030 Vienna, Landstrasser Hauptstrasse 163; f. 1873; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir. Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK, JR.

Kunstverlag Wolfrum: 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10, f. 1919; art; Dir. HUBERT WOLFRUM.

Manzsche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung: 1014 Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law and political science; Exec. principals KR WALTER STEIN, Dkfm. FRANZ STEIN, Ing. MARKUS STEIN, Dr. ANTON C. HILSCHER.

Wilhelm Maudrich: 1011 Vienna, Franz-Josephs-Kai 23, Postfach 325; f. 1909; medical; Dir. GERHARD GROIS.

Otto Müller Verlag: 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general; Man. Dr. RICHARD MOISL.

Paul Neff Verlag K.G.: 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. W. PFENNINGSTORFF.

Österreichische Lehrmittelanstalt: 1010 Vienna, Hohenstaufengasse 1-3; educational supplies; Proprs. Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst.

Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office): 1037 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; Zentralinsp. KARL BROSIG.

Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst: 1010 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresia; education, science; belles-lettres, sports and music; Foundation administered by the State; Ministerialrat Dir. Dr. PETER LALIES.

Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1946; general; Man. E. STRAUB.

Rudolf Rohrer Verlagsbuchhandlung: 2500 Baden, Pfarrgasse 3; f. 1786; archaeology, fine arts, history of art, translations; Proprs. MARGARETE VON ROHRER and ELIZABETH VON ROHRER.

Anton Schroll & Co.: 1051 Vienna, Spengergasse 39 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books, art prints (facsimiles and pictures), original graphics; Man. D. REISSER.

Springer-Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1924; medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dirs. G. F. SPRINGER, K. F. SPRINGER, W. SCHWABL.

Carl Ueberreuter Verlag: 1095 Vienna, Alserstrasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS SALZER.

Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1070 Vienna, Schottenfeldgasse 18; f. 1905; periodicals and books; Dir. THEODOR FUEHS.

Universal Edition: 1015 Vienna, Karlsplatz 6; f. 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, S. HARPNER, A. SCHLEE.

Urban & Schwarzenberg, KG.: 1096 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.

Verlag für Jugend und Volk G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9; f. 1921; pedagogics, art, children's books; Dir. Dipl.-Kfm. KURT BIAK.

AUSTRIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Verlag Kremayr & Scheriau: 1120 Vienna, Niederhofstrasse 37; f. 1951; fiction, non-fiction, history, politics, children's books; Dir. GERALD NOWOTNY.

Verlag Styria: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Man. Dir. Dr. GERHARD TRENKLER.

Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. GEORG SCHIEMER; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HUBER.

A.J. Walter Verlag o.H.G.: 1020 Vienna, Stuwertstr. 16; f. 1941; geography, maps, technology; Dirs. Dr. E. PROCHAZKA, F. ROHACEK.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1040 Vienna, Prinz Eugenstrasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, poetry, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Hauptverband des Österreichischen Buchhandels (*Association of Austrian Publishers and Booksellers*): 1010 Vienna I, Grünangergasse 4; f. 1859; Pres. DIETER REISSER; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER: 624 mems.

Österreichischer Verlegerverband (*Association of Austrian Publishers*): A-1010 Vienna, Grünangergasse 4; Pres. Dr. WILHELM SCHWABL; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 207 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk G.m.b.H (*Austrian Broadcasting Company*): 1041 Vienna, Argentinierstrasse 30a; Television Dept., 1041 Vienna, Argentinierstrasse 22; f. 1957; controls all radio and governmental television in Austria; Gen. Dir. GERD BACHER; Dirs. HELMUT LENHARDT (Sales Dept.), Dr. HELMUT ZILK (Television Programmes), Dr. ALFRED HARTNER (Radio Programmes), Dr. GEORG SKALAR (Technology).

RADIO

There are 243 stations (including relay stations) in the provinces, broadcasting two programmes throughout the day, and a third programme between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on frequency modulation transmission.

25 kW Medium Wave Stations:

Aldrans II, Lauterach II, Klagenfurt I, II, Graz II.

50 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations
Patscherkofel I, II, III, Kahlenberg I, II, III.

100 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations:
Kw-Dobl, Kronstorf, Lichtenberg I, II, III, Schöckl I, II, III, Gaisberg I, II, III, Jauerling I, III, Pfänder I, II, III.

150 kW Medium Wave Stations: Vienna I, II.

In 1973 there were 2,138,707 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are daily programmes from 18 transmitters for the first programme and 28 for the second.

In 1973 there were 1,730,935 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Schillings)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Österreichische Nationalbank (*Austrian National Bank*): 1090 Vienna, Otto Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. DDr. HANS KLOSS, Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. HEINZ KIENZL; 8 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G.: Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 285m.; dep. 13,210m. (1972); Gen. Man. WALTER FLÖTTL; 27 brs.

Bank für Kärnten, A.G.: 9010 Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur Lemischplatz 5; f. 1922; cap. 100m.; dep. 1,048m. (Dec. 1971); Dirs. Dr. HERMANN BELL, HERBERT KAISER, MAXIMILIAN MERAN; 10 brs.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, A.G.: Innsbruck, Erlerstrasse 9; f. 1904; cap. 100m.; dep. 1,675m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dr. GERHARD MOSER, Dkfm. Dr. OTTO KASPAR; 12 brs.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: 1010 Vienna, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; private bank; sole partner Kms. R. Dipl.-Ing. JOSEF MELCHART.

Bankhaus Carl Spängler & Co.: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 1; f. 1828; Partners RICHARD SPÄGLER, HEINRICH SPÄGLER, Dr. HEINZ WIESMÜLLER; 2 brs.

Breisach Pinschof Schoeller: 1011 Vienna, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897 (merged with Pinschof & Co. 1969); Partners Gen. Konsul Dkfm. HUGO HILD, TASSILO HOHENLOHE, VIKTOR IMHOF, Dkfm. Dr. MARIUS

MAUTNER MARKHOF, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: 1010 Vienna, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 1,200m.; dep. 41,814m. (1972); Chair. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; 88 brs.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Herrengasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 100m.; dep. 5,699m.; co-operative bank; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. LUDWIG STROBL; Gen. Dir. Dr. HELLMUTH KLAUHS; 2 brs.

Gewerbe und Handelsbank: Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; cap. 2½m., dep. 209m. (1966); Man. FRANZ STRUDL.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen (*Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks*): 1010 Vienna, Schuberting 5; f. 1937; b.sh.t. 32,000m.; cap. 750m.; dep. 28,600m. (1971); Gen. Man. Dr. J. TAUS; publs. *Quartalshefte der Girozentrale, Börse*.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. GOTTFRIED SCHAEFER, MANFRED WOLZT.

Oberbank—Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: 4010 Linz, Hauptplatz 11 and 10; f. 1869; cap. p.u. 125m.; Chair. of Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Chair. of Managing Board Dir. Dkfm. Dr. HERMANN BELL; 34 brs.

Österreichische Industriekredit A.G.: Vienna IX, Schwarzschanierstrasse 5/VI; cap. 90m.; dep. 6m.; Chair. Dr. HANS KLOSS; Man. FRANZ FUCHS.

Österreichische Kommerzbank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Neuer Markt 16; Gen. Man. OSWALD E. JUDAR.

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 25m.; Chair. of Board of Dirs. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Gen. Man. Dr. HELMUT H. HASCHEK; Mans. PAUL CASTELLEZ, ERICH GROISS.

Österreichische Länderbank A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 15,000; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER; 46 bts.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Herrngasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 100m.; Gen. Man. Komm.-Rat Dr. GERHARD OTTEL; Man. WALTER HANSELIK, Dr. ROMAN RUZICKA; 30 bts.

Schoeller & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Renngasse 3; f. 1833.

Zentralkasse der Volksbanken Österreichs reg. Ges.m.b.H.: 1090 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 34.35m.; dep. 4,755m.; Chair. of Admin. Board ERICH MANNHARDT.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (Assn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers): Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; f. 1945; 59 mems.; Pres. DDr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER; Gen. Secs. Dr. FRITZ JESCHEK, Dr. W. HIRSCHMANN, Dr. F. DIWOK; publ. *Annual Report*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (The Vienna Stock Exchange): Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections; Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT RINTERSBACHER.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Federal Economic Chamber): 1010 Vienna, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; six divisions: Trade, Industry, Commerce, Banking and Insurance, Transport and Tourism; these divisions are subdivided into branch associations; Local Economic Chambers with divisions and branch associations in each of the nine Austrian provinces; 251,600 members; Pres. Abg. z. Nationalrat Ing. RUDOLF SALLINGER; Sec.-Gen. Abg. z. Nationalrat Dr. ARTHUR MUSSIL; publs. *Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter*, *Austria-Export*, *Austria Revue*, *Austria Elegance*, *Der Unternehmer*, *Press- and Information-Service*.

All Austrian enterprises are members of the Economic Chambers. The Federal Economic Chamber promotes international contacts and represents the economic interest of trade and industry on a federal level. Its Foreign Trade Organization includes about 80 offices abroad.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Bundessektion Industrie): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 as Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into present organization 1947; Chair. Dipl. Volksw. PHILIPP SCHOELLER JR.; Deputy Chair. Gen. Dir. Ing. FRITZ W. MAYER, Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Dir. Dr. HUBERT HOFENEDER; comprises the following industrial federations:

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Chair. EVA PLASS-SENDRESEN; Dir. Dr. ERICH MACHEK.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna): 1010 Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; affiliates: Anglo-Danubian Lloyd, Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G., Union Versicherungs A.G., Wiener Verein (Industrial Life Insurance Co.); every class; Chair. THE MAYOR OF VIENNA; Man. Dirs. OTTO BINDER, Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; publ. *Mitteilungen*.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 36/38; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. ERICH GÖTTLICHER.

Kosmos Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: 1010 Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. WERNER FABER.

Wechselseitige Versicherungsanstalt in Graz: Graz, Herrngasse 18/20; f. 1828; every class; Pres. Dr. FRANZ GRAF MERAN.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1010 Vienna I, Opernring 3-5; f. 1860; every class except life insurance; Chair. DDr. ARTHUR BREYERHANTHIER; Gen. Man. DDr. NORBERT ZIMMER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmungen Österreichs (Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. HERBERT CRETNIK; Gen. Sec. Dr. HERBERT PFLÜGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie Österreichs (Clothing): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Kom. Rat SIEGFRIED ELIAS; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (Mining and Iron Producing): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Dr. WILHELM DENK.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (Chemicals): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. and Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat NARCIS LARGER; Dir. Dr. KARL GRUBER.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (Iron and Metal Goods): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Dipl. Ing. OTTO WOLFRUM; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH MAYER; publ. *Metall-Bericht*.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (Electrical): 1010 Vienna, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. Präsident Generalkonsul Dr. BERNARD KAMLER; Geschäftsführer Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (Oil): 1031 Vienna; Rasumofskygasse 23; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat LUDWIG BAUER; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER MESSINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Österreichs (Vehicles): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; f. 1907; 160 mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. KARL RABUS; Dir. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Filmindustrie (Films): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. Kom. Rat Dkfm. RUDOLF KAMMEL; Dir. Dr. WINFRID BRAUNEIS.

- Fachverband der Gas- und Wärmeversorgungsunternehmungen** (*Gas and Heating*): 1040 Vienna, Gusshausstrasse 30; Chair. Gen. Dir. Dr. KARL REISINGER; Sec. Dkfm. GERHARD JANACZEK; publ. *Gas Wasser Wärme*.
- Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie** (*Foundries*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dr. EMIL WEINBERGER; Dir. Dr. KURT KRENKEL.
- Fachverband der Glasindustrie** (*Glass*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. KARL KRATSCHEMER; Dir. Dipl. Ing. GEORG WALLERSTAIN-MARNEGG.
- Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie** (*Wood Processing*): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.
- Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie** (*Leather Producing*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 23 mems.; Chair. Gen. Rat Kom. Rat RUDOLF POESCHL; Dir. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.
- Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie** (*Leather Processing*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 172 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat FRANZ HERUNTER; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.
- Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahlbauindustrie Österreichs** (*Machinery and Steel Construction*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 562 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Sec.-Gen. Kom. Rat Dipl.-Ing. Dir. Dr. EBERHARDT VON BUCHER; publ. *Austria, Machinery and Steel* (monthly).
- Fachverband der Metallindustrie** (*Metals*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. Gen. Dir. Stellv. Kom. Rat Dr. HERMANN SCHOBESBERGER; Dir. Dr. MAX LINSMAIER.
- Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie** (*Provisions*): Vienna III, Zauernergasse 1-3; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. ROBERT HARMER; Dir. Dr. KLAUS SMOLKA.
- Fachverband der Papier-, Zellulose-, Holzstoff- und Pappenindustrie Österreichs** (*Paper and Pulp*): 1061 Vienna, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Pres. Comm. Kom. Rat HANS POPPOVIC; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.
- Fachverband der Papier und Pappe verarbeitenden Industrie** (*Paper and Board Processing*): 1030 Vienna, Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1; Chair. Kom. Rat HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.
- Fachverband der Säge-Industrie** (*Sawmills*): 1010 Vienna I, Uraniastrasse 4/1; f. 1947; 3,530 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Ing. RUDOLF WILFLINGSIEDER; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAIER.
- Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie** (*Stone and Ceramics*): 1010 Vienna, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 652 mems.; Chair. Abg. z. Nat. Rat Ing. LEOPOLD HELBICH; Dir. Dr. ERICH PRADER.
- Fachverband der Textilindustrie Österreichs** (*Textiles*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; 600 mems.; Gen. Dir. i.R. Dr. FRANZ J. MAYER-GUNTROF; Dir. Dr. HELMUT HUBER.
- Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter der chemischen Industrie** (*Chemical Workers' Union*): Vienna 6, Stumpergasse 60; 68,954 mems.; Chair. W. HRDLITSCHKA; publ. *Der Chemiarbeiter*.
- Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land und Forstwirtschaft** (*Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers*): 1061 Vienna VI, Loquaipplatz 9; 29,834 mems.; Chair. HERBERT PANST; publ. *Der Landbote*.
- Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter** (*Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers*): 1082 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 193,206 mems.; Chair. HANS BÖCK; publ. *Bau-Holz*.
- Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner** (*Union of Railwaymen*): 1051 Vienna V, Margarethenstrasse 166; 118,000 mems.; Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL; publ. *Der Eisenbahner*.
- Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten** (*Union of Municipal Employees*): 1090 Vienna IX, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 138,558 mems.; Chair. ROBERT WEISZ; publ. *Der Gemeindebedienstete*.
- Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter** (*Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers*): 1080 Vienna VIII, Albertgasse 35; 51,110 mems.; Chair. JOSEF STARIBACHER; publ. *Der Lebensmittelarbeiter*.
- Gewerkschaft der Metall- und Bergarbeiter** (*Union of Metalworkers and Miners*): 1041 Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; 284,169 mems.; f. 1890; Chair. ANTON BENYA; publ. *Glück Auf!*
- Gewerkschaft der öffentlich Bediensteten** (*Union of Public Employees*): 1010 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 143,245 mems.; Chair. ALFRED GASPER-SCHITZ; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTBR, HANNS WAAS; publ. *Der öffentlich Bedienstete*.
- Gewerkschaft der Post- und Telegraphenbediensteten** (*Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers*): 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 61,635 mems.; Chair. JOSEF SCHWEIGER; publ. *Post und Telegraphie*.
- Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten** (*Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees*): 1013 Vienna, Deutschemeisterplatz 2; 266,422 mems.; Chair. Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER; publ. *Der Privatangestellte*.
- Gewerkschaft der Textil-, Bekleidungs- und Lederarbeiter** (*Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers*): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 71,692 mems.; Chair. STEFAN STEINLE; publ. *Der Aufstieg*.
- Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier** (*Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers*): 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 25,400 mems.; Chair. ARNOLD STEINER; publs. *Vorwärts* (fortnightly), *Graphische Revue Österreich* (twice monthly).
- Gewerkschaft gastgewerblicher Arbeitnehmer** (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): 1043 Vienna IV, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 17,283 mems.; Chair. FRITZ SAILER; publ. *Wir Arbeiter im Gastgewerbe*.
- Gewerkschaft Handel, Transport, Verkehr** (*Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport*): 1010 Vienna, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 27,802 mems.; Chair. JOHANN ROPOSS; publ. *Zeitrad*.
- Gewerkschaft Kunst und freie Berufe** (*Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.*): 1090 Vienna X, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1954; 15,388 mems.; Chair. KARL RÜSSEL-MAJDAN; publ. *Kunst und freie Berufe*.

TRADE UNIONS

Österreichischer Gerwerkschaftsbund (*Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): 1011 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organization with voluntary membership; f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HORSTETTER, A. STROER; 1,526,364 mems.; organized in 16 trade unions, affiliated with ICFTU, Brussels; publ. *Solidarität*.

AUSTRIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Gewerkschaft persönlicher Dienst (*Union of Workers in Personal Services*): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; 20,571 mems.; Chair. ADALBERT BUSTA; publ. *Persönlicher Dienst*.

Bundesfraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (*Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): 1011 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 12; Pres. ERWIN ALTENBURGER; Sec. KARI WEDENIG; organized in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of the above sixteen trade unions; affiliated with WCL, Brussels.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

After the devastation of the Second World War all the major parties agreed that nationalization of Austria's major industrial enterprises was the best way to promote economic recovery. In July 1946 the National Council passed a law giving the state control in the sectors concerned with coal and ore mining, iron and non-ferrous metals, mineral oil production and processing, transportation, chemical production, machine engineering and motor vehicle construction. More than seventy firms were nationalized and these were reorganized into 16 major concerns. In 1972 the four chief concerns, *Vöest* (United Austrian Iron and Steel Works), *Alpine Montan*, *Böhler* and *Schoeller Bleckmann*, were merged to form a single concern, leaving 13 main concerns in all. They now employ about one-sixth of the total labour force and contribute one-fifth of the country's industrial production. In order to rationalize the administration of the State's interest in these 13 concerns and their subsidiaries, a Federal Law passed in January 1970 transferred the controlling interest to the Austrian Industry Administration Company.

Österreichische Industrieverwaltungs-Aktiengesellschaft (ÖIAG) (*Austrian Industry Administration Company*): 1015 Vienna I, Kantgasse 1, Postfach 99; f. 1970 to form an effective co-ordination of the nationalized enterprises on the basis of economic management and to promote research activities in the subsidiary companies; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr.-Ing. FRANZ GEIST; Chair. Managing Board Dr. JOSEF TAUS; 103,000 employees; controls the following 13 concerns and their subsidiaries:

Bleiberger Bergwerks-Union A.G.: 9010 Klagenfurt, Radetzkystr. 2, Postfach 95; f. 1867; lead and zinc mining; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. KmzR. MARTIN SCHÜTZEL-HOFER; Chair. Managing Board Kammeramtsdir. FRANZ KOTTEK; 1,658 employees.

Montanwerke Brixlegg Gesellschaft m.b.H.: 6230 Brixlegg, Tirol; copper processing; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dir. FRANZ J. KALTENBÖCK; Chair. Managing Board Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. techn.h.c. HERBERT PICHLER; 330 employees.

Chemie Linz A.G. Österreichische Stickstoffwerke: 4021 Linz, St. Peter-Strasse 25, Postfach 296; f. 1939; chemical products; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. KmzR. Dr. HANS BUCHNER; Chair. Managing Board Präs. KmzR. WILHELM POESCHL; 6,614 employees.

Elin Union A.G. für elektrische Industrie: 1141 Vienna, Penzingerstr. 76; f. 1892; electrical engineering; Chair. Board of Dirs. KmzR. Dr. RUDOLF KOHLRUS; Chair. Managing Board Präs. Gen. Dir. a.D.Dkfm. Dr. HANS IGLER; 7,450 employees.

Schiffswerft Linz A.G.: 4010 Linz, Hafenstrasse 61, Postfach 45; f. 1840; ship building; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dir. Ing. MAX PETERSEIL. Chair. Managing Board Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. KARL RABUS.

Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung A.G.: 1091 Vienna, Otto Wagnerpl. 5, Postfach 15; mining and processing of oil and gas; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. KmzR. LUDWIG BAUER; Chair. Managing Board Gen. Dir. Stv. Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; 7,094 employees; with subsidiary branches: Martha-Erdöl Gesellschaft m.b.H.; Elan-Mineralölvertriebs-A.G.

Kupferbergbau Mitterberg Gesellschaft m.b.H.: 5505 Mühlbach am Hochkönig; copper mining; Chair. Board Dirs. Dir. Dipl. Ing. SEBASTIAN BIANCARD; Chair. Managing Board Dir. i.R. SC Dipl.-Ing. MILOS FRANG; 380 employees.

Vereinigte Metallwerke Ranshofen-Berndorf A.G.: 5280 Braunau am Inn, Postfach 94; f. 1956; aluminium processing; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat Dipl.-Ing. WALTER A. WIMBERGER; Chair. Managing Board R. A. Dr. WOLFGANG HOLZINGER; 4,448 employees.

G. Rumpel A.G.: 1015 Vienna, Seilerstätte 16, Postfach 25; f. 1886; pipe building; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dir. Dipl. Ing. JOHAN JULIUS FEICHTINGER; Chair. Managing Board Dir. Dkfm. Dr. FRANZ PRUMMER; 312 employees; with subsidiary branch: Wiener Brückenbau- und Eisenkonstruktions A.G.

Simmering-Graz-Pauker A.G. für Maschine-, Kessel- und Waggonbau: 1071 Vienna, Mariahilferstr. 32, Postfach 270; f. 1941; heavy engineering; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. KmzR. Dr. WALTER ZACH; Chair. Managing Board Gen. Dir. Stv. KmzR. JOHANN HOLZER; 4,250 employees.

Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke—Alpine Montan A.G.: 4010 Linz, P.O.B. 2; iron and steel works; Pres. and Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Chair. Managing Board of Dirs. Dr. Ing. FRANZ GEIST; 80,000 employees; includes the following subsidiaries: Gebrüder Böhler & Co. A.G.; Schoeller-Bleckmann Stahlwerke A.G.; Steirische Gussstahlwerke A.G.; Kärntnerische Eisen- und Stahlwerke A.G.; St. Egidier Eisen- und Stahlindustrie Gesellschaft; Hütte Krems Gesellschaft m.b.H.

Vereinigte Wiener Metallwerke A.G.: 1041 Vienna, Wohllebengasse 9, Postfach 36; f. 1913; metal works; Chair. Board Dirs. Gen. Dir. Stv. KmzR. Dr. HERMANN SCHOEBESBERGER; Chair. Managing Board Gen. Dir. KmzR. Dr. JOSEF FITZINGER; 300 employees.

Wolfsegg-Traunthaler Kohlenwerkes A.G.: 4020 Linz, Waltherstr. 22, Postfach 65; f. 1911; lignite mining; Chair. Board of Dirs. Bergdir. Dipl. Ing. ANTON HINTEREGGER; Chair. Managing Board R.A. Dr. ARTHUR KOCH; 1,000 employees; includes the following subsidiary branch: Graz-Köflacher Eisenbahn- und Bergbau Gesellschaft.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

Vienna International Trade Fair: 1071 Vienna, Messegelände; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September); exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 650,000; Pres. EDUARD STRAUSS; Dir. ALFRED PORGES; publ. *Die Wiener Messe*.

AUSTRIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Grazer Süd-Ost-Messe: Messeplatz 1, P.O.B. 63, 8011 Graz; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFLER.

Export- und Mustermesse Ges. m.b.H. Dornbirn: Realschulstrasse 6, 6850 Dornbirn; annually July; main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.

Innsbrucker Messe Ges. m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 45; annually (September); mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

Österreichische Holzmesse-Klagenfurter Messe (*Austrian Timber Fair*): Messdirektion 9021 Klagenfurt, Postfach 79, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11; annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

International Agricultural Fair: Fair-management of Wels, Upper Austria; annual; held alternately in Wels and Ried; agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000; 310,000 square metres with 23 halls; international participation; f. 1878; Pres. WALTER PAMER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): Head Office: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Gen. Man. Dr. KARL KALZ.

Vienna Divisional Management: 1020 Vienna, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Dr. ERHARD D'ARON.

Linz Divisional Management: 4020 Linz/Donau, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. WILHELM HAAGER.

Villach Divisional Management: 9500 Villach, 10. Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FRANZ BACHLER.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: 6020 Innsbruck, Claudiasstrasse 2; Pres. Dr. ADOLF RAUCH.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. Of a total length of 5,874 km., 2,468 km. are at present electrically operated.

There are ten other railway companies: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway, Montafon Railway, Salzburger Stadt-Werke-Verkehrsbetriebe Local Railway, Stern and Hafferl Light Railways Co., Stubaital Railway, Styrian Provincial Railways, Vienna Local Railways, Zillertal Railway.

ROADS

There are 94,831.5 km. of classified roads in Austria of which 588 km. are modern motorway, 9,259.7 km. main roads and 22,593.4 km. secondary roads.

A 300-km. autobahn connects Salzburg and Vienna and a further section of the Süd-Autobahn connects Vienna with the Italian border.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Österreichischer Automobil-, Motorrad- und Touring Club (Ö.A.M.T.C.): 1010 Vienna I, Schuberting 3; Tel. 72 990; formed 1946 from Österreichischer Touring Club and Österreichischer Automobil Club; 570,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. h.c. Dipl.-Ing. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROLF E. VEIT; publs. *Auto-Touring* (fortnightly), annual Touring Guides and maps.

Most of the provinces also have their own motoring organizations, affiliated to the Ö.A.M.T.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (*The Danube Shipping Co.*): Vienna; fleet consists of 8 passenger vessels, 45 tankers, 197 freight ships, barges, etc.

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; administers steamboat services on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the Wolfgangsee.

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hainburg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 351 km. Danube barges carry 700–1,000 tons, but loading depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main International Airport is at Schwechat, nearly 11 miles from Vienna. Transport is provided by the airlines between the capital and the airport. There are also international flights from Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt and Linz, and internal flights between these cities.

Österreichische Luftverkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft (*Austrian Airlines*): 1031 Vienna, Salesianergasse 1; f. 1957; external flights from Vienna to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, London, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Tel Aviv, Warsaw, Zurich, from Graz and Salzburg to Frankfurt and Zurich and from Klagenfurt and Linz to Frankfurt; Aircraft fleet: 9 DC-9-32, 2 DC-9-50 on order plus one option; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. OTTO BINDER; Dirs. D.Dr. A. HESCHL, Dr. H. PAPOUSEK.

Austria is served by 27 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (*Austrian National Tourist Office*): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 3-5.

MAIN BRANCHES

Belgium: rue Royale 170-172, 1000 Brussels.

Denmark: Vimmelskiftet 30, 1161 Copenhagen K.

France: 12 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Taunentzienstrasse 16, 1 Berlin 30; Karl-Marx-Strasse 2, 1 Berlin 44; Bethmannstrasse 50-54, 6 Frankfurt; Tesdorpfstrasse 19, 2 Hamburg; 13; Komödienstrasse 1, 5 Cologne.

Italy: Via IV Novembre 153, 00187 Rome; Via Dogana 2, 20123 Milan.

AUSTRIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Netherlands: Singel 464, Amsterdam.

Spain: Torre de Madrid, Planta 11/8, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Grev Turegatan 11c, Box 5217, 10245 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Bahnhofplatz 3, 8001 Zurich 1.

United Kingdom: 16 Conduit Street, London, W1R 0AL; 19 Mosley Arcade, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester 1.

U.S.A.: 545 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; 332 South Michigan Ave., Suite 1401, Chicago, Illinois 60604; 3440 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90010; 1007 N.W. 24th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97210.

There are also branches (managed by Honorary Representatives of the Austrian National Tourist office) in: Abidjan, Ankara, Beirut, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Casablanca, Christchurch, Dublin, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Karachi, Lima, Lisbon, Manila, Mexico City, Montevideo, Montreal, Nairobi, Nicosia, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Teheran, Tel-Aviv, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Wellington, Zagreb.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and the Arts: 1014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5; f. 1848; Minister Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Staatsoper: 1010 Vienna, Opernring 2; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. RUDOLF GAMSJÄGER.

Redoutensaal: 1010 Vienna, Hofburg, Josefplatz 3; opera.

Volksooper: 1090 Vienna, Währingerstrasse 78; f. 1898; opera, operettas; Gen. Man. KARL DÖNCH.

Burgtheater: 1014 Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; classical and modern drama; Dir. GERHARD KLINGENBERG.

Akademietheater: 1030 Vienna, Lisztstrasse 1; f. 1922; drama; associated with the Burgtheater.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra): 1010 Vienna, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Orchester Wiener Symphoniker (Vienna Symphony Orchestra): 1030 Vienna, Bayerngasse 1/15; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna.

Niederösterreichisches Tonkünstler-Orchester: 1090 Vienna, Colingasse 19; f. 1934; is subsidized by the Ministry of Education and Art and by the Government of the Province of Lower Austria.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie Ges. m.b.h.—SGAE (Austrian Company for Atomic Energy Studies): 1082 Vienna, Lenuugasse 10; f. 1956; Technical Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. HANS GRÜMM; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. WILHELM ERBACHER; Deputy Chair. Sekt. Chef. Dr. ROBERT TSCHACH, Dr. HANS HECKE; 58 mems.; publs. *SGAE-Reports*.

The SGAE is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

UNIVERSITIES

Universität in Graz (Karl Franzens-Universität): Graz; f. 1585; 1,160 teachers, 7,880 students.

Leopold-Franzens-Universität in Innsbruck (Leopold Franz University of Innsbruck): Innsbruck; f. 1669; 250 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universität Salzburg (University of Salzburg): Salzburg; f. 1619; 453 teachers, 4,319 students.

Universität Wien (University of Vienna): Vienna; f. 1365; 2,850 teachers, 21,000 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Hochschule in Graz (Technical University of Graz): Graz; science and technology; 513 teachers, 3,770 students.

Technische Hochschule in Wien (Technical University of Vienna): Vienna; science and technology; 833 teachers, 6,640 students.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and Germany, to the south by France, and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Dutch, spoken in the north (Flanders), and French, spoken in the south (Wallonia), are the two main official languages. The Law of August 1963 established four linguistic regions, the French, Dutch and German-speaking areas and Brussels, which is situated in the Flemish part and has bilingual status. Approximately 55 per cent of the population are Dutch-speaking, 44 per cent French-speaking and 0.6 per cent speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 15 by 13) carries three vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has emerged as one of the leaders of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of the Benelux Economic Union, the Western European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (the Common Market). As the headquarters of EEC, NATO and over 100 other international organizations, Brussels has become an important European capital. Belgium granted independence to her former colony, the Belgian Congo (now Zaire), in 1960 and the Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became independent in 1962 as the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom (now the Republic) of Burundi.

The language dispute between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemings has been the main problem in politics since the war. The government of Gaston Eyskens was peculiarly successful in surviving until December 1971 in an atmosphere of linguistic calm. In May 1970 the Government's attempts to introduce constitutional reforms which would provide cultural and economic decentralization and special voting procedures for Flemings and Walloons foundered over the problems of the status and territorial limits of Brussels, the mostly French-speaking capital, that lies inside Flanders. The Government bowed, in 1970, to some of the Flemish demands. In the borough elections of October 1970, Brussels voters came out in force against these concessions, bringing success for the *Front Démocratique des Francophones (F.D.F.)* in Brussels. The threat represented by the growing importance of the more extremist parties, led the Government to reintroduce the constitutional reforms with concessions to both sides, and in spite of further protests in Brussels, a revised Constitution incorporating the reforms was accepted. Now Belgians are officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community has regional powers in economic and cultural affairs. A recent decree has made the use of Dutch mandatory in Flanders in social relations between employer and employee and in documents used by firms. The decree is not interpreted

judicially and has as its principal aim the protection of the rights of Dutch-speaking workers in Flanders and the improvement of relations with the management. There are also provisions to ensure linguistic equality in central government and Parliament.

General elections in autumn 1971 recorded new advances in the standing of federalist linguistic parties on both sides, reinforcing the position of the French-speaking federalist parties in Brussels. Though the main political parties held their ground, Mr. Eyskens was unable to form a new Government until January 1972.

Disagreement between the Social Christian and the Socialist coalition parties on several key points of the linguistic programme, caused the Government to resign ten months later, on November 22nd. Edmond Leburton, appointed by the King as *formateur*, directed the ensuing negotiations towards the formation of a new tripartite coalition with the participation of the Freedom and Progress Party (Liberals). An enlargement of the coalition would in theory ensure the Government a majority position in Parliament, enabling it to introduce its envisaged linguistic legislation. On January 21st, 1973, an agreement was reached and approved, despite a large proportion of negative votes, by the members of the three parties involved. The formation of the Government was officially announced on January 26th. Various concessions had been made in order to meet the demands of both linguistic groups. For the first time, a German-speaker represented the interests of the small German-speaking community in the Government, led by Edmond Leburton.

However, disagreement over a proposed Belgo-Iranian oil project led to the resignation in January 1974 of the coalition Government. A General Election was held on March 10th. The new Government is a coalition of the Christian Socialists and the Liberals under Leo Tindemans, the former Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Christian Socialists.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has three classes of members: directly elected, elected by Provincial Councils, and co-opted. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by universal adult suffrage. The members of each house are elected for four years. Proportional representation is used. There are nine provinces.

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO and maintains an army, navy and air force. The headquarters of SHAPE was transferred to Casteau in Belgium during 1967. Military service lasts 12–15 months and the total strength of the armed forces is 89,600 (of whom nearly 50 per cent are conscripts), comprising Army 65,000, Navy 4,600, Air Force 20,000. The defence budget for 1973 totalled 35,648 million Belgian francs. Compulsory national service has recently been reviewed and the Government plans to replace it by a professional army by 1978.

Economic Affairs

Because of its geographical position, Belgium is well situated for international trade and is one of the most successful importers and exporters in the world, maintaining a large merchant fleet. Belgium's population represents 0.25 per cent of the world total, yet the country accounts for 4 per cent of total international trade, its rate of increase being an annual 10 per cent since 1960. Over half Belgium's external trade is with the other members of the EEC. Principal individual trade partners are Federal Germany, the Netherlands, France, Zaire and the U.S.A. Since 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg have formed an Economic Union, and in 1960 the Benelux Treaty, incorporating the Netherlands, came into force. The country is among the most densely populated in Europe and is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the North, but the Government is encouraging re-investment in the southern, Walloon, region. There are two Ministers of Regional Economy. Apart from coal, and to a lesser extent clay, sand and stone, the country has no natural resources and purchases essential raw materials abroad; thus the export trade—of vital importance to the economy—is dependent largely on the state of the world market. About 40 per cent of Belgium's G.N.P. is exported. Major exports are iron and steel products, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, textiles and glass. Agriculture provides Belgium with about four-fifths of its food.

The year 1969 saw near record expansion, accompanied by a marked acceleration in price increases and wage rises. In the second half of 1970 the boom began to ease off as a result of tight budget policy and restrictive monetary measures. 1970 saw the near completion of total economic union between the three Benelux countries; this established Benelux as a single customs area and also introduced co-ordination between the Prime Ministers on social affairs and industrial and transport policies.

The Bank Rate underwent six increases between December 1968 and September 1969, rising from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent, and although it dropped to 5 per cent at the end of 1972, it now stands high once more at 8½ per cent. To avoid the risk of inflation, the introduction of the Value Added Tax, imposed by the EEC, was postponed until January 1971. The inflationary pressure resulting from the rapid expansion of the previous three years was held in check during 1971, a year of relative stagnation, but the recovery during 1972 caused renewed pressure. In the summer of 1973 Belgium sought to protect domestic employment and avoid devaluation by ignoring the OECD's recommendations and severing monetary links with the revalued guilder and, despite a rate of inflation of 7.3 per cent, G.N.P. grew by 6 per cent, compared with 5.4 per cent in 1972. During the same period the balance of payments remained healthy and investment was strong. The peak seems to have passed, however, and, in common with other EEC countries which have been enjoying a minor boom, Belgium is likely to see a considerable deceleration in its economy in 1974 with the Ministry of Economic Affairs forecasting a 3 per cent increase in G.N.P. and some predicting nil-growth. The slowing down of the economy has, of course, been aggravated for Belgium—a country that relies very heavily on imported energy—by the reduction of oil supplies by the

Arab states as a result of the recent Middle East conflict. Unemployment, already high at 93,200 in October 1973, has little chance of decreasing in 1974, and consumer prices, which have been rising at about 6.2 per cent over the last few years, show signs of reaching 7 per cent during the year.

Transport and Communications

The Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges maintains 4,124 km. of main line railway. On the roads, buses and trams (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux) are much used. There are over 23,700 km. of main roads and seven international motorways. The navigable inland waterways cover over 1,768 km., and some canals are accessible to barges of 1,450 and 2,000 tons. The Zeebrugge-Bruges canal takes vessels of 8,000 tons. The modernized port of Antwerp (now the second biggest in Europe), handles a large tonnage of inland and ocean traffic and specializes in general cargo and containers. SABENA is one of the oldest and largest airlines in the world. Belgium's merchant fleet comprised 95 ships, totalling 1,091,677 tons, in 1973.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is administered by the National Office for Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, health insurance, unemployment and pensions. Most allowances and pensions are tied to the cost of living index. Workers and employees are entitled to 4 weeks holiday for every twelve month period of work. They also receive a "holiday bonus". They are insured against accidents occurring on the work premises or on the way to and from work, though only bodily injuries are liable to such reparations. Family allowances in 1973 were as follows: 736 francs for the first child, 1,240 francs for the second child, and for the third and for each of the following 1,736 francs per month. There is no housing problem in Belgium; on average 33,350 houses are built annually.

Education

Education in Belgium is compulsory from 6 to 14. The school-leaving age is to be raised to 16. A characteristic of Belgian education is the co-existence of two separate education systems: the *école officielle* is a state secular school and the *école libre* is a private denominational school receiving state subsidies. Under the School Pact of 1958 primary and secondary education were provided free and parents were given the right to choose the type of education for their children; in 1967 43 per cent of school-age children attended *écoles officielles* and 57 per cent attended *écoles libres*. Under the 1963 Language of Instruction Act teaching is given in the language of the region; in the Brussels district teaching is done in the mother language of the pupil.

Primary education is from 6–12; for children who do not continue with secondary education, a two-year course attached to the primary school is provided, but this is now generally being replaced by the lower secondary school.

Secondary education consists of: general education, *normale* (for the training of primary school teachers), technical and artistic (vocational). General education at secondary level is divided into (a) *humanités anciennes*; traditionally based on classical literature, the course is

BELGIUM—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

essentially literary though including some scientific education; (b) *humanités modernes* centred either on mathematics, science or economics. Both sectors are divided into two three-year cycles and pupils may change from one sector to the other during the first four years of their course.

University Education: University entrance requirements are a minimum pass mark at the end of the last year of secondary school plus a maturity examination. Courses are divided into a 2–3 year course of general preparation known as degree candidature followed by 2–3 years of specialization. There are four Universities, two of which are divided into French and Flemish-speaking sections, and two University Centres.

The National Study Fund provides grants where necessary and nearly 35 per cent of students are receiving scholarships. Annual educational expenditure amounts to some 20 per cent of the total budget. Since the reforms of 1970, two Ministers of Education have been responsible for the French and Dutch-speaking regions respectively.

Tourism

Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes is excellent hill-walking country. There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest such as Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, The Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hon-

duras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sport is football.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 21 (Independence Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes (centiemen) = 1 Belgian franc (frank).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 93.20 francs.

U.S. \$1 = 40.21 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1972)
30,513	9,726,850

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION (1972)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1972)
Antwerp	1,546,359	Antwerp	220,296*
Brabant	2,198,309	Brussels	1,069,005
Flanders (East)	1,317,877	Ghent	146,227*
Flanders (West)	1,062,770	Bruges	118,739*
Hainaut	1,320,137	Mons	60,904*
Liège	1,013,591	Liège	144,365*
Limburg	666,099	Hasselt	40,116*
Luxembourg	217,679	Arlon	13,892*
Namur	384,029	Namur	32,269*

Other important towns: Charleroi 23,239*, Malines 65,281*, Ostend 71,730*, Courtrai 44,586*, Scleraing 40,693*.

* Excluding suburbs.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968 . .	14.66	7.24	12.59
1969 . .	14.58	7.49	12.36
1970 . .	14.56	7.56	12.27
1971 . .	14.35	7.57	12.26
1972 . .	13.82	7.67	12.00

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1971	1972		1971	1972
Agriculture and Fishing . .	168.1	158.1	Electricity, Water, Gas . .	33.2	32.7
Mining	49.4	47.0	Commerce	685.0	687.0
Manufacturing	1,275.6	1,255.5	Transport and Communications	290.7	298.1
Building and Construction .	316.8	304.4	Administrative and Professional	967.3	997.8

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

YEAR	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
1970	1,540	794	601.1
1971	1,529	782	601.1
1972	1,521	768	600.5
1973	1,512	762	600.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HECTARE (100 kg.)			TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Winter Wheat	44.6	47.5	46.4	517	719	789
Spring Wheat	29.2	38.2	37.3	191	158	127
Rye	30.8	34.8	33.8	61	82	72
Winter Barley	42.5	45.1	47.7	214	309	402
Spring Barley	26.1	34.6	36.4	312	279	235
Oats	27.0	39.2	36.6	194	278	244
Sugar Beet (roots) . .	431.3	523.2	429.7	3,868	4,873	4,379
Potatoes—Early . . .	172.8	218.6	206.7	59	89	70
Main crop	301.6	334.4	308.1	876	849	672
Late	212.7	341.0	317.3	438	436	364

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR (December)	FARM AND OTHER HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	GOATS
1968 .	81	2,674	84	2,504	3
1969 .	76	2,713	85	3,094	3
1970 .	67	2,715	66	3,835	3
1971 .	60	2,643	66	3,925	3
1972 .	58	2,750	69	4,298	3

DAIRY PRODUCE

('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Milk . . .	3,745	3,601	3,647
Butter . . .	92	85	92
Cheese . . .	39	41	40
Hen Eggs . .	236	224	223

MINING

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal . . .	'000 metric tons	13,200	11,362	10,956	10,500
Iron Ore . .	" " "	93.1	93.4	93.2	113.0

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1970 ¹	1971	1972
Cotton Yarn . . .	'000 metric tons	86	84	82
Woven Cotton Fabric . . .	" " "	70.3	71.7	73.8
Wool Yarn . . .	" " "	81	90	89
Wool Fabrics . . .	" " "	39	42	44
Shoes . . .	'000 pairs	17,039	17,040	16,621
Coke . . .	'000 metric tons	7,069	6,783	7,239
Cement . . .	" " "	6,729	6,931	7,093
Bricks . . .	millions	1,228	1,053	873
Pig Iron . . .	'000 metric tons	10,845	10,403	11,777
Crude Steel . . .	" " "	12,677	12,449	14,537
Refined Copper . . .	" " "	353.1	328.1	325.8
Refined Lead . . .	" " "	104.1	93.9	106.6
Refined Zinc . . .	" " "	234.8	212.7	259.7
Electricity . . .	million kWh	28,960	31,597	35,664
Gas (manufactured) . .	million cubic metres	2,072	1,783	1,918

FINANCE

100 centimes (centime) = 1 franc belge (frank) or Belgian franc.

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling = 93.20 francs; U.S. \$1 = 40.21 francs.

1,000 Belgian francs = £10.73 = \$24.87.

Note: From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Belgian franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 44.82 Belgian francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1 = 120.00 Belgian francs.

BUDGET (million Belgian francs)

REVENUE	1972*	1973†	EXPENDITURE	1971*	1972†
Direct Taxation . . .	175,115	203,005	Government Departments . .	213,013	243,463
Customs and Excise . . .	49,432	49,321	Public Debt . . .	58,333	60,105
Stamp Duty . . .	116,612	127,300	Pensions . . .	41,906	47,455
Other Registration Duties . .	15,500	16,274	Education and Social Services .	88,915	95,645
Other Revenue . . .	9,375	10,900	Defence . . .	33,463	35,471
			Other Expenditure . . .	1,186	1,396
TOTAL . . .	366,034	406,800	TOTAL . . .	436,816	483,535

* Provisional results.

† Official estimates.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Belgian francs)

	1970	1971	1972
NATIONAL INCOME	1,020,620	1,117,107	1,261,732
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and Salaries	637,357	724,101	829,314
Income from private firms and societies	209,343	216,547	244,558
Income from properties falling due	143,293	115,118	168,716
Savings not distributed by enterprises	30,486	24,014	25,400
Direct taxation	32,078	36,154	41,445
Revenue from property	11,183	7,587	3,322
Less interest on public debt	43,120	46,414	51,023
Indirect taxation less subsidies	148,505	161,288	168,438
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,169,125	1,278,395	1,430,170
Depreciation allowance	127,927	140,265	152,936
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,297,052	1,418,660	1,583,106
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	40,000	44,000	54,300
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,257,052	1,374,660	1,528,806
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	773,690	850,977	946,826
Government consumption expenditure	174,640	201,110	234,385
Gross fixed capital formation	308,722	322,573	347,595

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Belgian francs)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gold Reserves	75,947	73,519	77,207	75,394
Currency in Circulation	183,002	188,212	201,766	225,560

WAGES AND PRICES INDEX

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Average Daily Earnings in Francs:						
Men	414	438	473	521	582	652
Women	266	283	304	335	374	424
Consumer Price Index* (1958=100)	123	127	131	137	143	150

* Excluding rent.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES*
(^{'000 million Belgian francs})

	1971		1972	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	527.0	485.9	584.8	538.7
Non-monetary gold	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.4
Freight and transportation	35.7	31.5	37.7	33.0
Travel	18.5	28.7	19.5	31.9
Investment income	49.1	44.9	52.9	45.5
Other services	64.2	54.3	67.6	53.7
Total	695.4	646.1	764.2	704.2
BALANCE	49.3	—	60.0	—
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	18.1	26.1	20.7	29.5
BALANCE	—	8.0	—	8.8
CURRENT BALANCE	41.3	—	51.2	—
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Public sector (Total)	1.9	12.9	0.1	10.8
BALANCE	—	11.0	—	10.7
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>				
State industries	1.0	2.7	0.6	2.8
Private sector	38.7	46.3	36.1	54.1
Total	39.7	49.0	36.7	56.9
BALANCE	—	9.3	—	20.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	20.3	—	30.9
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>				
Total	49.3	47.9	77.1	77.6
BALANCE	1.4	—	—	0.5
Total	804.4	782.0	898.8	879.0
GLOBAL BALANCE	22.4	—	19.8	—

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1972
(^{'000 million Belgian francs})

	U.S.A. AND CANADA		GREAT BRITAIN		COMMON MARKET		OTHER OECD	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	37.4	40.8	24.7	48.4	393.9	344.9	50.1	40.5
Non-monetary gold	0.1	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	1.2	0.6
Freight and transportation	5.3	4.2	4.8	2.9	18.7	18.2	3.8	4.1
Travel	3.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	8.3	14.2	3.8	8.4
Investment income	9.6	8.3	5.3	6.7	20.4	15.3	4.4	9.7
Other services	8.6	6.3	4.0	4.0	31.7	32.3	4.2	6.2
Total	64.5	62.3	40.6	63.7	473.0	424.9	67.5	69.5
BALANCE	2.2	—	—	23.1	48.1	—	—	2.0
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.4	5.0	0.8	1.4
BALANCE	0.7	—	0.1	—	—	2.6	—	0.6
CURRENT BALANCE	2.9	—	—	23.0	45.5	—	—	2.6
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
Public sector (Total)	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.5	—	0.8
BALANCE	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.5	—	0.8
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>								
Public enterprise (non-monetary)	0.1	1.3	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.8
Private	4.8	12.8	4.1	3.2	10.6	24.6	2.6	3.3
Total	4.9	14.1	4.1	3.2	10.6	24.8	2.7	4.1
BALANCE	—	9.2	0.9	—	—	14.2	—	1.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	10.2	—	0.1	—	15.7	—	2.2
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>								
Total	38.7	—	21.1	—	—	1.5	—	12.5
BALANCE	38.7	—	21.1	—	—	1.5	—	12.5
Total	109.9	78.5	66.5	68.5	486.0	457.7	71.0	88.3
GLOBAL BALANCE	31.4	—	—	2.0	28.3	—	—	17.3

* Including Luxembourg.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951).

THE CABINET

(April 1974)

(A coalition of the Christian Social and Liberal Parties, formed in April 1974)

(C.S.) Christian Social; (L.) Liberal (Freedom and Progress Party); (D.) Dutch speaking; (Fr.) French speaking.

Prime Minister: LEO TINDEMANS (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Defence and Brussels Affairs: PAUL VANDEN BOENANTS (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Finance: WILLY DE CLERQ (L.) (D.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: RENAAT VAN ELSLANDE (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Public Health and Family Affairs: JOS DE SAEGER (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Social Security: PLACIDE DE PAEPE (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Justice: HERMAN VANDERPOORTEN (L.) (D.).

Minister of External Trade: MICHEL TOUSSAINT (L.) (Fr.).

Minister of Interior: CHARLES HANIN (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Labour and Walloon Affairs: ALFRED CALIFICE (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Agriculture: ALBERT LAVENS (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Communications: JOS CHABERT (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of Middle Classes: LOUIS OLIVIER (L.) (Fr.).

Minister of Education (French): ANTOINE HUMBLET (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Education (Dutch): HERMAN DE CROO (L.) (D.).

Minister of Public Works: JEAN DEFRAIGNE (L.) (Fr.).

Minister of Economic Affairs: ANDRÉ OLEFFE (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Flemish Culture: MRS. RIKA DE BACKER-VAN OCKEN (C.S.) (D.).

Minister of French Culture: JEAN-PIERRE GRAFE (C.S.) (Fr.).

There are six Secretaries of State.

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur A. CREKILLIE.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Lieut.-Gen. P. ROMAN.

Navy: Commodore J. VAN DYCK.

Air Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur DEBECHÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated (four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code)).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 75016 Paris, France (L).

Albania: 75016, France (E).

Algeria: 209 ave. Molière, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MASSAOUD AIT CHAALAL (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Argentina: 251 ave. Lonise (2e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CARLOS ENRIQUE KATZENSTEIN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Australia: 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ALLAN JAMES EASTMAN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Austria: 47 rue de l'Abbaye, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KURT FARBOWSKY.

Bangladesh: 27 rue Baron de Castio, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SANAUL HUG.

Barbados: London, United Kingdom (E).

Botswana: London, United Kingdom (E).

Brazil: 1 square de Meeûs, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIZ OCTAVIO DE MORIN PARENTE DE MELLO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Bulgaria: 58 ave. Hamoir, 1180 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAYTCHO HARALAMPIEV (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: 46 square Marie-Louise, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT NZEYIMANA (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

BELGIUM—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Cameroon: 131-133 avenue Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON NKO'O ETOUNGOU (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Canada: 6 rue Loxum, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Central African Republic: 118 ave. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* CLÉMENT SEVOT-MASSISSIA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Chad: 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030 (E); *Ambassador:* ALADJI OUEDDO (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Chile: 15 blvd. de l'Empereur (3e étage), 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOSÉ OYARZUN GONZALEZ (also accredited to Luxembourg).

China, People's Republic: 19 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* LI LIEN-PI.

Colombia: 16 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARDO SAIZ DE CASTRO.

Congo (Brazzaville): 105 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVE ONDZIEL-ONNA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Netherlands).

Costa Rica: 14 Place des Barricades, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DOBLEZ SANCHEZ.

Cuba: 77 rue Robert Jones, 1180 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. FRANCISCO GARCIA PEREZ (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Cyprus: 83-85 rue de la Loi (4e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* TITOS PHANOS.

Czechoslovakia: 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR KOUCKY (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Dahomey: 5 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* GRATIEN POGNON (also accredited to Netherlands and Luxembourg).

Denmark: 56 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (E).

Ecuador: 35 rue Blanche, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO PESANTES GARCIA.

Egypt: 2 ave. Victoria, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALY HAMDY HUSSEIN (also accredited to Luxembourg).

El Salvador: 75016 Paris, France (L).

Ethiopia: 75007 Paris, France (E).

Finland: 20, place Stéphanie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* PENTTI TALVITIE (also accredited to Luxembourg).

France: 65 rue Ducale, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS HURÉ.

Gabon: 112, ave. W. Churchill, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE KASSA-MAPSI (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Gambia: 124 rue du Commerce, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SHERIFF MUSTAPHA DIBBA.

German Democratic Republic: 80 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: 190 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER LIMBOURG.

Ghana: 44 rue Gachard, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. B. WILMOT (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Greece: 430 ave. Louise (3e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JASON DRACOULIS (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Guatemala: 3 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ-ANTONIO PALACIOS-GARCIA (also accredited to Finland, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Haiti: 422 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme LUCIENNE H. ESTIME.

Hungary: 41 rue Edmond Picard, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* LASZLO RECZEI (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Iceland: 19 ave. des Lauriers, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS A. TOMASSON.

India: 121 ave. Molière, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHEN BEHARI LALL (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Indonesia: 294 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCUS XAVERIUS SEDA (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Iran: 3 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MASSOUD ANSARI (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Iraq: 265 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHAIB MOULOU MUKHLIS (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Ireland: 55 rue Vilain XIV, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS A. COFFEY (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE ALON (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Italy: 28 rue Emile Claus, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GIROLAMO PIGNATTI MORANO DI CUSTOZA.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SIAKA COULIBALY (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Jamaica: 83-85 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC FRANK FRANCIS.

Japan: 31 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ISAO ABE (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Jordan: Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (E).

Khmer Republic: London, United Kingdom (E).

Korea, Republic: 9 rue de Crayer, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* WAN BOK CHOI.

Kuwait: 75016 Paris, France (E).

Laos: 75016 Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: 81 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE FRANCIS (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Liberia: 362 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* B.M.A. PAULUS VAN PAUVVLIET (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Libya: 126 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KADRI ELATRASH (also accredited to Netherlands).

Luxembourg: 75 ave. de Cortenbergb, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL FISCHBACH.

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* JULES RAZAFIMBAHINY (also accredited to Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Malawi: 13-17 rue de la Charité, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* TIMON SAM MANGWAZU.

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Mali: 112 rue Camille Lemonnier, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE SISSOKO (also accredited to Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal German Republic and Sweden).

Malta: 92 chaussée de Charleroi, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD-KINGSWELL (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Norway).

Mauritania: 4 ave. de l'Yser, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ELY OULD ALLAF.

Mauritius: 44 ave. des Monastères, 1040 (L); *Minister:* RAYMOND CHASLE.

BELGIUM—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

- Mexico:** 379 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO MARTINEZ-LECLAINCHE (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Monaco:** 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange, 1180 (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS (also accred. to Netherlands).
- Morocco:** 98 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BENKIRANE (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Nepal:** Bad Godesberg-I-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Netherlands:** 41 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL J. VAN SCHELLE.
- New Zealand:** 51 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* IAN LACHLAN GORDON STEWART (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Nicaragua:** 18 ave. Molère, 1180 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HARRY BODAN SHIELDS.
- Niger:** 23 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN POISSON (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).
- Nigeria:** 3 bis ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD OLUSOLA SANU.
- Norway:** 17 rue Archimède, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JENS MOGENS BOYESEN (accred. to Luxembourg).
- Pakistan:** 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SYED JAVED AMIR (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Panama:** 19 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mme ELENA BARLETTA DE NOTTEBOHM.
- Paraguay:** 756 Chaussée de Waterloo, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS R. SALOMONI (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Peru:** 179 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* General of Division JULIO DOIGS (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Philippines:** 200, ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. FAUSTINO (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Poland:** 29 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW KOCIOLEK (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Portugal:** 16 rue d'Arlon, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO R. DE PAULA COELHO (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Qatar:** 75016 Paris, France (E).
- Romania:** 105 rue Gabrielle, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU LAZAREANU (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Rwanda:** 101 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACE KARUHJE (also accred. to Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and Vatican).
- Saudi Arabia:** 160 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHARARA (also accred. to the Netherlands).
- Senegal:** 196 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDINA OUMAR SY (also accred. to Netherlands).
- Sierra Leone:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Singapore:** 212 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* HO RIH HWA.
- Somalia:** 29 avc. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OMAR GIAMA (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- South Africa:** 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORE HEWITSON (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Spain:** 19 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* MARGULS DE NERVA.
- Sri Lanka:** 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* GAMANI COREA.
- Swaziland:** London, United Kingdom (E).
- Sweden:** 148 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* TORO GORANSSON (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Switzerland:** 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI.
- Syria:** 5 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ADIB DAOUDY (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Tanzania:** The Hague, Netherlands (E).
- Thailand:** 12 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KAMAL KAO SAYANANDA.
- Togo:** 264 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR EMMANUEL DAGADOU (also accred. to U.K.).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** 20 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOHN STANLEY DONALDSON.
- Tunisia:** 278 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL KHELIL (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Turkey:** 74 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* SULHI DISLIOGLU (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- U.S.S.R.:** 66 ave. De Fré, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SOBOLEV.
- United Kingdom:** 28 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN BEITH, K.C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** 27 blvd. du Régent, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPPE.
- Upper Volta:** 16 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILBOUDO (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Uruguay:** 486 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO GRUNWALDT-RAMASSO (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Vatican:** 58 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. IGINO CARDINALE (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Venezuela:** 2 blvd. de la Cambre, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE GANTEAUME DE TOVAR (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** 13-15 rue de Livourne, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGO-KHAC-THIEU (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Yugoslavia:** 11 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* RIKARD STAJNER (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Zaire:** 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ELEBE MA EKONZO.
- Zambia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

BELGIUM—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

President of the Chamber of Representatives: ACHILLE VAN ACKER.

President of the Senate: PIERRE HARMEL.

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election, March 1974

	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
Christian Social Party	1,699,233	32.3	72
Belgian Socialist Party	1,401,288	26.7	59
Freedom and Progress Party	798,896	15.2	30
People's Union	536,195	10.2	22
French Speaking Front and Rassemblement Wallon	575,616	11.1	25
Communist Party and Democratic Union	169,668	3.2	4

THE SENATE

	SEATS
Christian Social Party	37
Belgian Socialist Party	29
Freedom and Progress Party	16
People's Union	10
French Speaking Front and Rassemblement Wallon	13
Communist Party and Democratic Union	1
TOTAL	106

The full complement of 181 senators is reached by provincial elections and by co-option.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (P.S.C.), Christelijke Volkspartij (C.V.P.) (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 200,000; the successor to the former Catholic Party. Based on Christian democratic principles, the new party which, being undenominational, includes non-Catholics among its adherents, favours considerable social and economic reforms; governing in coalition with the P.S.B. National Sec. FRANK SWAELEN; Chair. (French-speaking) CHARLES-FERDINAND NOTHOMB; Chair. (Dutch-speaking) WILFRIED MARTENS; party publs. *ZEG/Télé-ZEG, Lettre à chacun, Action, Province en Gemeente/Province et Commune*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives. Bureau ADHÉMAR D'ALCANTARA; Pres. (French-speaking) JOSEPH MICHEL; Pres. (Dutch-speaking) KAREL BLANCKAERT; Pres. of Senate Bureau HUBERT LEYNE; Pres. (Dutch-speaking) RAF HULPIAU; Pres. (French-speaking) JACQUES HAMBYE.

Parti Socialiste Belge (P.S.B.), Belgische Socialistische Partij (B.S.P.) (*Belgian Socialist Party*): Maison du P.S.B., 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge by César de Paep, Volders, Ansele and Bertrand. With the development of co-operative societies and trade unions it quickly made great progress, especially in industrial centres. It led a vigorous campaign in favour of social reform and the extension of the franchise. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; from 1973-74 in coalition government with the P.S.C./C.V.P. (Catholics) and the P.L.P./P.V.V. (Liberals). Pres. (French-speaking) ANDRÉ COOLS; Pres. (Dutch-speaking) JOS VAN EYNDE; Secs. ANDRÉ LEONARD, JAN LUYTEN; official party organs: *Le Peuple, Vooruit, Volksgazet*.

Parti pour la Liberté et le Progrès (P.L.P.), Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (P.V.V.) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): 39 rue de Naples, 1050 Brussels; f. 1967; suc-

ceeds the former Liberal Party; stands for tight control of public expenditure, special consideration for farmers and independent workers; respects religious opinion; 100,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE DESCAMPS; Hon. Pres. O. VANAUDENHOVE.

Parti Communiste de Belgique—Kommunistische Partij van België (*Communist Party*): 18 ave. Stalingrad, 1000 Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. LOUIS VAN GEYT; Vice-Pres. (French-speaking) JEAN TERFVE; Vice-Pres. (Dutch-speaking) JEF TURF; Pres. of Parliamentary Group MARCEL LEVAUX; Secs. ALBERT DE CONINCK, URBAIN COUSSEMENT, CLAUDE RENARD; party publs. *Le Drapeau Rouge, De Rode Vaan, Cahiers Marxistes, Vlaams Marxistisch Tijdschrift*.

Volksunie (*People's Union*): 28 O. Koornmarkt, B-2000 Antwerp; f. 1953; mems. 350,000; Flemish nationalist party; Pres. VAN DER ELST; Sec.-Gen. JORISSEN.

Front Démocratique des Francophones (F.D.F.) (*French-Speaking Front*): 182 Chaussée de Charleroi, 1060 Brussels; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and the Christian Renouveau Wallonne; combined forces with the Rassemblement Wallon in 1968 elections.

The French-speaking Federalist party, the Rassemblement Wallon, made significant gains in the November 1971 elections.

Partei der Deutschsprachigen Belgier (P.D.B.) (*German-speaking Party*): f. 1972; to promote the interests of the German-speaking minority; Leaders: JOHANN WEYNAND (Elsenborn), REINER PANKERT (Eupen), MICHEL LOUIS.

Parti Feministe Unifié (P.F.U.): B-1040, Brussels; f. 1972; for radical re-evaluation of women's role in society; Leader NINA ARIEL; Sec. CLAIRE BIHIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is based on the constitutional division of power between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, each of which acts independently. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life, and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence. The law of 1967, in force since 1970, unified civil procedure in the district courts, and reorganized the courts' areas of competence. Each of Belgium's nine provinces is divided into judicial districts. The judiciary is organized on four levels, from the judicial canton to the district, regional and national courts. The lowest courts are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are 222, and the *Police Tribunals* (20); each type of district court numbers 26, 1 in each canton, including the *Tribunals of the First Instance*, *Tribunals of Commerce*, and *Labour Tribunals*. There are 3 regional *Courts of Appeal*, 3 regional *Labour Courts*, and 1 *Court of Assizes* in each province. The highest courts are the 3 civil and criminal *Courts of Appeal* and the supreme *Court of Cassation*. The *Military Court* is in Brussels.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: A. BELPAIRE.

President: Ch. L. LOUVEAUX.

Councillors: Ch. J. RUTSAERT, P. DELAHAYE, R. POLET, A. WAUTERS, Baron J. RICHARD, J. PERRICHON, M. NAULAERTS, J. BUSIN, A. M. DE VREESE, P. TROUSSE, R. LEGROS, Chevalier G. DE SCHAEZEN, J. GERNIERS, A. LIGOT, J. CAPELLE, A. MEEÛS, M. CHÂTEL, J. CLOSON, Th. VERSÉE, R. JANSSENS, J. SURY, R. VAN LECKWIJCK, R. SCREVEN, Baron R. VINÇOTTE.

General Prosecutor: W. J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH.

First Attorney-General: P. MAHAUX.

Attorney-General: R. DELANGE, F. DUMON, R. CHARLES, J. KRINGS, A. COLARD, V. DE TOURNAY, H. LENAERTS, L. F. DUCHATELET, J. VELU.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Brussels: 1st Prcs. P. RUTSAERT; Gen. Prosecutor V. VAN HONSTÉ.

Ghent: 1st Pres. E. VERUGSTRAETE; Gen. Prosecutor J. MATTHYS.

Liège: 1st Pres. L. ULRIX; Gen. Prosecutor M. RIGAUX.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Approximately 8,100,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Cardinal LÉON-JOSEPH SUENENS, Wollemarkt 15, 2800 Mechelen.

Bishops:

2000 Antwerp	J. DAEM, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
8000 Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
9000 Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomplein 1.
3500 Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Vrijwilligersplein 14.
4000 Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Évêché.
5000 Namur	A. CHARUE, 1 rue de l'Évêché.
7500 Tournai	C. HIMMER, 1 place de l'Évêché.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Synode de l'Eglise Protestante de Belgique: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels; Prcs. Dr. A. J. PIETERS; Sec. R. KOUSBROEK.

Synode de l'Union de l'Eglise Evangélique Protestante de Belgique: 80 blvd. Louis Schmidt, Brussels; Pres. Rev. E. PICHAL.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels; f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; Dir. B. RUSSELL JONES; publ. *Belgian Beacon*.

Armée du Salut (Salvation Army): Head Office: 34 Nouveau Marché aux Grains, 1000 Brussels; f. 1889; Territorial Commander JEAN BORDAS; Sec.-Gen. S. VANDERKAM; publ. *Cri de Guerre*.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

THE PRESS

In pursuance of Article 18 of the Belgian Constitution: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

This juridical freedom has determined the creation of newspapers and the variety of their political tendencies. It has also given them full responsibility in such matters as prices, advertisement tariffs, investment and management.

The Press legislation has its roots in the clauses of the Constitution which provide for the freedom of the Press (see Article 18 above), and for certain guarantees of procedure in case of violation of the laws governing the Press in Article 96. Many laws and decrees have been enacted in application of these principles, such as the law of October 16th, 1830 (Freedom of the Press), the decree of July 19th, 1831 (Competence and Procedure in matter of violation of the laws governing the Press), the decree of July 20th, 1831, modified by the law of April 16th, 1847 (Violation of the laws governing the Press).

There are 45 general information dailies, 29 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

Of the dailies, 28 are in French, 16 in Dutch and one is in German. Seven deal with economic and financial matters, and two are devoted to sport. A trend towards concentration showed itself in 1966 in the acquisition by *Le Soir* of *La Meuse* and *La Lanterne*, and in 1968 of the group "La Nouvelle Gazette". The "Le Soir" group now consists of nine dailies with a total circulation of 546,200 copies. The only other significant group consists of five Catholic papers, with 330,600 total circulation, linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hoste), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *De Standaard* and *De Gentenaar-Landwacht* (Sap), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

It should also be mentioned that *Le Peuple* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. *Het Volk* and *La Cité* are published by the Christian Workers Movement. There are few official political organs, though newspapers without any political colour are rare.

Nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings and are divided between the three traditional parties: Social and Christian Party, Belgian Socialist Party, Freedom and Progress Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers attempting to provide a serious news coverage, *La Libre Belgique* and *De Standaard* stand out amongst the most influential and are respected. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (270,547), *La Lanterne* (188,033) and *La Libre Belgique* (160,000); and in Dutch: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (305,025), *De Standaard* (333,601), *Het Volk* (218,200); and *Gazet van*

Antwerpen (208,053). The major weeklies include: *Ons Land* (251,300), *Le Soir Illustré* (255,000), and *Le Patriote Illustré* (51,000), the latter two associated with the dailies *Le Soir* and *La Libre Belgique* respectively; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (86,000) and *Europe Magazine* (76,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (213,000) has the distinction of considerable sales in France. Some periodicals are printed in French and in Dutch.

DAILIES

ANTWERP

De Financieel Economische Tijd: Tavcrnicrkaai 4; Dutch economic and financial paper; Chief Editor EUGÈNE MAGIELS; circ. 11,500.

Gazet Van Antwerpen: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1891; circ. 208,053; Christian Democrat; Dir.-Gen. J. HUYBRECHTS.

Handelsblad, Het: Frankrijklei 86/B; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Dutch Catholic; Dir. and Editor JAN MERCKX.

Lloyd Anversois, Le: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; circ. 9,750; shipping; Dir. and Editor MARCEL VERNAY.

Matin, Le: 8 Gemeentestraat; f. 1894; circ. 14,300; National Unity; Dir. and Editor P. BEYER.

Métropole, La: 8 Gemeentestraat; f. 1894; mid-week circ. 52,025; Catholic; Dir. EMMANUEL STEINBACH.

Nieuwe Gazet, De: 28 Korte Nieuwstraat; f. 1897; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Gen. Man. F. GROOTJANS; Editor F. STRIELEMAN.

Volksgazet: 22 Somersstraat; f. 1914; circ. 75,560; Social Democrat; Editor J. VAN EYNDE.

6700 ARLON

L'Avenir du Luxembourg: 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; circ. 21,566; Editor HENRI REZETTE.

BRUSSELS

"AGEFI" (Agence Economique et Financière): 5-7 quai au Bois à Brûler; f. 1918; economic; Pres. Prof. FERNAND BAUDHUIN; Gen. Man. L. WYCKMANS.

Cité, La: 26 rue St. Laurent; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; circ. 29,500; Dir. JEAN HEINEN.

Côte Libre, La: 179 blvd. Maurice Lemonnier; f. 1886; financial; Dir. LÉOPOLD F. J. BLAUWET.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial; Dir. R. ROBERT.

Dernière Heure, La: 52 rue du Pont Neuf; f. 1906; circ. 160,000; Progressive Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOT.

Echo de la Bourse: 47 rue du Houblon; f. 1881; economic and financial; Editor J. M. GUILMOT; circ. 30,000.

Informateur Economique et Financier, L': 233 rue Royale; f. 1907; financial; Editor Mmc RENÉ TASSIER.

Laatste Nieuws, Het: 105 Emile Jacqumainlaan; f. 1888; circ. 305,025; Dutch; Independent; Editor U. VAN MAELE.

Lanterne, La: 50 Place de Brouckère; f. 1944; circ. 188,033; Dir.-Gen. R. BERTRAND; Chief Editor P. FENAT.

Libre Belgique, La: 12 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères; f. 1884; circ. 160,000; independent; Editor J. DALOZE.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Nieuwe Gids, Do: rue Royale 105; f. 1944; circ. 35,000; Dir. and Chief Editor Prof. Dr. A. BREYNE; Social-Christian; Economic Editor A. G. SAMOY; Parliamentary Editor FRANS VAN ERPS.

Peuple, Le: 33-35 rue des Sables; f. 1885; circ. 71,000; official organ of the Socialist Party; Editor THÉO VANTROGH; Liège edition, *Le Monde du Travail*; Verviers edition, *Le Travail*.

Soleil, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; circ. 270,547; non-party; Dir. M. J. CORVILAIN; Chief Editors D. DENUIT and Ch. REBUFFAT.

Sport Elevage: 23 blvd. Barthélemy; f. 1891; horse racing and breeding; Dir. M. LECLERCQ.

Sports, Les: 14, rue St. Laurent; f. 1917; circ. 70,000; Editor THÉO VAN GRIETHUYSEN.

Standaard Groep, De—De Standaard, Het Nieuwsblad, De Gentenaar, De Landwacht, Het Handelsblad: 127 Emile Jacqumainlaan; circ. 333,601; Dir. A. DE SMAELE.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Journal et Indépendance: 20 rue du Collège; f. 1837; circ. 75,000; Socialist; Dir. and Editor FERNAND PIRSOUL.

Le Rappel, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre: 40 rue de Montigny; f. 1900; circ. 70,500; independent; Dir. and Chief Editor POL VANDROMME.

Nouvelle Gazette, La (Charleroi et La Louvière); La Province de Mons; Le Progrès de Namur: General address: 2 quai de Flandre; f. 1945; circ. 73,320; Editor and Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE.

4700 EUPEN

Grenz-Echo: Marktplatz 8; f. 1927; German; circ. 15,000; independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT.

9000 GHENT

Flandre Libérale, La: 6 Korte Meer; f. 1874; circ. 14,300; Liberal; Dir. PIERRE BEYER.

Gentenaar-Landwacht, De: Savaanstraat 13; f. 1878; circ. 26,000; Catholic; Dir. and Editor GEORGES VAN-HOUCKE.

Volk, Het: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; circ. 218,200; Christian Social; Brussels Office: 105 Koningstraat; Man. R. REYNTJENS; Editors EMIEL VAN CAUWELAERT, W. CABUS.

Vooruit: 128 St. Pietersnieuwstraat; f. 1884; circ. 45,000; Socialist; Man. J. VAN NEVELE.

3500 HASSELT

Belang van Limburg, Het: Herckenrodesingel 10; f. 1879; circ. 73,601; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUBERT LEYEN.

4000 LIÈGE

Meuse, La: 8-12 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; circ. 5,988; Dir.-Gen. R. BERTRAND; Editor P. GABRIEL.

Monde du Travail, Le: 2-4 rue Charles Magnette; f. 1940; circ. 32,000; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

Wallonie, La: 55 rue de la Régence; f. 1919; circ. 50,000; Dir. and Editor ROBERT LAMBION.

5922 MALINES

Gazet van Mechelen: 15 Befferstraat; circ. 11,748; Christian Democrat; Editor Dr. L. MEERTS.

5000 NAMUR

Vers L'Avenir: 12 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; circ. 107,836; Christian Democrat; Dir. and Chief. Editor MARC DELFORGE.

7500 TOURNAI

L'Avenir du Tournaisis: 34 Grand-Place; f. 1894; circ. 10,000; Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Dep. Editor A. LIETAR.

Courrier de L'Escaut, Le: 24 rue du Curé Notre-Dame; f. 1829; circ. 17,858; Dir. J. DESNERCK.

4800 Verviers

Courier, Le: 1 rue Xhavée; f. 1904; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Jour, Le: rue des Déportés 91/93; f. 1893; circ. 22,000; independent; Editor J. MONAMI.

Travail, Le: 61 rue Xhavée; Socialist; circ. 10,000; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

WEEKLIES

ANTWERP

Libelle/Rosita: 7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1945; Dutch and French; women's weekly; circ. 392,472; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Ons Land Panorama: 5-7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1956; Flemish and French general interest weekly, illustrated; circ. 251,300; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Pallierterke: 2 Mechelsesteenweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

Post, De: Luchthavenlei 7; f. 1949; general illustrated; circ. 97,000; Editor L. VAN THILLO.

TV Expres: Frankrijklei 86B, 2000 Antwerp; circ. 121,000; Chief Editor A. VAN CASTEREN.

T.V. Panorama: 34-38 Van Schoonbokestraat; f. 1956; Flemish and French; family weekly; circ. 150,144; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Volksbelang: Korte Nieuwstraat 26; f. 1887; edited by the Stichting Arthur Vanderpoorten V.Z.W.; Chair. L. SIAENS.

ZIE-Magazine: Frankrijklei 86B; f. 1930; illustrated weekly magazine; circ. 90,000.

BRUSSELS

Beaux-Arts, Les: Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale; f. 1930; arts and cultural affairs; circ. 12,000; Editor MONIQUE VERKEN.

BS-Bonne Soirée: rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; f. 1922; circ. 87,636; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; Dirs. P. and Ch. Dupuis; Editor JOHAN ANTHIERENS; women's magazine in French.

Bulletin Officiel de la Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves; f. 1875; circ. 10,000; twice monthly.

Chez Nous: 60 rue St. Pierre; f. 1952; circ. 185,000; Catholic; Chief Editor N. NANNAN.

Croix de Belgique, La: 216 chaussée de Wavre; f. 1923; circ. 181,605; Editor F. SOHY.

Dimanche Presse: f. 1958; Dep. Dir. P. GODFRIN; Chief Editor F. JAUMAIN.

Drapeau Rouge, Le: rue de la Caserne 33; f. 1921; circ. 15,000; Communist; Editor SUSA NUDELHOLZ.

Elle: 50 place de Brouckère; women's magazine; Dir. QUIRIN ANN.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Europe Magazine: 5, rue Dekens, 1040 Brussels; f. 1944; circ. 76,000; international politics; Prop. Compagnie Internationale d'Editions Populaires.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1933; Belgian and French; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Chief Editor Mme DE PRELLE; circ. 213,000.

Femme Pratique: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1956; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme BUTTEN; circ. 490,000.

Kwik/Zondag Nieuws: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 345,028; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Mimo: Livornostraat 97, 1050 Brussels; f. 1934; circ. 80,000; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Zonen and Co.; Dir. RENÉ MATTHEWS; women's magazine in Dutch.

Nieuwe, De: 40A rue Breydel, 1040 Brussels; f. 1964; incorporating *De Linie*; general; circ. 35,000; Editor MARK F. GRAMMENS.

Patriote-Le Nouvel Illustré, Le: 12 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères; f. 1884; non-political weekly; illustrated; circ. 51,000; Dir. and Chief Editor F. DE VISSEHER.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor R. NAEGELS; circ. 86,000.

Ons Volk: 127 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; weekly edition of *De Standaard*; circ. 155,000.

Relève, La: 110 blvd. de Waterloo; f. 1945; Christian-Social.

Rijk der Vrouw, Het: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1932; circ. 189,000; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Chief Editor Mme LUCAS.

Rode Vaan, De: Kazernestraat 33; f. 1921; circ. 10,000; Communist; Editor KOEN CALLIAUW; Dir. JEF TURF.

Soir Illustré, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1928; circ. 255,000; independent; Editor ROSSEL and Co. S.A.

Spectator: rue Royale 105; f. 1971; circ. 30,000; Editor FRANS VAN ERPS.

Syndicats: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique.

Volonté (formerly Alerte): 27 rue de la Limite; f. 1935; Christian Social.

Werker, De: Dutch edition of *Syndicats*, q.v. above.

9000 GHENT

Spectator: 22 Forclstraat; circ. 30,000; Editor R. REYNTJENS.

Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; weekly; circ. 133,000; Man. R. REYNTJENS, R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor H. CLÉMENT.

6001 MARCINELLE

Téléoustique: (in French) 39 rue Destrée, and rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; f. 1924; radio and T.V.; circ. 180,000; Dirs. CHARLES and PAUL DUPUIS.

Humo (Dutch edition): 39 rue Destrée, and Livornostraat 97, 1050 Brussels; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; f. 1936; radio and T.V.; circ. 190,000; Dir. RENÉ MATTHEWS.

Spirou (Dutch edition Robbedoes): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, 1050 Brussels; youth magazine.

8400 OSTEND

Zeewacht, De: 9 Rogierlaan; f. 1894; circ. 22,500 Gen. Man. JACQUES ELLEBOUDT.

OTHER PERIODICALS

BRUSSELS

agenor: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; monthly; European review, political, economic, cultural, in English; f. 1967; circ. 10,000; Editors PAOLO GIULIANI, PETER KENYON, JOHN LAMBERT, JAN ZOUBEK.

Cahiers-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 2,500; quarterly; Christian-Democratic.

Chronique de Politique Etrangère: Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, 88 ave. de la Couronne; f. 1948; circ. 2,500; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. EMMANUEL COPPIETERS.

Documents-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux-Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 2,000; six issues a year; Christian Democratic.

East-west: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; trade review in English; f. 1969; fortnightly bulletin and monthly supplement; Editors JAN ZOUBEK, JOHN LAMBERT, MARTIN VASEY.

Epargner et Investir: 40 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels; publ. by the Comité National de l'Epargne Mobilière; quarterly.

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, Brussels 5; published by Office Publications Inc.; Editor J. GARRY VAN BEECK; circ. 56,000; trilingual (French, German, English).

Journal des Poètes: official organ of the Biennale International of Poetry of Knokke-Le-Zoute; monthly; Dirs. PIERRE BOURGEOIS, ARTHUR HAULOT.

Revue Générale: 21 rue de la Limite; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; circ. 5,000; European perspective on human sciences; Catholic; Editor JEAN GOEMAERE.

"Industrie"—Revue de la Fédération des Industries Belges: 4 rue Ravenstein; f. 1947; circ. 23,000; monthly; Man. Editor G. VAN DEN ABELEN.

Revue Nouvelle, La: 305 avenue Van Volxem, 1190 Brussels; f. 1945; monthly; Dir. JEAN DEFOSSE; Editor MARC DELEPELEIRE.

"Synthèses": 63 rue Gachard, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; circ. 5,000; monthly international review; Editor MAURICE LAMBILLIOTTE.

Telex méditerranée: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; fortnightly review of economic relations between the EEC and the Mediterranean countries; f. 1972; Editors PHILIPPE LEMAITRE, JOSÉ A. FRALON.

Telex Africa/Afrique: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; fortnightly review of economic relations between the EEC and Africa; f. 1973; also French version; Editors JOSÉ A. FRALON, VERONICA FORRESTER.

Vlaamse Gids, De: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; Editorial office: Kortc Nieuwstraat 28, Antwerp; f. 1906; circ. 10,000.

7500 TOURNAI

Nouvelle Revue Théologique: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1868; monthly; Roman Catholic; circ. 6,300.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Centre d'Information de Presse: 9 rue de la Guinard, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946.

Agence Day: 8 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN.

Agence de Presse Catholique: Brussels; f. 1934; specialising in Catholic affairs.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Agence Télégraphique Belgo de Presse (Belga): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040 Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. Baron D. RYELANDT; Dir.-Gen. W. VAEREWIJCK; Chief Editor P. PIÉRET.

Belgian Information and Documentation Institute (Inbel): 3 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; Gen. Man. WILLIAM UGEUX.

Presse Service Belge: 41 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire, Brussels; service for daily papers; Dir. JULES BORZY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

(Four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code)

AFP (France): 6 rue de la Science, 1040; Dir. RAYMOND HUBERT.

AZAP (Zaire): 1 rue des Hirondelles, 1000; Dir. DIELUNKUNSI WA LUKETO.

ANSA (Italy): 34 rue de la Loi, 1040; Dir. PIO MASTROBUONI.

ANP (Netherlands): 6 Wetenschapsstraat, 1040; Corr. MARTIN VAN DIJK.

AP (U.S.A.): 4 Treurenberg, 1000; Dir. ALFRED CHEVAL.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 2 rue de Egyptiens, 1050; Corr. V. SUCHÝ.

DPA (Federal Germany): Europcentre, 34 rnc de la Loi, 1040; Dir. HENRY SCHAVOIR.

EFE (Spain): 6 rue de la Science, 1040; Dir. CARLOS FERNANDEZ LIEBANA.

Jiji (Japan): 467 ave. Georges Henri Woluwe St. Lambert, 1200; Corr. EITARO MASUYAMA.

Agences Nordiques d'Information: 8 rue de la Science, 1040 Corr. MOGENS BRYDE.

Reuters (U.K.): 215 rue Royale, Brussels; Dir. R. TAYLOR.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 86 rue Général Lotz, 1180; Dir. VALENTIN VOLKOV.

UPI (U.S.A.): 34 rue de la Louvre, 1040; Dir. RICHARD H. GROWALD.

ADN (German Democratic Republic) is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Association Générale de la Presse Belge—Algemene Belgische Persbond: Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; f. 1885; 850 mems.; Pres. JACQUES GUYAUX.

PUBLISHERS

ANTWERP

Algemene Technische Boekhandel: 221 Turnhoutse Baan, 2200 Borgerhout; f. 1933; technical.

Grote Boekhandel: 42 Huidevetterstraat; f. 1880; Propr. HENRY COOREMAN; international literature.

Lloyd Anversois: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; Man. M. VERNAY; political and social sciences, sciences, medicine.

Mercatorfonds: 9 Eikenstraat; f. 1965; Man. Dir. JAN MARTENS; art, geography and history.

Nederlandsche Boekhandel, De: Kapelsstraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1892; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; general.

Patmos Uitgeverij: Kapelsestraat 222, Kapellen; f. 1960; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; religion, education.

Sikkel, De: Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1919; Dir. K. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, archaeology.

Standaard-Boekhandel: Belgiëlei 147; f. 1924; Dir. A. SAP; general.

3281 AVERBODE

Altiora N.V. (Publishing Dept.): 1 Abdijstraat, Averbode; f. 1900; Dirs. A. VAN BUGGENHOUT, J. VOLKAERTS; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic); weekly children's periodicals.

7940 BRUGES

G. de Haene-Bossuyt: Guido Gezelleplein 1; f. 1800; educational.

Imprimerie—Editions Verboke—Loys: Dirk Martensstraat 3-4, Sint-Andries; f. 1872; educational and religious; Admin.-Dir. PAUL VERBEKE.

Tompel, De (Sinte Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.): 37 Tempelhof; f. 1920; Dir. M. H. MONSEU; educational, scientific and religious.

BRUSSELS

Agence & Messageries de la Presse, S.A.: 1 rue de la Petite Ile, 1070 Brussels; f. 1908; Man. Dir. JACQUES FURNEMONT; wholesale distributors of newspapers, magazines and books.

Arcade: 299 ave. Van Volxem, 1190 Brussels; f. 1952; fine art books; Admin. P. LOISEAU.

Ced-Samsom: 7 rue Philippe de Champagne, 1000 Brussels; f. 1964; Editor P. C. MINDERHOUT; law, social, fiscal and administrative sciences.

Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques (CRISP): rue du Congrès 35, 1000 Brussels; politics, sociology; contemporary history.

Desclée De Brouwer S.A.: 217b rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, (general services); 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e (administrative and literary office); f. 1872; philosophy, theology, history, human sciences, art, children's books; branches in Bilbao, Utrecht and Montreal; Dir.-Gen. GEOFFROY DE HALLEUX.

Dietrich et Cie.: 83 Montagne de la Cour; f. 1881; Dir. A. GRAMME; fine art publishers.

Editions de la Connaissance: Place Georges Brugmann 33, 1060 Brussels; f. 1936; Man. E. GOLDSCHMIDT; art.

Editions Labor: 342 rue Royale; f. 1925; Gen. Man. A. ANDRÉ; general; *Cahiers de Cléo, L'Ecole Belge, École Maternelle Belge, Vers la Vie* (periodicals).

Editions Lumière: 63 ave. des Nerviens; f. 1926; Man. D. Mme A. MANTEAU; general literature.

Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles: Parc Léopold, 10 Brussels; f. 1950; publishes results of research work undertaken within the university and general scientific works; Dir. Mrs. S. UNGER.

Presses Universitaires de Bruxelles: 42 avo. Paul Héger, 1050 Brussels; publishes for the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Editions Universitaires: 161-163 rue du Trône; f. 1944; D. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature, cinema, science.

Etablissements Emile Bruylant: 67 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels; f. 1838; law; Dirs. J. VANDEVELD, M. A. VAN SPRENGEL.

BELGIUM—(PUBLISHERS)

Grande Librairie de la Faculté: 148 rue Berckmans; f. 1948; Dir. L. MISGUICH; medical books and periodicals.

Librairie de l'Édition Universelle, La, S.A.: f. 1932; Dir. SERGE YOUNG; fiction, philosophy, science; history, school books and Catholic literature; publs. *Revue Thomiste*, *Sciences Ecclésiastiques*, *Revue des Communautés Religieuses*.

Librairie des Galeries: 2 Galerie du Roi; f. 1941; Dir. J. BOLOUKHÈRE; fine art, general and antiquarian books; engravings.

Librairie Vanderlinden, S.A.: 17 rue des Grands-Carmes; f. 1897; Dir. J. VANDERLINDEN; general, children's books, educational.

Maison Ferdinand Larcier, S.A.: 39 rue des Minimes; f. 1835; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS; law; publ. *Journal des Tribunaux*.

Renaissance du Livre, La: 12 place du Petit Sablon; f. 1923; Adm. Dir. RÉMY BOUSSON; fiction, history, travel and educational.

6000 CHARLEROI

Librairie de la Bourse: passage de la Bourse 3 and rue du Collège 6; f. 1910; Dir. R. A. LOHEST; general and scientific.

9000 GHENT

Edg. Claeys-Verheughe, S.P.R.L.: Volderstraat 8; f. 1938; general, art, technical and scientific.

Herckenrath, Ad.: Veldstraat 43; f. 1838; Dir. WALTER HERCKENRATH; science.

Maison d'Éditions et d'Impressions Anc. Ad. Hoste, S.A.: 25-27 Galgenburg; f. 1914; Dir. MARIETTE CNUDE; commercial printing, periodicals.

P.V.B.A. Huis Tack-Uitgeverij Norma: Sint-Baafsplein 30; f. 1922; general and educational.

7860 LESSINES

Van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; general; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

4000 LIEGE

Desoer: 17 rue Sainte-Véronique; f. 1750; Gen. Man. A. H. LIESKEN.

H. Dessain, S.P.R.L.: 7 rue Trappé; f. 1760; Dir. MAXIMILIEN DESSAIN; school books.

Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmanne, S.A.: 4 place Saint-Michel; f. 1828; Man. Dir. G. DENGIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.

Librairie Pax: 4 place Cockerill; f. 1927; general, medical, pure and applied science.

Librairie Polytechnique Béranger C.A.: 17 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1828; Dir. R. KRINGS; technical books.

Sciences et Lettres: 13 rue de la Commune; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAL; general literature.

Soledit (Société Liégeoise d'Éditions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.): 37 rue de la Province; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.

G. Thone: 11, 13, 15 rue de la Commune; f. 1907; Dir. L. MARAVAL; literature and science.

3000 LOUVAIN

Vander: 10-12 Muntstraat; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific, technical and scholarly; University bookseller and publisher; branch in Brussels; sales office in Paris.

Fonteyn Medical Books N.V./S.A.: Foehplein 13; f. 1836; medical.

Éditions Nauwelaerts—Publications Universitaires de Louvain: Munstraat 10; f. 1938; Dir. W. VANDERMEULEN; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.

3680 MAASEIK

Paul Brand/J. J. Romen & Zonen: 32 Markt; f. 1927; Dir. J. P. SIJBERS; general, educational, children's books, Catholic religion, philosophy, psychiatry.

6001 MARCINELLE

Dupuis, Fils et Cie: 39 rue Destrée; f. 1898; Dir. P. DUPUIS, CH. DUPUIS, Mrs. DUPUIS-MATTHEWS; children's books, periodicals and paperbacks.

5000 NAMUR

Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Éditions): 69 rue de Fer; f. 1790; Dir. A. CATTIER; general and scientific.

7500 TOURNAI

Desclée & Cie. Éditeurs, S.A.: 13 rue Barthélemy Frison; f. 1872; Dir. J. DESCLÉE DE MAREDSOUS; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

Etablissements Casterman: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1780; Dir. L. R. CASTERMAN; general, Catholic theology, philosophy, history, travel, encyclopaedias, social sciences, education, school and children's books.

2300 TURNHOUT

J. Van Mierlo-Proost: Steenweg op Mol 60; f. 1918; Dir. J. VAN MIERLO.

4800 VERVIERS

Marabout (Éditions Gérard & Co.): 65 rue de Limbourg; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ GÉRARD; paper backs.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association belge des Éditeurs de Journaux—Belgische Vereniging van de Dagbladuitgevers: rue Belliard 20; 1040 Brussels; f. 1964; 45 mems.; Pres. MARCEL BRÉBART; Sec.-Gen. HENRI DE KIMPE.

Cercle Belge de la Librairie: avenue du Parc, 111, 1060 Brussels; f. 1883; assen. of Belgian Booksellers and Publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. G. M. WOLFF; publs. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every two years).

Fédération de Journaux Belges: rue Belliard 20, 1040 Brussels; Chair. ROGER BERTRAND.

Fédération des Éditeurs Belges: 111 ave. du Parc, 1060 Brussels; f. 1921; 200 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYMAEKER.

Union de la Presse Périodique Belge: 24b rue des Fripiers, 1000 Brussels; f. 1897; Chair. LÉOPOLD STAPPERS.

Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Vlaamse Boekwezen: 93 Frankrijklei, B-2000 Antwerp.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, and Cité de la RTB, Blvd. A. Reyers, 1040 Brussels.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Pres. R. BORN; Dir.-Gen. R. WANGERMÉE; Programme Dir. Radio M. HANKARD; Programme Dir. Television L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Pres. A. MAERTENS; Dir.-Gen. P. VANDENBUSSCHE; Programme Dir. Radio C. MERTENS; Programme Dir. Television B. JANSSENS.

Institut des services communs—Instituut der gemeen-

schappelijke diensten: Dir.-Gen. L. WALLENBORN; Technical Services: Dir.-Gen. G. DE LAFONTÉYNE.
Number of receivers (1973) 3,559,958.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, 1050 Brussels.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Programme Dir. L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Programme Dir. B. JANSSENS.

Number of receivers (1973) 2,288,567.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; m. = million, dep. = deposits; frs. = francs)

Commission Bancaire: 99 avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964) and of holding companies (1967); Pres. A. OLEFFE; Gen. Man. H. BAEYENS.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale de Belgique: 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. R. VANDEPUTTE; Vice-Gov. C. de STRYCKER; Exec. Dirs. R. BEAUVOIS, Mlle E. MALAISE, H. VLOEBERGHIS, R. EWALENKO, G. JANSON; 43 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.), Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.): 16 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels; f. 1919; semi-public credit institution; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises; dep. 144,038m. frs.; Chair. P. CALLEBAUT.

Herdiscotering en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.), Institut de Réescompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.): 78 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1935; provides short- and medium-term facilities for private banks and public credit institutions and animates a private discount market; Chair. FRANZ DE VOGHEL; Gen. Man. Chev. GUY SCHEYVEN; cap. and res. 1,727m. frs.

Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissement (S.N.I.): 30 blvd. du Régent, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; promotes, in the interests of the Belgian economy, the incorporation, reorganisation or development of industrial or commercial enterprises set up as capital or co-operative companies approved by the National Co-operation Council (Conseil National de la Co-opération); S.N.I. subscribes shares or convertible debentures. Equity capital subscribed by large public service, financial institutions, the State and private shareholders; Pres. H. NEUMAN.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank J. Van Breda & Co.: Plantin and Moretuslei 295, Antwerp 1; f. 1930; Man. Partners F. VAN ANTWERPEN, V. LEYSEN, R. DHOORE; Man. J. WAUMANS.

Bank van Roeselare en West-Vlaanderen N.V.: Noordstraat 38, 8800 Roeselare; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 400m. frs.; dep. 8,271,853,000 frs. (Dec. 1972); Dirs. and Mans. S. DERBEYDT and G. VANDEPUTTE.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extrême Orient), S.A.: 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 45m. frs.; dep. 1,410m. frs.; Chair. EDMOND FERON.

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie: 12 rue du Bois-Sauvage, 1000 Brussels; f. 1934; cap. and reserves 400.6m. frs.; dep. 2,695.1m. frs.; Chair. G. DE SPIRLET; Man. Dir. J. GLORIEUX.

Banque Belgo-Centrade: Head Office: 107 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 100m. frs. (Dec. 1972); Man. Dir. A. FORTE.

Banque Borsu S.A.: 24 rue du Marché, 5200 Huy; f. 1868; cap. 30m. frs.; Dirs. LOUIS J. BORSU, J. C. FRANÇOIS.

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.: 2 rue de la Régence, Brussels; f. 1935, in conformity with Banking Law of 1934, to take over the banking business of the former Banque de Bruxelles (f. 1871); cap. 4,000m. frs.; Chair. LOUIS CAMU.

Banque de Commerce S.A.—Handelsbank N.V.: Lange Gasthuisstraat 9, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; associated with the Chase Manhattan Group; cap. p.u. 330m. frs.; dep. 5,447,657,516 frs.; Gen. Man. JOHN DILS.

Banque Commerciale de Bruxelles S.A.: rue Royale 144 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 25m. frs.; dep. 170m. frs. Pres. EMILE DUPRET; Dir. LÉON MASKENS.

Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels f. 1911; cap. and res. 400m. frs.; dep. 4,851m. frs. Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Banque Lambert: Head Office: 24 avenue Marnix, 105 Brussels; f. 1946; in 1953 took over the Banque d'Reports et de Dépôts which was founded in 1874; cap. 700m. frs.; res. 300m. frs.; dep. 17,739m. frs.; Partners Baron LAMBERT, DANIEL GILLET, PIERRE CAMBIER JEAN GODEAUX, JACQUES THIERRY, PHILIPPE LAMBERT, HENRI RUHL, JEAN FRÈRE.

Continental Bank N.V.,/S.A.: 46-48 rue des Colonies, Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, Antwerp; 2 blvd. Piercot, Liège f. 1914; cap. and res. 370m. frs.; dep. 8,202m. frs. Chair. ALFRED F. MIOSI; Dirs. H.S.H. Prince J D'ARENBERG, ROGER H. SHERMAN, HUBERT TAYMANS subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

Banquo de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.: Head Office: rue des Colonies 31, 1000 Brussels; f. 1872; cap. p.u. 1.155m. frs., dcp. 15,662m. frs. (Dec. 1972); Dir.-Gen. M. NAESSENS; Soc.-Gen. J. P. ABRAHAM.

Crédit Foncier International: rue Brédicrode, 1000 Brussels; f. 1959; cap. 151m. frs.; Pres. and Man. Dir. Baron DE BONVOISIN.

Crédit Général de Belgique S.A. de Banque: Grand'Place 5, 1000 Brussels; f. 1958; cap. 400m. frs., dep. 6,443m. frs.; associated banks: Banque Populaire S.A. and Crédit Commercial de Mons S.A.; Pres. MARCEL THIENPONT; Dir. and Gen. Man. RICHARD EVERS.

Crédit du Nord Belge S.A.: rue du Fossé-aux-Loups 32, 1000 Brussels; f. 1896; cap. 120m. frs., dep. 2,481m. frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. WILLY VUYLSTEKE; Man. JACQUES ALSTEENS.

Internationale Handels- en Diamantbank N.V.: Pelikaanstraat 92, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 200m. frs.; res. 141m. frs.; Man. Dir. Baron HUYSSSEN VAN KAT-TENDIJK; Man. H. GOOSSENS.

Kredietbank: 7 Arcenbergstraat, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. and res. 6,678m. frs.; Pres. LUC WAUTERS.

Nagelmackers, Fils et Cie., Soc. en Com. Simple: 32 rue des Dominicains, 4000 Liège; f. 1747; Partners JEAN NAGELMACKERS, GÉRARD NAGELMACKERS, HERVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS, BAUDOUIN NAGELMACKERS.

Société Générale de Banque (Generale Bankmaatschappij): 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1965 as a result of a merger between the Banque d'Anvers, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, and the Société Belge de Banque; cap. and res. 10,037m. frs.; dep. 262,867m. frs.; Pres. ROBERT HENRIOT, Vice-Pres. PHILIPPE DULAIT, Baron CHARLES EMMANUEL JANSSEN.

United California Bank, S.A.: 57 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, 1000 Brussels; f. 1848; cap. 70m. frs.; Pres. R. VUYLSTEKE; Man. Dir. H. BALLARD.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Belge des Banques-Belgische Vereniging der Banken: 36 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1936; 75 mems.; Pres. G. EVERAERT; Vice-Pres. A. ROSTENNE; Sec. J. DE BRUYN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange): Palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. JEAN REYERS; Sec. PIERRE VAN DESSEL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

L'Abeille, Compagnie Anonyme Belge d'Assurances contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et les Risques Divers: 138 rue Royale, 1000 Brussels; f. 1948; Chair. J. MARJOLET, Gen. Man. J. GUERIN; fire, accident, general.

Abeille-Paix, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; Chair. M. J. PLAQUET; Gen.-Man. M. P. MEYERSON; fire, accident, general.

Abeille-Paix Vie, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; Chair. M. Ph. DE MONPLANET; Gen. Man. M. P. MEYERSON.

Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.: 4 place de Louvain, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; Chair. R. LEMAIRE; Man. L. WYNROCK; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.

Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A.: Meir 1, Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. P. VAN DER MEERSCH; Man. A. THIERY; marine, reinsurance.

La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.: 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1855; cap. 220m. frs.; Chair. Comte de la BARRE D'ERQUELINNES; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE.

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Anvers "Securitas" S.A.: Kipdorp 46, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1819; Gen. Man. MARCEL COMMERMAN; fire, accident, life.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. E. DIERCKSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoye, 1040 Brussels; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Gen. Man. R. BECQUET; credit.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques d'Incendie: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1830; Gen. Man. JEAN JAMEZ; fire insurance and consequential loss, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte Ch. DE JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, loans, pensions, fire, health, accident, general, burglary, reinsurance are covered by different companies in the group.

Compagnie de Bruxelles, S.A. d'Assurances: 62 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1821; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Gen. Man. J. BUISSET; fire, life, general.

PR-Phénix-1821 Group: 3 rue du Marquis, Brussels; f. 1821; Gen. Man. M. HAMOIR; insurance, reinsurance.

La Concorde, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 36 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1954; Chair. P. WIGNY; Man. P. LOHEST; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; Chair. L. DAVIN; life.

Groupe Josi, Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909, S.A.: 11 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1909; Chair. J. M. JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge, Lo: 91 place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1856; Dirs. ALFRED ENGELS, CHARLES DE CATERS, ROBERT ENGELS, MARC SCHUCHARD; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

La Paix, S.A. Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1941; Chair. J. PLAQUET; Mans. A. POUCHOLON; machine breakdown, car, accident, fire, marine, life.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: Chaussée de Charlcroi 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1887; Chair. F. CASSE; Gen. Man. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 25 blvd. Souverain, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. G. MARTIN, Baron F. PUISANT BAUYENS, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN, P. VAN DER MEERSCH, M. EYSKENS; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

L'Urbaine, S.A., Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 63 rue de la Loi and 12 rue Jacques de Lalaing, 1040 Brussels; f. 1900; Chair. Compte P.-M. DE LAUNOIT; Man. Dir. C. WEIL; all risks, except marine.

Utrecht—Vie et Risques Divers: 13 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; f. 1883; Dirs. G. F. M. GOUGE and C. SPOELDER.

BELGIUM—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances: square de Meeûs 29, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 275 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique*; Pres. J. BASYN; publ. *Bulletin des Assurances—De Verzekering*.

Chambre syndicale des Producteurs d'Assurances de la Province du Brabant: 40 avenue Albert Elisabeth, 1200

Brussels; f. 1933; 300 mems.; member of the *Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique*, and affiliated to *Brussels Chamber of Commerce*; Chair. HENRI VAN DUYNEN.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: ave. Albert Elisabeth 40, 1200 Brussels; f. 1933; 1,100 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE SNOY; Dir. JEAN SCHOUTERDEN; publ. *Principium*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Anvers: Markgravestraat 12, Antwerp; f. 1803; Pres. RAYMOND J. LHONNEUX; Gen. Man. MAURICE VERBOVEN; 2,600 mems.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Liège: rue des Augustins 46, 4000 Liège; Pres. P. HIERNAUX; Sec.-Gen. F. SOUMAGNE; Dir. E. ARETS.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112, rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; f. 1875; Pres. JEAN-MARIE LEFEBVRE; Dir. MAURICE OPAL; 10,000 mems.

Fédération Nationale des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Belgique: 40 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels; f. 1875; 36 mems.; Pres. PAUL HIERNAUX; Sec.-Gen. A. FROMENT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique (General Industrial Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946 as *Fédération des Industries Belges*; amalgamated with *Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique* on January 1st, 1973; Pres. P. PROVOST; Vice-Pres. HENRY CAPPUYNS, JEAN GODEAUX, LÉON JACQUES, BARON VAN DER REST; Man. Dir. R. PULINCKX; Dir. Gen. ALBERT VERSCHUEREN; federates all the main industrial and non-industrial associations; publs. *Bulletin* (in French and Flemish; 3 times monthly), *Industrie*.

Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal): 99-101 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1909; Pres. GUY PAQUOT; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL PEETERS.

Association des Exploitants de Carrières de Porphyre de Belgique (Porphyry): rue de Belle-Vue 64, 1050 Brussels; f. 1967.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Petit Granit (Granite): ave. Louise 502, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946.

Union de Carrières et Scieries de Marbres de Belgique (Marble): blvd. de la Cambre 12, 1050 Brussels.

Groupeement des Sablières (Sand and Gravel): rue aux Laines 20, 1000 Brussels; f. 1937.

Fédération belge des Dragueurs de Gravier et de Sable (BELBAG-DRAGBEL): quai des Péniches 1, 1020 Brussels; f. 1967.

Fédération des Carrières de Grès (Sandstone): rue des Sols 8, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947.

Groupeement des Ardoisières belges (Slate): 6620 Warmifontaine par Neufchâteau; f. 1937.

Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement): 96 rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; f. 1949; Pres. JULIEN VAN HOVE; Dir.-Gen. PAUL DE VEL.

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbesto-Ciment (Asbestos-Cement): 9 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels; f. 1941; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.

Union des Agglomérés de Ciment de Belgique (Precast Concrete): 207-209 blvd. Aug. Reyers, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; 240 mems.; Pres. JEAN COYETTE; Gen. Sec. WILLY SIMONS; publs. *Béton*.

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (Lime, limestone, dolomite and related products): 61 rue du Trône, 1050 Brussels; f. 1942; Pres. LUCIEN LHOIST; Dir. JEAN WOUTERS.

Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Iron and Steel): 47 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. PIERRE VAN DER REST; Dir. DONALD FALLON.

Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals): 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 180 mems.; Pres. MARCEL DE MERRE; Dir. PIERRE GUILLAUME.

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques "FABRIMETAL" (Metal Working): 21 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. Comte MOENS DE FERNIG; Man. Dir. JEAN PONCELET; publ. *Fabrimetal* (bi-monthly).

Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Ceramics): 18-24 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. GEORGES DU BOIS D'ENGHIEN; Man. Dir. PAUL WITTOUCK.

Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuile (Brick Industry): 13 rue des Poissonniers, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 158 mems.; Pres. ALFRED VERBECK; Sec.-Gen. F. THOEN; publ. *La Brique (Bahsteen)*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre "F.I.V." (Glass): 5 blvd. de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEYE; Dir. Vicomte LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU.

Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique "FECHIMIE" (Chemical Products): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; 650 mems.; Pres. EMILE RASKIN; Dir. ARMAND GUILMOT; publ. *Chimie Science—Chemie Wetenschap* (monthly).

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Central Association of Food Industries): 172 avenue de Cortenbergh, 1040 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Man. and Sec. J. VAN DER POORTEN; publ. *Vita* (fortnightly).

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés (Sugar): 182 avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels; f. 1938; mems. 11 groups, 149 firms; Pres. JULES DELACROIX; Dir.-Gen. PAUL HOLOGNE.

Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (Millers): 165 rue du Midi, 1000 Brussels; Pres. FERNAND PEETERS; Dir. WALTER DIERCKX; Publ. *Meunerie Belge-Belgische Maalderij*.

Confédération des Brasseries de Belgique (Breweries): rue de la Montagne 34, 1000 Brussels; f. 1971.

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Febeltex): 24 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. JACQUES CANTAERT; Dir. Gen. Dr. WILFRID REYNAERT; publ. *L'Industrie Textile Belge* (mthly.).

Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection (Clothing and allied industries): 20 ave. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. A. DE STEXHE; Dir. J. DECAT.

Confédération Nationale de la Construction (CNC) (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Ancillary Trades, Confederated Associations): 34-42 rue du Lombard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946; 16,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE PERÉ; Gen. Dir. FERNAND PLUMIER; Gen. Sec. RENÉ FREYER.

Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois, "FEBELBOIS" (Wood): Maison du Bois, rue Royale 109-111, 1000 Brussels; Pres. POL PROVOST; Dir. LOUIS LECOCQ.

Fédération Belge de l'Industrie du Chaussure (FEBIC) (Shoes and Slippers): 91-97 blvd. M. Lemonnier, Brussels 1; f. 1968; 133 mems.; Dir. J. VAN PARIJS.

Chambre Syndicale des Articles de Voyage et de la Maroquinerie (Travel Goods): 216 rue Belliard, Brussels.

Chambre Syndicale de la Ganterie (Gloves): 205 rue Gaucheret, 1030 Brussels.

Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie Belges, "UNITAN" (Leather and Leather Goods): 13 rue de Hollande, 1060 Brussels; f. 1962; replaces fmtr. "Fedetan"; Pres. J. WAUTERS; Dir. J. NEIRINCK.

Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins): 4 rue de l'Autonomie, 1070 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHELS.

Union des Exploitations Electriques en Belgique (Electricity): Galerie Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; 11 mems.; Pres. PIERRE GOSSELIN; Gen. Dir. J. M. DELOBE; publ. *Electricité* (three-monthly).

Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (Industrial Electricity): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1922; Pres. PAUL RENDERS; Admin. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publs. *Revue Energie*, *Bulletin d'Information*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz, "FIGAZ" (Gas): 4 ave. Palmerston, 1040 Brussels; Pres. MICHEL PERIER; Dir. E. VAN DEN BROECK.

Groupeement Professionnel de l'Industrie Nucléaire (Nuclear Industry): 4 rue de la Chancellerie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1957; mems. 75 enterprises; Pres. F. SEYNAEVE; Dir. F. VANDENABEELE.

Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique, "COBELPA" (Paper): 14 rue De Crayer, 1050 Brussels; f. 1940; 20 mems.; Pres. JEAN DUPONT; Man. Dir. P. FAYT.

Fédération des Industries Transformatrices du Papier et Carton, "FETRA" (Paper and Board): 715 chaussée de Waterloo, 1180 Brussels; f. 1947; 300 mems.; Pres. ROGER HANQUINET; Dir. ROBERT J. VAN ASSCHE.

Fédération des Industries Graphiques de Belgique (FEGRAB) (Graphic Industries): Dambruggestraat 60, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1971.

Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges (Port Employers): Brouwersvliet 33, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. A. VAN DEN BULCKE.

Union des Armateurs Belges (Shipowners): Tavernierkaai 2, Antwerp; Pres. VICTOR GOYENS; Dir. J. DE BRUYN.

Fédération Belge-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac, "FEDETAB" (Tobacco): 24 avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. F. VANDEN BERGH; Gen. Sec. P. CATTELAINE; publ. *Bulletin Fedetab* (monthly).

Groupeement Patronal des Bureaux Commerciaux et Maritimes (Employers' Association of Maritime and Commercial Offices): Brouwersvliet 33, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937.

Fédération belge du Commerce Alimentaire (Foodstuffs Trade): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941.

Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique (AGED) (Large Distributing Concerns): 3 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Adm. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MICHA.

Association belge des Entreprises d'Alimentation à Succursales (ABEAS): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941.

Association belge des Banques: rue Ravenstein 36, 1000 Brussels; f. 1936.

Association belge des Entreprises Hypothécaires (Mortgage Companies): ave. de la Joyeuse Entrée 12, 1040 Brussels; f. 1942.

Association des Caisses d'Epargne Privées (Private Savings Banks): ave. des Arts 6, 1040 Brussels; f. 1961.

Union Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Metal (UNIMETAL) (Small and Medium-Sized Metalworking Enterprises): 95 rue de Stassart, 1050 Brussels.

Fédération Pétrolière Belge (Petroleum): 4 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels.

Union Professionnelle des Industries des Huiles Minérales de Belgique (Mineral Oils): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. CHARLES ENGELS.

Groupeement des Agents maritimes d'Usines (Works' Agents Association): Bourse de Commerce, Borzestraat 31, Antwerp; f. 1930; Pres. M. P. THOUMSIN; Vice-Pres. G. HERFURTH and G. VAN ELEGHEM; publ. *Annual Report*.

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances Belges et Etrangères Opérant en Belgique (Insurance Enterprises): Square de Meeûs 29, 1040 Brussels.

UNIAPAC-Belgique (ADIC-VKW) (formerly Fédération des Patrons Catholiques de Belgique): 71 ave. Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. PÊTRE; Sec.-Gen. P. DEMEYERE; publs. *l'Entreprise et l'Homme*, *Ondernemen*.

TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (F.G.T.B.) (Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1899; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEBUNNE; publ. *Syndicats, De Werker, Contact-Jeunes, Jongerencontact*; has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 886,175. Affiliated unions:

Centrale Générale des Services Publics (Central Union of Public Service Workers): Maison des Huit Heures, 9 Place Fontainas, Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. E. HAMONT; Vice-Pres. L. MELIS; Secs.-Gen. C. CRÈVECOEUR, A. RÉSIMONT, J. MERTENS, R. FERNANDEZ; 208,636 mems.

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Centrale Générale des Services Publics: Secteur Tramways, Vicinaux et Autobus** (*Central Union of Public Services, Bus and Tramway Division*): 17 rue du Poinçon, Brussels; f. 1919; 10,000 mems.; Sec. MAURICE VERGRACHT.
- Belgische Transportarbeidersbond** (*Belgian Transport Workers' Union*): Paardenmarkt 66, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. W. CASSIERS; publ. *Transport* (monthly); 32,606 mems.
- Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique** (*Union of Employees, Technicians and Admin. Workers*): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1891; Pres. M. MASSAY; Secs.-Gen. A. POSMIERS, M. VAN DER SMISSEN; publ. *L'Employé—De Bediende* (monthly); 82,000 mems.
- Syndicat Général des Cadres**: rue Haute 42, 1000 Brussels; National Sec. A. COMHAIRE; 106,132 mems.
- Centrale Syndicale Nationale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique** (*Central Union of Miners*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. A. DELATTRE; Gen. Sec. R. BALESE; Nat. Sec. J. OLYSLAEGERS; 21,119 mems.
- Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique** (*Central Union of Metal Workers*): 17 rue Jacques Jordaens, Brussels; f. 1887; Sec.-Gen. G. WALLAERT; Nat. Secs. F. DECOSTER, G. DUHIN; 180,238 mems.
- Centrale Générale du Bâtiment, du Bois et des Industries diverses de Belgique** (*Central Union of Building, Wood and General Workers*): 6 rue Wateuu, 1000 Brussels; Pres. E. JANSSENS; Vice-Pres. A. VAN UYTEN; Nat. Secs. A. VANDEN BROUCKE, J. DE NOOZE, H. LORENT, 199,434 mems.
- Centrale des Ouvriers de la Pierre de Belgique** (*Central Union of Stone Workers*): Maison du Peuple, 7190 Ecausines d'Enghien; f. 1889; Pres. H. LAPAILLE; Nat. Sec. J. TAMINIAUX; 9,800 mems.
- Algemene Diamantbewerdersbond van België** (*Diamond Workers' Union*): 66-68 Plantin en Moretuslei, Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. A. BULLENS; Treas. Sec. M. SMETS; 4,496 mems.; publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).
- Textielarbeiderscentrale van België** (*Union of Textile Workers*): Keizer Karelstraat 98, Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. MARCEL LERÈVRE; Nat. Sec. FRANK GOETHALS; 49,317 mems.; publ. *Bulletin d'Information et de documentation*.
- Centrale der Kleding en aanverwante vakken van België** (*Union of Clothing Workers*): Ommeganekstraat 32, Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FRANS CHRISTIAENSSENS; Gen. Pres. L. BUSSCHOTS; 20,977 mems.
- Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie** (*Union of Food and Catering Workers*): 110 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1912; 36,432 mems.; Pres. P. PASTEURS; Nat. Sec. H. CRUPPENS; publ. *Unité, Voeding* (monthly).
- Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre** (*Central Union of Book-trade Workers*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; 11,915 mems.; Chair. J. DE BOE; Gen. Secs. A. PLUYS, R. SAGON; publ. *Le Travailleur de Livre* (circ. 14,000).
- Syndicat des Journalistes**: 33-35 rue des Sabes, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; 157 mems.; Pres. OSCAR DE SWAEF; Sec. JEAN-LOUIS LHOEST.
- Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (C.S.C.)** (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions*): 121 rue de la Loi, Brussels; affiliated to World Confederation of Labour; Pres. JOZER HOUTHUYS; 1,046,360 mems. Affiliated unions:
- Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture, du Tabac et de l'Hôtellerie** (*Food, Tobacco, Farming and Catering Workers*): 27 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. M. REYNAERT; Sec.-Gen. W. VIJVERMAN; 74,198 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtiment** (*Wood and Building Workers*): rue de Trèves 33, 1040 Brussels; Pres. P. MARIS; 178,969 mems.; publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).
- Syndicat Chrétien du Personnel des Chemins de Fer, Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones, Marine, Aéronautique et R.T.B.** (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telephone Offices, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. B. DE SMET; Secs. H. VANTRAPPEN, C. WALGRAEF, A. MERCHEZ; 39,903 mems.; publs. *Formation Syndicale, Syndicale Vorming, Le Bon Combat, De Rechte Lijn*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Énergie, de la Chimie, de Cuir et Diverses** (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): ave. d'Auderghem 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 46,604 mems.; Pres. R. VERWIMP; Nat. Secs. J. VAN HOOFF, C. DESCHRIJVER; publs. *Bestuursblad, Bulletin des Dirigeants*.
- Christelijke Belgische Diamantbewerderscentrale** (*Diamond Workers*): Lange Herentalsestraat 78, Antwerp; 8,461 mems.; Pres. K. KERS.
- Centrale Nationale des Employés-Landelijke Bedienden Centrale** (*Employees*): 20 avenue de l'Astronomie, 1030 Brussels; f. 1912; 140,516 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé—Ous Recht*.
- Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique** (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. R. LOOS; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 27,306 mems.; publs. *Enseignement et Technique, Onderwijs en Techniek, Option Actuelle et Option Fondamentale, Brandpunt en Standpunt*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier** (*Paper Workers*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. G. MOT; 17,025 mems.
- Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique** (*School Teachers*): 159 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; f. 1893; Pres. N. VREVEN; Sec.-Gen. F. VALVEKENS; 48,270 mems.; publs. *Christenc School, Educateur Belge*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique** (*Metal Workers*): rue de Heembeek 127 Brussels; Pres. G. HEIREMANS; 185,091 mems.
- Centrale des Francs Mineurs** (*Miners' Union*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. J. OOMS; 31,725 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierre, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre** (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. F. DE CRAEN; 28,732 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics** (*Public Service Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; 63,958 mems.; Pres. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle—De Nieuwe Tijd*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique** (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 27 Koning Albertlaan, Ghent; Pres. L. FRURU; 124,098 mems.; publs. *Ons Verbond, Notre Centrale*.

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Transport (*Transport Workers*): 12-14 Entrepotplaats, Antwerp; Pres. J. JANSSENS; 12,859 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; 12,683 mems.; Pres. Ch. DE GRAEVE; publ. *Option Actuelle et Option Fondamentale, Brandpunt en Standpunt*.

Union Chrétienne des Membres du Personnel de l'Enseignement Officiel (*State Teachers*): 127 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; Pres. A. BOGAERTS; 3,231 mems.

Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique (C.G.S.L.B.) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): Koning Albertlaan 87, 9000 Ghent; f. 1889; 120,000 mems.; National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly, Flemish and French separate editions for private and public sectors).

Syndicat Libéral des Services Publics (*Public Services' Union*): 2 rue Bréderode, Brussels; Pres. FERNAND MOUILLARD; Gen. Perm. Del. JEAN VAN DOREN; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral des Services Publics* (monthly—French and Flemish).

Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; 25,000 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE DUMONT DE

CHASSART; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMANNE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).

Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels; 62,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 55,000 in Public Sector; Pres. (Public Sector) JULES MONIN; Gen. Sec. RAYMOND GAUBE, JOS BOLLAERTS; publs. *Le Cartel, Het Kartel, Waarvoor wij strijden*.

De Vlaamse Journalistenclub: Brussels; f. 1949; defends rights of the Flemish journalists; Pres. RENÉ DE BORGER; Sec. WILLY CARLIER.

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge (*Professional Union of the Belgian Press*): Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, 1000 Brussels; f. 1914; 850 mems.; affiliated to ITS (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS; Sec.-Gen. L. RULOT.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Bruxelles (*Brussels International Trade Fair*): Palais du Centenaire, Brussels; f. 1919; holds more than 15 fairs and trade shows each year; Pres. LUCIEN COOREMANS, Burgomaster of Brussels; Dir.-Gen. G. CHANTREN; Dir. J. ISAAC; publ. *Le Sonneur*.

International Ghent Fair: Floraliapaleis, B-9000, Ghent; annual; September 14th-29th, 1974; f. 1946.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.): 85 rue de France, 1070 Brussels; f. 1926; 42,022 manual workers, 16,957 administrative staff; previously "State Railways"; directed by a board of 21 members; 4,124 km. of lines; Gen. Man. M. LATAIRE.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (*Light Railways*): 14 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1884; 2,131 buses, 209 tramcars, 6,802 operators; Pres. J. STORME; Gen. Man. L. VAN AUTGAERDEN.

ROADS

There are 92,666 km. of roads in Belgium, 23,768 km. of which are main roads and 898 km. of which are motorways.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club de Belgique (R.A.C.B.): 53 rue d'Arlon, Brussels; f. 1896; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Prince AMAURY DE MERODE; publ. *Royal Auto* (monthly) and *Guide* (annually).

Royal Touring Club de Belgique (T.C.B.), Touring Secours (T.S.): 44 rue de la Loi, Brussels; touring, patrolling of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. F. EELÉN.

Length of Inland Waterways: 1,768 km.

Under the Ten-Year Plan of Port Extension started in 1956: construction of several harbour docks in the Port of Antwerp; building of new giant lock at Port Frederic, near Antwerp, to take four 30,000-ton vessels or one 100,000-ton vessel. These installations have been in use since 1968.

Under the Investment Plan started in 1957: canals and rivers widened and deepened to allow passage of 1,350-ton

barges; Meuse system down to French border widened and deepened; under a new investment plan, studies for the harbour docks on the Left Bank of the Scheldt river between Antwerp and the Holland/Belgium frontier. Modernization of the ports of Ghent and Zeebrugge. Work has started on the widening and deepening of the Albert canal to allow the passage of 9,000-ton ore convoys (pushed convoys); the building of a new giant lock in the port of Zeebrugge to take one 125,000-ton vessel has started.

Following the ratification of the Scheldt-Rhine Treaty in April, 1965, construction started on a new canal, about 54 miles long, between Antwerp and Dordrecht, connecting the Scheldt with the Rhine. The canal is scheduled to be in operation in 1975 and 92 per cent of the cost is to be borne by Belgium.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium. It is also the largest railway port on the Continent. The harbour area covers 13,200 acres and is equipped with 40 miles of deep-water quays, 50 miles of railway track and 16 dry docks. 15,000 dockers are employed and in 1971 Antwerp was visited by 18,653 ships. Over 45,000 million francs have been invested since 1960 in the modernization and industrialization of the port. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ostend, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Régie belge des Transports Maritimes: 30 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Gen. Man. P. HUYLDERMANS; Ostend-Dover/Folkestone lines; 5 cross-Channel steamers, 6 car ferries

Agence Maritime De Keyser Thornton S.A.: Lange Gas-
thuisstraat 14, Antwerp; liner and ship agents, for-
warders and warehousemen; f. 1863; Man. Dir. F.
INGHAM.

BELGIUM—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Alpina, Transports & Affrètements/S.A. Panalpina World Transport S.A.: 2 Anterrui, 2000 Antwerp; forwarding Rhine, chartering and liner agents, bunkering, air-freight, road haulage and Customs House brokers; Man. Dir. A. WITTLIN.

F. Alexander Fils et Cie, S.A.: Antwerp; f. 1890; steamship owners and brokers.

Belgian Fruit Lines, S.A.: 3 Zeevaartstraat, Antwerp; transport of fruit and meat in refrigerated vessels; Chair. C. VAN PARYS.

John Cockerill Line (owners: *Cockerill-Ougrée S.A.*): 3 Goudbloemstraat, Antwerp; Antwerp and Ostend to London (Tilbury Docks) and vice versa.

Compagnie Dens-Océan, S.A.: 52 Meir, Antwerp; f. 1900; 2 motor vessels; Chair. F. E. DENS; Man. Dir. P. P. RUBBENS.

Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal), S.A.: 61 St. Katerijnevest, Antwerp; f. 1895; 26 vessels for freight and passengers; Chair. Baron DE SPIRLET.

Deppe S.A., Armement: 11 Meir, Antwerp; services: Continent to Florida and U.S. Gulf ports; Continent to Mexico; Chair. A. ANDRÉ-DUMONT.

Gulf Oil (Belgium), S.A.: 5 place du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels; f. 1933; import, manufacture and sale of petroleum products; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. DE MAN.

Ubem, N.V., S.A.: 150 Mechelsesteenweg, B-2000 Antwerp; bulk carriers; Chair. CH. DE LA VALLÉE PO MAN.-Drs. J. VAN DEN ABELLE, M. CIGRANC SAVERYS.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main International Airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal. Ostend airport was greatly enlarged during 1968.

Société anonyme belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation aérienne (SABENA) (*Belgian World Air Lines*): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, 1000 Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. Baron VAN HOUTTE; Man. Dir. MARCEL GOOSSENS; Pres. GASTON DIEU; fleet of two Boeing 747, 12 Boeing 707, five Boeing 727, seven Caravelles; services to most parts of the world.

Brussels is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aer Lingus, Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Air Zaire, Alitalia, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, El-Al, Finnair, Iberia, Interflug, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, Luxair, MALEV, MEA, Nigeria, Airways Olympic, Pan American, Royal Air Maroc, SAS, Seaboard, Swissair, TAP, TAROM, Tunis Air and THY.

TOURISM

Belgian National Tourist Office: Central Station, Brussels; High Commissioner for Tourism A. HAULOT.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Opernring 9, Vienna.

Denmark: 7-9 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.

France: blvd. des Capucines 21, Paris; 12 rue St. Sauveur, Lille; 2 rue du Noyer, Strasbourg.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 47, Düsseldorf.

Italy: 3 Via Barberini, Rome.

Luxembourg: Place de Paris 2, Luxembourg.

Netherlands: Leidseplein 7, Amsterdam.

Portugal: Rua do Salitre 84, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle Navas de Tolosa 3, Madrid 13.

Sweden: St. Eriksgatan 103, Stockholm 21.

Switzerland: Aeschenvorstadt 48-50, 4051 Basle.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: 158 av. de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; promotion of French and Flemish cultures and their harmonious development; general administration of arts and letters; Dirs. J. REMICHE (French culture), W. DEBROCK (Flemish culture).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: place Rogier, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (*Royal Dutch Theatre*): Komedieplein 19, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. D. DE GRUYTER.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (*Royal Flemish Theatre*): 146 rue de Laken, 1000 Brussels; f. 1874; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dirs. NAND BUYL, KOEN DE RUYTER.

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.

Ballet du XXe Siècle: 4 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE BÉJART.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (*Royal Flemish Opera*): Opera House address: 3 Frankrijklei; Office address: 8 Van Ertbornstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. RENAAT VERBRUGGEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de Belgique—Nationaal Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; Dir. ANDRÉ VANDERNOOT.

Orchestre Symphonique de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, 1050 Brussels; f. 1930; Dir. IRVIN HOFFMAN.

Orchestre de Chambre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, 1050 Brussels; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (*Atomic Energy Commission*): Ministère des Affaires Economiques, 24-26 rue J. A. De Mot, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950.

The Commission co-ordinates the promotion of nuclear affairs in Belgium.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire/Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie—CEN/SCK: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, 1040 Brussels; laboratories: 2400 Mol; f. 1952; Pres. ANDRÉ BNEYENS.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium. Radioisotopes are produced there.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires: 5 rue d'Egmont, 1050 Brussels, f. 1947; 150 scientific researchers; Pres. M. WELSCH; Sec.-Gen. P. LEVAUX; DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities, see below, and centres at the Polytechnic Institute of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Libre de Bruxelles (*Free University of Brussels*): Brussels; 2,082 teachers, 13,673 students.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel (*Free University of Brussels*): Brussels; 328 teachers, 3,516 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent (*State University of Ghent*): Ghent; 389 teachers, 12,537 students.

Université de Liège (*University of Liège*): 4000 Liège; 335 teachers, 9,303 students.

Université Catholique de Louvain (*Catholic University of Louvain*): 3000 Louvain; 1,200 teachers, c. 16,000 French-speaking students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven (*Catholic University of Louvain*): 3000 Louvain; 1,500 teachers, 17,201 Dutch-speaking students.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Romania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The language is Bulgarian, a branch of the Slavonic group, written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of white, green and crimson, with the white uppermost; in the top left-hand corner is the state emblem, surmounted by a five-pointed red star. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

The Fatherland Front, a left-wing alliance formed in 1942, seized power with help from the Soviet Union in 1944 and set up a government under Kimon Georgiev. The constitutional monarchy formally ended when Bulgaria was declared a republic in 1946, and in elections soon after Georgi Dimitrov became both Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party in a government formed from members of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. Opposition parties were now abolished and a new constitution based on the Soviet model was adopted. On his death in 1949, Dimitrov was succeeded by Vassil Kolarov as Prime Minister in the same year and as First Secretary in 1950. Kolarov died in 1950 and was succeeded by Vulko Chervenkov. The political trials and executions which were common during this period and into the fifties became less frequent after the death of Stalin, and rehabilitation of those who had been disgraced began in 1956. Bulgaria has remained, however, a satellite under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Todor Zhivkov became First Secretary in 1954 and, following an ideological struggle within the Communist Party, succeeded Anton Yugov as Prime Minister in 1962. In 1965 a coup against the government failed. When a new constitution was adopted in May 1971, Zhivkov relinquished his position as Prime Minister to become the first Chairman of the newly formed State Council. This move is seen to strengthen his position at the head of the government. In the last decade relations with Western states have improved and since 1971 there has been increased co-operation with Greece in economic and technical fields. Bulgaria was one of the five Warsaw Pact countries whose forces occupied Czechoslovakia in 1968. Disagreements have arisen between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia over the Macedonian question, but in 1973 diplomatic moves were made to encourage good relations between the two countries.

Government

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of State power and is elected for a term of five years. It elects the State Council from the people's representatives. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme and permanently acting organ of State power, which is

responsible for taking decisions and supervising their implementation. As a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council performs a combination of legislative and executive duties. The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State power. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in the society and state.

Defence

Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is for two years in the Army and Air Force, and three years in the Navy. The total strength of the armed forces is 152,000, comprising an Army of 120,000, Air Force 22,000 and Navy 10,000. Para-military forces number 17,000, including border troops, and there is a voluntary *People's Militia of 150,000. The Defence budget in 1973 totalled 422 million leva.*

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a very fertile country and since the end of the Second World War her agriculture has been organized on a large-scale co-operative and mechanized basis. Recently a reorganization into 168 huge agro-industrial complexes has been carried out. Nearly 40 per cent of the population are employed on the land, and wheat, maize, beet and barley are the chief crops. Farm produce is being marketed in more than 60 countries and 42 per cent of Bulgaria's exports are agricultural, including fruit, vegetables, tomatoes and tobacco. Industry is publicly owned and output has increased by more than 13 per cent annually from 1949 to 1974. It is now in the process of being reorganized into 69 massive combines, each controlling many related enterprises. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan envisages a 55-60 per cent increase in industrial production. Engineering, in particular, has been greatly developed, as have the chemical fertilizer and metallurgical industries. Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined and some oil is extracted on the Black Sea coast. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and 80 per cent is with the other Comecon countries, mainly the Soviet Union. Considerable tourist development has played an important part in alleviating Bulgaria's shortage of foreign exchange; in 1972 more than 3 million tourists visited the country.

In 1970 and 1971 slowing of the growth rate caused some concern. In 1972, however, industrial output rose by 7.8 per cent while agricultural production increased by 5.7 per cent over the previous year. Real incomes rose by 4.6 per cent. Considerable industrial investment (3,500 million leva) was completed during 1972. In 1973 a Commission on the Standard of Living was set up, wage increases were announced for many industrial and professional workers, and a new emphasis was put on the production of consumer goods. These measures aimed at improving the conditions of Bulgarian workers.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are 6,127 km. of railway track and 37,740 km. of roads; a

major motorway is under construction from Sofia to the coast. The Danube is the main waterway, the total tonnage of vessels sailing on it exceeding 227,000 tons. External services link Black Sea ports to Russia, the Mediterranean and West Europe. Balkan, the state airline, maintains services with East European capitals and other capitals in Europe and the Middle East.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is directed by the Department of Public Insurance and the Pensions Directorate under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. State insurance contributions are compulsory for all workers irrespective of the nature of their work but contribution payments, rights and benefits are scaled according to the following three categories: workers and employees, labour co-operative farmers, private craftsmen and private farmers. Insurance contributions are determined by the Council of Ministers. Depending on the category of worker, contributions are either paid by the enterprises, employers, etc., who in turn levy the employees and workers, or they are paid by the workers individually.

Insured persons are paid money compensation during the time of sick leave, the amount of compensation depending on the duration of uninterrupted years of service. Every woman who is insured is entitled to full paid leave for so many days before and after childbirth—the amount of leave allowed depending on the number of children in the family already, and the number of years the woman has been insured. In 1967 the Bulgarian government increased the size of grants paid to mothers of large families. Disabled and old age pensions are paid to those who have contributed to the insurance scheme. The amount of pension will vary according to the nature of work the disabled or retired person was formerly engaged in, his length of service and his age. In 1973 increased pensions for certain old and disabled persons were introduced, and the period of paid leave for women after childbirth was greatly extended.

Since 1951 all medical services and treatment have been free for the whole population, and these are provided for by the state medical authorities. All medical treatment establishments and medical schools, training colleges and research institutes are controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. Departments of Public Health in the Regional People's Councils actually supervise medical work together with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Education

The Bulgarian educational system follows the Soviet system more closely than the other Eastern European countries. Much importance has been attached to the development of education in Bulgaria, with the result that considerable progress has been made in recent years. A series of educational acts were passed between the years 1944 and 1950 and these provided for expansion in the educational field. In 1959 a law was passed for the "further development of education in the Bulgarian People's Republic".

In 1972, 383,000 children between the ages of one and seven years attended non-compulsory crèches (*yasli*) or kindergartens (*detiski gradini*). Education is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, when

they attend the elementary eight-class school (*osnovno uchilishte*), and are taught both general and specialized subjects. The elementary eight-class school provides the first two stages of the "eleven-year school". More than 95 per cent of all Bulgarian children continue with their education after the age of sixteen years, when education is no longer compulsory. There are three types of school in Bulgaria to which a student may progress after he has completed the basic school. The *gimnazia* provides a general education and completes the third stage of the "eleven-year school", the *tekhnikum* is a vocational school offering a general curriculum together with a course leading to vocational qualifications in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. The third type of secondary school is the *profesionalno tehnikchesko uchilishte* (vocational technical school), which gives theoretical knowledge on a certain vocation with practical work in the appropriate enterprises and plants and in agriculture. About 80 per cent of the students who have completed their education at the elementary school continue their studies at *tekhnikum* (technical schools) and the vocational technical schools. In 1972, 2,616 pupils were being trained at special schools for art, and 14,236 pupils attended schools where subjects are taught in foreign languages.

Higher education in Bulgaria can be divided into two main categories, *Poluvvisshi instituti* and *Visshieuchebni zavedeniya*. *Poluvvisshi instituti* train teachers for elementary schools and some other specialists. The course lasts two to three years. There are over 14,000 students trained in them. *Visshieuchebni zavedeniya* are establishments of higher education. Nearly 101,000 students study university courses in them.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from Russia and East Europe. In 1962 the Government launched a campaign to attract tourists from the West and the number of visitors has since increased rapidly, reaching 3 million in 1972. The growth rate of 20 per cent a year is well above the average 8 per cent for Europe as a whole. Bulgaria has dispensed with visas since 1967 on a basis of reciprocity. A favourable exchange rate of 3.70 leva to £1 sterling exists for tourists.

Sport

Sport receives state encouragement, football being the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1, 2 (Labour Days), May 24 (Education Day), September 9, 10 (National Days), November 7 (October Revolution).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 stotinki = 1 lev.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

1 Soviet rouble	= 1.30 leva;
£1 sterling	= 2.276 leva;
U.S. \$1	= 97.97 stotinki.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA* (sq. km.)	POPULATION								1972 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census, December 1st, 1965			Estimated Total (mid-year)					
	Male	Female	Total	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
110,911.5†	4,114,167	4,113,699	8,227,866	8,369,603	8,434,172	8,489,574	8,536,400	8,576,200	77.5

* Including territorial waters of frontier rivers (267.8 sq. km.).

† 42,823 square miles.

Ethnic Nationalities (1956 Census): Bulgarian 85.5 per cent; Turkish 8.6 per cent; Gypsy 2.6 per cent; Macedonian 2.5 per cent; Armenian 0.3 per cent; Russian 0.14 per cent; Greek 0.1 per cent.

Principal Towns (1971): Sofia (capital) 910,242; Plovdiv 256,605; Varna 239,879; Ruse (Rousse) 158,240; Burgas 134,011 (1970); Stara Zagora 110,862 (1970).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969 . .	143,060	17.0	8.7	80,183	9.5
1970 . .	138,745	16.3	8.6	77,095	9.1
1971 . .	135,422	15.9	8.2	82,805	9.7
1972 . .	131,316	15.3	8.2	84,174	9.8

Life Expectation (1965-67): Males 68.81 years, Females 72.67 years.

**ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1965 Census)**

	EMPLOYERS AND SELF- EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEES AND WAGE EARNERS	OTHER WORKERS	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE		
				Total	Male	Female
Agriculture and Forestry . .	21,835	305,149	1,564,414	1,891,398	857,080	1,034,318
Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy .	—	133,569	—	133,569	113,025	20,544
Manufacturing	18,319	833,304	139,693	991,316	600,445	390,871
Construction	5,396	227,019	48,239	280,654	255,906	24,748
Electricity and Steam	—	17,659	—	17,659	14,754	2,904
Commerce	2,165	202,797	1,010	205,972	98,507	107,465
Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	1,498	187,745	—	189,243	155,760	33,483
Services	1,921	50,445	9,121	61,487	35,727	25,760
Other Activities	4,353	487,798	4,349	496,500	258,470	238,030
TOTAL	55,487	2,445,485	1,766,826*	4,267,798	2,389,674	1,878,124

* Including 1,763,980 members of producers' co-operatives

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYEES IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR* (annual averages, '000)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture and Forestry*	292.9	311.1	358.2
Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity	1,156.0	1,183.6	1,210.3
Construction	303.8	311.1	315.3
Commerce	248.2	284.6	300.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	226.6	234.7	240.3
Education and Welfare	312.2	324.4	341.5
Administration	58.6	54.5	58.9
Science and Scientific Institutes	46.7	56.7	61.7
Other Services (incl. water supply)	78.9	77.9	78.6
Others	24.8	26.7	28.0
TOTAL	2,748.7	2,864.7	2,993.4

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives (employing more than 1,500,000 people in 1965) but including state farms and machine-tractor stations.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1972 ('000 hectares)

Arable Land	4,128
Under Permanent Crops	382
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,512
Forest Land	3,758
Other Land	1,275
LAND AREA	11,055
Inland Water	36
TOTAL	11,091

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰ 00 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 00 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat*	1,013.8	1,013.2	961	3,032	3,094.5	3,582	29.9	30.5	37.3
Rye*	22	19.1	17	28	24.0	21	12.6	12.5	12.9
Barley*	403	434.1	446	1,167	1,253.3	1,427	28.9	28.9	32.0
Oats*	71	74.8	65	98	101.7	75	13.8	13.5	11.5
Maize*	635	654.8	689	2,375	2,518.0	2,974	37.3	38.3	43.0
Sorghum	4	5	7	9	13	9	20.7	24.1	n.a.
Rice (paddy)*	17	17.0	15	66	67.0	60	38.5	39.4	40.6
Sugar Beet	56.6	43.7	55	1,714.1	1,510.2	1,951	282	359	361
Potatoes	31	28.7	30	374	403.6	382	121	137	124
Onions: Green	2	1	2	17	15	16	98	100.1	n.a.
Dry	13	11	10	130	104.9	79	99	98	79
Tomatoes	24	24.2	27	685	721.1	816	285	281	300
Cabbages	3	3	3	161	164	153	541	570.9	n.a.
Cauliflowers	0.2	0.1	0.2	16	18	21	1,036	1,124.0	n.a.
Green Beans	5	5	5	22	25.6	25	44	50.7	50
Green Peas	7	8	10	35	35	40	47	45.8	n.a.
Cucumbers and Gherkins	4	4	5	48	60	80	119	134.7	n.a.
Melons and Water									
Melons	22	22.2	23	262	303.3	318	117	133	136
Pumpkins, Squash and									
Gourds	3	3	3†	112	145	125†	393.3	459.5	423.7†
Paprikas	16.5	16.5	17†	255.7	249.5	250†	262.1	313.8	290.3†
Dry Beans: Alone	58	57.4	59	56	53	37	9.7	6.2	n.a.
Mixed	50	48	45	13	12	10	2.6		n.a.
Dry Peas	24	19.6	13	42	28.1	18	17.3	14.4	13.9
Grapes for Wine	169	169	166	621	616.4	570	62	62.6	56.2
Other Grapes				419	442.6	363		9.0	9.3
Soybeans	10	17.6	14	8	16	13	8.3	6.3	n.a.
Cottonseed	42	40.8	37	24	26.4		5.7		n.a.
Cotton (Lint)				12.0	13.6	49	2.9	3.3	n.a.
Sunflower Seed	278	266.7	274	407	461.7	494	14.6	17.3	18.0
Tobacco	118	115.4	122	119.7	117.2	154.4	10.1	10.2	n.a.
Flax Fibre†	9	9.2	8.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.4
Hemp Fibre	10	9.4	9	8.9	7.5	8.0†	8.8	8.0	8.9†

* Area figures relate to the total area sown.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Area figures refer to the area harvested for fibre only, excluding flax crops grown for linseed.

OTHER FRUITS
(production, ⁰00 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Apples	363	343.7	340
Pears	135	130.2	107
Plums	334	311.8	288
Sweet Cherries	55	45.1	41
Sour Cherries	15	17	17
Peaches	167	122.9	172
Apricots	24	11.0	17
Strawberries	31.5	18.2	14.2

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (^{'000} head at January each year)

	HORSES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS	POULTRY
1969 .	199	300	1,297	2,140	9,652	376	24,874
1970 .	182	299	1,255	1,967	9,223	350	29,590
1971 .	169	305	1,279	2,369	9,678	335	33,706
1972 .	159	302	1,379	2,806	10,127	318	34,102
1973 .	148	307	1,441	2,598	9,921	302	34,788

Buffaloes (^{'000} head): 74.1 at January 1st, 1972.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Beef, Vcal and Buffalo Meat	metric tons	82,652	78,116	86,511
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	" "	70,780	77,397	76,274
Pig Meats	" "	147,115	169,222	201,380
Poultry Meat	" "	92,716	110,973	107,732
Edible Offal	" "	56,653	61,382	69,398
Other Meat	" "	765	2,165	2,544
Lard	" "	25,742	32,112	36,963
Tallow	" "	3,690	3,730†	3,730†
Cows' Milk	million litres	1,214	1,252	1,269
Buffaloes' Milk	" "	28	28	27
Sheep's Milk	" "	292	295	285
Goats' Milk	" "	49	46	44
Butter*	metric tons	14,111	14,241	14,410
Cheese*: Cow or Buffalo†	" "	84,307	86,118	83,004
Sheep	" "	40,000†	40,000†	40,000†
Hen Eggs	million	1,582	1,707	1,664
Honey	metric tons	6,236.8	6,277.0	6,339
Raw Silk	" "	261	252	225
Wool: Greasy	" "	28,814	29,740	31,469
Clean	" "	11,497	10,996	10,694
Cattle Hides	" "	11,639	12,285†	12,500†
Sheep and Goat Skins	" "	17,385	19,800†	19,800†
Pig Skins	" "	5,950	6,480†	6,564†

* Industrial production only, i.e. butter or cheese manufactured at milk plants, excluding farm production.

† Excluding cheese from skim milk.

‡ FAO estimate.

FORESTRY

INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (^{'000} cubic metres, State forests only)

	Coniferous (Soft Wood)			Broadleaved (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Sawlogs, Veneer Logs and Logs for Sleepers	963	965	n.a.	1,232	1,136	n.a.	2,195	2,101	n.a.
Pitprops (Mine Timber)	97	133	n.a.	158	158	n.a.	255	286	267
Pulpwood	164	171	n.a.	110	99	n.a.	274	270	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,410	1,431	1,418	2,540	2,333	2,425	3,950	3,764	3,843

Fuel Wood: 1,113,000 cubic metres (State forests only) in 1969.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1970	1971	1972
Total (including sleepers) .	1,668	1,742	1,752

FISHING (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sea Catch . . .	54,846	77,272	84,054	96,662	102,758

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Anthracite	176	155	161	160	155
Other Hard Coal	263	215	236	228	229
Lignite	20,967	21,757	21,971	20,558	20,935
Other Brown Coal	7,315	6,875	6,883	6,062	5,959
Iron Ore*	870	881	792	993	1,052
Copper Ore*	37.3	39.3	43.1	42.4	n.a.
Lead Ore*	93.9	91.2	95.5	89.9	n.a.
Zinc Ore*	74.5	77.0	76.4	80	n.a.
Manganese Ore*	12.4	11.7	10.3	11.6	8.5
Salt (refined)	118	126	135	93	104
Native Sulphur	8.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.7
Asbestos (fibres only)	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	1.5
Crude Petroleum	475	325	334	304.6	248.5
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	506	525	474	327.4	220

* Figures relate to the metal content of the ores.

Note: No recent figures are available for the production of chromium ore, magnesite or molybdenum.

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cement . . . (thousand metric tons)	3,551	3,668	3,880	3,910
Soda Ash . . . (" " ")	270	306	307	297
Sulphuric Acid . . . (" " ")	498	502	514	513.5
Electric Power . . . (million kWh.)	17,230	19,513	21,016	22,271
Cotton Fabric . . . (million metres)	335	319	324	323.1
Woollen Fabric . . . (" " ")	26.0	26.8	28.3	28.5
Leather Footwear . . . (million pairs)	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.8
Paper . . . (thousand metric tons)	191.6	199.7	215.2	218.2
Pig Iron* . . . (" " ")	1,134	1,251	1,378	1,561.7
Crude Steel . . . (" " ")	1,515	1,800	1,947	2,128.8
Cellulose . . . (" " ")	75	77	81	84.6
Tinned Vegetables . . . (" " ")	225	243	275	312
Tinned Fruit . . . (" " ")	223	222	216	257
Refined Sugar . . . (" " ")	316	371	356	n.a.
Television Sets . . . (thousand units)	174	193	158	102.4
Building Bricks . . . (million units)	1,351	1,549	1,519	1,526
Wine† . . . (thousand hectolitres)	3,374.9	2,668.6	2,817.9	2,730

* Including ferro-alloys.

† Excluding wine distillate and liqueur wines.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 stotinki=1 lev.

Coins: 1 stotinka, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 stotinki; 1, 2 and 5 leva.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 leva.

Exchange rates (March 1974): 1 Soviet rouble=1.30 leva.

£1 sterling=2.276 leva (basic rate) or 3.83 leva (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=97.97 stotinki (basic rate) or 1.65 leva (non-commercial rate).

100 leva=£43.94=\$102.08 (basic rates).

Note: Between January 1962 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=1.17 leva (1 lev=85.47 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1=1.078 leva. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.808 leva.

STATE BUDGET

(million leva)

REVENUE	1970	1971*	1972*	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971*	1972*
National Economy	4,445	4,543	4,992	National Economy	2,856	2,892	3,224
Other Receipts	1,278	1,372	1,534	Administration	116	125	135
				Social Services	1,760	1,884	2,065
				Other Expenditure	918	1,004	1,090
				Total Expenditure	5,650	5,905	6,514
				Surplus	73	10	12
TOTAL	5,728	5,915	6,526	TOTAL	5,723	5,915	6,526

* Estimates.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million leva at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1969	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture and Livestock	2,278	2,310	2,400.0	2,641
Forestry	70	69	71.0	
Industry*	4,709	5,168	5,284.9	5,704
Construction	792	917	957.4	993
Trade, Restaurants, etc.†	918	1,040	600.8	729
Transport and Storage	403	645	665.4	828
Communications	29	86	96.2	
Others	151	293	335.7	346
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT (N.M.P.)‡	9,349.8	10,527.4	10,411.4	11,241.7

* Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply. The figures also include the value of hunting, fishing and logging when these activities are organized.

† Includes material and technical supply.

‡ Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports f.o.b.	1,378	1,730	1,839	2,085	2,047	2,142	2,480	2,772
Exports f.o.b.*	1,376	1,527	1,706	1,890	2,100	2,345	2,553	2,837

* Includes foreign aid and loans, and exports of ships' stores and bunkers for foreign vessels.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(million leva)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Power and Electrical Equipment	71.5	85.3	138.1
Mining, Metallurgical and Oil-drilling Equipment	71.4	108.4	n.a.
Equipment and Materials for Complete Enterprises	212.9	n.a.	n.a.
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery	57.6	62.5	86.3
Transport Rolling Stock	264.9	331.3	422.5
Solid Fuels	98.9	109.1	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	86.0	142.3	n.a.
Petroleum Products and Synthetic Fuel Oil	81.7	78.1	71.7
Ferrous Metals	276.2	290.5	322.6
Chemicals	61.4	65.6	n.a.
Timber, Cellulose and Paper Products	74.8	77.4	82.2
Textile Raw Materials and Semi-Manufacturers	91.8	93.5	91.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,142.3	2,479.9	2,772.2

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Power and Electrical Equipment	110.7	107.8	124.2
Hoisting and Hauling Equipment	179.4	208.8	n.a.
Agricultural Machinery	95.6	101.6	112.3
Transport Rolling Stock	165.6	179.2	206.0
Ferrous Metals	110.0	117.1	n.a.
Non-ferrous Metals	44.4	n.a.	n.a.
Chemicals	56.6	59.5	n.a.
Tobacco	100.3	112.6	109.3
Meat and Dairy Products, Fats and Eggs	95.2	101.4	103.6
Fresh and Tinned Vegetables	83.2	106.6	118.6
Fresh and Tinned Fruit	72.6	69.0	63.1
Sugar and Sugar Preparations, Jams, etc.	423.2	n.a.	n.a.
Clothing and Underwear	131.9	133.4	122.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,344.5	2,553.3	2,837.0

COUNTRIES

(million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
<i>Eastern Market:</i>						
Czechoslovakia	112.6	150.8	174.6	102.2	117.8	135.2
German Democratic Republic	184.2	213.3	270.5	202.9	218.6	218.5
Hungary	29.6	55.9	66.7	59.0	51.5	47.2
Poland	75.5	86.0	119.6	91.0	80.8	115.1
Romania	33.6	30.5	48.0	49.1	55.2	57.7
U.S.S.R.	1,117.6	1,296.7	1,447.8	1,261.4	1,399.4	1,596.7
<i>Other Markets:</i>						
Austria	42.3	46.1	34.4	19.3	25.5	25.8
Cuba	36.5	36.7	n.a.	27.7	30.3	n.a.
France	52.0	58.6	29.3	44.4	27.0	28.0
Germany, Federal Republic	57.3	69.3	91.1	60.4	58.7	73.0
Italy	66.6	71.0	71.0	66.5	70.9	81.4
Switzerland	22.1	32.6	n.a.	35.4	39.9	n.a.
United Kingdom	52.4	38.4	41.1	28.7	44.0	28.6
Yugoslavia	24.6	30.6	n.a.	39.1	40.4	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,142.3	2,479.9	2,772.2	2,344.5	2,553.3	2,837.0

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tourist Arrivals*	1,752,214	1,783,076	2,131,352	2,537,018	2,720,910	3,006,991

* Including visitors in transit, numbering 1,309,850 in 1972.

VISITORS TO BULGARIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1970	1971	1972
Austria	31,320	29,706	33,598
Belgium	9,991	10,184	10,957
Czechoslovakia	393,443	408,577	375,661
France	49,278	54,116	53,864
German Democratic Republic	125,134	161,568	170,259
Germany, Federal Republic	180,448	166,434	163,070
Greece	6,783	11,116	24,490
Hungary	57,552	48,623	55,130
Iran*	17,490	20,190	21,397
Iraq*	6,320	10,631	4,598
Italy	28,903	36,387	49,779
Jordan*	10,790	7,526	10,426
Netherlands	15,622	16,024	16,206
Poland	115,415	136,205	146,930
Romania	108,443	84,210	108,483
Sweden	12,748	13,272	15,555
Switzerland	9,664	9,727	9,209
Turkey*	572,638	693,390	939,444
U.S.S.R.	154,071	185,415	208,987
United Kingdom	50,106	41,464	49,557
U.S.A.	17,688	17,845	18,202
Yugoslavia	483,516	463,486	416,453
Unspecified	79,655	94,814	104,736
TOTAL	2,537,018	2,720,910	3,006,991

* Mainly visitors in transit, including 923,631 from Turkey in 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres	6,223	6,223	6,700
Freight ton-kilometres	13,858	14,918	15,825

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
'000 Passenger-kilometres	1,201,179	1,172,570	1,410,217
'000 Freight ton-kilometres	14,046	18,086	17,373

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1970	1971	1972
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	8,542	10,587	15,008
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	2,328	2,238	2,302
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	13,762	15,834	14,723

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Million Passenger-kilometres	30	39	40
Million Freight ton-kilometres	1,832	2,083	2,072

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1972)

Telephone Subscribers	581,657
Radio Licences	2,301,462
Television Licences	1,285,848
Book Titles	3,978
Daily Papers	14
Circulation ('000)	664,056
Periodicals	909
Circulation ('000)	49,421

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary and Secondary	3,926	1,118,009	54,535
Technical	242	152,471	9,218
Higher	27	101,102	8,047
Teacher Training	16	10,387	501
Other Post-Secondary	8	3,624	188

Source (except where otherwise indicated): Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Information and Communications, Ul. 6 Septemvri 10, Sofia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bulgaria was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946, King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. The Constitution of 1947 was replaced by a new Constitution adopted by a referendum held on May 16th, 1971 and proclaimed by the Fifth National Assembly on May 18th. The following are its salient features:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state of the working people of towns and villages, headed by the working class. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in society and in the State. It guides the construction of a developed socialist society in the country in close fraternal co-operation with the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The State serves the people. It defends their interests and socialist acquisitions; directs the country's socio-economic development according to a plan; creates conditions for the constant improvement of the welfare, education and health services of the people, as well as for the all-round development of science and culture; ensures the free development of man, guarantees his rights and protects his dignity; organizes the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity; develops and consolidates the friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries; conducts a policy of peace and understanding with all countries and peoples.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria all power comes from the people and belongs to the people. It is realized by the people through the freely elected representative organs—the National Assembly and the People's Councils—or directly. The representative organs are elected on the basis of a general, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot.

All the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education, profession, official, public or property status, excluding those under restraint, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is governed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the country's laws. It belongs to the world socialist community, which is one of the main conditions for its independence and all-round development.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is socialist. It is based on public ownership of the means of production.

The forms of ownership are: state (all people's) ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership of public organizations, and personal ownership.

Plants and factories, banks, underground resources, the natural sources of power, nuclear energy, forests, pasture land, roads, railway, water and air transport, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the radio and television are state (all people's) property.

Co-operative property belongs to collective bodies of working people who have united of their own free will for the joint carrying out of economic activity, to co-operative unions and inter-co-operative organizations. The State fosters and aids the activity of co-operatives and of co-operative farms.

The property of public organizations serves for achieving their goals, including the realization of the activities entrusted to them by state organs, and for meeting public interests.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have the right of personal ownership on real and movable property to meet personal needs and those of the family. The State protects the personal property, including savings, acquired by work or in some other lawful manner. Citizens cannot exercise their rights of personal ownership and their other property rights to the detriment of the public interest. The right to inherit is recognized and guaranteed.

The State directs the national economy and the other spheres of public life on the basis of unified plans for social-economic development.

Foreign trade is the exclusive right of the State.

Labour is a fundamental social-economic factor. The socialist principle "From everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work" is applied in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The protection of labour is dealt with by the law.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme representative organ which expresses the will of the people and their sovereignty. As a supreme organ of state power it combines the legislative and executive activities of the State and exercises supreme control. The term of its mandate is 5 years. It is composed of 400 people's representatives who are elected in constituencies with an equal number of inhabitants. The people's representatives are responsible and account to their electorate. They may be recalled before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected. Their recall is effected by decision of the electorate in a manner laid down by law. It is convened to sessions by the State Council at least three times a year.

The National Assembly is the only legislative organ of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the supreme organizer of the planned management of social development. It realizes the supreme leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State; approves and amends the Constitution; determines which questions and in what manner should be decided by referendum; passes, amends and revokes laws; passes the unified plans for the social-economic development of the country and the reports for their fulfilment and the State budget and the report of the Government for its realization the preceding year; establishes taxes and fixes their rate; grants amnesty; decides the questions of declaring war and concluding peace; appoints and relieves of his duties the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; may set up state-public organs with the status of ministries; elects and relieves of their duties the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic; passes laws, decisions, declarations and appeals.

Legislative initiative belongs to the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the permanent commissions of the National Assembly, the people's representatives, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor. The right of legislative initiative belongs also to public organizations in the person of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Executive Council of the Central Co-operative Council on questions referring to their activity.

THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme permanent organ of state power which unites the taking of decisions with their realization. Being a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council ensures the blending of legislative with executive activities. It is responsible for all its activities and reports on them to the National Assembly. At its first session the National Assembly elects a State Council from among the people's representatives by a majority of more than half the total number of deputies.

The powers of the State Council are in force until the newly elected National Assembly elects a State Council.

The State Council realizes the general leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State. It represents the People's Republic of Bulgaria in her international relations. The President of the State Council receives the credentials and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives in the country.

The State Council appoints elections for a National Assembly and for people's councils; determines the date for holding a referendum when a decision has been passed by the National Assembly that a referendum should take place on a certain question and in a certain manner; convenes the National Assembly at sessions; issues decrees and other juridical acts on the basic questions arising from the laws and the decisions of the National Assembly; issues decrees also on questions of principle; in urgent cases by decree amends or amplifies individual provisions of the laws; carries out the general guidance of the country's defence and security; appoints and relieves of their duties the members of the State Defence Committee and of the supreme commanding staff of the Armed Forces; controls the activities of the Council of Ministers and of the heads of the Ministries and of the other Departments; at the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers relieves of their duties and appoints individual members of the Council of Ministers—it is the duty of the State Council to submit this decision to be approved at the next session of the National Assembly; issues decrees and passes decisions, appeals and declarations.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers (the Government) is a supreme executive and administrative organ of the State Power. The Council effects its activities under the leadership and control of the National Assembly, and when the latter is not in session—under the leadership and control of the State Council.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the conducting of the internal and external policy of the State. It exercises the right of legislative initiative and secures conditions for carrying through the rights and freedoms of citizens. It also ensures public order and the country's security. It is responsible for the general leadership of the Armed Forces and concludes international agreements. It directly guides, co-ordinates and controls the activities of the ministries and other departments. The Council organizes both the implementation of the acts of the National Assembly, and of the State Council. It guides and controls the activities of the executive committees of the people's councils. It adopts decrees, instructions and decisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils, elected by the local population for a period of two and a half years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

Citizens whose rights have been violated by government organs may appeal against such violations before higher-ranking organs and courts, in accordance with the Law of Administrative Procedure, 1970.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges or restrictions in rights based on nationality, origin, religion, sex, race, education or property are recognized. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

BULGARIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

All citizens have the right to free medical treatment in hospitals.

Labour is recognized as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to free education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated

in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends and the formation of religious organizations with a political basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press, secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of meetings and rallies.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

First Vice-Presidents: GEORGI TRAIKOV, KRUSTYU TRICHKOV (*Chairman of the Committee for State Control*).

Vice-Presidents: PEKO TAKOV, GEORGI DJAGAROV.

Secretary: MINCHO MINCHEV.

Members: Acad. ANGEL BALEVSKI, IVANKA DIKOVA, NAIDE FERHADOVA, GEORGI FILIPOV, MITKO GRIGOROV, KOSTADIN GYAOUROV, RADI KOUZMANOV, ELENA LAGADINOVA, Army Gen. IVAN MIHAILOV, ANGEL SHISHKOV, TODOR STOICHEV, STOYAN TONCHEV, Ing. PANDO VANCHEV, BORIS VELCHEV, VLADIMIR VIDENOV.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: STANKO TODOROV.

First Deputy Chairmen: TANO TSOLOV, PETER TANCHEV.

Deputy Chairmen: PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV, Prof. Ing. IVAN POPOV, Prof. IVAN ILIEV (*Chairman of the State Planning Committee*), VENELIN KOTSEV, Prof. MAKO DAKOV.

Minister of the Interior: DIMITER STOYANOV.

Minister of National Defence: Army Gen. DOBRI DJOUROV.

Minister of Finance: DIMITER POPOV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PETER MLADENOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: IVAN NEDEV.

Minister of Education: NENCHO STANEV.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: GANCHO KRUSTEV.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ANGEL TODOROV.

Minister of Transport: VASSIL TSANOV.

Chairman of the Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education: NACHO PAPAZOV.

Chairman of the Committee of Arts and Culture: PAVEL MATEV.

Chairman of the Committee for Recreation and Tourism: IVAN VRACHEV.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: MISHO MISHEV.

Minister of Light Industry: Ing. STOVAN ZHOULEV.

Minister of Chemical Industry: Dr. Ing. CHRISTO PANAYOTOV.

Minister of Forestry and Protection of the Natural Environment: YANKO MARKOV.

Minister of Supply and State Reserves: NIKOLAI ZHISHEV.

Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy: Ing. TONCHO CHAKUROV.

Minister of Electronics and Electrical Engineering: Ing. JORDAN MLADENOV.

Minister of Construction and Architecture: GRIGOR STOICHKOV.

Minister of Power Supply: PETER DANAILOV.

Minister of Home Trade and Services: GEORGI KARAMANEV.

Minister of Information and Communications: GEORGE ANDREEV.

Minister, First Deputy Chairman of the State Control Committee: NINKO STEFANOV.

Minister without Portfolio: DIMITER ZHOULEV.

Minister, Member of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers: Ing. STAMEN STAMENOV.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Members: TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA, PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, IVAN MIHAILOV, TODOR PAVLOV, IVAN POPOV, STANKO TODOROV, TANO TSOLOV, BORIS VELCHEV, TODOR ZHIVKOV, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV.

Candidate-Members: IVAN ABADJIEV, KOSTADIN GYAOUROV, VENELIN KOTSEV, PEKO TAKOV, KRUSTYU TRICHKOV.

BULGARIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Albania: 8 Khan Asparuh St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIKO DODBIBA.
Algeria: 16 Slavyanska St. (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB DJAFARI.
Argentina: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Australia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Austria: Blvd. Ruski 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR AGSTNER.
Bangladesh: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Belgium: Patriarch Evtimii Boulevard 21 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNAND FONTAIN.
Brazil: 27 Ruski Boulevard (L); *Minister:* CARLOS FERNANDO LECKIE LOBO.
Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Central African Republic: Bucharest, Romania (E).
China, People's Republic: Blvd. Ruski 18 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAO CHIN.
Congo (Brazzaville): Bucharest, Romania (E).
Cuba: 3 Aprilov Street (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTINO PEREZ HERNANDEZ.
Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).
Czechoslovakia: Blvd. Vladimir Zaimov 9 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAL CIUDIK.
Denmark: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Egypt: 91 Tsar Ivan Asen II (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FARID ABDEL KADER.
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Block 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* SOINI PALASTO.
France: 29 Oborishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* POL LE GOURRIERE.
German Democratic Republic: 1 Kapitan Andreyev St. (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER WENNING.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: Blvd. Klement Gotvald 68 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN COLIACOPOULOS.
Guinea: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Hungary: ul. Shesti Septemvri 57 (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS BOYTI.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 31 (E); *Ambassador:* K. POONEN LUKOSE.
Indonesia: 32 G. Georgiu Dej. St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABOE BAKAR LOEBIS.
Iran: 22 Anton Ivanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD ARDALAN.
Iraq: 19 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* KHALID ABDUL HALIM JASSIM.
Italy: 2 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ CANCELARIO D'ALENA.
Japan: 1 Alexander Zhendov St. (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA OKADA.
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Khmer Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 1 Lazar Stanev St. (E); *Ambassador:* LI ZON HVAN.
Kuwait: Ankara, Turkey (E).
Lebanon: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Libya: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolia: Blvd. Tolbukhin 16 (E); *Ambassador:* DOGSO-MINE TSEDEV.
Morocco: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: 19a Denkogly St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN DOLLEMAN.
Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Pakistan: 43 Frederic Joliot-Curie St., blok 1 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRJIS HASAN KHAN.
Peru: 43 Frederic Joliot-Curie St., blok 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE LUIS DE COSSIO.
Poland: 46 Khan Krum St. (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY MUSZYNSKI.
Romania: 10 Dimitar Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* TROFIN SIMEDREA.
Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: Pl. Velchova Zavera 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF RIPA.
Switzerland: 31 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH SCHNYDER.
Syria: 47 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* RACHED AL-KELANI.
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: 23 Dimitar Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* NIHA T DINC.
U.S.S.R.: 92 Rakovski St. (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BAZOVSKY.
United Kingdom: Blvd. Tolbukhin 67 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWIN BOLAND.
U.S.A.: Blvd. Alexander Stamboliisky 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTY HERTZ.
Uruguay: 34 Lyuben Karavelov St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VICTOR MARIO PONES.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 12 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. DIN THIS NGOC TAO.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: 1 Mladetzka St. (E); *Ambassador:* PHAM THAI THAN.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).
Yugoslavia: 3 G. Georgiu Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANTE DRNDIC.

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Burundi, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sixth National Assembly, elected for a five-year term on June 27th, 1971, has 400 members (268 are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party, 100 of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, 19 of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and 13 are non-party members).

Chairman: Dr. VLADIMIR BONEV.

First Deputy Chairman: MILKO TARABANOV.

Deputy Chairmen: NIKOLAI GEORGIEV, GRUDI ATANASSOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party: This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; First Secretary of Central Committee TODOR ZHIVKOV; Secs. IVAN ABADJIEV, GEORGI FILIPOV, PENYU KIRATSOV, ALEXANDER LILOV, KONSTANTIN TELLALOV, IVAN PRUMOV, BORIS VELCHEV; publs. *Rabotnichesko Delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Pastien Zhivot*.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1 Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organization participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Sec. GEORGI TRAIKOV; publ. *Zemelsho Zname* (daily).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha Blvd. 18; a mass organization unifying both political parties and social organizations; it has elected local and central commit-

tees throughout the country controlled by the National Council in Sofia; the supreme body is the Congress, which is elected every five years; 3,761,527 mems., Chair. GEORGI TRAIKOV; First Deputy Chair. LUBOMIR LEVCHEV; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Young Communist League: Sofia, Stamboliiski Blvd. 11; f. 1947; a mass social and political organization of youth, controlled by a Central Committee; First Sec. Engineer ENCHO MOSKOV; publs. *Narodna Mladezh* (daily), *Mladezh* (periodical).

Dimitrov Pioneer-Children's Organization Septemvriiche: a mass social and political organization of children.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 171 mems.; Pres. Mrs. ELENA LAGADINOVA; Secs. Mrs. LILYANA ZARCHEVA, Mrs. IZINA RUZHEVA; publs. *The Women Today* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is administered by the district, regional and military courts and by the Supreme Court. All labour disputes are considered by the conciliation committees of the enterprises and by the regional courts. Civil law disputes among state enterprises, offices and co-operative and public organizations are heard by the State Court of Arbitration, and disputes connected with international trade by the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The district court judges and assessors are elected by the district people's councils for a term of five years. Judges and assessors of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly. Judicial control over the activities of all courts is exercised by the Supreme

Court. Control for the correct observance of the law by Governmental local government authorities and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. All other prosecutors of courts are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General. All courts and prisons are under the Ministry of Justice. All lawyers are organized in consultation offices and citizens have the right to choose their own legal representatives from among the members of any such group. State enterprises may employ their own legal adviser.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

President of the Supreme Court: ANGEL YELEV.

Attorney-General: IVAN VACHKOV.

RELIGION

The Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations (Chairman MIHAIL KYUCHUKOV) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with relations between religious organizations and the Government.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naicho Tsanov St. 31, Sofia; administered by Bishop DIRAIR MARDIKYAN (resident in Bucharest); Chair. of the Diocesan Council in Bulgaria ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Synod Palace, 4 Oborishte St., Sofia; f. A.D. 865; administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; there are 11 dioceses and one foreign diocese, each under a Metropolitan; adherents: 80 per cent of the church-going population; Patriarch MAXIM; publs. *Tsurkoven Vestnik* (Church Newspaper) (weekly), *Duhovna Kultura* (Spiritual Culture) (monthly), *Godishnik na Duhovnata Akademia* (Yearbook of the Theological Academy).

Central Jewish Theological Council: 16 Ekz. Yossif St., Sofia; 6,000 adherents; Head ISAAC MOSCONA.

The Muslim Community: Sofia, Bratiya Miladinovi St. 27; adherents: 14 per cent of the church-going population; Chief Mufti of the Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria HASSAN

ADEMOV; Mufti of the Bulgarian Muslims ISSEIN SEFERKOV, Smolyan.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop METODI STRATIEV, 10-v Bratya Pashovi St., Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for the Sofia-Plovdiv Diocese, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv; acting Hcad of the Nikopo Diocese Rev. DAMYAN TALEV, Dragomirovo, District of Veliko Turnovo.

Supreme Episcopal Council of the Bulgarian Evangelical Methodist Church: Sofia, Rakovski St. 86; Head Pastor IVAN NOZHAROV.

Union of the Churches of the Seventh Day Adventists: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 10; Head Pastor PAVEL KOSTOV.

Union of the Evangelical Baptist Churches: Varna, Georgi Dimitrov St. 100; Head Pastor GEORGI TODOROV.

Union of the Evangelical Cathedral Churches: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 49; Head Pastor ASSEN M. SIMEONOV.

Union of the Evangelical Pentacostal Churches: Sofia, Bacho Kiro St. 21; Head Pastor ANGEL DINOV.

"White Brotherhood" Religious Community: Sofia, Kvartal Izgrev, Desseta St. 2; Head NIKOLA ANTOV VULCHEV.

THE PRESS

As in most Communist countries, the press in Bulgaria is considered a powerful instrument of the Party and part of the educational system, and for that reason it is subject to strict control by the Government. Its structure closely resembles that of the Soviet press, being dominated by the Communist Party and by organizations attached to the Fatherland Front, and much of its news originates from TASS, the Soviet news agency. Censorship is not usually necessary, since editors are Party members and aware of their responsibility to the Government.

The style of the Bulgarian press is serious and articles continually defend the Communist system. However, advertising is on the increase with the realization of its usefulness in the economy, and newspapers are beginning to take on a western appearance. Most publications enjoy a steady increase in circulation.

A total of 710 newspapers of varying frequency is published in Bulgaria; there are 13 daily papers in Bulgaria, eight of which are published in Sofia, and their total circulation is 6,448,000 copies. Most of them are usually made up of four pages. The most important is *Rabotnichesko Delo* (circ. 666,000), the organ of the Communist Party. Other important newspapers are *Otechestven Front* (circ. 225,000), the Fatherland Front daily, and *Narodna Mladezh* (circ. 222,000), the youth newspaper. These dailies set the tone of the rest of the press.

There are 1,060 magazines and periodicals published in Bulgaria with a total circulation of 51,600,000 copies; they cater for almost every possible interest and are extremely popular. Several magazines are also published in foreign languages for export.

DAILIES

Sofia

Kooperativno Selo (*For Co-operative Farming*): 11, 18 August St., Sofia; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1951; Editor-in-Chief ANGEL NIKOLOV; circ. 267,000.

Narodna Armia (*People's Army*): 12 Ivan Vasov St., Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. ALEKSANDUR NIKOLOV; circ. 60,000.

Narodna Mladezh (*People's Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief RADOSLAV RADEV; circ. 222,000.

Otechestven Front (*Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; morning and evening editions; Editor-in-Chief ROUSSEI BOZHANOV; total circ. 225,000.

Rabotnichesko Delo (*Workers' Cause*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1927; organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief GEORGI BOKOV; circ. 666,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief KOSTA ANREYEV; circ. 176,000.

Vecherni Novini (*Evening News*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1951; a popular advertising paper; Editor-in-Chief DELCHO KRUSTEV; circ. 87,000.

Zemledelsko Zname (*Agrarian Banner*): Sofia, Yanko Zabanov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor-in-Chief Prof. DIMITAR DIMITROV; circ. 171,000.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS)

Other towns

- Chernomorski Front** (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kamak 9; f. 1950; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.
- Dunavska Pravda** (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1944; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.
- Narodno Delo** (*People's Cause*): 3 Hristo Botev St., Varna; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front and of the district People's Council.
- Otechestven Glas** (*The Voice of the Fatherland*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.
- Pirinsklo Delo** (*Pirin's Cause*): Blagoevrad, 19 Assen Khristov St.; organ of the district people's council, the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief DIMITAR KEHAYOV.

WEEKLIES

- Anteni** (*Antennae*): Sofia, 12 Khan Kroum St.; weekly on politics and culture; Editor-in-Chief VESSELIN YOSSIFOV.
- Darzhavon Vestnik** (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Blvd. Cherni vrah 2; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week; Editor-in-Chief EMIL MITEV; circ. 42,000.
- Fotbal** (*Football*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; published by the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; weekly; Chief Editor SPASS TODOROV; circ. 50,000.
- LIK**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; literature, art and culture; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief VERA GANCHEVA.
- Literaturn Front** (*Literary Front*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev Street 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief EFREM KARANFILOV; circ. 33,000.
- Naroden Sport** (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; Editor-in-Chief IVAN DONCHEV; circ. 135,000.
- Narodna Kultura** (*Culture*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMIR KARAKASHEV; circ. 49,000.
- Orbita**: Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan St.; science and technology; weekly publication of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief DR. DIMITAR PEEV.
- Paraleli**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; illustrated weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief STEFAN PRODEV.
- Pogled**: Sofia; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; circ. 287,000; Editor-in-Chief BORIS PETKOV.
- Science and Technology**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief EMANOUIL CHOLAROV.
- Septemvriiche** (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; twice weekly; circ. 257,000; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLAI ZIDAROV.
- Sofiiska Pravda** (*Sofia Truth*): Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of the District People's Council and the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; three times a week; Editor BOZHANA MARKOVA; circ. 11,170.

- Sturshel** (*Hornet*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO PELITEV; circ. 240,000.
- Televiziya i Radio**: Sofia, ul. Lavele 32; organ of the Committee for Television and Radio; Editor-in-Chief MARIYA VLADIKOVA; circ. 104,000.
- The World Over**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; international politics; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief DIMITAR KOSTOV.
- Zhar** (*Embers*): Sofia, 2 Rakitin St.; weekly of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Bulgarska Photographia Economic Corporation; Editor-in-Chief KOUNO PETROV.

PERIODICALS

- Bulgarski Ezik** (*Bulgarian Language*): ul. Čapaev 52, Blok 9; f. 1951; bi-monthly organ of the Institute of the Bulgarian Language; Editor-in-Chief LYUBOMIR ANDREJCHIN; circ. 1,600.
- Bulgaria**: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; monthly; illustrated magazine; Russian, German, Spanish, Italian and English; Editor-in-Chief KATYA GEORGIEVA; circ. 157,000.
- Bulgaria Today**: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; Editor-in-Chief PETER BAKURDJIEV; French, English and Arabic; monthly; total circ. 4,000.
- Bulgarian Foreign Trade**: Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliski 11A; f. 1952; organ of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; in French, German, English, Spanish, and Russian; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDUR CHICHOVSKI; circ. 1,300.
- Bulgaro-Suvetska Druzha**: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; organ of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Editor ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 63,000.
- Bulgarska Musika** (*Bulgarian Music*): Sofia, Vazov 2; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Composers and of the Committee of Culture and Art; ten issues a year; circ. 2,100.
- Bulgarski Voin** (*Bulgarian Soldier*): Sofia, Sofiiska Komuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army; Editor LJUBOMIR ROBERTOV; circ. 23,000.
- Chitalishte** (*Reading Room*): Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; monthly organ of the Committee for Art and Culture; Editor SLAVCHO VASEV; circ. 5,000.
- Druzinka** (*Little Company*): Sofia; general children's magazine; monthly; circ. 94,000.
- Economic News from Bulgaria**: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliski 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German and Russian; circ. 7,450.
- Filosofska Misal** (*Philosophical Thoughts*): Sofia, Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii; philosophy; monthly; published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor Acad. TODOR PAVLOV; circ. 2,600.
- Ikonomicheska Misal** (*Thoughts on Economics*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor Prof. KRUSTYU DOBREV; circ. 5,500.
- Istoricheski Pregled** (*Historical Review*): Sofia, Boul. Chapaev 32, block 9; f. 1944; bi-monthly of the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor-in-Chief Acad. JACK NATHAN; circ. 2,500.
- Izkustvo** (*Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1951; ten issues a year; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture, and of the Union of Bulgarian Artists; Editor ALEXANDER ONRETEVNOV; circ. 4,000.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Kinoizkustvo (Cinematic Art): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1946; monthly; cinema; Editor EMIL PETROV; circ. 7,500.

Literaturna Misal (Literary Thoughts): Sofia, 32 Chapaev Blvd.; f. 1957; literary history and criticism; bi-monthly organ of the Institute for Literature at the Academy of Sciences; Editor acad. PANTELEI ZAREV; circ. 4,500.

Lov i Ribolov (Hunting and Fishing): Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fisher's Union; circ. 76,100.

Mladezh (Youth): Sofia, Blvd. Khristo Botev 48; f. 1945; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief BORIS BALEV.

Narodna Prosveta (National Education): Blvd. Lenin 125; monthly organ of Ministry of Education and the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor SERGEI JANEV; circ. 13,000.

Nasha Rodina (Our Country): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; sociopolitical and literary; illustrated; monthly; Editor DIMITR METODIEV; circ. 26,000 Bulgarian, 29,100 Russian.

Novo Vreme (New Time): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor Prof. Dr. NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 32,200.

Plamak (Flame): Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1924; literature, art and publishing; fortnightly magazine; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor ANASTAS STOYANOV; circ. 10,000.

Planovo stopanstvo (Planning of the Economy): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 21; f. 1946; ten issues a year; organ of the State Planning Committee; Editor ZVETAN MARINOV; circ. 4,700.

Pravna Misal (Thoughts on Law): Sofia, ul. Alabin 36; organ of the Institute of Law of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor STEFAN PAVLOV; circ. 2,800.

Radio, Televiziya i Elektronika (Radio, TV and Electronics): Sofia, 18 Graf Ignatiev St.; monthly publication of the Ministry of Information and Communication and the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief NEDELCHO JOVCHEV; circ. 22,000.

Resorts in Bulgaria: Sofia, 41 Graf Ignatiev St.; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German; Editor-in-Chief GUILLERMO ANGELOV; circ. 25,500.

Septemvri (September): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 2; monthly; literary; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor-in-Chief KAMEN KALTCHEV; circ. 10,900.

Slavyani (Slavs): Sofia, 1 Kaloyan St.; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI STAIKOV; circ. 20,000.

Sofia: Sofia, Paris St. 5; monthly organ of the Sofia People's Council; Editor VESSELIN POPOV; circ. 3,250.

Teater (Theatre): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; monthly organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor Prof. JULIAN VUCHKOV; circ. 4,400.

Turist: Sofia, Blvd. D. Blagoev 24; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor STEFAN STANCEV; circ. 4,000.

Zheneta Dnes: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; Editor SONJA BAKISH; circ. 342,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; f. 1898; the official news agency, having agreements with the leading foreign agencies and correspondents in all major capitals; publishes weekly surveys of science and technology, international affairs, literature and art. Dir.-Gen. LOZAN STRELKOV.

Sofia-Press Agency: Sofia 2, 1 Levski St.; f. 1967 by the Union of Bulgarian Writers, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, the Union of Bulgarian Artists and the Union of Bulgarian Composers; publishes sociopolitical and scientific literature, fiction, children's and tourist literature, publications on the arts, a newspaper, magazines and bulletins in foreign languages; Chair. GEORGI DJAGAROV; Dir. Gen. HRISTO MARKOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France—Presse (France): Sofia, Blvd. Tolbukin 80; Bureau Man. STEPAN TURNAYAN.

Č.T.K. (Czechoslovakia): 26 Bigla St.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 1 Dunav St., Apt. 3.

The following agencies are also represented: ADN (German Democratic Republic), Prensa Latina (Cuba) and Tass (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Journalists: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 4; f. 1955; 3,157 mcms.; Pres. GEORGI BOKOV; Vice-Pres. TODOR STOYANOV, KRUM VASSILEV; Gen. Sec. P. KARADELKOV; Sec. IV. KOVATCHEV; publ. *Bulgarski Zhurnalst, Pogled*.

PUBLISHERS

State Book-Publishing Corporation "Knigoizdavane": Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; a subdivision of the Committee for the Press of the Council of Ministers; implements State guidance of the press, book publishing and distribution, copyright, printing and photography; Chair. VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV.

Other publishing houses include the following:

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Khristo G. Danov": Plovdiv, Ul. Petko Karavelov 16; science, medicine, agriculture, fiction, university textbooks; Dir. PETKO VELICHKOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo Meditsina i Fizkultura: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; medicine, physical culture and tourism; Dir. STOINO GYAUROV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Kultura": Sofia, Ul. Gavril Genov 4; f. 1944; foreign fiction and poetry in translation; BOZHIDAR BOZHILOV.

Izdatelstvo na CC na DKMS "Narodna Mladjezh" (People's Youth Publishing House): Sofia, Ul. Kaloyan 10; politics, history, original and translated fiction; Man. MARKO NEDYALKOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Prosveta": Sofia, Ul. Vasil Drumev 37; educational publishing house; Dir. PAUNKA GOCHIEVA.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Nauka i Izkustvo": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; f. 1948; general publishers; Dir. PHILIP GINEV.

BULGARIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Technika": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; textbooks for technical and higher education and technical literature; Dir. Ing. NIKOLA KUTSAROV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo Varna: Varna, Blvd. Hristo Botev 3; popular science, fiction, economics; Dir. STEPHAN NIKOLOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Zemizdat": Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1948; specializes in works on agriculture, shooting, fishing, scientific and popular scientific literature and textbooks; Dir. YOSIF GRIGOROV; Editor-in-Chief DOBRIN TODOROV.

Darzhavno Voenno Izdatelstvo: Sofia, Ul. Ivan Vazov 12; military publishing house; Head Col. SIMEON MITEV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*): Sofia 13, Str. 36; f. 1869; scientific works and periodicals of the Academy of Sciences; Man. KRASTYU KRASTEVE.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Hudozhnik": Sofia, Moskovska 37; art books; Dir. VASSIL GEDOV.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Pisatel": Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35; publishing house of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Bulgarian fiction and poetry, criticism; Dir. SIMEON SULTANOV.

Izdatelstvo na Natsionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (*Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Dondukov 32; Dir. STANYU SIRAKOV.

Partizdat—Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; Dir.-Gen. NEDELCHO GANCHOVSKI.

Izdatelstvo "Profizdat" (*Publishing House of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; specialized literature and fiction; Man. IVAN DASKALOV.

Sinodalno Izdatelstvo: Sofia; religious publishing house; Dir. HARITON POPOV.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Jusautor: Sofia, Slaveikov Square 11; Bulgarian literary and copyright agency; represents Bulgarian authors and deals with all formalities connected with the grant of options, authorization for translations, drawing up of contracts for the use of their works by foreign publishers; acts as an intermediary between foreign authors and publishers and Bulgarian publishing houses, theatres, etc.; Dir. TRAYAN IVANOV.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Bulgarian Writers: Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1913; Pres. Academician PANTELEY ZAREV; publs. *Literaturen front*, *Septemvri*, *Plamakh*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Television and Radio of the Council of Ministers: 4 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., Sofia; Chair. TODOR STOVANOV; First Deputy Chair. (TV) IVAN SLAVKOV; Deputy Chair. (Radio) BOYAN TRAIKOV.

RADIO

Bulgarian Radio: Twelve medium-wave transmitters at Pleven (150 kW.), Sofia (100 kW.), and Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Kurdjali, Shoumen, Stara Zagora, Pleven, Sofia (30 kW. each) and Varna (10 kW.). There are sixteen ultra-short-wave transmitters at Sofia (three), Peak Botev (two), Sunny Beach (three), Kyustendil (three), Kurdjali (three), Snezhanka and Plovdiv. There are three relay stations at Varna, Petrich and Sliven.

There are three Home Service programmes broadcasting 44 hours (the national programmes) and 11½ hours (the regional programmes). The Foreign Service broadcasts for 24½ hours on weekdays and nearly 28 hours on Sunday

in Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Esperanto and Arabic.

There were 1,464,668 radio receivers and 702,023 wired receivers in October 1973.

TELEVISION

Bulgarian Television: Channel VII 0.5–0.25 kW at Sofia started operating in November 1959 with two programmes a week. These were increased to four in 1962. Programmes are now transmitted daily, with 68 viewing hours weekly. There are TV transmitters at Peak Botev (Channel XI), Slanchev Briag (Channel VII), Sofia (Channel VII), Kurdjali (Channel IX), Petrohan (Channel IX), Varna (Channel IX), Kyustendil (Channel X). There are above 100 minor relay transmitters.

There were 1,367,000 television receivers in October 1973.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 9th September Square; f. 1879 c.; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; in 1968 it took over the business of the Bulgarian Investment Bank; Pres. KIRIL ZAREV.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komuna Street; f. 1964; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; incorporating the Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd.; cap. 40m. leva; Pres. DIMITUR KALINOV; Vice-Pres. ASSEN ZLATANOV, TSVETAN PETKOV, VESSELIN RANKOV.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute: Sofia, 102 Rakovsky Street; all insurance firms were nationalized during 1947, and were re-organized into one single State insurance company; Chair. D. VELCHEV.

Bulstrad: (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*), Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Man. G. ABADJIEV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce: Sofia, 11A Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organizations; organizes participation in international fairs and exhibitions; registers patent and trade marks; publishes economic publications in foreign languages; Pres. Ing. EMIL RAZLOGOV.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia, 12 Sofiiska Komuna St.; contacts all foreign trade through the Commercial State Enterprises listed below:

COMMERCIAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Agromachina: Sofia, 1 Belogradchik St.; export and import of agricultural machines, etc.; Dir.-Gen. PETKO PETKOV.

Agromachinaimpex: Sofia, 5 Aksakov St.; carries out the foreign trade activity of Agromachina.

Balkancar: Sofia, Blvd Tottleben 34.; production and export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries; Dir.-Gen. Y. YORDANOV. Associated unit:

Balkancarimpex: Sofia, 56 Alabin St.; export, import and service of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries.

Bezalkoholni Napitki i Mineralni Vodi: Sofia, 131 Hr. Botev Blvd.; Production, export and import of soft drinks, mineral waters and concentrates; Dir.-Gen. HRISTO KONSULOV.

Bitovo Machinostroene: Sofia, 2 Scrdika St.; manufacture of electric household appliances, metal consumer products; Dir.-Gen. TODOR MUTAROV.

Bulgarcoop: Sofia, Rakovski St. 99; export of live snails, tortoises, snakes; honey and bee products; medicinal plants, rose hips and rose-hip shells, aniseed, coriander, fennel, etc.; onions and mushrooms; consumer goods; Gen. Man. P. PETROV.

Bulgarplod: Sofia, 22 Alabin St.; f. 1947; production, import and export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir.-Gen. ROUMEN BOYADJIEV.

Bulgarska Fotografia: Sofia, 31 Tzar Shishman St.; f. 1948; photo information, propaganda and photo services.

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, 19 Exarch Yossif St., production export and import of sugar, candy and alcohol, etc.; Dir.-Gen. T. SIRAKOV.

Bulgarsko Pivo (Bulgarian Beer): Sofia 4, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley; Dir.-Gen. STEFAN SANDULOV.

Bulgartabac (State Tobacco Monopoly): Sofia, 14 Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; covers manufacture, import and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Dir.-Gen. D. YADKOV.

Cementmramor: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia Sq.; imports and exports cement, marble, mosaics, bricks etc.

Chimimport (Chemical Export and Import Company): Sofia, Stephan Karadja St. 2; exports all basic chemicals for industry and other purposes, pharmaceutical products, attar of roses and other essential oils; imports medical goods, instruments, film papers, chemicals, etc.; Gen. Man. E. TRAIKOV.

Electroimpex (Electrical Export and Import Company): Sofia, 17 George Washington Street; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Gen. Man. ST. POPOV.

Elektroni Elementi: Botevgrad; production of electronic components; Dir.-Gen. LAZAR DANCHEV.

Energetika i Vaglishta: Sofia, 4 Triaditsa St.; coal mining, electricity and fuel energy generation and distribution; Dir.-Gen. D. BORISSOV.

Hemus: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; import and export of literature, records, cameras and office materials.

Himichesko Machinostroene: Devnya; manufacture of machinery for the chemical, oil refining, pharmaceutical industries, etc.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. T. KIRYAKOV.

Hrancexport (Miscellaneous Export and Import Company): Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev Street; import and export of grain, seeds, coffee, tea and spices, etc.; Gen. Man. CHR. CHEYNOV.

Industrialimport (Industrial Export and Import Company): Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; import and export of textile raw materials, chemical fibres (rayon, acetate, non-cellulose materials, etc.), ready-made goods and garments, knitwear, fur and leather goods and glassware; Gen. Man. BORIS PAVLOV.

Intercommerce (Amalgamated State Commercial Enterprise): Sofia, 21 Aksakov St.; all kinds of multilateral and barter deals, import and export, sale in Bulgaria of imported goods against foreign currency, participation in foreign firms; Dir.-Gen. HR. GOUNNEROV.

Interped: Sofia, 2 Stamboliiski St.; association of the bureaux for the representation of foreign firms and commercial mediation in Bulgaria; Gen. Man. D. KOSTOV.

IZOT (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, 49 Chapayev St.; design and implementation of automated production and control systems, production of computing equipment and automation devices; Dir.-Gen. Ing. V. NEDEV.

Izotimpex: Sofia, 51 Chapaev St.; import and export of computing and organizational equipment, semi-conductors, radio parts, materials for computing equipment; Chief Dir. ASEN STAMENOV.

Kintex: Sofia, 66 Anton Ivanov Blvd.; import and export of sports and hunting goods and ammunition.

Korabostroene: Varna, 128b Blagoev St.; building and repair of ships; Dir.-Gen. Ing. G. GEORGIEV.

Koraboimpex: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; imports and exports ships and ship equipment.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 2 Tzar Assen St.; import and export of furniture and wooden products.

Machinoexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of machines, equipment, tools, wagons and spare parts; Gen. Man. I. NIKOLOV.

Mototehnika i Avtoserviz: Blvd. Vitosha 25; imports cars, trucks and spares; Dir.-Gen. IVAN STANKOV.

Neftochim: Sofia, 6 Edinadeseti Avgust St.; export and import of petrol, fuel oil, kerosene, petro-chemicals, etc.

Pharmachim (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, Iliensko chaussee 16; manufacture, import and export of drugs, essential oils, cosmetics and dentist materials; Dir.-Gen. E. NIKOLOV.

BULGARIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Philatelia:** 44 Denkoglu St., Sofia; import and export of postage stamps and philatelic accessories.
- Pirin (State Economic Union):** Sofia, 2 Benesh Sq.; f. 1965; production of leather goods; Dir.-Gen. A. DIONISSIEV.
- Raznoiznos (Miscellaneous Export and Import Company):** Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsmen's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Man. A. DOBRINOV.
- Resprom:** Sofia, Zaharna Fabrika Quarter; an economic corporation for the manufacture of radio-electronic, communications and signal equipment, electric tools and instruments, medical and nuclear apparatuses; Dir.-Gen. Ing. V. VASSILEV.
- Ribno Stopanstvo (State Economic Corporation):** Sofia, Bourgas, 3 Industrialna St.; import and export of fish and fish products; Dir.-Gen. D. NEDEV.
- Rodopa:** Sofia, ul. Gavril Genov 2; production, import and export of cattle, meat, meat products, dairy products, bee products and concentrated fodder; Gen. Dir. N. LECHEV.
- Rudmetal (State Economic Corporation):** Sofia, 12 Narodno Subranie Square; export and import of metals and metal products, lead, zinc, copper, pure lead, kaolin, asbestos, chalk, etc.; Dir.-Gen. V. KUDRINOV.
- Technoexport (Technical Export Company):** Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Gen. Man. B. ROUSKKOV.
- Technoexportstroy:** Sofia, 17 George Washington St.; designing, construction and prospecting abroad; Dir.-Gen. T. KOLEV.
- Technoimpex:** Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.; technical and scientific assistance abroad, purchase and sale of licences, patents and trade marks.
- Tezhko Machinostroene:** Sofia, 11 Industrialna St.; production of power and chemical equipment, ventilation, purification, mining and textile machinery and machines for the food industry; Dir.-Gen. IV. ZAPRYANOV.
- Vinimpex:** Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; import and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Man. D. STOIMENOV.
- Vinprom:** Sofia, 19 Lavele St.; production of wine and spirits; Dir.-Gen. Y. TODOROV.
- Zarneni Hrani:** Sofia, Blvd. Vitosha 15; import and export of industrial oils, soap and vegetable oils; foreign trade carried out by:
- Hranexport:** Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St..
- ZMM (Economic Corporation of the Metal-Cutting Machinery Plants):** Sofia, Iliensko chaussee 8; production of aggregate, metal-cutting and metal-working machines and instruments; Dir.-Gen. St. PETROV.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions: Sofia, Ul. Positano 8; the central Trade Union organization, to which are affiliated 18 individual trade unions; Pres. KOSTADIN GYAUROV; total mems. 2,843,690.

TRADE UNIONS

- Trade Union of Workers in Administration and Social Organizations:** Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 126,006 mems.; Chair. MLADEN SIRENYAKOV; Sec. LYUBOMIR TSOKEV, IVAN IVANOV.
- Trade Union of Agricultural Workers:** Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 386,290 mems.; Chair. NIKOLA PELOV; Secs. BORIS TEPAVICHAROV, IVAN BORISOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Chemical Industry: Sofia, Ul. General Parensov 11; 81,144 mems.; Pres. Ing. STOYU CHRISTOV; Sec. Ing. VELICHKA DENKOVA.

Trade Union of Workers in Communications and Information: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 41,339 mems.; Pres. Ing. YONKO CHENGELOV; Sec. NICOLA DACOV.

Trade Union of Construction and Building Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 308,378 mems.; Chair. IVAN TODOROV; Sec. Ing. GEORGI LICHEV, BORIS METODIEV.

Trade Union of Engineering Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 251,880 mems.; Chair. Ing. BORIS DIMITROV; Sec. Ing. VAKLIN MANOLOV, YORDAN VENKOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Food Industry: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 173,435 mems.; Pres. VITAN TSVETANOV; Secs. ZORA VURBANOVA, RUSKA MAVROVA.

Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 85,873 mems.; Chair. Ing. SLAVI SLAVOV; Sec. KROUM DIMITROV, NIKOLA BOJCHEV.

Trade Union of Health Service Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 122,744 mems.; Chair. Prof. ZDARVKA KENILVA; Secs. Dr. LUCHKA PETROVA, Dr. PAVEL SERAFIMOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Home Industry and Public Utilities: Sofia, Ul. Shesty Septemvri 4; 165,600 mems.; Pres. STEPHAN KRUMOV; Secs. GEORGY GOSPODINOV MARIA TASKOVA.

Trade Union of Light Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 217,432 mems.; Chair. Ing. MAROUSSYA TODOROVA; Sec. VESSA KAMENOVA, GANCHO GEORGIEV.

Trade Union of Miners, Metallurgic and Power Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Gen. Pareasov 11; 151,521 mems.; Chair. KHRUSTYU BOZHKOV; Sec. Ing. VASSIL KORCHEV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Polygraphic Industry and Cultural Institutions: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 36,638 mems.; Pres. MARGARITA YURUKOVA; Sec. TSVETAN DANKIN, VLADINIR CHOLAKOV.

Trade Union of Trade Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 250,454 mems.; Chair. PETER PAVLOV; Secs. MOMCHIL DONKOV, DOBRINA PAUNOVA.

Trade Union of Transport Workers: Sofia, Blvd. Georgi Dimitrov 106; 237,724 mems.; Chair. Dr. Ing. KOLYO KUNCHEV; Secs. DIMITER RIMPOPOV, METODY DYAKOV.

Union of Bulgarian Actors: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 4,917 mems.; Chair. Doz. LYUBOMIR KABAKCHIEV.

Union of Bulgarian Teachers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 167,287 mems.; Chair. GEORGI BANENKIN; Secs. TOTKA SPIRIDONOVA, DOZ. ALEXANDER MADJAROV, STELA VELEVA.

Union of Musicians in Bulgaria: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 7,816 mems.; Chair. Prof. ALEXANDER NEYNSKI; Sec. VLADIMIR JELYAZKOV.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovsky 103, P.O. Box 55; f. 1947; the central body of all the co-operative organizations in the country. There are 669 consumers' co-operatives, 743 co-operative farms and 381 producers co-operatives; more than 3,000,000 mems. are affiliated to the Central Union; Pres. STOYAN SJULEMSOV.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair-Plovdiv: Plovdiv; f. 1933; yearly in September; mainly products of the mechanical, electrical and engineering industries.

BULGARIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport: ul. Levski 9, Sofia; publ. *Railway Transport*. Directs the state rail, road, water and air transport organizations, and the following:

Transped: Sofia, 5 Gourko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. A. VIDENOV.

RAILWAYS

Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ): Sofia, 3 Ivan Vazov St.; owns and controls all railway transport; Dir.-Gen. Y. SMILOV.

There are 6,127 km. of track in Bulgaria, of which about 1,016 km. are electrified. Main lines include the following: Svilengrad, on the Turkish border, via Plovdiv and Sofia, to Dragoman on the Yugoslav border. Other west-east lines include: Sofia via Karlovo, Sliven and Karnobat to Burgas and Varna; Sofia via Gorna Oryahovitsa and Shumen to Varna; Plovdiv via Stara Zagora and Yambol to Burgas and Varna. Principal north-south routes run from Vidin via Sofia to Podkova. At Vidin there are train ferries across the Danube. The Russe-Giurgiu bridge (opened 1954) links Bulgaria with Romania across the Danube.

ROADS

There are 37,740 km. of roads in Bulgaria (1972), of which 17,868 are asphalted, 1,046 are paved and 16,894 are macadamized.

Autotransport: Sofia, 5 Gurko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. P. PURVANOV.

MOTORING ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Motorists: Sofia, 6 Sveta Sofia St.; f. 1957; Pres. G. BOJKOV; publ. *Car World*.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Bulgarian Water Transport: Varna, 17 Panagyurishte St.; organization of sea and river transport; carriage of goods and passengers on waterways; controls all aspects of shipping and shipbuilding, also engages in research, design and personnel training; Dir.-Gen. NOCOLAY IOVTCHEV.

In 1971 Bulgaria had a sea-going fleet of more than 1,000,000 d.w.t. and vessels on the Danube with a total capacity of more than 227,000 tons.

Bulgarian River Lines: Ruse.

Steamship Navigation Service: Chervnoarmeyski Blvd., Varna I; fortnightly services between East and West Mediterranean ports, weekly services to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and tramp ships which call at ports all over the world.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bulgarian Civil Aviation—Balkan: Sofia, Pl. Narodno Sobranie 12; f. 1947; internal services to Varna, Burgas, Russe, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Khaskovo, Targovishte, Kardjali, Silistra, Pleven, Vidin, Yambol and Gorna Oriakhovitsa; external services to Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Beirut, Benghazi, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Frankfurt am Main, Istanbul, Khartoum, London, Madrid, Moscow, Nicosia, Paris, Prague, Rome, Stockholm, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Zürich; fleet of seven TU-134, five AN-24, nine Il-18 and six Il-14; Dir.-Gen. SHTERYU SHTEREV.

Bulgaria is served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, AUA, BEA, CSA, Interflug, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, TAROM and Air France.

TOURISM

Committee of Recreation and Tourism: Pres. IVAN VRATCHEV.

Balkantourist: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 1; f. 1948; the State tourist enterprise; Gen.-Dir. TS. SHILYANOV.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Komitet za Izkustvo i Kultura (Committee for Art and Culture): Chair. PAVEL MATEV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Naroden teatru 'Ivan Vazov' (Ivan Vazov People's Theatre): Sofia; Chief Dir. ALEXANDER GETMAN.

Naroden teatru za mladezhata (National Theatre for Young People): Sofia; Artistic Man. and Dir. VIKTOR GEORGIEV.

Teatru na Narodnata Armiya (Theatre of the People's Army): Artistic Man. COL. RANGEL IGNATOV.

Durzhaven satirichen teatru (State Satirical Theatre): Sofia; f. 1957; Artistic Man. and Dir. MIROSLAV MINDOV.

Narodna opera (National Opera): Blvd. Dondukov 58, Sofia; Dir. and Artistic Man. DIMITUR OUZOUNOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Sofiyska durzhavna philharmoniya (Sofia State Philharmonic Orchestra): Sofia, Ul. Bcnkovski 1; f. 1928; Deputy Dir. YLYA LIPAVTZOY; Chief Conductor DIMITR MANOLOV.

Simfonichen Orkestur na Komiteta za Televiziya i Radio (Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra): Sofia; Chief Conductor VASIL STEFANOV.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics and Atomic Research Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Science: Lenin Street 72, Sofia; f. 1946; Dir. Acad. HR. HRISTOV.

A heterogeneous swimming-pool reactor, with a thermal capacity of 1,500 kW, came into operation near Sofia in 1961. The reactor, supplied under a bilateral agreement by the U.S.S.R. is used for the production of radioactive isotopes as well as for experimental work.

Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction at Kozlodouzi by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Its ultimate capacity will be 880 MW.

UNIVERSITIES

Sofiiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridsky" (University of Sofia): Sofia; 811 teachers, 16,400 students.

Plovdivski Universitet "Paissii Hilendarski" (Paissii Hilendarsky University of Plovdiv): Plovdiv, 24 Tsar Assen St.

Veliko Tarnovski Universitet "Kiril i Metodii" (Cyril and Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo): 163 teachers, 3,704 students.

CYPRUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cyprus is an island in the eastern Mediterranean about 60 miles south of Turkey. It is the third largest Mediterranean island after Sicily and Sardinia. Climate is mild though snow falls in the mountainous south-west between December and March. About four-fifths of the people speak modern Greek and the remainder Turkish. The Greek-speaking community adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church while most of the Turks are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is white with a gold map of Cyprus, garlanded by olive leaves, in the centre. The capital is Nicosia.

Recent History

A guerrilla war against British rule in Cyprus was begun in 1955 by Greek Cypriots seeking unification (*Enosis*) with Greece. Their movement, the National Organization of Cypriot Combatants (EOKA), was led politically by Archbishop Makarios and militarily by General George Grivas. After a compromise agreement between the Greek and Turkish communities, independence was achieved in 1960, and Archbishop Makarios became the first President of the Republic. Cyprus joined the United Nations in 1960 and the Commonwealth in 1961.

Since independence Cypriot affairs have been dominated by the question of relations between the Greek and Turkish communities and their mother countries. The Turks favoured the partition of the island, the Greeks *Enosis*. Serious fighting between Greeks and Turks broke out in December 1963, and in March 1964 a UN peace-keeping force was set up to keep the two sides apart. The situation has improved considerably since then, and it has been possible to reduce the size of the UN force from 6,900 men in 1964 to 2,557 in 1973. The UN mandate has been successively extended, most recently to June 1974. Inter-communal talks have been going on since 1968, with the participation of a UN Special Representative since 1972. Some progress towards agreement has been made, the principle of local autonomy having been accepted, despite "mutual suspicion and mistrust", and the main difference remaining is the question of the roles and powers of the national government and the communal authorities.

President Makarios has helped bring about this improvement in intercommunal relations by his apparent abandonment of *Enosis* as a practical possibility. He was re-elected unopposed, with Rauf Denktaş, a Turkish Cypriot, as Vice-President, in February 1973. A section of the Greek community still demands nothing less than *Enosis*, and General Grivas returned from Greece in 1971 to revive EOKA, this time with the objective of starting a guerrilla war against the Makarios Government. Despite renunciation by the Greek Government, Grivas's forces gained some support within the police and the National Guard, and embarked on a campaign of arms raids and bombings. The President survived assassination attempts and struck back at the Grivas supporters with a para-military force of loyal police, who brought the violence within the Greek community under control. He also gained the support of the Eastern Orthodox Church against three Cypriot

bishops who attempted to depose him, when they claimed that his clerical and secular roles were incompatible. General Grivas died in January 1974, and EOKA announced a ceasefire, while President Makarios offered an amnesty for any guerrilla fighters who surrendered. It remains to be seen whether EOKA and violent campaigns for *Enosis* will continue without Grivas.

Government

According to the Constitution, legislative authority is vested in a House of Representatives elected by adult universal suffrage for a five-year term and consisting of 35 members from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community. The House exercises authority on all matters save those reserved for the Communal Chambers. These bodies, elected by both communities, deal with communal affairs such as religion, teaching and culture. Executive authority is vested in the President who is Greek-speaking and is assisted by a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek and three Turkish members.

Note: Turkish participation in government and legislation was withdrawn in January 1964, and a separate administrative and judicial system for the Turkish community was set up. In March 1965 the Greek Communal Chamber was abolished and its functions taken over by the Ministry of Education.

Defence

The National Guard was set up by the House of Representatives in 1964, after the withdrawal of the Turkish members. Men between the ages of 18 and 50 are liable to two years conscription. The 12,000-strong National Guard has officers from Greece. The Police Force has 3,000 men, is armed, and is employed both in crime prevention and in the maintenance of law and order. The presence of Grivas supporters in the Police caused the President to purge the force, and to establish a unit of 400 men as a para-military force loyal to himself.

The Turkish community has its own police force of more than 1,500 men and the Fighter's Army of between 8,000 and 10,000 men on which it relies for protection. These forces are supported by a battalion of the Turkish army.

Cyprus also contains 2,557 troops (December 1973) of the UN Peace-Keeping Force, and the British military bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Cyprus is based mainly on agriculture which employs over a third of the labour force and accounts for about 55 per cent of exports. Agricultural output has more than doubled over the past ten years and the principal crops are citrus fruits, vegetables, barley and wheat. Mining lacks good prospects for growth, though it still ranks second to agriculture in economic importance. The major minerals are copper, cupreous and iron pyrites, chromite, asbestos and gypsum. The only heavy industries are electricity generation and cement production. Manufacturing consists mainly of food processing, tobacco, clothing and footwear. In 1966 a refinery was opened near

CYPRUS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Larnaca by a consortium of Shell, Mobil and B.P. There are plans to develop the local timber industry. The tourist industry has been rapidly expanding, and travel facilities are being improved and expanded.

The Greek community in Cyprus is responsible for 90 per cent of business, and despite the internal troubles the economy has remained remarkably strong. Since 1968, under the second Five Year Plan (1967-71), Cyprus has achieved exceptional economic growth, averaging over 8 per cent each year; in 1971 the Gross National Product per capita reached £395.6. The third Five-Year Plan (1972-76) continues the development effort. Although exports do not usually amount to more than half the total of imports, the balance of payments is maintained in credit by the inflow of foreign military expenditure from the British bases and of Turkish financial support for its community. An association agreement between Cyprus and the EEC, intended to safeguard exports of fruit and sherry, took effect on June 1st, 1973.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The three main ports are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. There is an international airport at Nicosia.

Social Welfare

Since the foundation of the Republic a comprehensive social insurance scheme covering every working male and female and their dependants has been established. It includes protection against arbitrary and unjustified dismissal, industrial welfare, and tripartite co-operation in the formulation and implementation of labour policies and objectives. Benefits and pensions from the social insurance scheme cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, injury at work, old age and death.

Education

The educational system in Cyprus is centralized under the authority of the Ministry of Education. A six-year course of elementary education, starting usually at five years and three months, is compulsory for all children. There is a *Six Year Elementary School* in every community, supplemented in some areas by *Lower Mixed Schools* (infant) and *Eight Grade Schools*. About 88 per cent of all pupils progress after examination to the non-obligatory *Gymnasias* (secondary schools), which demand fees for the last three years of education. Three years at a *Lower Secondary School* gives a general practical education, and a further three years of *Senior Secondary School* allows for specialization in classical, scientific and commercial directions. There are also technical, vocational, and agricultural schools. A certain number of scholarships are granted by the Ministry of Education for secondary education.

Schools are divided into Greek and Turkish. In 1972 there were 555 Greek elementary schools, 83 secondary, 7 technical and vocational colleges, a forestry college, a school of nursing and midwifery and a teacher training

college. Figures for all establishments give an average ratio of about 1 teacher to every 24 pupils. The Turkish Education Office caters for the Turkish-speaking population and administers 10 kindergartens, 167 elementary schools, 18 junior secondary schools, 5 lycées, 6 technical schools and 1 teacher training college.

Tourism

Tourism is experiencing a considerable but carefully planned development in Cyprus. There are many beaches providing excellent sea bathing during the long, dry summer and skiing is possible in the mountains during winter. In Famagusta, particularly, there are many new hotels, although elsewhere building is controlled. In 1972, nearly 230,000 tourists visited Cyprus, and in the first eight months of 1973 there were 183,232.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, the U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football, hockey, gymnastics and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 28 ('Ochi' Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 19 (President's Name Day), March 17 (Lent Monday), March 25 (Greek Independence Day).

Turkish Cypriots also observe certain Muslim and Turkish holidays.

Weights and Measures

Although the standard British weights and measures (see under United Kingdom) and the Metric System are understood, Cyprus has a special internal system, as follows:

Weight:

400 drams = 1 oke = 2.8 lb.
44 okes = 1 Cyprus kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.

Capacity:

1 liquid oke = 1.125 quarts.
1 Cyprus litre = 2.8 quarts.

Length:

1 pic = 2 feet.

Area:

1 donum = 14,400 sq. ft.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mils = 1 Cyprus pound.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 850.7 mils;
U.S. \$1 = 366.2 mils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1972 estimates)			
TOTAL	CULTIVATED	TOTAL	GREEKS	TURKS	NICOSIA (capital)
3,572	2,300	645,000	528,000	117,000	118,100

Limassol 61,400, Famagusta 44,000, Larnaca 21,800, Paphos 12,000, Kyrenia 5,000. Immigrants: nil; Emigrants: 1,318.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	22.4	6.9
1970	21.3	6.8
1971	21.7	6.4
1972	22.0	6.5

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(official estimates for 1972)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	55,200	40,400	95,600
Mining and Quarrying	3,800	100	3,900
Manufacturing	24,900	12,400	37,300
Construction	24,800	1,800	26,600
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	1,500	100	1,600
Commerce	18,400	8,000	26,400
Transport, Storage and Communications . Services	10,400	1,200	11,600
Other Activities (not adequately described)	33,700	13,700	47,400
	22,400	1,800	24,200
TOTAL	195,100	79,500	274,600

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, estimated at 1,200 (600 males and 600 females).

AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
Wheat	43	95	80	Olives	8	15	20
Barley	55	110	80	Grapes	180	182	165
Potatoes	205	175	172	Oranges	97	163	145
Carrots	18	15	17	Grapefruit.	45	61	57
Carobs	48	32	38	Lemons	28	33	36

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS (tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Citrus Fruit . . .	130,999	204,255	184,340
Potatoes . . .	158,073	148,403	147,827
Carrots . . .	15,557	12,609	13,538
Grapes . . .	10,114	12,521	11,090
Raisins . . .	6,330	3,652	4,269

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUIT (tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Oranges . . .	76,471	133,761	115,766
Grapefruit . . .	33,899	48,586	42,813
Lemons . . .	19,846	21,252	24,487
Others . . .	783	656	1,274

Livestock (1972): 480,000 sheep, 380,000 goats, 125,000 pigs, 34,000 cattle, 3,450,000 poultry.

Fishing: Value of catch: (1970) £474,000; (1971) £632,000; (1972) £683,000.

MINING

EXPORTS (tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Asbestos	18,842	23,752	22,255	27,546
Chromite	26,467	30,752	42,273	23,318
Cupreous concentrates	62,780	53,011	50,633	64,737
Cement copper	9,412	10,961	9,056	5,744
Cupreous pyrites	84,660	94,532	73,336	45,980
Iron pyrites	834,082	805,183	602,177	452,901
Gypsum	9,300	4,508	530	114
Terra umbra	8,731	6,843	6,883	10,265
Yellow ochre	550	444	474	862
Other minerals	12,902	19,552	13,844	12,361

INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURING AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Cement	'000 metric tons	266.3	303.2	422.5
Bricks	million	35.3	37.9	46.4
Tiles	'000 sq. metres	920	979	1,001
Cigarettes	'000 lb.	2,018	2,035	2,236
Shoes*	'000 pairs	1,816	1,983	2,042
Beer	million litres	9.3	10.8	12.3
Wines	" "	33.0	34.8	39.7
Intoxicating Liquors	" "	2.6	2.8	2.9

* Excluding plastic and semi-finished shoes.

Gross Output: (1971) Cyprus £73,725,000; (1972) Cyprus £88,500,000*.

* Provisional figure.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1,000 mils=1 Cyprus pound.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 25, 50 and 100 mils.

Notes: 250 and 500 mils; 1 and 5 pounds.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=850.7 mils; U.S. \$1=366.2 mils.

Cyprus £100=£117.55 sterling=\$273.06.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the par value of the Cyprus pound was U.S. \$2.40 (\$1=416.7 mils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Cyprus pound was valued at U.S. \$2.6057 (\$1=383.8 mils). From February to July 1973 the exchange rate was Cyprus £1=U.S. \$2.8952 (\$1=345.4 mils). The Cyprus pound was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972; and it has itself been "floating" since July 1973.

BUDGET 1972

(Cyprus £)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	12,776,993	Agriculture and Forests	759,631
Indirect Taxes	23,145,191	Water Development	244,443
Fees, Charges and Reimbursements	6,741,837	Public Works	887,004
Interest on Public Money	4,110,821	Cyprus Army and Tripartite Agreement	153,049
Rents and Royalties	829,272	Customs and Excise	399,047
Fines and Forfeitures	166,447	Public Debt Charges	3,367,729
Lotteries	1,428,983	Pensions and Grants	1,527,665
Miscellaneous	603,704	Cost of Living Allowances	3,465,732
Sales of Immovable Property	28,052	Medical	2,532,082
		Police	2,941,767
		Subsidies, Subventions and Contributions	6,607,867
		Education Grants	4,879,594
		Other	14,529,483
TOTAL	49,831,300	TOTAL	42,295,093

1973 Budget: Revenue £49,711,177; Expenditure £43,940,486; Transfer to Consolidated Fund of the Republic £4,155,574.

1974 Budget: Revenue £60,600,000; Expenditure £51,000,000; Surplus to be transferred to Development Budget.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(Cyprus £)

	1971	1972
Water Development	1,069,682	1,884,735
Road Network	859,470	1,462,666
Harbours	2,722,231	2,385,751
Agriculture	1,413,383	1,504,027
Commerce and Industry	384,870	512,188
Airports	701,935	352,603

1973 Development Budget: Total expenditure £16,814,271.

1974 Development Budget: Total expenditure £17,300,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Cyprus £ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	193.2	205.6	237.0	264.1
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, etc.	38.9	35.2	45.6	48.6
Manufacturing	22.0	24.3	28.0	n.a.
Construction	14.5	16.9	19.8	23.0
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	30.7	32.3	36.9	n.a.
Income from abroad	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.3
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	217.0	231.5	265.8	296.1
Less depreciation allowances	-9.8	-10.4	-12.0	-13.3
NET NATIONAL INCOME	207.2	221.1	253.8	282.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies	17.2	18.5	20.8	23.7
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	190.0	202.6	233.0	259.1
Depreciation allowances	9.8	10.4	12.0	13.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	199.8	213.0	245.0	272.4
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	15.5	23.4	22.6	25.2
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	215.3	236.4	267.6	297.6
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	156.7	170.7	193.1	214.6
Government consumption expenditure	19.7	21.6	25.5	29.6
Gross fixed capital formation	46.0	53.3	58.5	66.6
Increase in stocks	3.5	1.9	3.3	2.2

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

June 30th, 1971: £20,018,000.

June 30th, 1972: £23,794,000.

October 31st, 1973: £29,029,000.

GOLD RESERVES

1972: £6,200,000.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(1967=100)

	1970	1971	1972
All Items	108.8	113.29	118.77
Food and Drinks	110.1	115.43	123.18
Rent	106.2	113.53	119.92
Fuel and Light	102.5	102.38	102.81
Household Equipment	116.0	118.15	120.99
Household Operations	107.9	115.93	119.94
Clothing and Footwear	104.2	106.95	111.46
Miscellaneous	113.1	116.89	120.65

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports f.o.b.	38.4	41.3	44.3	46.9
Imports f.o.b.	-75.3	-86.0	-94.5	-108.2
TRADE BALANCE	-36.9	-44.7	-50.2	-61.3
Invisible Receipts	58.7	64.6	75.6	87.8
Invisible Payments	-25.9	-28.7	-32.0	-36.2
Invisible Balance	32.8	35.9	43.6	51.6
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-4.1	-8.8	-6.6	-9.7
Short-term Capital	3.1	5.3	4.4	2.8
Long-term Loans	-3.6	1.7	—	-0.2
Other Private Long-term Capital	6.0	6.1	11.8	14.0
Other Official Long-term Capital	5.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
Net Capital Movement	10.8	13.3	17.9	16.8
Net Errors and Omissions	0.1	6.0	6.6	-0.3
OVERALL BALANCE	6.8	10.5	17.9	7.4

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports*	59,712	70,944	86,462	98,229	106,869	121,480	157,400
Exports	29,697	36,959	40,903	45,189	47,279	51,305	63,100

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food	13,726	13,493	16,224	Food	19,230	24,111	26,732
Beverages and Tobacco	1,190	1,233	2,591	Oranges	3,683	7,121	6,685
Crude Materials, Inedible	2,284	2,740	2,787	Potatoes	6,517	4,563	7,092
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	6,994	8,534	8,432	Beverages and Tobacco	3,849	4,785	5,906
Petroleum Products	6,629	7,160	8,091	Crude Materials, Inedible	14,859	10,388	9,537
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,450	1,981	1,659	Iron Pyrites	2,588	1,546	1,061
Chemicals	7,620	8,935	9,366	Cupreous Concentrates	5,257	3,182	3,827
Manufactures	28,459	30,866	34,032	Copper Cement	3,533	2,144	1,176
Iron and Steel	5,740	6,032	7,026	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	16	14	184
Machinery and Transport Equipment	27,525	28,704	36,277	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	135	89	160
Non-electric Machinery	10,503	11,304	13,011	Chemicals	249	517	703
Electrical Machinery	6,415	7,225	8,992	Manufactures	1,024	1,326	1,191
Transport Equipment	10,607	10,175	14,274	Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,579	3,226	3,807
Miscellaneous Manufactures	6,706	7,927	8,581	Miscellaneous Manufactures	1,563	2,208	2,831
Other Items, n.e.s.	2,275	2,456	1,531	Other Items, n.e.s.	685	612	254
TOTAL	98,229	106,869	121,480	TOTAL	45,189	47,276	51,305

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Austria . . .	874	983	1,338	Belgium . . .	295	109	274
Belgium . . .	1,771	1,501	2,603	Czechoslovakia . . .	372	675	1,487
France . . .	4,174	5,807	6,821	Denmark . . .	415	286	521
Germany, Fed. Republic	7,085	7,720	9,087	France . . .	1,198	2,120	1,516
Greece . . .	5,226	6,427	6,530	German Dem. Republic	1,014	542	991
India . . .	775	703	984	Germany, Fed. Republic	8,115	5,597	3,212
Israel . . .	2,847	2,110	2,486	Greece . . .	1,242	1,794	1,781
Italy . . .	10,211	10,903	9,662	Israel . . .	296	679	642
Japan . . .	3,788	4,723	6,120	Italy . . .	2,576	1,655	1,379
Lebanon . . .	1,323	1,113	1,498	Lebanon . . .	549	950	1,006
Netherlands . . .	3,275	4,595	3,806	Netherlands . . .	1,404	1,916	1,171
Portugal . . .	780	653	731	Spain . . .	1,031	669	1,323
Sweden . . .	1,606	2,167	2,323	Sweden . . .	383	419	404
Turkey . . .	383	815	818	Turkey . . .	253	441	1,370
U.S.S.R. . .	2,027	3,863	3,566	U.S.S.R. . .	2,289	2,189	3,251
United Kingdom . . .	28,874	30,699	33,915	United Kingdom . . .	17,352	19,680	21,234
U.S.A. . .	6,554	5,997	7,290	U.S.A. . .	512	417	565
Yugoslavia . . .	1,568	797	757				

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cars . . .	46,649	52,882	60,351	72,662
Taxis . . .	2,386	2,570	2,941	3,435
Lorries . . .	13,897	13,722	15,760	18,149
Motor Cycles . . .	13,331	13,765	13,647	14,935
Tractors . . .	7,037	7,295	7,782	8,067
TOTAL . . .	83,300	90,234	100,481	117,248

SHIPPING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Vessels* Entered ('000 net reg. tons) . . .	4,867	4,699	4,716	4,869
Goods Loaded ('000 tons) . . .	1,496	1,527	1,338	1,235
Goods Unloaded ('000 tons) . . .	1,420	1,418	1,505	1,781

* Steam or motor vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

CYPRUS AIRWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown . . .	1,651,000	3,017,000	3,474,000	4,465,000
Passenger arrivals . . .	165,544	174,681	237,724	309,697
Passenger departures . . .	167,309	174,633	238,691	310,002
Freight landed (tons) . . .	1,402	1,644	2,053	2,596
Freight cleared (tons) . . .	3,930	6,119	6,863	8,460

Passenger kilometres: (1971) 187,983,000; (1972) 254,153,000.
Cargo ton-kilometres: (1971) 19,006,000; (1972) 25,374,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Greece	9,964	9,305	12,327	12,816
Israel	4,718	3,814	7,957	8,322
Lebanon	7,134	8,995	10,708	10,392
United Kingdom	56,132	60,052	78,062	98,136
United States	10,720	10,401	13,880	15,177
TOTAL (incl. others)	118,006	126,580	178,598	228,309

* Excluding one-day visitors.

Tourist Earnings: (1968) £5.8m.; (1969) £7.7m.; (1970) £8.1m.; (1971) £13.6m.; (1972) £19m.

Number of Hotel Beds: (1968) 6,612; (1969) 7,244; (1970) 7,823; (1971) 9,413; (1972) 10,532.

Number of Tourist Nights: (1968) 413,007; (1969) 658,840; (1970) 658,322; (1971) 890,952; (1972) 1,144,437.

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	GREEK			TURKISH	
	Establish- ments	Teachers	Pupils	Establish- ments	Pupils
Elementary	555	2,208	63,068	167	16,014
Secondary (Public)	47	1,471	32,387	} 18	7,190
Secondary (Private)	36	541	11,484		
Technical and Vocational	7	296	4,198	6	753
Teacher Training	1	17	267	1	13

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, Nicosia.

THE CONSTITUTION

SUMMARY

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an independent republic. In March 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE I

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and

secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

CYPRUS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

- All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.
- Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.
- Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128

Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125

The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132

The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year intervals from July 1965 until elections in February 1968 and July 1970 respectively.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President, which was re-established in 1973.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF STATE

President: Archbishop MAKARIOS III.

In the presidential elections of February 1973 Archbishop Makarios was re-elected unopposed.

Vice-President: RAUF R. DENKTAS (elected February 1973).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1974)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: IOANNIS CHRISTOPHIDES.

Minister of Finance: ANDREAS PATSIDES.

Minister of Communications and Works: YIANGOS ZAMBARLOUKOS.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: ODYSSEUS IOANNIDES.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: MICHAEL COLOKASSIDES.

Minister of the Interior and Defence: GEORGIOS IOANNIDES.

Minister of Justice: CHRISTOS VAKIS.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: MARKOS SPANOS.

Minister of Education: ANDREAS KOUROS.

Minister of Health: (vacant).

* Since the 1963 inter-communal strife the Turks have set up their own separate administration.

The Executive Council of the Turkish Cypriot Administration: *President:* H.E. RAUF R. DENKTAS; *Defence:* OSMAN ÖREK; *Finance and Budgetary Affairs:* RÜSTEM TATAR; *Justice and Interior:* NEJAT KONUK; *Health Services:* NİYAZI MANYERA; *Labour, Rehabilitation and Social Affairs:* İSMET KOTAK; *Agriculture and Natural Resources:* OĞUZ RAMADAN; *Works and Communication:* EROL KÂZIM; *Commerce, Industry and Tourism:* VEDAT ÇELİK; *Education and Teaching:* ORHAN ZİHNİ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia, except where otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Austria: Athens, Greece (E).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Tel Aviv, Israel (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN POPOV.

Canada: Tel-Aviv, Israel (HC).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* TAI LU.

Colombia: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Czechoslovakia: 5 Glavcos St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH GREGR.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Egypt: 3 Egypt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* GAMAL EL-DIN MANSOUR.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

France: 43 Savvas G. Rotsides St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT VANTHIER.

German Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT MERKEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Nikitaras St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH SARTORIUS.

Greece: 8-10 Byron Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* EFSTATHIOS LAGACOS.

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Iraq: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Israel: 27 Androcleous St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAHAMIM TIMOR.

Italy: 7 Alexander Diomedes St. (E); *Ambassador:* VITTORIANO MANFREDI.

Ivory Coast: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUNIR TAKKIEDIN.

Libya: Nicosia (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL WAHAB EL-ZENTANI.

Malta: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR SCERRI.

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Poland: Athens, Greece (E).

Romania: 8 Catsonis St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ION ANGHEL.

Spain: Damascus, Syria (E).

Sudan: Athens, Greece (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syria: 28 Stassinou Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMAD JOUHEIR ACCAD.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuneuoğlu St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ASAF INHAN.

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St. (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEY T. ASTAVIN.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallis St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* STEPHEN OLVER.

U.S.A.: Therissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM MARSHALL WRIGHT.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* PIO LAGHI.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilissis Olgas St. (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLA MANDIC.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kuwait, Mongolia, Somalia, Uganda, Uruguay and Zaïre.

CYPRUS—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS, ETC.)

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives originally consisted of 50 members, 35 from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community, elected for a term of five years. In January 1964, the Turkish members withdrew and set up the Turkish Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Cypriot Administration.

President: GLAVCOS CLERIDES (Greek).

Vice-President: Dr. NEJDET ÜNEL (Turkish).

ELECTIONS FOR THE GREEK REPRESENTATIVES (July 5th, 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Unified Party	15
AKEL (Communist Party)	9
Progressive Front	7
EDEK (Unified Democratic Union) .	1
Independents (Pro-Government) .	3
TOTAL	35

TURKISH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. NEJDET ÜNEL.

Vice President: ISMAIL H. BOZKURT.

THE COMMUNAL CHAMBERS

The Greek Communal Chamber was abolished in 1965 and its former functions are now performed by the Ministry of Education.

The Turkish Communal Chamber continues to legislate on matters of a communal nature (e.g. religion, education and social affairs). Members are elected for a five-year term, and the President and Vice-President are elected by the members.

Turkish Chamber:

President: ISMAIL H. BOZKURT.

14 elected members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Unified Party (*Enision*): Diagoras St., Chanteclair Building, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; supporters of Archbishop Makarios; maintains the Hellenic character of the state, right of private ownership; 15 seats in the House of Representatives; Chair. GLAVCOS CLERIDES.

AKEL—Progressive Party of the Working People (*Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou*): 2 Spyrou Lambrou St., Nicosia; f. 1941; the Communist Party of Cyprus; over 14,000 mems.; 9 seats in the House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. EZEKIAS PAPAIOANNOU.

Progressive Front (*Proodeftiki Parataxis*): Dionyssios Solomos Sq., Nicosia; f. 1970; sponsored by the right-wing farmers' union; pro-Government; 7 seats in the House; Chair. Dr. ODYSSEAS IOANNIDES.

EDEK—Unified Democratic Union of the Centro (*Enika Demokratiki Enosis Kentrou*): f. 1969; moderate left-wing party which supports the Government and stands for nationalization of mining companies and elimination of foreign military bases; 1 seat in the House; Chair. VASSOS LYSSARIDES.

DEK—Democratic National Party (*Demokratikon Ethnikon Komma*): Archbishop Makarios Ave., Nicosia; f. 1968;

opposition party, pledged to a policy of union with Greece (*Enosis*); secured 9.8 per cent of votes in the 1970 elections; Gen. Sec. POLYCARPOS PETRIDES; publ. *Gnomi*.

United Democratic Youth Organization (*Eniaia Demokratiki Organosis Neolaias—EDON*): P.O.B. 1986, Nicosia; f. 1959; 16,000 mems.; Pres. PANIKOS PEONIDES; Gen. Sec. DONIS CHRISTOFINIS; Org. Sec. NICOS CHRISTODOULOU.

Ulusal Dayanışma (*National Solidarity*): Nicosia; national organization with political and economic programme under which the 1970 elections were held; Leader RAUF R. DENKTAŞ.

Cumhuriyetçi Türk Partisi (*Republic Turkish Party*): Mirata Flats, 1st. Floor, Osman Paşa Ave., Nicosia; f. 1970 by those who had lost General Election; Leader A. M. BERBEROĞLU.

BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS

AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA

Administrator: Air Marshal Sir DEREK HODGKINSON, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief Officer of Administration: W. C. CURTIS.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: E. R. HARLEY, C.B.E.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)

P.O.B. 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended at intervals of three or six months) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and help to solve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (India).

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Dr. BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

See page 87.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDES.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. STAVRINIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice T. HADJIANASTASSIOU, Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice Y. CH. MALACITOS.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of consti-

tutional and administrative law, including recourses on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and the two senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the senior District Court President, the senior District Court Judge and a practising advocate of at least twelve years practice.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

TURKISH CYPRIOT JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Turkish Cypriot Administration has set up a parallel system of courts in the areas it controls. The Turkish Supreme Court, Assize Courts and District Courts exercise the same functions as those of the Greek community, under the authority of the Turkish Legislative Assembly. The Turkish Supreme Court exercises the powers and duties of the Supreme Council of Judicature regarding transfers and discipline of judges of the District and Assize Courts. Judges are appointed and dismissed by the Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Turkish Cypriot Administration on the recommendation of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court: Ataturk Square, Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice M. NECATI MÜNİR.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice ULFET EMIN, Hon. Mr. Justice AHMED IZZET, Hon. Mr. Justice SHAKİR S. İLKAY.

Turkish Communal Courts:

Civil disputes relating to personal status of members of the Turkish Community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the decisions of the courts of first instance.

RELIGION

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	449,000
Muslims (Turks)	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	3,500
Maronite	3,000
Anglican	
Roman Catholic	18,000
Other	

(1960 census).

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O. Box 1130, Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous

Orthodox Church of Cyprus is part of the Eastern Orthodox Church; the Church is independent, and the Archbishop, who is also the Ethnarch (national leader of the Greek community), is elected by universal suffrage; 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop MAKARIOS III.

Metropolitan of Paphos: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS.

Metropolitan of Kitium: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS.

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: (vacant).

Metropolitan of Limassol: (vacant).

Metropolitan of Morphou: Bishop CHRYSANTHOS.

Suffragan Bishop of Salamis: Bishop VARNAVAS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Muslim community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: Dr. R. M. RİFAT.

Other Churches: Armenian Apostolic, Catholic (Maronite Rite), Roman Catholic and Church of England.

THE PRESS

The establishment and general running of newspapers and periodicals is defined in the Press Law, consisting of Chapter 79 of the pre-independence Code of Law, later amended by Law 69 in 1965. Article 19 of the Constitution declares in connection with the rights of the Press: "Every person has the right to freedom of speech and expression in any form. This right includes freedom to hold opinions and impart information and ideas without interference by any public authority and regardless of frontiers." This freedom is subject to legally specified conditions and restrictions in the interest of state security, public safety, order, public health and morals, the protection of the reputation and the rights of others and the preservation of the authority and impartiality of the Judiciary.

Cyprus has a small but vigorous Press, catering for all political viewpoints in the twofold community, and constituting the most influential of the communications media. Most newspapers are owned by private individuals but *Patris* is owned by a limited company.

Of the twelve dailies, nine are in Greek, two in Turkish and one in English. The *Cyprus Mail* appears each day but all the Greek and some of the Turkish dailies do not publish a Monday edition, when most of the weekly papers appear.

Philelephtheros and *Apogevmatini* tend to be pro-government, while *Haravghi* (associated with the weekly *Nei Keri*) reflects the views of the extreme left, and *Elhnikhi* and *Patris* those of the political right. The moderate-liberal *Eleftheria*, a paper of some prestige, is politically independent, like the *Cyprus Mail*, *Agon* and *Makhi*. *Bozkurt* and *Halkin Sesi* are the main Turkish Cypriot dailies. Both are independent, nationalist right. The English language *Special News Bulletin* is the mouthpiece of the Turkish Community, reflecting the views of the Turkish Cypriot Administration. *Eleftheria*, *Philelephtheros* and the *Cyprus Mail* are the dailies most respected for their serious news coverage. *Makhi* and *Haravghi* are also very influential, being very widely read. Though low by West European standards, their readership is high in comparison with other Middle East circulation figures. Precise, reliable circulation figures are virtually unobtainable.

Among the most respected weekly newspapers are the moderate *Kypros* and *Alithia*, though *Thavros* and *Nei Keri* are very popular. There are also a number of trade union papers, headed by *Ergatiko Vima*, the organ of the Pancyprian Federation of Labour. The Turkish Cypriot

CYPRUS—(THE PRESS)

Trade Union movement and the Co-operative movement are represented by periodicals *Türk-Sen* and *Kooperatif* respectively.

Both Communities have their own *Official Gazette* in which laws, regulations and other official notifications are published in their own language.

DAILIES

Agon (*Struggle*): 238 Ledra St., P.O.B. 1417, Nicosia; f. 1964; morning; Greek; Independent; Owner and Editor N. KOSHIS; circ. 12,000.

Apogevmatini (*Afternoon*): P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia; f. 1972; afternoon; Greek; pro-Government; Editor M. HADJIEFTHYMIU; circ. 5,000.

Bozkurt (*Grey Wolf*): 142 Kyrenia St., P.O.B. 324, Nicosia; f. 1951; morning; Turkish; Independent; Editor SADI C. TOGAN; circ. 5,000.

Cyprus Mail: P.O.B. 1144, 24 Vasiliou Voulgaroktonou St. Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent; Editor C. H. W. GOULT; circ. 5,740.

Eleftheria (*Freedom*): P.O.B. 1050, 30 Plutarch St., Nicosia; f. 1906 as bi-weekly, 1936 daily; Greek; Independent; Editor G. J. HADJINICOLAOU; circ. 12,500.

Ethniki (*National*): Nicosia; f. 1959; organ of *Enosis* movement; Greek; Editor CH. M. CHARALAMBOUS; circ. 8,000.

Halkin Sesi (*Voice of the People*): 172 Kyrenia St., P.O.B. 339, Nicosia; f. 1942; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor HASAN FAIZ; circ. 5,000.

Haravghi (*Dawn*): P.O.B. 1556, Bouboulinas 25, Nicosia; f. 1956; left-wing; Greek; Editor ANDREAS FANTIS; circ. 13,500.

Makhi (*Battle*): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1960; morning; Greek; Owner and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 12,000.

Mesimvri: 25D Diagoras St., P.O.B. 1543, Nicosia; f. 1970; Greek; afternoon; Editor C. I. SOLOMONIDES.

Philelephtheros (*Liberal*): P.O.B. 1094, Ledras 250-252, Nicosia; nationalist; Greek; morning; Editor N. PATRICHIS; circ. 12,750.

Special News Bulletin: Nicosia; f. 1963; morning; English; published by Public Information Office of Turkish Cypriot Administration; circ. 1,500.

Ta Nea (*The News*): 23 Constantine Palaeologos Ave., P.O.B. 1064, Nicosia; Greek; morning; f. 1970; Editor CHR. SAVVIDES; circ. 4,000.

Zaman (*Times*): 43 Yediler St., Nicosia; f. 1973; Turkish; independent; Chief Editor RAUF R. DENKTAŞ; circ. 3,000.

WEEKLIES

Alithia (*Truth*): P.O.B. 1605, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; Pancyprrian; Liberal; Editor ANTONIOS PHARMAKIDES; circ. 14,500.

Athlitiki (*Athletics*): 15A Mnasiades St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor A. TSIALIS; circ. 12,000.

Asymatos (*Wireless*): P.O.B. 2082, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor NT. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 7,400.

Cyprus Bulletin: Nicosia; f. 1964; weekly; English; published by the Cyprus Public Information Office.

Ergatikl Phoni (*Workers' Voice*): 35, Zenonos St., Limassol; f. 1946; Greek; organ of Cyprus Workers' Confederation; Editor CHR. A. MICHAELIDES; circ. 5,300.

Ergatikko Vima (*Workers' Tribune*): P.O.B. 1885, Volonaki St., Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of the Pancyprrian

Federation of Labour; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE TSIRPONOURIS; circ. 8,300.

Heranan: P.O.B. 355, 43 Kallipolis Ave., Nicosia; Armenian.

Kypros (*Cyprus*): P.O.B. 1491, 10 Apostle Barnabas St., Nicosia; f. 1952; Greek; non-party; circ. 12,000; Editor J. KYRIAKIDIS.

Nei Kerí (*New Times*): P.O.B. 1963, 8 Vasiliou Voulgaroktonou St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor LYSSANDROS TSIMILLIS; circ. 7,300.

Official Gazette: Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; published by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Patris (*Fatherland*): P.O.B. 2026, 1 Androcleous St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; right wing; Editor K. KONONAS; circ. 7,500.

Philathlos: P.O.B. 1543, Nicosia; Greek; sports; Editor C. J. SOLOMONIDES; circ. 4,400.

Synagermos: P.O.B. 1061, 217 Ledra St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; Owner and Editor PH. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 4,000.

Tharros (*Courage*): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1961; Greek; Independent; Propr. and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 9,200.

PERIODICALS

Apostolos Barnabas: Cyprus Archbishopric, Nicosia; twice monthly; Greek organ of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Dir. Dr. ANDREAS N. MITSIDES; circ. 1,200.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1943; every two months; Greek; published by the Cyprus Public Information Office.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O.B. 93, Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; English and Greek; Editor Dr. G. N. MARANGOS.

Cyprus Today: c/o Ministry of Education, Nicosia; f. 1963; every two months; published in English by the Public Information Office for the Ministry of Education; cultural and general information; Chair. Editorial Board P. CHR. SERGHIS; Chief Editor N. PANAYIOTOU.

Dimossios Ipallilos: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union; circ. 6,500.

Eğitim Bülteni (*Education Bulletin*): Nicosia; f. 1972; monthly; Turkish; published by Office of Member for Education and Teaching of Turkish Cypriot Administration; circ. 2,000.

International Political Review: 21A Nicodimou Mylona, Nicosia; Editor A. KANNAOUROS; circ. 2,400.

Kooperatif (*Co-operative*): Nicosia; f. 1970; monthly; Turkish; published by Co-operative Development Dept. of Turkish Cypriot Administration; circ. 2,000.

Kypriacos Logos (*Cypriot Word*): 10 Kimon St., Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1969; twice monthly; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 2,000.

Mathitiki Estia (*Student Hearth*): Pancyprrian Gymnasium, Nicosia; f. 1950; monthly; Greek; organ of the Pancyprrian Gymnasium students; Editor CHRYSANTHOS KYPRIANOY.

Nea Epochi: 11 Stassandrou St., P.O.B. 1581, Nicosia; f. 1959; every two months; Greek; literary material; Editor ACHILLEAS PYLIOTIS; circ. 2,500.

Öğretmen (*Teacher*): Nicosia; f. 1972; monthly; Turkish; organ of Cyprus Turkish Secondary Schools Teachers Asscn.; circ. 1,200.

Paediki Hara: 18 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; monthly; published by the Pancyprian Union of Greek Teachers; Editor THEODOSSIOS PIEROS; circ. 18,000.

Panta Embros: P.O.B. 1156, Nicosia; monthly; published by the Cyprus Scouts' Association; Greek; circ. 3,700.

Pnevmatiki Estia: Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; literary; monthly.

Radio Programme: Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the C.B.C.; circ. 25,000.

Synergatistis (The Co-operator): P.O.B. 4537, Nicosia; f. 1961; monthly magazine; Greek; official organ of the Pancyprian Confederation of Co-operatives; Editor G. I. PHOTIOU; circ. 5,800.

Trapezikos: P.O.B. 638, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES; circ. 17,500.

Türk Sen (Turkish Trade Unions): 13-15 Mufti Ziaı St., Nicosia; f. 1971; monthly; Turkish; organ of Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Turkish News Cyprus: f. 1973.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; f. 1952; programmes in Greek, Turkish, English and Armenian; two medium-wave transmitters of 20 kW., one of 2 kW. and one of 0.5 kW.; relay stations at Paphos and Limassol; also relays Radio Monte Carlo to the Middle East from a station on Cape Greco; Chair. N. HADJIGAVRIEL; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Radio Programmes G. MITSIDES; publ. *Radio Programme* (fortnightly).

Radio Bayrak: Ataturk Sq., Nicosia; home service in Turkish, overseas services in Turkish, Greek and English; Dir.-Gen. H. SÜHA; Dir. of Programmes MEHMET FEHMI.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Cyprus: British Forces Post Office 53; 120 hours per week in English; Station Controller R. W. MORGAN.

In December 1972 there were 170,500 radio receivers in use in Cyprus.

TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—TV Division: P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; began in 1957; two Band III 40/8 kW. V. transmitters on Mount Olympus and Mount Sina Oros give full coverage of the Island; programmes every day from December 1968; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Television Programmes CH. PAPADOPOULOS.

In December 1972 there were 70,000 television receivers in use in Cyprus.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O.B. 1087, 36 Metochiou St., Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1966; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £83.8m. (Sept. 1973); Gov. C. C. STEPHANI; publ. *Report* (annual), *Bulletin* (twice monthly).

CYPRIOI BANKS

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, Phaneromeni St. 86-90, Nicosia; f. 1899; cap. p.u. £3,000,000; dep. £82.1m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. Dr. REGHINOS THEOCHARIS, PH.D.; Chair. C. D. SEVERIS; 30 branches throughout Cyprus.

Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4537, Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies.

Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2032, Archbishop Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1924; cap. p.u. £750,000; dep. £3.3m. (March 1970); Chair. PANOS LANITIS; Gen. Man. KIKIS N. LAZARIDES.

Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1861, Mahmoud Pasha St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies, bodies and individuals; Gen. Man. MEHMET ESHREF.

Turkish Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1742, Kyrenia St. and Turkish Bank St., Nicosia; f. 1901; cap. p.u. £200,000; dep. £6.3m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. UMIT SULEYMAN; Gen. Man. MADJID M. FERDI.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cyprus Development Bank, Ltd., The: Nicosia; f. 1963; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; provides medium or long term loans, working capital requirements or equity share participation supplementary to existing Cyprus enterprises to encourage the development of manufacturing industries, agriculture and tourism in Cyprus; performs related economic and technical research, and acts as investment banker; Chair. CHR. G. PAPADOPOULOS; Gen. Man. A. M. PIKIS; Sec. S. G. AMBIZAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Local Director's Office, P.O.B. 2081, Metaxas Sq., Nicosia; branches in Nicosia (Metaxas Sq., Ataturk Sq., Nicosia Airport Rd.), two brs. each in Famagusta, Limassol, and other brs. in Larnaca, Morphou, Akrotiri, Dhekelia, Kyrenia and Episkopi; Local Dir. C. CAROLIDES.

Chartered Bank, The: P.O.B. 1047, Evagoras Ave., Nicosia; three brs. each in Nicosia, Famagusta; two brs. in Limassol; also brs. in Larnaca, Karavas, Paphos, Agios Georghios, Kyrenia and Morphou.

Lombard Banking (Cyprus) Ltd.: 31 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; General Manager's Office, P.O.B. 1661, Mitsis Building, Metaxas Square, Nicosia; owns a subsidiary, Lombard (Cyprus) Ltd., specializing in hire purchase business; brs. in Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta; Gen. Man. H. M. KEHEYAN.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; General Manager's Office, P.O.B. 2069, Nicosia; 26 brs. throughout Cyprus; General Man. K. O. DANCEY.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: Athens, Greece; Regional Manager's Office, P.O.B. 1191, Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; three brs. in Nicosia, two in Limassol and other brs. in Famagusta, Larnaca, Paphos and Morphou; Regional Man. T. GOURZIS.

Türkiye İş Bankası: P.O.B. 1817, 9 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; br. at Famagusta; Gen.-Man. A. V. MEHMET.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Janus Exchange Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; f. 1961; Man. Dir. N. M. HADJIGAVRIEL.

INSURANCE

General Insurance Company of Cyprus Ltd., The: Bank of Cyprus Bldg., P.O.B. 1668, Nicosia; f. 1951; Chair. M. S. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. G. C. CHRISTOFIDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. M. SAVIDES; Vice-Pres. GEORGE ROLOGIS, CHR. MAVROUDIS; Sec.-Gen. S. THEOCHARIDES.

Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 777, Famagusta; Pres. TAKIS COUNNAS; Vice-Pres. ANDREAS GEORGIS; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VANEZIS.

Larnaca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 18, Larnaca; Pres. STELIOS DIMITRIOU; Vice-Pres. Dr. ANNIBAS FRANCIS; Hon. Sec. NEOCLIS AG. ONISSIFOROU.

Limassol Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 347, Limassol; Pres. STAVROS GALATARIOTIS; Vice-Pres. KYRIACOS HAMBOULLAS; Hon. Sec. JOHN VRYONIDES.

Paphos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1, Paphos; Pres. IANGOS NICOLAIDES; Vice-Pres. LOIZOS HAVOUZARIS; Hon. Sec. GEORGE KYPRIANIDES.

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. A. AVRAAMIDES; Vice-Pres. N. K. SHAKOLAS; Hon. Sec. L. TRYFON.

Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce: 32 Kyrenia Ave., Nicosia, P.O.B. 718; Chair. A. RASHIT MUSTAFA; Vice-Chair. AGÂH M. NECAT.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Cyprus Employers' Federation: Charalambides Bldg., Grivas-Dhigenis Ave., P.O.B. 1657, Nicosia; f. 1960; 12 member Trade Associations, 300 direct and 600 indirect mems.; Dir.-Gen. C. KAPARTIS; Chair. STELIOS GARANIS; publ. *Bulletin*.

There are also ten independent employers' associations, among the largest of which are:

Cyprus Building Contractors' Association: 2 Voulgari St., Nicosia; 217 mems.; Sec. G. PARASKEVAIDES.

Limassol Enterprises Contractors' Association: 18 Ipiros St., Limassol; 57 mems.; Sec. O. ECONOMIDES.

Employers' Union of Car Owners: 1 Menandron St., Nicosia; 1,107 mems.

Turkish Employers' Association: Mûdüroğlu Apartments, 3 Ortakcuy, Nicosia; f. 1961; 60 mems.; Pres. EFRUZ SAMİ MÜDÜROĞLU; Vice-Pres. MUSTAFA TURKOĞLU.

TRADE UNIONS

Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; f. 1949, registered 1966; restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Govt.; 6 hrs. with a total membership of 5,884; Pres. A. PAPANASTASIOU; Gen. Sec. G. IACOVOU; publ. *Dimosios Ipallilos* (Public Servant), fortnightly.

Demokratiki Ergatiki Omospondia Kyprou (Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus): 10 Kimonos St., Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1962, registered 1962; 4 unions with a total membership of 3,500; Gen. Sec. STAVROS STAVRINIDES; publ. *Ergatikos Agonas* (fortnightly).

Kibris Türk İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu (Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation): 13-15 Mufti-Ziai St., P.O.B. 681, Nicosia; f. 1954, registered 1955; 14 unions with a total membership of 4,618; affiliated to ICFTU and the Federation of Trade Unions of Turkey; Gen. Sec. NECATİ TASHKIN; publ. *Türk Sen* (Turkish Trade Unions), monthly.

Pankypria Ergatiki Omospondia (Pancyprian Federation of Labour): 32-35 Archemou St., Nicosia; f. 1946,

registered 1947; previously the Pancyprian Trade Union Committee f. 1941, dissolved 1946; 17 unions and 230 hrs. with a total membership of 48,100; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. ZIARTIDES; publs. *Ergatiko Vima* (Workers' Forum), weekly, *Ergasia* (Labour), quarterly.

Pankyprios Omospondia Anexartition Syntechnion (Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions): 1 Menadrou St., Nicosia; f. 1956, registered 1957; has no political orientations; 7 unions with a total membership of 1,008; Pres. COSTAS ANTONIADES; Gen. Sec. KYRIACOS NATHANAEI.

Symposondia Ergaton Kyprou (Cyprus Workers' Confederation): 23 Athanasiou Diakou St., P.O.B. 1138, Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1944, registered 1950; 7 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 41 unions, 13 branches with a total membership of 28,000; affiliated to the Greek Confederation of Labour; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL IOANNOU; publ. *Ergatiki Phoni* (Workers' Voice), weekly.

On December 31st, 1972, there were 21 employers' associations with 1 branch and a total membership of 2,194, 105 unions with 254 hrs. and 8 Unions Federations and 5 Confederations with 10 hrs. and a total membership of 87,655.

TRADE FAIR

Cyprus International Trade Fair: P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia; annually in September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

There are 8,319 kilometres of roads, of which 623 kilometres are main roads. There is an extensive network of bus services between Nicosia and the major towns and most villages, and between district centres and villages in each area. There are also taxi services between the principal towns.

Cyprus Automobile Association: Flat 101, Pedhicos Building, Louki Akrita Ave., P.O.B. 2279, Nicosia; f. 1933; Chair. M. S. AGROTIS.

SHIPPING

Famagusta is the main cargo port of the island and has a natural harbour; vessels of an overall length of 120 metres and a maximum draught of 6.8 metres can be accommodated alongside the quay in the inner harbour; ships with a maximum draught of 9.15 metres can be accommodated in the outer harbour. In 1972 461,733 metric tons were loaded there and 711,991 metric tons unloaded. Breakwater ports at Larnaca and Limassol were completed in 1973; 168,563 metric tons were loaded and 324,649 unloaded in 1972. The harbour of Paphos offers good anchorage to small vessels and is used mainly for exports, 107,300 metric tons being loaded in 1972 and only 11,912 unloaded. Kyrenia's small harbour is now used chiefly by fishing boats and yachts. There is very little coastal shipping.

Most of the island's oil passes through Larnaca (705,423 metric tons in 1972), although large quantities are discharged at Dhekelia, Karavostassi, Moni and Akrotiri for use in power stations and cement factories. Minerals are exported mainly through Vassiliko, Latchi and Karavostassi, where a total of 565,000 metric tons was loaded in 1972.

CYPRUS—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

In recent years the number of merchant vessels registered in Cyprus has risen sharply from 314 (1,575,702 g.r.t.) in 1970 to 659 (2,838,811 g.r.t.) in 1972.

Limassol is the main passenger port in Cyprus with 17,335 arrivals and 19,515 departures in 1972. In the same year the figures for Famagusta were 11,080 and 10,498 and for all other ports 631 and 598 respectively.

There are over sixty lines running cargo and passenger services to Cyprus at approximately weekly, twice monthly and monthly intervals

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Nicosia, which can accommodate all types of aircraft, including jets.

Cyprus Airways: Head Office: 21 Athanasiou Diakou St., P.O.B. 1903, Nicosia; f. 1946; Chair. G. ELIADES; Gen. Man. E. SAVVA; routes from Nicosia to Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Cairo, Frankfurt, Istanbul, London, Manchester, Paris, Rome and Tel Aviv; fleet of two Trident 2E and two Trident 1E.

Cyprus is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, ALIA, Alitalia, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Egyptair, El Al, Interflug, KLM, LOT, MALEV, MEA, Olympic, Sabena, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM, THY and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Cyprus Tourism Organisation: P.O.B. 4535, Nicosia; there are 165 established hotels with 13,000 beds; Chair. FRIXOS PETRIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. G. ANDRONIKOU.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Germany, Federal Republic: Tourist Office Cypern, 6 Frankfurt am Main I, Bethmanstrasse 50-54.

United Kingdom: Cyprus Trade and Tourist Centre, 213 Regent St., London, W1R 8DA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Pres. A. SAVVIDES; Sec. Gen. A. LADOMMATOS; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

TH.OK.: Cyprus Theatrical Organization; Dir. YACOVOS PHILIPPOU.

FESTIVALS

There are numerous religious feasts, celebrated with processions, dancing, fairs and the display of icons. The orange, peach, fig and grape harvests are occasions for local festivals, parades and dancing. Carnivals, exhibitions and dances are organized by the larger towns. During June the ancient theatres of Curium and Salamis are used for open-air folk-dancing, concerts and performances of ancient and modern drama. The Pan-Cyprian Cultural Festival takes place in Larnaca in September.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lies in Central Europe between 48°-51° N latitude and 12°-23° E longitude. Its neighbours are Poland to the north, the German Democratic Republic to the north-west, the German Federal Republic in the west, Austria to the south-west, Hungary to the south-east and the U.S.S.R. in the extreme east. The state is composed of two main population groups, the Czechs (65.0 per cent of the total population) and the Slovaks (29.2 per cent). The climate is continental with warm summers and cold winters, average mean temperature 9°C (49°F). The official languages, which are mutually understandable, are Czech and Slovak, members of the west Slavonic group. About 70 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics, 15 per cent Protestants and the remainder unstated. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of white and red, with a blue triangle (half the length) at the hoist. The capital is Prague.

Recent History

The 1946 post-war elections returned the Communists as the strongest single party, and their leader, Klement Gottwald, became Prime Minister. When, in 1948, they assumed full power, Gottwald replaced Edvard Beneš as President, a position he held until his death in 1953. The country aligned itself with the Soviet-led East European bloc, joining the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Pact.

Under Gottwald, government followed a rigid Stalinist pattern, and in the early 1950s there were many political trials. Although these died out under Gottwald's successors, Antonín Zápotocký and, from 1956, Antonín Novotný, de-Stalinization was late in coming to Czechoslovakia, and no relaxation was felt until 1963, when a new government under Jozef Lenárt was formed. Economic and political reforms came slowly until in January 1968 Alexander Dubček took over from Novotný as Party Secretary and in March Ludvík Svoboda succeeded him as President. The policies of the new government expressed a spirit of independence and liberalism, and envisaged widespread reforms. These were seen by other members of the East European bloc as endangering their unity, and on August 21st, 1968, Warsaw Pact forces occupied Prague and other major cities. The Soviet Government afterwards exerted heavy pressure on Czech leaders to suppress their reformist policies, and in April 1969 Dubček was replaced by Dr. Gustáv Husák as First Secretary of the Communist Party. Although Dr. Husák resisted some pressure for stricter control and political trials, there was a severe purge of Communist Party membership, and most of Dubček's supporters were removed from the Government. The first elections since 1964 were held in November 1971 and showed a 99.81 per cent vote in favour of National Front candidates. In 1973 attempts were made to normalize the political and diplomatic situation resulting from the events of 1968. An amnesty for exiles was announced, and relations with Austria, Romania and Yugoslavia were improved. In December a treaty was signed with Federal Germany establishing normal relations between the two countries for the first time.

Government

Czechoslovakia is a federal state of two nations of equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks, and composed of two republics each having its own government. The supreme organ of state power is the Federal Assembly, elected for a five-year term by all citizens over the age of 18, and having two chambers, the House of the People and the House of Nations. Membership of the former is proportional to the population of the Republic—there are 138 Czechs and 62 Slovaks; the House of Nations has 150 members, 75 from each of the republics. The Federal Assembly elects the President for a five-year term of office, and he, in turn, appoints the Federal Government, the supreme executive organ of state power. Each of the republics has its own government (responsible for all matters except external relations, defence, overseas trade, transport and communications) and its own National Council or parliament.

Defence

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty, the "Warsaw Pact". Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and slightly longer in the Air Force. Service with the reserve lasts until the age of fifty years. The Army numbers 150,000 and the Air Force 40,000; border troops number 35,000. It is planned to increase the strength of the People's Militia, now at 120,000, to 250,000. Defence expenditure in 1973 totalled 16,700 million Kčs. As a result of the invasion of 1968, Soviet forces occupy permanent positions on the frontier with Federal Germany.

Economic Affairs

Although Czechoslovakia depends on the U.S.S.R. for many raw materials, it is a highly industrialized country. In 1972 the industrial sector employed 38 per cent of the working population and produced 61 per cent of Net Material Product. Industry is state-owned. Until 1961, heavy industry and engineering received precedence, but under the third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), greater stress was laid on light industry. The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) aimed to develop the power and chemical industries, modernize machinery building and improve consumer services.

During this period, national income and industrial output rose by 39 per cent, and despite difficult circumstances and certain political unrest, the planned targets for industry were reported to have been exceeded. It was under this plan that the radical reforms of Dr. Ota Šik, then Deputy Prime Minister, were proposed, including the decentralization of industry, autonomy for individual state enterprises, and the acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures. These plans were shelved, and a return to strong central management of the economy came in 1969. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering nation with a considerable output of motor cars and cycles. Other important industries are glass, beer, ceramics and textiles.

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 90 per cent of the land is under agricultural co-operatives, state farms or communal enterprises. It has become an important

stabilizing factor in the economy. During the period 1966–70, its production increased by 19 per cent. Important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes and sugar beet.

The fifth Five-Year Plan (1971–75) envisages a growth rate in the national income of 5 per cent a year, calling for a considerable increase in productivity and the more efficient use of resources. With heavy industry still the mainstay of economic advance and priority given to the chemical and petrochemical industries, industrial output is planned to grow by about 35 per cent, while agriculture is expected to produce 14 per cent more.

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), and a large proportion of its trade is with the countries of Eastern Europe, particularly the Soviet Union. However, there is considerable trade with West European countries, notably Federal Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. Principal exports include machinery and equipment, chemicals and fuels, and glass and other manufactured goods.

Transport and Communications

About 60 per cent of all freight traffic is carried by the railways which have a total length of 13,299 km., 2,631 of which are electrified. Roads (totalling 73,363 km.) carry about 70 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

Social Welfare

A single and universal system of social security was established in Czechoslovakia after the Second World War. In 1948 a law was passed by which all workers and employees, irrespective of the nature of their work, benefited equally from the new insurance scheme. In 1966 the general protection of health was provided for by law, with particular emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than treatment and cure. Medical care, treatment, medicines, etc. are free for the entire Czechoslovak population. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare such as protection of the individual at work, housing conditions and recreation schemes. Since 1956 sickness benefit has been paid to all those workers who are temporarily unable to work due to illness, injury, medical treatment, etc. Sickness benefit may be paid for a maximum period of two years after which time disablement pension applies. Social security is guaranteed for all through different schemes: for wage-earners, members of co-operative societies, members of agricultural co-operatives, pensioners and members of the armed forces. Benefits and rights are the same for all these groups. Great importance is attached today to maternity benefits and family allowances, which are paid according to the situation of the woman and family concerned. It is hoped that in the near future these allowances will be increased to help large families with low incomes. Plans are being made to help old people by increasing old-age pensions.

Education

Plans for the expansion of the Czechoslovak educational system were launched in 1960. Emphasis has since been laid on the lengthening of the basic school, expansion of

vocational and technical education, and extra educational facilities for adults. Children between the ages of three and six years attend kindergarten (*mateřská škola*). This form of primary education has proved very popular in recent years and it is hoped that in the near future all children may be assured a place at kindergarten. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years, when children attend the basic school (*základní devítiletá škola*). There were 10,551 basic schools with 1,912,225 pupils in attendance in 1972/73. At first a general curriculum is provided, followed by more specialized subjects. Owing to lack of classroom space, the basic school suffers from overcrowding and many children in the larger towns and cities are forced to attend lessons in shifts.

The secondary school system in Czechoslovakia is similar to those of other countries in Eastern Europe. The vast majority of Czechoslovak children continue their education in some form or other after the compulsory basic school. The general secondary school (*střední všeobecně vzdělávací škola*), provides three-year courses in either mathematics and science, or languages and the social sciences. In 1959 a new type of school was set up, the *střední škola pro pracující* (secondary school for adult students). This school is attended by workers and adults and in most cases is actually run by industrial plants for their employees. 430 general secondary schools and secondary schools for adult students had 129,063 students in 1972/73. Vocational secondary schools (*střední odborná škola*), as their name suggests, provide a general education together with vocational training. There were 650 such schools with 272,909 students in 1972/73. The apprentice school (*učňovská škola*) trains the student to enter a trade in industry, agriculture, etc., straight from school. In 1972/73 they were attended by 355,774 students. At the same time, 37 institutions of higher learning, including 6 universities, had 104 departments and 127,957 students. 21,157 students were attending courses without interrupting their normal work.

Tourism

Czechoslovakia has magnificent scenery, with winter sports facilities. Prague is the best known of the historic cities and there are famous castles and cathedrals, numerous resorts and 29 spas with natural mineral springs, notably Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad). A total of 11,498,968 tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1972, including 895,000 from West European and overseas countries. There is a special tourist exchange rate of 23 Kčs. to £1 sterling.

Visas are required by nationals of all non-communist countries.

Sport

One voluntary organization, the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Training (ČSTV), embraces the various sporting, gymnastic, tourist and chess associations. It has two national bodies: Czech Physical Training Organization (ČTO) and Slovak Physical Training Organization (STO). Through its associations the ČSTV supervises international sporting events, plans the development of sport, conducts research and encourages physical training of all kinds. In 1972 ČSTV had 7,732 sections and more than 22,200 sporting clubs with a membership of 1,328,637. The largest sections are football, ice-hockey, volley-ball, skiing and track and field athletics, in order of popularity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 9 (National Day), August 29 (Slovak National Uprising, Slovakia only), October 28 (Day of Nationalization, anniversary of independence), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 haléřů (hellers) = 1 koruna (Czechoslovak crown or Kčs.).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 14.005 Kčs.;

U.S. \$1 = 6.03 Kčs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (1970)	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)			
	March 1st, 1961	December 1st, 1970	1971	1972†		
				Total	Male	Female
127,876.2 sq. km.*	13,745,577	14,361,557	14,406,772	14,481,304	7,052,853	7,428,451

* 49,373.3 square miles.

† Provisional estimates.

POPULATION BY NATIONALITY (1970 census)

	CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC		SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Czech	9,296	94.7	48	1.1	9,344	65.0
Slovak	309	3.2	3,885	85.5	4,194	29.2
Magyar (Hungarian)	18	0.2	554	12.2	572	4.0
German	81	0.8	5	0.1	86	0.6
Polish	65	0.7	2	0.0	67	0.5
Ukrainian and Russian	17	0.1	42	0.9	59	0.4
Others and Unspecified	33	0.3	7	0.2	40	0.3
TOTAL	9,819	100.0	4,543	100.0	14,362	100.0

REGIONS

	AREA (hectares)	POPULATION (July 1st, 1972)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Czech Socialist Republic:</i>			
Central Bohemia	1,120,849	1,190,536	106
Southern Bohemia	1,134,731	656,934	58
Western Bohemia	1,087,178	857,060	78
Northern Bohemia	781,033	1,110,454	142
Eastern Bohemia	1,123,967	1,206,844	107
Southern Moravia	1,502,855	1,949,422	130
Northern Moravia	1,106,615	1,824,514	166
Prague (city)	29,017	1,083,717	3,656
	7,886,245	9,879,481	126
<i>Slovak Socialist Republic:</i>			
Western Slovakia	1,466,780	1,593,083	110
Central Slovakia	1,797,571	1,416,030	79
Eastern Slovakia	1,617,883	1,275,831	79
Bratislava (city)	19,141	314,879	1,555
	4,901,375	4,601,823	94
TOTAL	12,787,620	14,481,304	113

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(July 1st, 1971)

Praha (Prague, the capital)	1,081,608	Košice	148,914
Brno	337,673	Plzeň (Pilsen)	148,730
Bratislava	288,042	Olomouc	80,459
Ostrava	281,743	Ústí nad Labem	72,541

Other Towns (population at January 1st, 1970): Havířov 82,000; Karviná 77,000; České Budějovice 77,000; Liberec 73,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1961	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Registered Live Births	218,378	222,934	228,531	237,110	251,238
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	15.8	15.5	15.9	16.5	17.3
Registered Marriages	105,546	125,285	126,585	129,966	135,020
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	7.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.3
Registered Deaths	126,376	161,276	165,567	164,972	160,335
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	9.2	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.1

* Provisional figures.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED*

('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972†
Agriculture	1,192	1,183	1,167	1,097
Forestry and Fishing	104	104	103	99
Mining, Manufacturing, Gas and Electricity	2,626	2,670	2,694	2,758
Construction	585	605	624	639
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	530	544	568	595
Other Commerce	128	128	136	141
Transport and Storage	370	376	375	375
Communications	100	102	104	104
Health and Social Services	258	272	284	295
Education and Culture	420	430	432	459
Other Services (incl. water supply)	564	570	579	561
Others	42	49	49	56
TOTAL	6,919	7,033	7,115	7,179

* Excluding family workers and apprentices.

† Provisional figures.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1971

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	5,205
Under Permanent Crops	124
Meadows	961
Pastures	787
Forest Land	4,458
Other Land	1,029
Total Land Area	12,564
Inland Water	223
TOTAL	12,787

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat and Spelt	1,081	1,103	1,197	3,174	3,878	4,017	29.5	35.3	33.7
Rye*	219	234	232	454	619	634	20.7	26.4	27.3
Barley	803	851	854	2,280	2,851	2,651	28.4	33.6	31.2
Oats†	378	341	323	776	902	726	20.7	26.5	22.8
Maize	128	142	148	513	524	642	40.9	39.8	44.4
Sugar Beet	180	187	192	6,644	5,832	6,884	369.6	312.7	361.1
Potatoes	338	332	321	4,793	4,621	5,058	142.1	139.4	158.1
Green Peas	2	2	2§	10	10	10§	48.0	44.6	45.5§
Dry Peas	14	13	13§	23	21	22§	16.3	17.0	16.9§
Dry Broad Beans	5	5	6§	10	9	10§	18.3	17.7	18.2§
Vetch	7	5	6§	9	7	8§	13.8	14.5	14.6§
Grapes	32	34	36	137.5	129.9	152.8	42.7	38.1	42.8
Linseed	30.0	25.5	26.0	12	14	13§	4.0	5.5	5.0§
Flax Fibre				13.8	15.0	15§	4.6	5.9	5.8§
Rapeseed	35	52	53	63	101	107	18.2	19.6	20.3
Poppy Seed	9.8	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.0	6	6.1	7.1	8.7
Hops	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.5	7.6	10.7	11.2	8.1	11.2
Tobacco	3.8	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.9	4.2	13.8	16.3	11.8

* Including mixed crops of rye and wheat.

† Including mixed crops of oats and barley.

§ FAO estimate.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
Carrots	137.7	119.1	143.1	Plums: Fresh	23	10	12
Onions	149.5	139.3	147.8	Dry	82.6	30.9	38.5
Garlic	9.4	10.0	9.5	Sweet Cherries	53.0	18.0	9.2
Tomatoes	103.8	102.1	90.8	Sour Cherries	9.7	4.0	2.0
Cabbages	296.4	231.4	283.5	Peaches	12.7	8.4	11.1
Cauliflowers	63.5	61.8	67.9	Apricots	34.2	8.3	17.0
Lettuce	23.1	21.3	24.1	Strawberries	10.8	8.4	n.a.
Cucumbers and Gherkins	134.1	109.4	137.6	Currants	21.0	16.0	n.a.
Apples	231.7	144.3	95.8	Gooseberries	7.7	5.7	n.a.
Pears	60.8	31.1	23.5				

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head at end of year)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	4,223	4,288	4,349	4,466
Pigs	5,037	5,530	5,935	6,093
Sheep	977	981	932	889
Goats	318	285	241	n.a.
Horses	144	131	118	100
Chickens*	33,392	37,570	36,701	39,170
Ducks*	590	686	615	
Geese*	721	708	671	
Turkeys and Guinea Fowl*	168	223	251	

* Adult birds only.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Beef and Veal*	361,000	362,000	373,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat*	6,000	7,000	8,000
Pig Meats*	558,000	586,000	624,000
Horse Meat*	2,300	1,800	2,000
Poultry Meat	80,500	102,600	111,000
Other Meat	38,000	38,100	39,000
Lard	n.a.	47,015	50,835
Tallow	11,200	12,311	12,769
Cows' Milk†	4,751,000	4,794,000	4,924,000
Goats' Milk	167,000	145,000	130,000
Butter‡	86,959	86,948	91,822
Cheese from Cows' Milk‡	106,000	109,837	115,938
Condensed and Evaporated Milk	54,958	58,458	61,220
Dried Milk	40,596	42,901	45,392
Hen Eggs	171,500	186,600	200,000
Honey	6,406.4	6,572.3	6,016.5
Wool: Greasy	3,800	4,129	4,124
Clean	2,300	2,477	2,474
Cattle Hides	45,000	45,807	46,484
Sheep Skins	n.a.	1,440§	1,500§

1972 (metric tons): Cows' Milk 5,100,000; Butter 101,493.

* Including slaughter fats and edible offals.

† Including milk sucked by young animals.

‡ Factory production only, i.e. butter or cheese manufactured at milk plants, excluding farm production.

§ FAO estimate, based on the number of reported slaughterings.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, without bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Planned	10,739	11,100	11,130	3,689	3,844	3,557	14,429	14,944	14,688
Unplanned	654	384	399	281	261	311	935	646	709
Production	11,393	11,484	11,529	3,970	4,105	3,868	15,363	15,589	15,397
Deliveries	10,236	10,852	10,963	3,475	3,740	3,745	13,711	14,592	14,708
of which:									
Industrial	9,561	10,091	10,217	2,645	2,828	2,801	12,206	12,919	13,018
Fuel Wood	675	761	746	830	912	944	1,505	1,673	1,690

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1970	1971	1972
Coniferous	2,981	3,154	3,240
Broadleaved	657	682	736
TOTAL	3,638	3,836	3,976

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING*
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Carp	12,070	11,257	11,365	12,429
Others	1,924	2,109	2,501	2,648
TOTAL CATCH	13,994	13,366	13,866	15,077

* Figures refer only to fish caught by the State Fisheries and members of the Czech and Slovak fishing union. Of the total catch, the amount taken from fishponds of the State Fisheries was (in metric tons): 11,558 in 1969; 10,735 in 1970; 11,114 in 1971; 12,306 in 1972.

MINING

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	25,927	27,068	28,064	28,702
Brown Coal	" " "	70,835	75,262	78,007	81,052
Lignite	" " "	4,050	4,075	3,776	3,739
Iron Ore*	" " "	445	442	447	460
Magnesite (crude)	" " "	571.4	586.8	631.2	619.0
Crude Petroleum	" " "	205	210	203	194
Salt (refined)	" " "	207	209	213	215
Sulphur†	" " "	148	142	140	n.a.
Asbestos	" " "	17	23	28	28
Antimony Ore*	metric tons	600†	600†	783	990
Copper Ore*	" "	4,451	4,571	4,753	4,666
Lead Ore*	" "	7,135	7,068	6,924	5,778
Manganese Ore*	" "	13,753	13,742	14,066	7,911
Mercury†	" "	4	15	17	24
Tin Concentrates*	" "	165	157	166	165
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	1,108	1,185	1,204	1,222

Note: No recent figures are available for the production of zinc ore.

1972 ('000 metric tons): Hard Coal 27,822; Brown Coal 81,726; Lignite 3,840.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

† Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

† Figures refer to the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat Flour	'000 metric tons	1,244.7	1,219.5	1,229.6	1,222
Refined Sugar	" " "	864.2	874.8	827.7	816
Margarine	" " "	48.9	49.2	48.1	48.9
Wine	'000 hectolitres	614*	721*	700*	700*
Beer	" "	20,817	21,178	22,274	22,498
Cigarettes	million	18,538	20,472	21,190	21,058
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	110,635	113,907	118,600	121,488
Woven Cotton Fabrics†	'000 metres	468,505	501,002	524,343	536,565
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	43,232	45,461	47,299	48,100
Woven Woollen Fabrics†	'000 metres	46,232	48,583	52,674	55,257
Chemical Wood Pulp	'000 metric tons	649	655	n.a.	n.a.
Newsprint	" " "	94	81	78	80
Other Paper	" " "	498	521	536	547
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	54,929	56,508	59,628	60,537
Rubber Footwear	" "	13,856	14,339	14,754	14,412
Other Footwear	" "	43,765	46,549	46,987	49,313
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	43,269	49,648	52,242	n.a.
Rubber Tyres	'000 units	2,269	2,573	2,893	3,514
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,033.8	1,109.6	1,162.0	1,176.3
Hydrochloric Acid	" " "	38.3	42.9	44.5	n.a.
Caustic Soda	" " "	178.9	189.4	202.1	211.8

[continued on next page]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY—continued]

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Soda Ash	'000 metric tons	98.8	104.2	113.9	120.3
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)†	" " "	298.5	296	316.9	343.5
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)†	" " "	288.8	322.4	330.8	334.3
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" " "	213.1	244.9	269.7	296.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" " "	55	91	101	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	836	898	1,174	1,242
Kerosene and Jet Fuel	" " "	223	239	276	279
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	593	544	635	806
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	3,856	4,011	4,784	4,879
Lubricating Oils	" " "	113	134	150	n.a.
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	811	858	978	n.a.
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	7,905	8,273	8,613	9,073
Other Coke	" " "	2,137	1,993	1,849	1,606
Cement	" " "	6,733	7,402	7,956	8,045
Pig-iron§	" " "	7,009	7,548	7,961	8,360
Crude Steel	" " "	10,802	11,480	12,064	12,727
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	n.a.	7,590	7,952	8,347
Aluminium (unwrought)	metric tons	34,747	30,833	36,942	n.a.
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" "	16,441	16,723	17,196	18,068
Lead (unwrought)	" "	18,325	17,615	17,609	18,163
Radio Receivers|| . . . . .	number	282,877	356,219	313,806	191,057
Television Receivers	"	382,168	383,176	351,570	268,274
Passenger Cars	"	132,409	142,858	149,016	154,454
Goods Vehicles	"	23,646	24,462	25,059	25,631
Motor Cycles	"	123,182	107,754	109,688	113,602
Electric Energy	million kWh.	43,134	45,163	47,221	51,378
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	6,801	7,093	7,435	7,759
Construction:					
New Dwellings Completed	number	85,656	112,135	107,380	116,176

* FAO estimate.

† After undergoing finishing processes.

‡ Production of fertilizers is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorous pentoxide. The figures for phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

§ Including blast furnace ferro-alloys.

|| Excluding radiograms.

FINANCE

100 haléřů (singular haléř—heller)=1 koruna (Czechoslovak crown or Kčs.).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 haléřů; 1, 2 and 5 Kčs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Kčs.

Exchange rates (March 1974): 1 Soviet rouble=8.00 Kčs.;

£1 sterling=14.005 Kčs. (basic rate) or 27.64 Kčs. (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=6.03 Kčs. (basic rate) or 11.90 Kčs. (non-commercial rate).

100 Kčs.=£7.14=\$ 16.59 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=7.20 korunas (1 koruna=13.89 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=6.632 korunas. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=17.28 korunas.

BUDGET

(million Kčs.)

REVENUE	1972	EXPENDITURE	1972
Receipts from Socialist sector	184,190	National Economy	97,180
Taxes	26,519	Culture and Social Welfare	97,955
Other receipts	12,794	Defence	16,770
		Administration	4,191
		Courts, Procurators, etc.	401
TOTAL	223,503	TOTAL	216,569

CZECHOSLOVAKIA¹—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING (INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES (Base: January 1968=100))

	1969 (January)	1970 (January)	1971	1972
All Items	102.4	107.8	107.3	107.0
Food	100.7	101.4	101.2	101.0
Industrial Goods	103.3	112.6	110.9	110.6
Public Catering	104.7	108.3	109.5	109.3
Services	102.1	109.4	109.9	109.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS NET MATERIAL PRODUCT* ('000 million Kčs. at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1969	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	33.3	31.6	37.8	38.6
Forestry and Logging	3.3	3.6		
Industry†	173.7	190.6	199.9	208.9
Construction	32.8	35.0	37.9	42.0
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	35.6	35.1	34.9	37.6
Transport and Storage	8.7	8.8	11.9	11.5
Communications	2.2	3.2		
Others	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
TOTAL	292.6	311.1	325.4	341.7

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Kčs.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports f.o.b.	19,699	19,296	22,155	23,718	26,605	28,870	30,912
Exports f.o.b.	19,764	20,622	21,638	23,900	27,305	30,095	32,588

COMMODITY GROUPS (Standard International Trade Classification)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	3,297	3,708	3,484	916	1,120	1,250
Beverages and Tobacco	535	577	679	111	142	183
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	3,809	3,851	4,199	1,519	1,425	1,483
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	2,472	2,928	3,095	1,000	1,161	1,192
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	159	171	163	11	14	5
Chemicals	2,167	2,176	2,242	1,294	1,525	1,552
Basic Manufactures	3,557	4,077	4,507	5,604	5,788	6,264
Machinery and Transport Equipment	8,599	9,696	10,539	13,453	15,009	16,242
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,713	1,624	1,849	3,138	3,825	4,270
Other Commodities and Transactions	297	62	155	259	86	147
TOTAL	26,605	28,870	30,912	27,305	30,095	32,588

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Austria	735	761	738
Belgium/Luxembourg	171	251	299
Bulgaria	655	714	841
China, People's Republic	181	180	184
Cuba	407	328	271
Egypt	279	295	372
France	439	434	404
German Democratic Republic	3,208	3,578	3,891
Germany, Federal Republic	1,513	1,781	1,721
Hungary	1,313	1,428	1,759
India	262	262	391
Iraq	229	357	203
Italy	572	551	592
Netherlands	404	411	443
Poland	1,942	1,925	2,358
Romania	976	890	1,017
Sweden	290	285	258
U.S.S.R.	8,703	9,780	10,266
United Kingdom	669	769	694
U.S.A.	196	209	417
Yugoslavia	773	936	959
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,605	28,870	30,912

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Austria	544	698	720
Bulgaria	692	920	1,071
Canada	192	229	217
China, People's Republic	223	246	192
Cuba	195	231	210
Egypt	307	391	587
France	369	330	401
German Democratic Republic	3,285	3,319	3,552
Germany, Federal Republic	1,501	1,662	1,689
Hungary	1,428	1,789	1,732
India	270	406	349
Iraq	225	354	202
Italy	505	550	573
Netherlands	291	319	324
Pakistan	145	211	82
Poland	2,196	2,507	3,019
Romania	1,122	1,076	1,169
Sweden	202	193	203
Syria	191	265	199
U.S.S.R.	8,795	9,529	11,061
United Kingdom	575	621	659
Yugoslavia	1,097	1,089	1,056
TOTAL (incl. others)	27,305	30,095	32,588

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tourist Arrivals*	4,165,957	2,899,213	3,545,420	4,699,391	11,498,468
Hotel beds	107,136	116,174	119,182	118,392	124,812

* Including excursionists and visitors in transit.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

	1970	1971	1972
Railway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	236,876	249,603	259,510
Passengers . . . (millions)	548.9	543.5	504.9
Public Road Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	226,011	245,698	263,342
Passengers . . . (millions)	1,717.3	1,746.0	1,776.4
Waterway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	4,464	4,451	4,868
Air Transport:			
Freight . . . (tons)	23,666	24,442	27,156
Passengers . . . (thousands)	1,435	1,399	1,664

Private Passenger Cars: 938,203 in 1971.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	1,895,229	2,003,421	2,111,996	2,232,481
Radio Sets	3,220,809	3,173,653	3,139,560	3,126,945
Television Sets	2,996,460	3,091,243	3,187,077	3,305,441
Book Titles*	5,800	6,235	6,607	6,635
Newspapers (Dailies)	33	31	29	28
Periodicals	1,589	1,412	1,315	1,213

* Includes only the production of centrally managed publishing houses.

EDUCATION

(1972/73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	8,412	29,941	395,341
Primary (classes 1-9)	10,551	96,733	1,912,225
Secondary (classes 10-12)*	343	7,599	129,003
Technical and Teacher-Training*†	670	16,185	272,909
Higher	37	16,595	127,957

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

† Including part-time courses for workers.

Principal Source: Federal Statistical Office, Prague.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960; amended October 1968 and July 1971)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a Federal State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties without regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for work done is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mails, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

By the Constitutional Law on Federalization, passed by the National Assembly on October 27th, 1968, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic became, on January 1st, 1969, a federal state of two nations of equal rights—the Czechs and the Slovaks. It is composed of two republics: the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Each of them has its own government.

The supreme organ of state power in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the Federal Assembly (Parliament) which is elected for a five-year term and elects the President of the Republic. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers of equal rights: the House of the People and the House of Nations. The composition of the House of the People corresponds to the composition of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of its 200 deputies, 137 are Czechs and 63 Slovaks. The House of Nations has 150 deputies on parity basis: 75 are elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The President, elected by the Federal Assembly, appoints the Federal Government. The Government is the supreme executive organ of State power in Czechoslovakia; it consists of a Prime Minister, 10 Deputy Prime Ministers and 16 Ministers. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of National Defence, of Foreign Trade, of Transport and of Posts and Telecommunications, are within the exclusive competence of the Federation, i.e. there are no corresponding portfolios in the governments of the republics. The second group of Federal Government organs share authority with organs of the two republics, i.e. there are corresponding portfolios in the national governments.

Each of the republics has its own parliament: the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council. The members are elected for a five-year term of office. The Czech National Council has 200 deputies, the Slovak

National Council 150 deputies. There are also separate Czech and Slovak Governments, each consisting of a Prime Minister, 3 Deputy Prime Ministers and 15 other Ministers.

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. They rely on the active participation of the working people of their area and co-operate with other organizations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

The execution of justice is vested in elected and independent courts. Benches are composed of professional judges and of judges who carry out their function in addition to their regular employment. Both categories are equal in making decisions. Judges are independent in the discharge of their office and bound solely by the legal order of the socialist State. The supervision of the observance of the laws and other legal regulations by public bodies and by individual citizens rests with the Office of the Procurator. The Procurator-General is appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic and is accountable to the Federal Assembly.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasizes the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organizations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organizations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

ELECTIONS TO THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Elections of deputies to both Houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly are regulated by the provisions of a law passed by the Federal Assembly in July 1971.

For election purposes, the country is divided into electoral districts; there are 200 electoral districts in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, each represented by one

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

deputy in the House of the People, and 75 electoral districts each in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, which send one deputy each to the House of Nations.

All candidates are National Front candidates, put forward by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and by the other political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front. One or more candidates can be nominated for one electoral district. Appropriate National Front organs select the candidates from the list of nominees, and submit their names for registration.

The principle of simple majority obtains in the elections: the candidate is elected when he obtains more than 50 per cent of the votes cast, provided that a majority of all voters in his electoral district exercises their right to vote. When either of the two conditions is not met, new elections are held in the electoral district concerned within two weeks. When a seat becomes vacant, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly calls a by-election in the constituency; this is not mandatory in the last year of the deputies' term of office.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1974)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Army General LUDVÍK SVOBODA (elected March 1968).

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL LACO, JOSEF KORČÁK, FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ, PETER COLOTKA, VÁCLAV HŮLA, JÁN GREGOR, MATEJ LÚČAN, JINDŘICH ZAHRADNÍK, RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK, VLASTOMIL EHRENBERGER.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: BOHUSLAV VEČERA.

Minister of Finance: LEOPOLD LÉR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ANDREJ BARČÁK.

Minister of Fuel and Power: JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

Minister of General Engineering: PAVOL BAHYL.

Minister of the Interior: JAROMÍR OBZINA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MICHAL ŠTANČEL.

Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering: JOSEF ŠIMON.

Minister of National Defence: Army Gen. MARTIN DZÚR.

Minister of Technological and Investment Development: LADISLAV ŠUPKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: VLASTIMIL CHALUPA.

Minister of Transport: ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.

Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Committee: MICHAL SABOLČÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the State Control Commission: JOSEF MACHAČKA.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: VLADIMÍR JANZA.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: JOSEF KORČÁK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: LADISLAV ADAMEC, ŠTĚPÁN HORNÍK, STANISLAV RÁZL.

Minister of Building: FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: KAREL LÖBL.

Minister of Culture: MILAN KLUSÁK.

Minister of Education: JOSEF HAVLÍN.

Minister of Finance: JAROSLAV TLAPAK.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JOSEF NAGR.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: LADISLAV HRUZÍK.

Minister of Health: JAROSLAV PROKOPEC.

Minister for Industry: OLDŘICH SVAČINA.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF JUNG.

Minister of Justice: JAN NĚMEC.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: EMILIAN HAMERNÍK.

Minister of Trade: JOSEF TRÁVNÍČEK.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Committee: VLASTIMIL SVOBODA.

Minister without Portfolio: ROSTISLAV PETERA.

Chairman of the Czech Planning Commission: STANISLAV RÁZL.

THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: PETER COLOTKA.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL MARTINAK, JÚLIUS HANUS, VÁCLAV VAČOK.

Minister of Building: JÁN BRÓSKA.

Minister of Construction and Technology: JURAJ BUŠA.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV VÁLEK.

Minister of Education: ŠTEFAN CHOCHOL.

Minister of Finance: FRANTIŠEK MIŠEJE.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JÁN JANOVIC.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: FRANTIŠEK HAGARA.

Minister of Health: EMIL MATEJIČEK.

Minister of Industry: ALOJZ KUSALÍK.

Minister of the Interior: ŠTEFAN LAZAR.

Minister of Justice: PAVOL KIRÁLY.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DEZIDER KROCSÁNY.

Minister of Trade: DEZIDER GOGA.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: JÁN PAŠKO.

Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: KAROL MARTINKA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Secretary-General: GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Members: VASIL BIL'AK, PETER COLOTKA, KAREL HOFFMANN, GUSTÁV HUSÁK, ALOIS INDRA, ANTONÍN KAPEK, JOSEF KEMPŇÝ, JOSEF KORČÁK, JOZEF LENÁRT, LUDVÍK SVOBODA, LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Alternate Members: MILOSLAV HRUŠKOVIČ, VÁCLAV HŮLA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: V tišině 6, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* GHOLAM HASSAN SAFI (also accredited to Hungary).

Albania: Pod kaštany 22, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SULEJMAN MYFTIU.

Algeria: Korejská 16, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHÉRIF SAHLI.

Argentina: Washingtonova 25, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO JUAN GOBBI.

Australia: Vienna, Austria.

Austria: Viktora Huga 10, Prague 5-Smíchov (L); *Minister:* JOHANN PLATTNER.

Belgium: Valdštejnská 6, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH TROUVEROY.

Bolivia: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Brazil: Bolzanova 5, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ SETTE CÁMARA.

Bulgaria: Krakovská 6, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* ATANAS DIMITROV.

Burma: Romaina Rollanda 3, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* U VUM KO HAU.

Canada: Mickiewiczova 6, Prague 1-Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* MAX HIRSCH WERSHOF, q.c. (also accredited to Hungary).

China, People's Republic: Majakovského 22, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNG KE-WEN.

Colombia: Veverkova 11, Prague 7-Letná (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRONEL GIRALDO LONDOÑO.

Costa Rica: Vienna, Austria (E).

Cuba: Sibiřské nám. 1, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Denmark: U Havlíčkových sadů I, Prague 2-Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SEVERIN MÖLLER.

Ecuador: Zborovská 46, Prague 5-Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ BARONA (also accredited to Poland).

Egypt: Majakovského 14, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD-AL-DIN METTWALLY.

Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Finland: Dřevná 2, Prague 2-Štřešovice (E); *Ambassador:* JOEL TOIVOLA.

France: Velkopřevorské nám. 2, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MATHÉ.

German Democratic Republic: Gottwaldovo nábřeží 32, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* GERT KÖNIG.

Ghana: V tišině 4, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL PATRICK OFEI KUMI (also accredited to Hungary and Poland).

Greece: Španělská 14, Prague 2-Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRIS HERACLIDES.

Guinea: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).

Hungary: Micúrinoval 1, Prague 6-Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Valdštejnská 6, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* VENKATA SIDDHARTACHARY.

Indonesia: Nad Bud'ankami 11/7, Prague 5-Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL MOEIS.

Iran: Na Zátorce 18, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR MOHAMMAD ESFANDIARY.

Iraq: Karlovo nám. 19, Prague 2-Nové Město (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDULLAH EL-SAMARRAI.

Italy: Nerudova 20, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* PIER LORENZO CROVETTO.

Japan: Maltézské nám. 6, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* SABURO KIMOTO.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: R. Rollanda 10, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* RI WOM BOM.

Kuwait: Rome, Italy (E).

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Gottwaldovo nábřeží 14, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN RIACHI (also accredited to Poland).

Libya: Bubenečská 59, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HADI HUSUMI (also accredited to Hungary and Poland).

Malí: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mexico: Na Florenci 23, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARDO REYES.

Mongolia: Korejská 5, Prague 6-Dějvice (E); *Ambassador:* JAMBYN NJAMA.

Morocco: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Netherlands: Nostieův palác, Maltézské nám. 1, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH FROGER.

Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, FEDERAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Norway: Žitná 2, Prague 2-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* TROFINN OFTEDAL (also accred. to Romania).

Pakistan: Gorkého nám. 16, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* AKBAR KAHN.

Peru: Hradecká 18, Prague 3-Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ DE PAREDES.

Poland: Valdštejnská 8, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* LUCJAN MOTYKA.

Romania: Nerudova 5, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR HAȘ.

Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sudan: Janáčkovo nábreží 49, Prague 5-Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sweden: Úvoz 13, Prague 1-Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. AGDA VIOLA RÖSSEL.

Switzerland: Hradčanské nám. 1, Prague 1-Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER BOSSI.

Syria: Pod kaštany 16, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Tunisia: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).

Turkey: Pevnostní 3, Prague 6-Střešovice (E); *Ambassador:* HALUK KURA.

U.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany 1, Prague 6-Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR V. MATSKEVICH.

United Kingdom: 14 Thunovská, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD S. SCRIVENER, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT W. SHERER, JR.

Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Holečkova 6, Prague 5-Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* DUONG-DUC-HA.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Nad Kostelcem 8, Prague 4-Bráník (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. PHAN MINH HIEN.

Yemen Arab Republic: Příčná 1, Prague 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* JAHJA ABDAR RAHMAN IRJANI.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, Prague 1-Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR S. BABIĆ.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Philippines, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Zaire.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Federal Assembly: Consists of 350 deputies elected for a five-year term. The Assembly is bicameral, comprising the House of the People (200 members) and the House of Nations (150 members).

Chairman of the House of the People: VÁCLAV DAVID.

Chairman of the House of Nations: DALIBOR HANES.

Czech National Council: Headquarters in Prague; f. 1969 under the new federation law; Chair. EVŽEN ERBAN.

Slovak National Council: Headquarters at Bratislava; organ of state power in Slovakia. Elected for a five-year term; Chair. ANDREJ KLOKOČ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); about 1.2m. mems.; Secretariat: Nábř. Kyjevské brigády 12, Prague; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUSTÁV HUŠÁK; Secs. JAN BARYL, VASIL BIL'AK, JAN FOJTÍK, JOSEF KEMPŇÝ, JOSEF LENÁRT, MIROSLAV MOC, FRANTIŠEK ONDŘICH, OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA; press organ *Rudé právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia: Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. Dr. JOSEF LENÁRT.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: Secretariat: Prague 1, nám. Republiky 7; Chair. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; Central Sec. JIŘÍ FLEYBERG; press organ *Svobodné slovo*.

Czechoslovak People's Party: f. 1919; Christian Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Prague 1, Revoluční 5; Chair. Dr. ROSTISLAV PETERA; Head of the Secretariat JOSEF ANDRŠ; press organ *Lidová demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Formed in 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Chair. JOZEF MJARTAN; Sec.-Gen. JOZEF POLÁK; Secretariat: Bratislava, Sedliárska 7; press organ: *L'ud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Established in 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the

National Front; Secretariat: Bratislava, Štefánikova 6c; Pres. MICHAL ŽÁKOVÍČ; Sec.-Gen. JÁN BANDŽÁK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Prague 2, Škrétkova 6; a political organization embracing all political parties and mass organizations; Chair. Dr. GUSTÁV HUŠÁK.

National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic: Chair. JOSEF KEMPŇÝ.

National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Chair. JOSEF LENÁRT.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, Prague; f. 1945; 5,500,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and is headed by the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); Pres. KAREL HOFFMANN; Publs. *Práce, Odborář, Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Národní pojistění, Práce a mzda, Svět práce, Technický týdeník*.

Socialistický svaz mládeže (Socialist Union of Youth): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 24; f. 1970; a united mass youth movement replacing the numerous organizations set up after 1968; Chair. JURAJ VARHOŁÍK; Chair. of Czech Central Committee JINDŘICH POLEDNÍK; Chair. of Slovak Central Committee MICHAL ZOZULÁK; publs. *Mladá fronta, Smena* (dailies), *Mladý svět* (weekly), etc.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through elected courts which consist of three ranks of law courts: the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (together with Supreme Courts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), Regional and District Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court are elected by the Federal Assembly; judges of the Czech and Slovak Supreme Courts and of the Regional and District Courts are elected by the National Councils of the respective republics. Judges are of two kinds, professional and lay judges, the

latter having other occupations, but both types have equal authority. Lay judges are elected by District National Committees.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. JOSEF ONDŘEJ.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JÁN FEJŠ.

RELIGION

Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs; Dir. KAREL HRŮZA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BOHEMIA

Archbishop of Prague and Apostolic Administrator: Dr. FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK, Prague 1, Hradčanské nám. 56.

Bishops:

Prague: Dr. KAJETÁN MATOUŠEK, Prague 1, Pštrossova 17. (Suffragan bishop).

České Budějovice: (Vicarius capitularis) Canon MĚLOSLAV TRDLA.

Litoměřice: (vacant).

Hradec Králové: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JONÁŠ KAREL.

MORAVIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Český Těšín: Canon ANTONÍN VESELY.

Bishops:

Brno: (Vicarius capitularis) Canon LUDVÍK HORKÝ.

Olomouc: (Vicarius capitularis) Prof. JOSEF VRANA.

SLOVAKIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Trnava: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JULIUS GABRIŠ.

Bishops:

Banská Bystrica: (Vicarius capitularis) JOSEF FERANEC.

Košice: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN ONDERKO.

Nitra: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JÁN PAZTOR.

Rožňava: (Vicarius capitularis) ZOLTÁN BELÁK.

Spíšské Podhradie: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN MAJAR.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Hussite Church: Prague 6, Kujbyševa 5; f. 1920; 750,000 members; divided into five dioceses, each presided over by a bishop; the supreme head is the Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publs. *Český zápas*, *Theologická revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian):

Prague 1, Jungmannova 9; Pres. Dr. VÁCLAV KEJŘ. Vice-Pres. Dr. JÁN POKORNÝ; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 296,000 adherents and 271 parishes; publs. *Český bratr*, *Bratrstvo*.

Slovak Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia):

the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General Dr. JÁN MICHÁLEK, D., Bratislava, 52 Palisády; Eastern District Bishop JÚLIUS FILO, Košice, 1 Jesenského; Bishop of the Western District RUDOLF KOŠTIAL, Zvolen, Námestie SNP 5; 326 parishes in 14 seniorates; 450,000 baptized members; publs. *Církevné listy*, *Evangelický posol* spod Tatier, *Služba slova*.

Silesian Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession): Český Těšín, Na nivách 7; founded in the 16th cent. during the Luther reformation, reorganized in 1948; Bishop VLADISLAV KIEDROŇ; 50,000 members; publ. *Přítel Lidu* (*Przyjaciel Ludu*).

Reformed Church in Slovakia: Rimavská Sobota, ul. Družby 31; Bishop Dr. IMRICH VARGA; 110,000 members and 208 parishes, with 188 filial churches; publ. *Kalvinské Hlasy*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: Prague 1, V jámě 6; divided into four eparchies: Prague, Olomouc, Prešov, Michalovce; Head of the Autocephalous Church Metropolitan of Prague DOROTEJ; 250,000 mems.; 150 parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; Publs. *Hlas Pravoslavi*, *Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda*, *Zapovíť sv. Kirila i Meľodija*.

Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (Moravian Church): Prague 2, Hádkova 5; f. 1457; Head of Church Rt. Rev. ADOLF ULRICH (Pres.); 8,000 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská* (monthly).

Unitarians: Prague 1, Karlova 8; f. 1923; Presiding Officers Dr. D. J. KAFKA, Dr. V. ANTROPIUS; 7,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Gen. Vicar Dr. JÁN HEGER, Prague 3, Blodkova 4; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Brethren Church: Prague 1, Soukenická 15; Pres. B. BENEŠ; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 29 congregations, 200 preaching stations; publ. *Bratrská rodina*.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Prague 2, Vinohradská 68; f. 1919; Pres. Rev. VÁCLAV TOMÉŠ; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,000 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organizations:

Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic (*Rada židovských náboženských obcí v České socialistické republice*): Prague 1, Maiselova 18; Chair. Ing. FRANTIŠEK FUCHS; Chief Rabbi of Prague (vacant); publ. *Věstník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Central Union of Jewish Communities in the Slovak Socialist Republic (*Ústredný sväz židovských obcí v Slovenskej socialistickej republike*): Bratislava, Šmeralova ul. 29; 7,000 mems.; 26 communities; Pres. JULIUS EHRENTHAL; Chief Rabbi (vacant).

The last official census of members of various churches and sects was held in 1951.

THE PRESS

Although the Czechoslovak Press was considerably affected by the events of 1968, its basic purpose is still as defined in the October 1966 Press Law: "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law, which codified previous legislation on the rights and duties of journalists and publishers states that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions associated with the National Front as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. But even collective ownership rests upon official approval; papers must be registered with the Czech or Slovak Office for the Press and Information, and when the Editor fails to observe the conditions under which approval was given, the paper may be suspended.

During 1968 there was freedom of publication and Western books circulated in large editions. Censorship was abolished in June, but restored again in September. In 1969 censorship was again abolished, but the necessity for official approval has since prevented the publication of ideologically dissenting journals. The Editor of a paper or periodical bears full responsibility for its contents.

The Czechoslovak people far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are twenty-nine daily papers, including nine in Prague and nine (one in Hungarian and the rest in Slovak) in Bratislava. About 500 weekly papers and magazines and an even greater number of less frequent periodicals are also published. In addition, farms and factories produce their own daily or weekly news-sheets, dealing mainly with local issues. All registered periodicals receive an allocation of newsprint.

Political speeches and articles on social and economic development are given special prominence. In contrast with much of the East European Press, which is often characterized as dull and lacking in popular appeal, the Czechoslovak Press is relatively lively and colourful and allows a qualified scope for criticism. There is no tabloid press as the policy is to play down such items as constitute the sort of sensationalism familiar to the West. Advertising is now more common than formerly, and although mainly concerned with state enterprises, it includes some material from abroad. Sales are mainly by subscription.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper is the chief organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is eight pages long and has a nation-wide circulation of 900,000 copies. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (270,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Práca* in their respective cities. Three other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo*, produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party, and *Mladá fronta*, published by the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

There are also many small circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (640,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The Times and *Le Monde* are the only non-Communist Western newspapers allowed.

The national news agency, Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK), receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Federal Government through its Presidium.

DAILIES

Prague

Československý sport (*Czechoslovak Sport*): Prague 1, Na poříčí 12; central organ of the Czech Association for Physical Training; Editor AUGUSTIN VLK; circ. 185,000.

Lidová demokracie (*People's Democracy*): Karlovo nám. 5; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. MILOSLAV DRAHOTA; circ. 217,000.

Mladá fronta (*Youth Front*): Panská 8; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor OTTO ČMOLÍK; circ. 239,000.

Práce (*Labour*): Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; daily; published by the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor MILOSLAV NOVOTNÝ; circ. 309,000.

Rudé právo (*Red Justice*): Na poříčí 30; f. 1920; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor MIROSLAV MOC; circ. 900,000.

Svoboda (*Freedom*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; organ of the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor VLADIMÍR PÁNEK; circ. 50,000.

Svobodné slovo (*Free World*): Václavské nám. 36; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor JAN MACHOŇ; circ. 228,000.

Večerní Praha (*Evening Prague*): Prague I, Na poříčí 30; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Prague City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief FRANTIŠEK NEBL; circ. 105,000.

Zemědělské noviny (*Agricultural News*): Václavské nám. 47; f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Chief Editor VLADISLAV KULHÁNEK; circ. 325,000.

Brno

Brněnský večerník (*Brno Evening News*): Jakubské náměstí 7; f. 1968; organ of the Brno City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief JAROSLAV ZÁSTĚRA; circ. 35,000.

Rovnost (*Equality*): nám. Rudé armády 13; f. 1885; published by South Moravian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; Editor VLASTIMIL KRŮŽ; circ. 105,000.

České Budějovice

Jihočeská Pravda: České Budějovice, Vrhenská 23; published by the South Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor ANTONÍN BEZDĚČKA; circ. 45,000.

Hradec Králové

Pochodeň: Hradec Králové, Škroupova 695; published by the East Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH ENGE; circ. 46,000.

Ostrava

Nová Svoboda (*New Freedom*): Novinářská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JAROSLAV SMETANA; circ. 150,000.

Plzeň

Pravda: Leninova 15; f. 1919; published by the West Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor MIROSLAV JIRKA; circ. 63,000.

Ústí nad Labem

Průboj: Ústí n.L., Krásné Březno, Švermova 83; published by the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JIŘÍ ŠKODA; circ. 56,000.

Bratislava

Hlas ľudu (*The Voice of the People*): Žabotova 6; West Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. IZIDOR LEDNÁR; circ. 40,000.

L'ud (*People*): Gorkého 9/1; f. 1948; organ of the Slovak Reconstruction Party; Editor Dr. JÚLIUS GAŠPARÍK; circ. 25,000.

Práca (*Labour*): Odborárske nám. 3; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Committee of Trade Unions; Editor JÁN VIŠVÁDER; circ. 135,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Štúrova 4; f. 1920; daily (including Sunday); organ of Slovak Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief BOHUŠ TRAVNÍČEK; circ. 265,000.

Rol'nicke noviny (*Agricultural News*): Suvorovova 16; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture; Editor PAVEL HAVLÍČEK; circ. 80,000.

Smena: Dostojevského rad 21; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor ŠTEFAN DAŠKO; circ. 120,000.

Šport (*Sport*): Bratislava, Volgogradská 1; organ of the Slovak Association for Physical Training; Editor LUBOS ZEMAN; circ. 32,000.

Új Szó (*New World*): Volgogradská 8; f. 1948; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor JÚLIUS LÖRINZ; circ. 78,000.

Večerník: Októbrové nám. 7; f. 1956; evening paper; organ of the City Committee of the Slovak Communist Party; Editor FRANTIŠEK BARTOŠEK; circ. 40,000.

Banská Bystrica

Smer: Partizánska cesta; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovak; Editor JÁN VRTO; circ. 38,000.

Košice

Večer (*Evening*): Švermova 49; organ of the City Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor IVAN FEČKO; circ. 20,000.

Východoslovenské noviny (*East Slovakian News*): Švermova 49; organ of the East Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANDREJ HLAVÁČ; circ. 55,000.

PERIODICALS

Prague

Architektura ČSR (*Czech Architecture*): Prague 1, Letenská 5; Journal of the Union of Czech Architects; 10 times a year; Editor SVOJMIL PETRÁNEK; circ. 5,700.

Automobil (*The Automobile*): Prague 2, Vinohradská 2; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; Editor Ing. MILAN JOSEF; circ. 60,000.

Československá fotografie: Prague 2, Vinohradská 2; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; Editor ALENA KUČEROVÁ; circ. 45,000.

Československá televize: Prague 1; Jindřišská 16; f. 1965; weekly cultural and television journal; published by Czechoslovak Television; Editor JARMILA HUSÁKOVÁ; circ. 330,000.

Československý časopis historický: Prague 1, Jiřská 3; Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; f. 1953; six times a year; general history; published in Czech, resumés in Russian, French, German, English; Editor OLDŘICH ŘÍHA; circ. 2,000.

Československý rozhlas (*Czechoslovak Radio*): Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; weekly; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor STANISLAV STANĚK; circ. 353,000.

Československý voják (*Czechoslovak Soldier*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 24; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Political Administration of the People's Army; Editor JIŘÍ PRAŽÁK; circ. 60,000.

Československý život (*Czechoslovak Life*): Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic, social, cultural and sports; published by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic in English, French (*La Vie Tchécoslovaque*), German (*Tschechoslovakisches Leben* and *Sozialistische Tschechoslowakei*), Italian (*Vita Cecoslovacca*) and Russian (*Socialisticheskaya Chekhoslovakiya*); Editor JOSEF KADLEC.

Český lid (*The Czech People*): Prague 2, Lazarská 8; f. 1891; bi-monthly; published by the Institute for Ethnology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; folklore and ethnology; circ. 1,000.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: 112 79 Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1951; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French by Rapid, Czechoslovak Advertising Agency; monthly; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMÍR GREGOR; circ. 12,000.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; published by Rapid; scientific, technical monthly for heavy industry in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV MLINÁK; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; published monthly by Rapid in English, French, German, Russian and Serbo-Croat; Editor KAREL RŮŽICKA.

The Democratic Journalist: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; English, French, Hungarian, Russian and Spanish; Editor OLDŘICH BUREŠ; 12 issues yearly.

Dikobraz (*The Porcupine*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; f. 1945; satirical weekly; published by *Rudé Právo*; Chief Editor JINDŘICH BEŠTA; circ. 470,000.

Film a doba (*Contemporary Cinema*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; monthly; Editor JIŘÍ HRBÁŠ; circ. 7,000.

Filmový přehled (*Film Review*): Prague 1, Národní třída 28; f. 1939; weekly; published by the Czechoslovak Film Institute; Editor Dr. SÁRKA BARTOSKOVÁ; circ. 8,500.

For You from Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; published by Rapid in English, German, Spanish and French; quarterly.

Glass Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; glass-making and ceramics; published by Rapid in English, French and German; Editor MIROSLAV VONDRA.

Historica: Prague, Jiřská 3; f. 1959; foreign language review; original articles by Czechoslovak historians; Russian, English, French and German; twice a year; Editor JOSEF MACEK.

Hospodářské noviny (*Economic News*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor Ing. RUDOLF KOSTKA; circ. 60,000.

Hudební rozhledy (*Musical Review*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czech Composers and Concert Artists; Editor Dr. VILÉM POSPÍŠIL; circ. 4,200.

Investa: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1970; export magazine dealing with machines for the footwear, tanning and textile industries, knitting and sewing machines; published by Rapid six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kino: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; an illustrated film magazine published by General Management of Czechoslovak Film; fortnightly; Editor SLAVOJ ONDRUŠEK; circ. 150,000.

Kovoexport: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; export magazine dealing with all branches of precision engineering; published by Rapid six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kulturní práce (*Cultural Work*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; trade union monthly; Editor JOSEF SPIESS; circ. 14,500.

Květy: Prague, Na Florenci 13; f. 1834; illustrated weekly; published by *Rudé právo*; Editor Dr. MILAN CODR; circ. 245,000.

Literární měsíčník (*Literary Monthly*): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; published by the Union of Czech Writers; circ. 15,000.

Motoristická Současnost (*Motoring Today*): Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1969; published by Magnet six times a year; motoring; Editor MILOŠ KOVAŘÍK; circ. 66,000.

Naše rodina (*Our Family*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 3; f. 1968; Christian and cultural weekly published by Czechoslovak People's Party; Editor FRANTIŠEK STUCHLÝ; circ. 169,000.

News Service: Prague 2, Vocelova 3; magazine of the International Union of Students; English, French and Spanish; monthly; Editor HARTMUT KÖNIG; circ. 5,000.

Novinář (*Journalist*): Prague 1, Pařížská ul. 9; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Obchod-průmysl-hospodářství (*Trade-Industry-Economy*): 112 79 Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; journal of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; published in Czech; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMÍR GREGOR; circ. 4,000.

Odborář (*Trade Unionist*): Prague, nám. M. Gorkého 23; fortnightly; Editor MILADA HÝSKOVÁ; circ. 135,000.

Právník (*The Lawyer*): Prague 1, Národní třída 18; f. 1861; monthly; law; published by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law); Editor Dr. MIROSLAV DOLEŽAL; circ. 3,700.

Slavanský přehled (*Slavonic Review*): Prague 1, Thunovská 2; f. 1898; popular magazine for the study of Slavistics and European socialist countries; bi-monthly; published by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Editorial Dir. Dr. VÁCLAV KRÁL; circ. 1,750.

Svět motorů (*World of Motors*): Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1947; weekly; motoring; Editor Ing. MIROSLAV EBR; circ. 250,000.

Svět práce (*The World of Labour*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 17; f. 1946, reorganized 1968; political, economic and cultural weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JOSEF ŠTĚPÁNEK; circ. 65,000.

Světová literatura (*World Literature*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; published by Odeon, bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature.

Svět socialismu (*The World of Socialism*): Prague 1, Smetanova nábř. 18; illustrated weekly; published by Czechoslovak Soviet Friendship Union; Editor (acting) RUDOLF HUK; circ. 105,000.

Technický týdeník: Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; technical weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JOSEF DVOŘÁK; circ. 30,000.

Tribuna (*Tribune*): Prague 1, nábř. Kyjevské brigády 12; weekly; published by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor KAREL SRŠEŇ; circ. 70,000.

Tvorba (*Creation*): Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; weekly; political and cultural; published by the Rudé právo Publishing House; Editor JIŘÍ HAJEK; circ. 40,000.

Umění (*Art*): Prague 1, Nové Město, Vodičkova 40; f. 1952; published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; six times yearly; Editor Dr. EMANUEL POCHÉ; circ. 1,400.

Věda a život (*Science and Life*): Brno, nám. Družby národu 5; f. 1954; monthly; published by Czech Socialist Society for Science, Culture and Politics; Editor Prof. Dr. JIŘÍ LOUKOTKA; circ. 13,000.

Vesmír (*Universe*): Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1871; a monthly popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science; Editor Prof. EMIL HADAČ; circ. 11,000.

Vlasta: Prague 1, Jindřišská 5; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; published by the Union of Czech Women; concerned with the status of women in society, problems of family and education; Editor VLASTA KOŠNAROVÁ; circ. 640,000.

Zlatý Máj (*Golden May*): Prague 1, Na Perštýně 1; magazine for children; 10 issues yearly; published by Albatros Publishing House; Editor Dr. JIŘÍ LAPÁČEK

Zora (*Morning Star*): Prague 1, Krakovská 21; f. 1917; monthly review for the blind; Editor Dr. ZDENĚK ŠARBACH; circ. 1,100.

Bratislava

Auto—moto: Nám. L. Štúra 1; f. 1968; weekly; motoring; Editor JOZEF ERTL; circ. 28,000.

Express: Štefánikova 8a; f. 1969; weekly digest of the foreign press; organ of the Union of Slovak Writers; Editor LUDOVÍK PREROVSKÝ; circ. 80,000.

Film a divadlo (*Film and Theatre*): Volgogradská 8; f. 1956; fortnightly organ of the Institute for Theatre; Editor Dr. ERNEST ŠTRIC; circ. 30,000.

Hét (*Week*): Obchodná 7; Hungarian; weekly pictorial, organ of the Cultural Union of Hungarians in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Editor AUGUSTÍN MAJOR; circ. 35,000.

Horizont: Volgogradská 8; f. 1965; monthly; organ of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship in Obzor; Editor JÁN MOJŽÍŠ; circ. 51,000.

Katolícké noviny (*Catholic News*): Kapitulská 10; f. 1886; published by the St. Vojtech League; Editor KAROL KOLEČANSKÝ; circ. 130,000.

Krásy Slovenska (*Beauty of Slovakia*): Fučíkova ul. 14; illustrated monthly; published by Sport, publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; Editor Dr. TIBOR SÁSIK; circ. 18,000.

Nové Slovo (*New Word*): Šmeralova 10; f. 1959; weekly; politics, culture, economy; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANTON ŠTULRAJTER; circ. 25,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE PRESS)

- Ně** (*Woman*): Štúrove nám. 2-4; f. 1952; Hungarian; weekly pictorial; published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor ALŽBETA HARACZTYOVÁ; circ. 35,000.
- Priroda a spoločnosť** (*Nature and Society*): Štúrova 5; f. 1953; fortnightly; organ of the Socialist Academy of Slovakia; Editor J. MACHAJ; circ. 30,000.
- Revue svetovej literatúry** (*Revue of World Literature*): Štefánikova 8a; twice monthly; organ of the Slovak Literary Fund; Editor Dr. JÁN STACHO; circ. 10,000.
- Rodina** (*Family*): Volgogradská 8; published by Pravda; Editor EDUARD ODEHNAL; circ. 50,000.
- Roháč** (*Stag-Beetle*): Obráncov mieru 39; f. 1948; humorous, satirical weekly, published by Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor PETER BÁN; circ. 100,000.
- Sloboda** (*Freedom*): Štefánikova 6a; f. 1946; weekly; organ of the Freedom Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. JURAJ MORAVEC; circ. 8,200.
- Slovenka** (*Slovak Woman*): Štúrova 6c; f. 1949; weekly pictorial published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor LIBUŠA MINÁČOVÁ; circ. 185,000.
- Slovenské pohľady** (*Slovak Views*): Štúrova 8; f. 1846; reissued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor VLADIMÍR REISEL; circ. 5,000.
- Svet socializmu** (*World of Socialism*): Bezručova 15; f. 1952; weekly pictorial of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor (acting) VOJTECH KONDEL; circ. 217,000.
- Štart** (*Start*): Fučíkova 14; f. 1956; illustrated weekly; organ of the Slovak Physical Training Organization; Editor LUBOMÍR ZEMAN; circ. 60,000.
- Technické noviny** (*Technical News*): Hviezdoslavovo nám. 11; f. 1953; weekly of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions; Editor MICHAL KIMLÍK; circ. 53,000.
- Tip**: Fučíkova 14; weekly; football and ice-hockey; published by the Slovak Physical Training Organization; Editor IMRICH HORNÁČEK; circ. 20,000.
- Učiteľské noviny** (*Teachers' Gazette*): Bratislava, Majkova 2; f. 1959; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Education; Editor EMIL NANDORY; circ. 25,000.
- Új ifjúság** (*New Youth*): Pražská 9; Hungarian; weekly; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor Dr. JURAJ ŠTRASSER; circ. 21,000.
- Výber** (*Digest*): Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; f. 1968; fortnightly; digest of home and foreign press; in Czech and Slovak; published by the Union of Slovak Journalists; Pres. of Ed. Board LUDOVÍT JACZ; circ. 20,000.
- Život** (*Life*): Bratislava, Gorkého 8; f. 1951; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Editor Ing. LADISLAV TOMÁŠEK; circ. 110,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK)** (*Czechoslovak News Agency*): Opletalova 5-7, 11144 Prague 1; f. 1918; Gen. Dir. Dr. OTAKAR SVĚŘČINA; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish news service for foreign countries; photo service; publ. weekly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German, international economic bulletin for the Czechoslovak press.
- Pragopress Feature Service**: Slavíčkova 5, 16043 Prague 6; supplies information about Czechoslovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses on a commercial basis; Editor-in-Chief KAREL BEBA.
- Made in . . . publicity**: Opletalova 5, Praha 1; f. 1963; Dir. Ing. LEO MORKA; agency for advertising, public relations and business promotion in Czechoslovakia; publ. revue, monthly; Pres. Ed. Board Ing. LUBOMÍR HÁJEK.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ADN** (*German Democratic Republic*): Prague 2, Nábf. B. Engelse 78; Bureau Chief RALF BACHMANN.
- ANSA** (*Italy*): Ve Smečkách 2, Prague 1-Nové Město; Bureau Chief OSCAR MILLO.
- Agence France—Presse** (*France*): Prague 2, Žitná 10; Bureau Chief CLAUDINE NICOLE CANETTI.
- AP** (*U.S.A.*): Prague, Alcron Hotel; Corr. IVA DRAPALOVA.
- DPA** (*Federal Germany*): Prague 3, Želivského 11/4/13; Bureau Chief WILHELM KRASSER.
- BTA** (*Bulgaria*): Prague, Ždanova 46, Dejvice; Bureau Chief STOIL MORTEV.
- Novosti** (*U.S.S.R.*): Italská 36, Prague 2-Vinohrady; Bureau Chief A. PETROV.
- Prensa Latina** (*Cuba*): Prague 1, Petřská nám. 1; Bureau Chief LINO BENIFER FERNANDEZ.
- Tass** (*U.S.S.R.*): Prague 6, Pevnostní 5; Bureau Chief BORIS PROCHOROVICH KRAJEVSKI.
- The following are also represented: Agerpres (*Romania*), Kyodo (*Japan*), MTI (*Hungary*), PAP (*Poland*), Reuters (*U.K.*), TANJUG (*Yugoslavia*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Czechoslovak Union of Journalists**: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; f. 1968; 4,200 mems.; Chair. ZDENĚK HOŘENÍ; publ. *Novinář* (*The Journalist*) (monthly), *Seřity novináře* (6 times a year).
- Czech Union of Journalists**: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; f. 1877; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF VALENTA; publ. *Svět v obrazech* (*The World in Pictures*) (weekly).
- Slovak Union of Journalists**: Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO; publ. *Výber* (*The Selection*) (fortnightly).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. In 1972, 6,635 titles were published.

CZECH PUBLISHING HOUSES

Academia: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1953; scientific books, periodicals; Dir. Dr. EUGEN ČERNÝ.

Albatros: State publishing house of literature for children and young people; Prague 1, Na Perštýně 1; f. 1949; Dir. JAROSLAV BERÁNEK.

Artia: Prague 1, Vesmečkách 30; f. 1953; part of the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation; children's books, art books and encyclopedias; Dir. Dr. VILÉM ŠILAR.

Avicenum: State Health Publishing House; Prague 1, Malostranské nám. 28; f. 1950; medical books and periodicals; Dir. JOSEF KULÍČEK.

Blok: Brno, Rooseveltova 4; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. JAN STAVINOHA.

Československý spisovatel (Czechoslovak Writer): Publishing house of the Czech Literary Fund; Prague 1, Národní 9; poetry, fiction, literary theory and criticism; Dir. IVAN SKALA.

Horizont: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Academy; Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; f. 1968; general; Dir. (acting) JAROSLAV JEMELKA.

Kartografické nakladatelství: State publishing house of maps; Prague 7, Kostelní 42; Dir. ADOLF CHMELÁK.

Kruh: Hradec Králové, Klicperova 197; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. Dr. JOSEF KUBÍČEK.

Lidová demokracie—Vyšehrad: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Prague 1, ul. 28 října 3; general fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. VÁCLAV PACNER.

Lidové nakladatelství: Publishing house of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1968; formerly Svět Sovětů; classical and contemporary fiction, general, magazines; Dir. F. J. KOLÁR.

Melantrich: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Party; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1919; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. OLDŘICH BALABÁN.

Merkur: Prague 1, Gorkého nám. 11; commerce, catering; Dir. JAROSLAV ŽÁČEK.

Mladá fronta: Publishing house of Czech youth organizations; Prague 1, Panská 8; f. 1945; literature for young people, fiction and non-fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. Dr. KORNEL VAVRINČÍK.

Nakladatelství dopravy a spojů: State publishing house for transport and communications; Prague 1, Hybernská 5; Dir. BOHUMIL KLAIL.

Naše vojsko: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Army; Prague 2, Na Děkanec 3; fiction, general; Dir. Dr. LUBOMÍR BAROŠ.

Odeon: State publishing house for fiction and poetry; Prague 1, Národní třída 36; f. 1953; poetry, fiction (classical and modern), literary theory, art books, reproductions; Dir. KAREL KOLÚMEK.

Olympia: Prague 1, Klimentská; sports, tourism; Dir. LUDVÍK UHLÍK.

Orbis: State publishing house; Prague 2, Vinohradská 46; f. 1921; popular scientific literature, art, cinema, law, photography, foreign language books; Dir. MIROSLAV PASTYŘÍK.

Panton: Publishing house of the Czech Musical Fund; Prague 1, Malá Strana, Říční 12; f. 1958; books on music, sheet music, records; Dir. VLADIMÍR ŠEVČÍK.

Práce: Publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; trade union movement, fiction, general, periodicals; Dir. VILÉM KÚN.

Profil: Ostrava 1, Hollarova 14; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK ČEČETKA.

Růže: České Budějovice, Žižkovo nám. 5; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PODLAHA.

Severočeské nakladatelství: Ústí nad Labem, Velká Hradební 33; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. JAN STUČL.

Státní nakladatelství technické literatury: State publishing house of technical literature; Prague 1, Spálená 51; technology, applied sciences, dictionaries, periodicals; Dir. Ing. JINDŘICH SUCHARDA.

Státní pedagogické nakladatelství: State publishing house; Prague 1, Ostrovní 30; f. 1775; textbooks for all school levels, university textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. BEDŘICH SATRAPA.

Státní zemědělské nakladatelství: State publishing house; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 47; agriculture, periodicals; Dir. Ing. KARL KOUKAL.

Středočeské nakladatelství a knihkupectví: Prague 1, U Pražské brány 3; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PĚKNÝ.

Supraphon: State publishing house; Prague 1, Palackého 1; books on music, biographies, sheet music, records; Dir. JAROSLAV ŠEDA.

Svoboda: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Prague 1, Revoluční 15; politics, history, philosophy, fiction, general; Dir. Dr. EVŽEN PALONCZY.

Ústřední církevní nakladatelství: Prague 1, Sněmovní 9; f. 1952; religion; Dir. KAREL KNOBLOCH.

Západočeské nakladatelství: Plzeň, tř. gen. L. Svobody 36; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. VÁCLAV BRAŠNA.

SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

Alfa: State publishing house; Bratislava, Hurbanovo nám. 6; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature; technical and economic literature, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. ANDREJ SRŠEN.

Církevné nakladateľstvo: Bratislava, Palisády 64; religious literature; Dr. Ondrej Liščák.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Matica Slovenská: Martin, Mudroňova 35; bibliography and librarianship; Dir. ŠTEFAN KRIVUŠ.

Mladé Letá (*Young Years*): State publishing house; Bratislava, nám. SNP 11; f. 1950; literature for children and young people; Dir. RUDOLF MÓRIC.

Obzor: State publishing house; Bratislava, ul. Československej armády 29a; educational, encyclopedias, popular scientific, fiction, textbooks, law; Dir. DEZIDER ORLOVSKÝ.

Osveta: Martin, Škultétyho 1; f. 1969; medical, educational and tourist literature; Dir. JÁN KRAJČ.

Pallas: Publishing house of the Slovak Fund of Fine Arts; Bratislava, Štúrova 1A; books about art; Dir. GUSTAV HUBKA.

Práca: Publishing house of the Slovak Trade Unions Council; Bratislava, Moskovská 17; f. 1946; economics, history; Dir. Mária SEDLÁKOVÁ.

Pravda: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Bratislava, Gunduličova 12; f. 1969; previously the "Epocha" Publishing House; politics, philosophy, history, economics, fiction, children's literature; Dir. EDUARD ODEHNAL.

Príroda: Bratislava, Križkova 7; agricultural literature, gardening books; Dir. Ing. JURAJ FERENČÍK.

Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo: State publishing house; Bratislava, Sasinková 5; pedagogical literature; educational, school texts, dictionaries; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MRÁZ.

Slovenský spisovateľ: Publishing house of the Union of Slovak Writers; Bratislava, Gajova 9; fiction, poetry; Dir. Dr. MATEJ ANDRÁŠ.

Smena: Publishing house of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Bratislava, Prášková 9; fiction, literature for young people; Dir. MARTIN UŠIAK.

Šport: Bratislava, Fučková 14; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; sport, physical culture, guide books, periodicals; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MIKLÓŠ.

Tatran: Bratislava, Michalská 9; f. 1949; fiction, art books; Dir. Dr. ANTON MARKUS; Chief Editor J. KLAUČO.

Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo: Košice, Garbanova 11; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. MIKULÁŠ JÁGER.

Vydavateľstvo SAV: Publishing house of the Slovak Academy of Science; Bratislava, Klemensova 27; f. 1953; scientific and popular scientific books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. JÁN KRAJČÍK.

WRITERS' UNIONS

Svaz českých spisovatelů (*Union of Czech Writers*): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; f. 1969; 445 mems., 38 candidates; Chair. Dr. JAN KOZÁK; publ. *Literární měsíčník* (Literary Monthly).

Svaz slovenských spisovateľov (*Union of Slovak Writers*): Bratislava; f. 1969; Chair. ANDREJ PLÁVKA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Československý rozhlas (*Czechoslovak Radio*): Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. JÁN RIŠKO.

Český rozhlas (*Czech Radio*): Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; Dir. Dr. KAREL HRABAL.

Československý rozhlas na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia*): Bratislava, Zochova 3; Dir. Dr. PAVOL KOVÁČ.

Československé zahraniční vysílání (*Czechoslovak Foreign Broadcasts*): Dir. Dr. VLADIMÍR VIPLER.

There are five national networks in Czechoslovakia: Radios Prague and Bratislava (long and medium wave), Radio Hvězda (long, medium and V.H.F.—popular and youth programmes), and Radios Vltava and Děvín (V.H.F. from Prague and Bratislava respectively—programmes on Czech, Slovak, socialist and progressive western culture).

Local stations broadcast from Prague (Central Bohemian

Studio), Bánská Bystrica, Brno, České Budějovice, Hradec Králové, Košice, Ostrava, Plzeň, Prešov and Ústí nad Labem.

Foreign broadcasts are made in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Czech and Slovak.

There were 3,124,770 receivers and 1,407,960 loudspeakers of wired broadcasting in 1973.

TELEVISION

Československá televize (*Czechoslovak Television*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 29; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JAN ZELENKA.

Československá televize na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak T.V. in Slovakia*): Bratislava, nám. Slovenského národného povstania 38; Dir. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO.

Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice. There were 3,305,441 television receivers in 1972.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní banka československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 28; the State Monetary Agency; constituted in 1950, actual activities based on Act of December 21st, 1970; the Bank is a bank of issue, a central bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash and clearing centre of the ČSSR for both the territory of the State and in relations with foreign countries. Statutory Funds 5,000,000,000 Kčs.; General Reserve 1,475,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. Ing. SVATOPLUK POŘÁČ.

Československá obchodní banka a.s. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 14; f. 1965; commercial and foreign exchange transactions; cap. 700m. Kčs.; dep. 17,131m. Kčs.; Gen. Man. Ing. TIMOTEJ DUBROVAY.

Živnostenská banka: Head Office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 20;

London Office: 48 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1868; cap. 80,000,000 Kčs.; res. 39,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. MIROSLAV KOREC.

SAVINGS BANKS

Česká státní spořitelna (*Czech State Savings Bank*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 42; accepts deposits and issues loans; 13,508,037 depositors; Gen. Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK PAZDERA.

Slovenská státní spořitelna (*Slovak State Savings Bank*): Bratislava; Dir. Ing. JOZEF LAŠŠÁK.

INSURANCE

Česká státní pojišťovna (*Czech State Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies, all classes of reinsurance; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. JOSEF OHAREK.

Slovenská státní poisťovna (*Slovak State Insurance Corporation*): Bratislava; Gen. Dir. JOZEF HOJČ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní komora (*Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; f. 1949; contributes to the development of Czechoslovak foreign trade; its members are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the largest industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia; Pres. LUDVÍK ČERNÝ. **Rapid**, Foreign Trade Publicity Corp. publishes *Czechoslovak Foreign Trade* (monthly, in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish), *Motor Review* (monthly, in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish), *Glass Review* (monthly, in English, French and German, six times a year in Italian), *Kovo-Export* (six times a year, in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish); Gen. Dir. (*Rapid*) Dr. JAROSLAV BARTOŠEK.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Prague 1, Ve smečkách 30; Dir. Ing. JAROSLAV JAKUBEC.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles and Leather Goods*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47; Dir. JAROSLAV PINKAVA.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): f. 1949; Prague 1, Na příkopě 8; Gen. Dir. OLDŘICH NOVÝ.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials*): Prague 10, Kodaňská 46; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. Z. MOJŽÍŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): Prague 1, V jámě 1; Dir. OLDŘICH MICKA.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 28; Dir. JIŘÍ RYBÍN.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Shoes, Skins*): Prague 1, Panská 7; Gen. Man. Ing. J. PETRÁK.

Ferromet (*Imports and Exports Metallurgical Products*): Prague 1, Opletalova 27; Dir. Ing. MIROSLAV LÁZNŮVSKÝ.

Inspekta (*Control of Goods in Foreign Trade*): Prague 1, V jámě 1; Dir. JAROSLAV HEJTMÁNEK.

Investa (*Exports Machinery for Clothing and Footwear Industries*): 10 100 Prague 10, Kodaňská 46; Dir. DUŠAN ZÁBRODSKÝ.

Jablonec (*Exports of Imitation Jewellery and Decorations*): Jablonec nad Nisou, Palackého 41; Dir. MILOŠ LITERA.

Konex (*Imports and Exports Building Materials*): Bratislava, Záhradnícká 39; Dir. Ing. ŠTEFAN FAJCA.

Koospol (*Imports and Exports Foodstuffs*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47; Dir. ANTONÍN RACANSKÝ.

Kovo (*Imports and Exports Precision Engineering Products*): Prague 7, Dukelských hrdinů 47; Dir. OTTO KOCOUR.

Ligna (*Imports and Exports Timber, Wood Products, Musical Instruments and Paper*): Prague 1, Vodičkova 41; Dir. OLDŘICH POULÍČEK.

Merkuria (*Exports and Imports Tools and Consumer Durables*): Prague 17, Argentinská 38; Dir. JAROSLAV CHARAMZA.

Metalimex (*Imports and Exports Ores, Metals and Solid Fuels*): Prague 1, Štěpánská 34; Dir. Dr. LUBOMÍR HUŠEK.

Motokov (*Imports and Exports Vehicles and Light Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47; Dir. VÁCLAV HANUŠ.

Omnipol (*Import and Export of Sports and Hunting Arms, Ammunition, Sports and Civil Aircraft*): Prague 1, Washingtonova 11; Gen. Man. Ing. TOMÁŠ MAREČEK.

Pragoexport (*Imports and Exports Clothing*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 34; Dir. TOMÁŠ VACEK.

Pragoinvest (*Import and Export of Machinery and complete Plant Equipment*): Prague 9, Českosmoravská 23; Dir. ERVÍN MAIWALD.

Rapid (*Foreign Trade Publicity Corporation*): Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; Dir. JAROSLAV BARTUŠEK.

Skloexport (*Exports Glass*): Liberec, tř. 1 máje 1; Gen. Dir. MILOSLAV SUSKA.

Skodaexport (*Exports and Imports Power Engineering and Metallurgical Plants, Engineering Works, Electrical Locomotives and Trolleybuses, Tobacco Machines*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56; Dir. Přemysl Štrougal.

Strojexport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Machinery Equipment*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56, P.O.B. 662; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. Ing. JAN LAJKA.

Strojimport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Industrial Plants*): Prague 3, Vinohradská 183; Dir. STANISLAV KALOUSEK.

Technoexport (*Imports and Exports Chemical and Foodstuff Engineering Plant*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56; Dir. Ing. ZDENĚK MIZERA.

Tuzex (*Retail Goods for Foreign Currency*): Prague 1, Rytířská 13; Dir. (vacant).

TRADE UNIONS

Ústřední rada odborů (ÚRO) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; f. 1945; federated to WFTU; Chair. KAREL HOFFMANN; 5,850,578 mems.

Česká odborová rada (ČOR) (*Czech Trade Union Council*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. JOSEF HLAVIČKA.

Slovenská odborová rada (SOR) (*Slovak Trade Union Council*): Bratislava, nám. Odborárov; Chair. Dr. LADISLAV ABRAHÁM.

Odborový svaz civilních pracovníků Československé lidové armády (*Trade Union of Civil Employees of the Czechoslovak People's Army*): Prague 6, nám. Svobody 471; Chair. VLADIMÍR CHRÁSTIL.

Odborový svaz pracovníků chemického, papírenského a sklářského průmyslu a tisku (*Trade Union of Chemical, Paper, Glass and Printing Industry Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. ŠTEFAN CIGÁN; 305,863 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků dopravy a silničního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Transport and Road Maintenance Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. HELENA REHÁKOVÁ; 189,340 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků dřevoprůmyslu, lesního a vodního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Woodworking Industry, Forestry and Water Conservancy Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. MICHAL REGULY; 220,065 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků hornictví a energetiky (*Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating Industries*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. ZDENĚK GAVENDA; 320,318 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků kovoprůmyslu (*Trade Union of Metal Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. JOSEF ZÁRUBA; 1,147,853 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků místního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Workers in Communal Enterprises*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. FRANTIŠEK HEJL; 289,418 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků obchodu (*Trade Union of Commerce Employees*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. Ing. VĚRA KOUTNÍKOVÁ; 527,926 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků potravinářského průmyslu (*Trade Union of Food Industry Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. FRANTIŠEK PODOLA; 197,722 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků školství a vědy (*Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. HANA RUŽIČKOVÁ; 369,866 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků spojů (*Trade Union of Post and Telecommunications Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. MÁRIA DVOŘÁČKOVÁ; 108,551 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků státních orgánů, peněžnictví a zahraničního obchodu (*Trade Union of Employees in Government and Financial Institutions and Foreign Trade*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. JOSEF LORENC; 223,854 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků stavebnictví a vo výrobě stavebních hmot (*Trade Union of Building and Building Materials Industry Workers*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. VILIAM EICHENBERGER; 542,590 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků textilního, oděvního a kožedělného průmyslu (*Trade Union of Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. MÁRIA MANOVÁ; 284,909 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků umění, kultury a společenských organizací (*Trade Union of Workers in Art, Culture and Social Organizations*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Chair. MIROSLAV SYSEL; 117,122 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků železnic (*Trade Union of Railway Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. FRANTIŠEK VÁLA; 276,995 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků zemědělství (*Trade Union of Agricultural Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. FRANTIŠEK KLÍMA; 349,766 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků zdravotnictví (*Trade Union of Health Workers*): Prague 3, nám. Gustava Klimenta 2; Chair. Dr. JARMILA SOVINOVÁ; 278,420 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Brno Trade Fairs and Exhibitions: Brno, Výstaviště 1; f. 1959; international engineering fair yearly in September; international consumer goods fair yearly in April or May; Gen. Dir. Dr. JAROMÍR KOLÁČNÝ; publ. *Trade Fair News, Brno Information Bulletin*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Československé státní dráhy (*Czechoslovak State Railways*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 33; Gen. Man. Ing. FRANTIŠEK KOTORA. The head office of the Č.S.D. is at the Ministry of Transport in Prague, and comes under its authority. The total length of the Czechoslovak railways is 13,317 km. (8,250 miles). About 2,389 km. (1,484 miles) are electrified, including the connection Prague-Warsaw via Bohumín. The densest part of the network runs from north to south and only in recent years was the direct rail link between the west and east of the country completed. The trunk line Prague-Česká Třebová-Bohumín-Košice is the most important. From Bohumín there is a railway connexion to Poland. Other international lines lead from Prague via Děčín to Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, via Cheb to Nuremberg, via České Velenice to Vienna, and via České Budějovice and Horní Dvořiště to Linz. Bratislava has rail connexions with Budapest and Vienna.

ROADS

In 1972 there were 73,363 km. of roads in Czechoslovakia, of which 9,194 km. were main roads and 23 km. motorways. About 91 per cent of the total road network is hard surfaced.

Československá státní automobilová doprava—ČSAD (*Czechoslovak State Road Transport*): f. 1949; the organization has 11 regional head offices which are independent of each other:

NV Prague 1, Hybernská 32.
KNV Prague 1, Nádraží Střed.
České Budějovice, nám. 1 máje 6.
Plzeň, V Malé Doubravce.
Ústí nad Labem, Fučíkova 26.
Hradec Králové, Žižkovo nám. 139.
Brno, Opuštěná 4.
Ostrava, Valehařská 15.
Bratislava, Rožňovská 2.
Baňská Bystrica, ul. čsl. armády 6.
Košice Třída sovětské armády 301.

Sdružení československých mezinárodních automobilových dopravců—ČESMAD (*Czechoslovak International Road Transport Association*): Prague 6, P.O.B. 25; represents all the above organizations at the International Road Transport Union, Geneva.

Ústřední Automotoklub ČSSR (*Central Motoring and Touring Club of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1904; Pres. MILAN BENKO; Gen. Sec. RICHARD KOPEČNÝ.

Automotoklub ČSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Czech Republic*): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1969; Pres. ZDENĚK MAČEK; Gen. Sec. FRANTIŠEK BRZÁK.

Automotoklub SSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Slovak Republic*): Bratislava, nám. L. Štúra 1; f. 1969; Pres. JÁN JAVORČÍK; Gen. Sec. VLASTIMIL HAVLÍN.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Československá plavba dunajská (*Czechoslovak Danube River Shipping*): Červenej armády 39, Bratislava; Dir. Ing. ONDŘEJ LUBI.

Československá plavba labsko-oderská (ČSPLO) (*Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder River Shipping*): Děčín, K. Čapka 1; carries out transport of goods on the Vltava, Elbe and Oder rivers as well as other waterways; transfer and storage of goods in Czechoslovak ports; ČSPLO operates the Czechoslovak river ports of Prague, Mělník, Kolín, Ústí nad Labem and Děčín; Man. Dir. ALOIS OPREHALSKÝ, Ing. Oec.

The total length of navigable waterways in Czechoslovakia is 480 kms. The Elbe and its tributary the Vltava connect the country with the North Sea via the port of Hamburg. The Oder provides a connexion with the Baltic Sea and the port of Stettin. The Danube provides a link with Western Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia's river ports are Prague, Mělník, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Hřensko on the Vltava and Elbe; Kozlí on the Oder; and Bratislava and Komárno on the Danube.

SHIPPING

Československá námořní plavba, mezinárodní akciová společnost (*Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping, International Joint-Stock Company*): Prague 1, Na můstku 11; a shipping company operating the Czechoslovak sea-going fleet; Man. Dir. FRANTIŠEK MAJER; ten ships totalling 94,814 B.R.T.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are civil airports at Prague (Ruzyně), Brno, Bratislava, Gottwaldov (Holešov), Karlovy Vary, Košice, Mariánské Lázně, Ostrava, Piešťany, Poprad-Tatry, Přerov and Sliač, served by ČSA's internal flights. International flights serve Prague and Bratislava.

ČSA (Československé aerolinie, Czechoslovak Airlines): Head Office: Prague 1, Revoluční 1, palác Kotva; f. 1923; external services to the whole of Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East, North and Central America and North and West Africa; fleet of 5 Il-62, 8 TU-134A, 2 TU-104, 7 Il-18 and 18 Il-14. Gen. Dir. Ing. ONDŘEJ HUDONÁ.

Slov-Air: Ivanka Airport, Bratislava; f. 1971; domestic scheduled and charter services; fleet of small turboprop aircraft including four Let L-410 and two An-2; Dir. JAROSLAV ZBORIL.

Czechoslovakia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, BEA, Cubana, Egyptair, Finnair, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, Pan American, SAS, Sabena, Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

Čedok (*Travel and Hotels Corporation*): Prague 1, Na Příkopě 18; the official Czechoslovak Travel Agency; provides services for foreign visitors through a network of 146 travel offices; branches in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and U.S.A.; Dir. MIROSLAV ZAVADIL.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic: Prague 1-Malá Strana, Valdštejnská 10.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Bratislava, Suvorovova 16.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní divadlo (*National Theatre*): Divadelní 6, Prague 1; f. 1881-83; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, Prague 2; f. 1933; drama.

Slovenské národní divadlo (*Slovak National Theatre*): Bratislava, Gorkého 4.

Smetanovo divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Vítězného února 8, Prague 1; f. 1888; opera and ballet.

Tylovo divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, Prague 1;

f. 1783 as a German theatre with Czech performances; since 1920 part of National Theatre of Prague; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo na Vinohradech (*Vinohrady Theatre*): nám. Míru, Prague 2; f. 1907; modern drama.

Laterna magika: Prague 1, Národní třída 40; experimental theatre.

Národní divadlo, Brno (*Brno State Theatre*): Brno, Dvořákova 11; f. 1884; opera, drama, operetta, ballet.

There were 86 theatres which gave 22,677 performances in 1972.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Prague 1, Dům umělců, Alšovo nábř. 12; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV NEUMANN.

FOK Prague Symphony Orchestra: Prague 1, Obecní dům; Principal Conductor LADISLAV SLOVÁK.

Czechoslovak Radio Symphony Orchestra: Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; Principal Conductor ALOIS KLÍMA.

Brno State Philharmonic Orchestra: Brno, Komenského nám. 8, Besední dům; Principal Conductor JIŘÍ WALDHANS.

Ostrava Janáček Philharmonic Orchestra: Ostrava 5, Michálkoviccká 181; Principal Conductor O. TRHLÍK.

Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra: Bratislava, Fučíkova 3; Principal Conductor LADISLAV SLOVÁK.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Prague 2, Slezská 7; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuel and Power: Prague 2, Štěpánská 28; Minister JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction.

Ústav jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): Řež u Prahy; f. 1952; Dir. STANISLAV HAVEL.

UNIVERSITIES

Universita Karlova (*Charles University*): Prague; 2,812 teachers, 21,125 students.

Univerzita Komenského Bratislava (*Comenius University of Bratislava*): Bratislava; 1,839 teachers, 16,651 students.

Universita 17. listopadu (*University of 17th November*): Prague; 193 teachers, 1,115 students (from developing countries).

Universita Palackého (*Palacký University*): Olomouc; 771 teachers, 3,987 students.

Universita J. E. Purkyně (*Purkyně University*): Brno; 850 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universita P. J. Šafárika (*Safárik University*): Košice; 600 teachers, 4,518 students.

České vysoké učení technické (*Czech Technical University*): Prague; 1,500 teachers, 13,000 students.

Slovenská vysoká škola technická (*Slovak Technical College*): Bratislava; 1,200 teachers, 10,000 students.

Vysoká škola technická v Košiciach (*Technical College in Košice*): Košice.

Vysoké učení technické v Brně (*Technical University of Brno*): Brno.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen and Bornholm and 480 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying possessions are Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with cold winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church, to which 94 per cent of the population belong, and there are small communities of Roman Catholics, Baptists and Jews. The national flag (proportions 37 by 28) carries a white cross on a red background. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

On the ending of German occupation in 1945 Denmark immediately recognized the independence of Iceland, which had been declared the previous year. Later in the year she joined the United Nations. Home rule was granted to the Faeroe Islands in 1948. Denmark was a founder member of NATO in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. In January 1972 King Frederik IX died and his eldest daughter, Margrethe, became the first queen to rule Denmark for nearly 600 years.

The system of proportional representation embodied in the 1953 Constitution makes it difficult for a single party to gain a majority in the Folketing, and the tendency of Danish parties to fragment has produced a series of coalition and minority governments in recent years. The Social Democrats, led by Jens Otto Krag, held power until they lost support from the Socialist People's Party in December 1967. Hilmar Baunsgård's non-socialist coalition lasted from February 1968 to October 1971 when the Social Democrats returned to power. Having obtained popular approval for Denmark's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) in a referendum held in October 1972, Mr. Krag resigned and was replaced by Anker Jørgensen. Denmark duly entered the EEC on January 1st, 1973. When a right-wing member of the Social Democrats resigned to form the Centre Democrats, Mr. Jørgensen could no longer obtain a majority and an election was called. The result was indecisive; the major parties all lost support, and a new Poujadist movement, the Progress Party, became the second largest party in the Folketing. After two weeks of negotiations the Liberals formed a minority cabinet, which was sworn in on December 19th, 1973. Poul Hartling, the Prime Minister, was faced with the problems of galloping inflation, a large trade deficit and popular discontent with the heavy taxation needed to pay for extensive social services. With only 22 seats in the Folketing the Liberals are dependent on the support of other parties, but have gained approval for their measures to combat inflation.

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, legislative power being vested in the Queen in conjunction with the Folketing (Parliament). Executive power is exercised by the Queen through her ministers. The Folketing is unicameral, elected by and from Danish subjects of 21 and over. The Faeroe

Islands and Greenland are each represented by two members.

Defence

Denmark maintains an Army of 24,000 men, a Navy of 6,300 men and an Air Force of 9,500 men. The Army has some 80,000 reserves, and there is a Volunteer Home Guard of 51,500 men. The Navy has destroyers, frigates, escort vessels, submarines, minelayers, minesweepers and fast patrol craft. The Air Force has fighters and fighter-bombers of American and British types. National Service was reduced to 9 months from October 1973. Denmark abandoned its neutrality after the Second World War and has been a member of NATO since 1949. Defence policy is largely geared to NATO co-operation. The defence budget for 1973-74 was 3,196 million kroner.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organized on a co-operative basis. Farmers and small-holders are grouped in co-operative societies which market the produce and conduct scientific research. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, eggs and bacon are the main agricultural exports. Two-thirds of the land surface is used for agriculture and though this percentage has been declining recently the intensive nature of the farming has to a large extent maintained the level of production. However, Denmark has industrialized considerably in the last fifteen years and industry now contributes four times as much to the Gross National Product as does agriculture and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the country's exports. In spite of a great shortage of raw materials the iron and metal industry is now the most important producing group. The other major industries are food-processing and beverages, fishing, shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals. Recently Danish-designed furniture, electronics, porcelain, textiles and metal goods have been finding larger markets abroad. Most industrial concerns are small and privately owned, only the public services such as the post, railways, etc. being nationalized.

Over the last few years Denmark has experienced one of the highest rates of inflation in Europe. In 1973 consumer prices rose 10 per cent, with wage costs some 20 per cent above those of 1972. A strike in March and April, affecting two-thirds of the labour force in industry, was settled with a wage increase, a reduction of working hours and equal pay for women as part of an agreement which put up employers' costs. In October the Government announced a freeze of public expenditure and restraints on housing investment. Further anti-inflationary measures have been introduced by the new Liberal Government. The bank rate has been increased from 8 to 10 per cent, prices and profits frozen for two months and a state subsidy given to employers to keep costs down.

Denmark's balance of payments deficit is a problem as serious as inflation. The last surplus on merchandise trade was in 1956 and in the first half of 1973, while agricultural exports boomed following entry into the EEC, earnings

DENMARK—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

from industrial exports rose by only 9.5 per cent while the cost of imports increased by 30 per cent. Denmark obtains 90 per cent of its energy needs from imported oil, and is thus severely affected by the rise in oil prices. Membership of the EEC has opened up new markets for Danish agriculture, but it has also contributed to inflationary demand pressures and helped to induce the rapid growth in imports.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,500 kilometres of railways, most of which are operated by the State. There are over 64,000 kilometres of road, 93 per cent of which are hard surface. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Denmark maintains a large merchant navy with a displacement of nearly 4 million gross tons. The present international airport at Kastrup may be replaced in the 1980s by a new airport on the island of Saltholm. This, and the construction of a bridge across the Great Belt to link Zealand and Funen, are Denmark's contribution to a joint Danish-Swedish plan to improve communications. Sweden will build a road bridge and tunnel across the Sound separating the two countries, between Malmö and Copenhagen. It should be completed by 1985, thus linking Scandinavia to the Continent.

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. Health insurance is compulsory for all citizens over 21.

Education

The Danish education system is at present undergoing numerous developments aimed at making it more flexible and comprehensive. Education is now compulsory and free for nine years between the ages of 7 and 16 years, though more and more children are attending kindergarten classes for a year before starting primary education and many more are staying for at least one year's further education. There are already plans to introduce a minimum of 12 years' compulsory schooling and vocational training.

For a long time the system has been based on grading according to examination results but is now beginning to provide the pupil with a greater freedom of choice. For the 14 to 16 age group the stream leading to the school-leaving examination (*realeksamen*) is gradually being combined with the non-academic stream. At the age of 16 or 17, pupils may transfer to a grammar school (*Gymnasium*) to take the university entrance examination (*studentereksamen*) after three years or they may take a new two-year

course leading to the higher preparatory examination certificate.

There are four universities and three technical universities in Denmark, with a university centre under construction at Aalborg. There are also several new junior colleges, and the traditional folk high schools which offer a wide range of further education opportunities.

Tourism

Tourists visit Denmark for the peaceful charm of its countryside and old towns, or for the sophistication of Copenhagen. Tourism accounts for about 8 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

Visitors from Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Denmark.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, and all countries of South and Central America.

Sport

Fifteen per cent of the population take an active part in sports. Practically all sport is amateur. The national game is football, and rowing, swimming and sailing are popular. Other sports include tennis, the Danish game of hand-ball, shooting and fishing.

Public Holidays

1974: May 23 (Ascension Day), June 5 (Constitution Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 24, 25, 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 27 (Maundy Thursday), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday), April 28 (Store Bededag).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 ørc = 1 Danish krone.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 14.605 kroner;

U.S. \$1 = 6.29 kroner.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(Note: The figures in this survey relate only to "metropolitan" Denmark, excluding the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, which are dealt with in separate chapters)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Jan. 1st, 1973)
43,070	5,007,538

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1973)

Copenhagen (capital) .	1,317,891*	Randers . . .	64,936
Aarhus . . .	244,840	Herning . . .	54,898
Odense . . .	167,772	Helsingør . . .	54,461
Aalborg . . .	155,264	Horsens . . .	53,387
Esbjerg . . .	77,780	Roskilde . . .	50,940

* Including Frederiksberg (population 101,957 in 1970) and Gentofte.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969 .	14.6	8.0	9.8
1970 .	14.4	7.4	9.8
1971 .	15.2	6.6	9.9
1972 .	15.2	n.a.	10.2

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1972—'000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .	243.9	Transport	152.7
Manufacturing	659.7	Administration	575.4
Construction	207.9	Services	152.5
Commerce	373.6	Other Activities	48.5
Total		2,414.2	

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1972—'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
4,307	2,630	291	472*

* 1965.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CEREALS

(Area in '000 hectares, Production in '000 tons, and Yield in 100 kg. per hectare)

	1970			1971			1972		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat . . .	114	512	44.9	121	585	48.4	135	592	43.9
Rye . . .	44	134	30.1	42	150	35.7	42	155	36.9
Barley . . .	1,352	4,813	35.6	1,370	5,458	39.8	1,406	5,572	39.6
Oats . . .	184	631	34.2	186	701	37.8	163	637	39.2
Root Crops . . .	289	13,884	480	274	13,115	479	276	11,701	424
Mixed Grains . . .	44	142	31.9	39	132	34.2	31	111	36.3

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pigs . . .	7,963	8,022	8,361	8,626	8,929
Cattle . . .	3,141	3,000	2,842	2,723	2,779
Horses . . .	40	42	45	47	48
Poultry . . .	18,448	18,421	17,847	16,220	18,419

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

PRODUCE	1970	1971	1972
Cheese . . .	111	120	131
Milk . . .	4,630	4,556	4,786
Meat (Beef & Pork)	1,008	1,046	1,008
Butter . . .	131	124	136
Eggs . . .	86	75	74

SALT-WATER FISHERIES

FISHING GROUNDS	1970		1971		1972	
	Quantity (Tons)	Value ('000 kr.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value ('000 kr.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value ('000 kr.)
North Sea . . .	931,762	453,141	1,031,182	510,563	1,072,309	552,419
Skagerrak . . .	71,363	49,046	96,711	64,626	99,828	93,426
The Kattegat . . .	95,330	95,539	117,691	114,940	109,481	133,188
The Sound . . .	1,205	3,765	1,658	4,099	1,328	4,948
Belt Waters . . .	35,358	48,806	40,399	56,410	43,366	59,395
The Baltic . . .	44,937	76,909	49,295	85,445	56,308	107,868
The Lim Fjord . . .	6,983	10,041	8,446	11,825	32,352	12,215
The Ringkøbing and Nisum Fjords . . .	1,189	4,677	1,827	7,607	2,662	9,637
Atlantic Ocean, etc. . .	737	12,109	1,665	13,689	988	11,980
TOTAL . . .	1,188,864	754,033	1,348,874	869,204	1,418,622	985,076

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Lignite and Brown Coal	431	135	—
Iron Ore*	11	9	6
Salt (unrefined)	246	436	133
Sulphur†	7	8	n.a.
Limestone Flux and Calcareous Stone . .	n.a.	852	1,404

* Figures refer to the metal content of ore.

† Figures refer to sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

INDUSTRY PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURING

	QUANTITY			VALUE (million kr.)	
	UNIT	1970	1971	1970	1971
Pig Meat: Fresh or Chilled	'000 metric tons	348.7	388.9	2,433	2,630
Salted, Dried or Smoked	" " "	273.9	259.6	1,764	1,619
Poultry Meat and Offals	" " "	69.2	74.1	322	343
Fish Fillets: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen . .	" " "	104.1	118.0	421	548
Salami, Sausages, etc.	" " "	47.2	47.3	402	438
Meat in Airtight Containers:					
Hams*	" " "	44.4	49.4	625	673
Other Meat*	" " "	31.7	39.6	308	347
Meat Preparations, Patés, etc.* . .	" " "	99.9	102.9	509	521
Beet and Cane Sugar (solid)	" " "	301.8	298.0	439	455
Beer	'000 hectolitres	7,122	7,815	969	1,172
Fish Flours and Meals	'000 metric tons	213.4	221.6	360	341
Oil Cake and Meal	" " "	461.2	439.1	340	342
Cigarettes	million	8,298	8,739	309	329
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,604	2,733	315	372
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	1,638	1,727	391	492
Motor and Fuel Oils	" " "	7,547	7,958	1,118	1,425
Powder Asphalt	" " "	5,629	5,132	310	315
Medicaments	—	n.a.	n.a.	438	496
Washing Powders, etc.	'000 metric tons	100.5	108.6	309	349
Articles of Plastic	—	n.a.	n.a.	665	818
Builders' Carpentry and Joinery	—	n.a.	n.a.	448	496
Paper and Paperboard (rolls and sheets) .	'000 metric tons	207.5	196.1	312	305
Boxes, Bags, etc. of Paper and Paperboard	" " "	n.a.	255.8	603	654
Carpets	'000 square metres	10,525	11,101	373	391
Concrete Articles for Housebuilding . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	536	669
Freezers and Refrigerators	—	n.a.	n.a.	471	542
Cranes, Winches and Lifts	—	n.a.	n.a.	423	513
Mechanical Taps, Cocks, Valves, etc. .	—	n.a.	n.a.	423	466
Electrical Switches, Fuses and Resistors .	—	n.a.	n.a.	524	535
Insulated Electric Wires	—	n.a.	n.a.	386	369
Ships: Motor Tankers	number	7	6	475	560
Merchant Motor Vessels	"	30	38	551	721
Letterpress Printing	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,073	1,181
Flat Printing	—	n.a.	n.a.	429	468
Metal Components (made to order) . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	348	374

* Including the weight of containers.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
New Dwellings Completed	number	50,582	50,169	50,006
Electric Energy*	million kWh.	17,439	17,540	n.a.
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	417	397	n.a.

* Net production, excluding station use.

FINANCE

100 øre = 1 Danish krone (kr.).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 øre; 1 and 5 kroner.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 kroner.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling = 14.605 kroner; U.S. \$1 = 6.29 kroner.

100 Danish kroner = £6.85 = \$15.90.

Note: Between November 1967 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1 = 7.50 kroner (1 krone = 13.33 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 6.98 kroner. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1 = 18.00 kroner.

BUDGET

Twelve months ending March 31st
(million kr.)

REVENUE	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 1971-72	BUDGET 1972-73	EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 1971-72	BUDGET 1972-73
Income Taxes	17,682	22,569	Social Services	15,141	15,440
Real Estate Taxes	20	21	Education	5,958	6,145
Customs and Excise Duties	20,143	21,240	Defence	3,191	3,068
Transfer to Road Fund	-1,744	—	Public Works	1,621	1,630
			Agriculture	1,681	1,624
			Justice	1,128	1,106
			Finance Ministry	686	586
			Other Expenditure	9,108	13,303
TOTAL	36,101	43,830	TOTAL	38,514	42,902

Expenditure on Greenland: (1969) 493 million kr.; (1970) 532 million kr.; (1971) 590 million kr.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million kr.)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	112,581	124,339	139,955
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . . .	8,744	9,301	10,811
Manufacturing, building and utilities . .	44,516	48,048	53,496
Commerce, transport and distribution . .	31,309	34,117	37,653
Other private services and rent . . .	8,634	9,596	10,622
Government services	19,378	23,277	27,373
Income paid abroad	334	610	685
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	112,247	123,729	139,270
Less depreciation allowances	19,096	21,341	23,941
NET NATIONAL INCOME	93,151	102,388	115,329
Indirect taxes less subsidies	15,307	16,553	19,939
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	108,458	118,941	135,268
Depreciation allowances	19,096	21,341	23,941
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	127,554	140,282	159,209
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and income paid abroad . . .	3,518	2,423	-408
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	131,072	142,705	158,801
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure . . .	71,476	76,716	84,313
Government consumption expenditure . .	23,757	28,545	33,178
Gross fixed capital formation	35,625	38,462	42,935
Change in stocks	214	-1,018	-1,625

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES (million kr. at year end)

	1970	1971	1972
Notes and Coin in Circulation	5,785.3	5,819.3	6,402
Gold Reserves	484	476	481

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1963=100)

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
137	142	151	160	164

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million kr.)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account</i>	38,398	41,572	-3,174	43,115	43,825	- 710
Goods and Services	37,504	39,678	-2,174	42,040	41,465	575
Merchandise (f.o.b.)	26,972	32,030	-5,058	30,365	33,260	-2,895
Ocean Shipping	4,355	3,355	1,000	4,495	3,300	1,195
Danish Shipping	3,520	1,420	2,100	3,620	1,420	2,200
Foreign Shipping	835	1,935	-1,100	875	1,880	-1,005
Travel	2,867	2,293	574	3,390	2,585	805
Other Goods and Services	3,310	2,000	1,310	3,790	2,320	1,470
Investment Income	710	1,320	- 610	855	1,540	- 685
Transfer Payments	184	574	- 390	220	820	- 600
<i>Capital Account</i>			2,407			- 3
Private Enterprises, etc.			1,300			- 100
Government and Public Enterprises			2,147			1,456
Monetary Institutions			-1,040			-1,359
Special Drawing Rights			209			207
Errors and Omissions			558			506

EXTERNAL TRADE* (million kr.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	21,867	24,192	28,494	32,909	34,013	35,155
Exports	17,264	19,379	22,197	24,673	26,739	30,136

* Excluding Denmark's trade with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

COMMODITIES (million kr.)

IMPORTS		1971	1972	EXPORTS		1971	1972
Cereals and Cereal Products		528	368	Live Animals		263	229
Fodder		583	693	Meat and Meat Products		3,178	3,375
Oilseeds		551	557	Dairy Produce and Eggs		1,592	1,802
Timber		631	799	Fish		1,137	1,192
Fuels		3,863	3,624	Animal and Vegetable Materials		645	549
Fertilisers		320	321	Machinery		6,020	6,813
Chemicals		2,763	3,037	Transport Equipment		1,308	1,511
Paper and Pulp		1,132	1,233	Furs and Skins		499	647
Yarn, Textiles, Clothing		2,629	2,844	Yarn, Textiles, Clothing		1,703	1,956
Iron and Steel		1,934	2,185				
Other Metals		698	781				
Machinery		6,689	6,555				
Vehicles		3,260	3,098				
TOTAL (incl. other items)		34,013	35,155	TOTAL (incl. other items)		26,739	30,136

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million kr.)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .	809	953	861	1,064	291	320	360	404
Finland	796	986	968	1,002	490	579	587	681
France	1,207	1,433	1,451	1,593	612	604	682	851
Germany, Fed. Republic . .	5,438	6,205	6,267	6,598	2,832	3,181	3,319	3,707
Italy	898	1,023	898	984	829	914	961	1,121
Netherlands	1,212	1,317	1,336	1,524	544	579	670	737
Norway	1,183	1,297	1,337	1,643	1,533	1,772	1,976	2,149
Sweden	4,429	5,241	5,604	5,619	3,575	4,164	4,324	4,727
Switzerland	788	769	825	867	522	627	793	835
United Kingdom	3,917	4,564	4,583	4,331	4,362	4,672	5,158	5,884
U.S.A.	2,194	2,444	2,840	2,496	1,853	1,911	2,046	2,394

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972
Income from Visitors (million kr.)	2,357	2,867	3,387
Scandinavian Visitors*	691,410	768,000	937,000
German Visitors*	9,247,910	10,260,000	12,248,000
All Other Visitors*	1,172,358	1,228,000	1,424,000

* All arrivals at frontiers between Denmark and non-Nordic countries.

OVERNIGHT STAYS

	1970	1971	1972
In Hotels	3,481,600	3,649,400	3,805,300
At Camping Sites	2,493,900	2,702,500	2,919,700
TOTAL	5,975,500	6,351,900	6,725,000

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (1972)

	UNIT	STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS	TOTAL
Length of Track	kilometres	1,984	538	2,522
Length of Ferry Service	kilometres	208	—	208
Number of Journeys	'000	114,837	6,125	120,962
Passenger-kilometres	'000	3,613,668	108,856	3,722,524
Ton-kilometres	'000	1,887,885	19,087	1,906,972

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	BUSES, COACHES	TAXIS, HIRE CARS	PRIVATE CARS	VANS, LORRIES	TRACTORS	TRAILERS	MOTOR CYCLES
1970 . .	5,039	13,049	1,063,826	247,118	142,444	34,727	43,940
1971 . .	5,260	12,595	1,133,877	215,211	141,222	38,512	39,812
1972 . .	5,495	12,659	1,189,720	198,979	140,506	43,237	37,120

SHIPPING

DANISH MERCHANT MARINE (Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons)

TYPE OF VESSEL	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	42	871,975	35	799,625	37	1,276,489
Motor Vessels	3,178	2,614,666	3,198	2,614,230	3,202	2,581,534
TOTAL	3,220	3,486,641	3,233	3,413,855	3,239	3,858,023

SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS* (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons loaded and unloaded)

SEAPORT	1969	1970
Aalborg	4,940	5,130
Copenhagen	9,586	9,952
Fredericia	3,904	5,717
Kalundborg	6,118	6,844
Skaelskør	6,110	6,916
Others	11,657	18,886
TOTAL	42,315	53,445

* Excluding international ferry traffic (see footnote to next table).

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DISTRIBUTION OF SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC*

('000 metric tons)

	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL*		
		Total	Loaded	Unloaded
1968: All Seaports	6,307	31,054	5,265	25,789
Copenhagen	2,375†	6,619	834	5,785
1969: All Seaports	7,424	34,891	6,204	28,687
Copenhagen	2,684†	6,902	851	6,051
1970: All Seaports	7,584	38,295	6,774	31,521
Copenhagen	2,557†	7,394	840	6,554

* Excluding international ferry traffic ('000 metric tons):

1968: Total 5,718; Loaded 2,512; Unloaded 3,206.

1969: Total 6,964; Loaded 3,058; Unloaded 3,906.

† Copenhagen's domestic traffic was distributed as follows ('000 metric tons):

1968: Loaded 556; Unloaded 1,819.

1969: Loaded 547; Unloaded 2,137.

1970: Loaded 557; Unloaded 2,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

(SAS)

	1970	1971
Kilometres flown ('000)	99,847.0	103,833.0
Passengers carried ('000)	5,121.0	5,679.9
Passenger-kilometres (million)	5,368.6	5,681.9
Cargo and mail carried ('000 metric tons)	109.7	110.9
Cargo and mail tonne-kilometres (million)	247.1	255.0

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Radio Licences	206,570	182,801	164,280
Television Licences	1,310,563	1,374,907	1,411,340
Telephone Subscribers	1,193,210	1,315,746	n.a.
Number of Newspapers	57	56	53
Total Circulation (Weekdays)	1,790,000	1,829,000	1,808,000
Books Published	5,052	5,339	6,547

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary and Secondary Schools*	2,341	46,767	752,250
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	46	8,708	88,348

* September 1st, 1972.

Source: Danmarks Statistik, Frederiksholms Kanal 27, 1220 Copenhagen K.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

- (1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;
- (2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber Parliament;
- (3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and
- (4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The Monarch can constitutionally "do no wrong". He exercises his authority through the Ministers appointed by him. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentarism under which individual Ministers of the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

The Monarch acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, he

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the Monarch, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the Monarch cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faeroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the Folketing. Danish nationals, having attained 21 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the Folketing are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the Folketing may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the Folketing and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of Denmark: H.M. QUEEN MARGRETHE II (succeeded to the throne January 14th, 1972).

THE CABINET

(Liberal Party, formed December 19th, 1973)

Prime Minister: POUL HARTLING.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Affairs: OVE GULDBERG.

Minister for Finance: ANDERS ANDERSEN.

Minister for Economic Affairs and Commerce: POUL NYBOE ANDERSEN.

Minister for Labour and Housing: JOHAN PHILIPSEN.

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries: NIELS ANKER KOFOED.

Minister for the Environment and Greenland: HOLGER HANSEN.

Minister for Justice and Cultural Affairs: NATHALIE LIND.

Minister for National Education: TOVE NIELSEN.

Minister for Defence: ERLING BRØNDUM.

Minister for the Interior and Social Affairs: JACOB SØRENSEN.

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Works: KRESTEN DAMSGAARD.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence: Gen. O. BLIXENKRONE-MØLLER.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Major-Gen. A. C. B. VEGGER.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral SVEN THOSTRUP.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Major-Gen. NIELS HOLST-SØRENSEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(In Copenhagen unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Albania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Argentina: Store Kongensgade 47, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Kristianiagade 21, 2100 Ø (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. S. F. HARDING (Ambassador resident in The Hague, Netherlands).

Austria: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* ALOIS REITBAUER (also accred. to Iceland).

Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Belgium: Øster Allé 7, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST ED. F. LONNOY.

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: Ryvangs Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* LAURO ESCOREL RODRIGUES DE MORAES.

Bulgaria: A. N. Hansens Allé 5, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IVAN VRAJILOV.

Burma: London, England (E).

Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Prinsesse Maries Allé 2, 1908 V (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD MACALISTER CORNETT.

Central African Republic: Bonn/Bad-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chile: Sortedam Dossering 41 B, 2200 N (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ENRIQUE DÉLANO DÍAZ.

China, People's Republic: Øregaards Allé 25, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* YUEH LIANG.

Colombia: Store Kongensgade 69, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-PARDO.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cyprus: London, England (E).

Cuba: Østerbrogade 110, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS.

Czechoslovakia: Ryvangs Allé 14, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JIRÍ SKOUMAL.

Dahomey: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Egypt: Nyropsgade 47, 1602 V (E); *Ambassador:* EISSA ABDUL LATIF SERAG EL DIN.

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Finland: Hammerensgade 5, 1267 K (E); *Ambassador:* JAAKKO HALLAMA.

France: Kongens Nytorv 4, 1050 K (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE PELEN.

Gabon: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

German Democratic Republic: Svanemøllevej 48, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO HEILMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Stockholmsgade 57, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER AHRENS.

Ghana: Egebjerg Allé 13, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* ASUCHENA AGYONBURA LUGUTERAH (also accred. to Norway and Sweden).

Greece: Borgergade 16, 1300 K (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PANDELIS S. MENGLIDES (also accred. to Norway).

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: Gammel Vartov Vej 20, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ TERÉNYI.

Iceland: Dantes Plads 3, 1556 V (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURDUR BJARNASON (also accred. to Ireland and Turkey).

India: Amagertorv 8, 1160 K (E); *Ambassador:* KIZHAKPAT RUKMINI MENON.

Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Iran: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* PARVIZ SEPAHBODI.

Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Ireland: Bredgade 58, 1260 K (E); *Ambassador:* DERMOT PATRICK WALDRON (also accred. to Iceland and Norway).

Israel: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE LESHEM.

Italy: Vordingborggade 18-22, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO PASCUCCI RICHI.

Ivory Coast: Grønnegade 33, 1107 K (E); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE AIDARA (also accred. to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Japan: Kultorvet 2, 1175 K (E); *Ambassador:* HIROSHI HITOMI.

Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Khmer Republic: London, England (E).

Korea, Republic: Strandvejen 687, 2930 Klampenborg (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JONG GEUK KIM (Ambassador resident in Stockholm, Sweden).

Kuwait: London, England (E).

Laos: London, England (E).

Lebanon: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Libya: Rosenvaengets Hovedvej 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* GALAL EL DEGAILI (also accred. to Norway and Sweden).

Luxembourg: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Madagascar: London, England (E).

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Mali: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mauritius: London, England (E).

Mexico: Gammel Vartov Vej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* BENITO BERLIN.

Mongolia: London, England (E).

DENMARK—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Morocco: Poul Ankersgade 2, 1271 K (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI SBIHI (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).

Nepal: London, England (E).

Netherlands: Amaliegade 42, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer H. Th. A. M. VAN RIJCKEVORSEL.

New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nicaragua: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Norway: Trondhjems Plads 4, 21000 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE SKAUG.

Pakistan: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Panama: Madrid, Spain (E).

Peru: Vesterbrogade 20, Mezz., 1620 V (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PAREJA PAZ SOLDÁN.

Philippines: London, England (E).

Poland: Richeleus Allé 12, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW PIEHLA.

Portugal: Skovvej 109, 2920 Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO EDUARDO MONTEVERDE PEREIRA BASTOS.

Qatar: London, England (E).

Romania: Strandagervej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PLOEȘTEANU.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Senegal: Paris, France (E).

Sierra Leone: London, England (E).

Somalia: London, England (E).

Spain: Hjalmar Brantings Plads 1, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MANUEL CASTRO-RIAL Y CANOSA.

Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Sweden: St. Annae Plads 15A, 1250 K (E); *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE BESCHE.

Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER JAEGGI.

Syria: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Thailand: Norgesmindevcg 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* Prince PREM PURACHATRA (also accredited to Norway).

Togo: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Turkey: Strandagervej 21, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* ŞEFİK FENMEN.

U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI G. IGORIEV.

United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW ALEXANDER STEEL STARK.

U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP K. CROWE.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Venezuela: Vester Farimagsgade 1, 1606 V (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO MONCH (also accredited to Norway).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Viet-Nam, Republic: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* SINAN HASANI.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

PARLIAMENT

Chairman of the Folketing: KARL SKYTTE.

Chief of the Parliamentary Bureau: HELGE HJORTDAL.

Secretary to the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

FOLKETING General Election Results

	JANUARY 1968		SEPTEMBER 1971		DECEMBER 1973	
	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes
Social Democrats	62	34.0	70	37.3	46	25.6
Socialist People's Party	11	6.1	17	9.1	11	6.0
Conservatives	37	20.4	31	16.7	16	9.2
Liberals	34	18.6	30	15.6	22	12.3
Radical Liberals	27	15.0	27	14.4	20	11.2
Centre Democrats	—	—	—	—	14	7.8
Single Tax Party	0	0.7	0	1.7	5	2.9
Christian People's Party	—	—	0	2.0	7	4.0
Communists	0	1.0	0	1.4	6	3.6
Progress Party	—	—	—	—	28	15.9
Left Socialists	4	2.0	0	1.6	0	1.5
Schleswig Party	0	0.2	0	0.3	—	—
Liberal Centre	0	1.3	—	—	—	—
Independent Party	0	2.0	—	—	—	—

The Folketing also contains two members from Greenland and two from the Faeroe Islands.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiet (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Nyrops-gade 26, 1602 Copenhagen V; founded in 1871, finds its chief adherents among the industrial and farm workers. The Party's policy is based on democratic socialism. Number of members 170,000. Chair. ANKER JØRGENSEN; Gen. Sec. EYNER CHRISTIANSEN. Party organs: *Vor Politik* (quarterly) and *Ny Politik* (monthly).

Venstre (*The Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870. Its main adherents have been farmers but recently its votes have been distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Chair. POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. KURT SØRENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*, *Venstres Maanedssblad* (monthly), *Dansk Politik* (monthly).

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Nyrops-gade 19, 1602 Copenhagen; founded in 1916, replacing the former Højreparti (the Right-Wing or old Conservative Party). The Party advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognizes the right of the State to take action to keep the economic and social balance. Chair. HAUNSTRUP CLEMMESSEN; Gen. Sec. KARL AAGE ØRNSKOV; Political Spokesman POUL SCHLÜTER. Chief party organ: *Vor Tid*.

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folke-tinget, Christiansborg, Copenhagen; f. 1959, with Socialist aims, by AKSEL LARSEN; Chair. SIGURD ØMANN; Sec. LILLIAN UBBESEN. Chief party organ: *Minavisen* (daily).

Det Radikale Venstre (*The Radical Liberal Party*): Det radikale Venstres kontor, Christiansborg Slot, Copen-

hagen K; founded in 1905. The main points in its programme are reduction of armaments, supporting peace, international co-operation and the United Nations, arbitration in conflict between workers and employers, the establishment of smallholdings, social reform, and State control of trusts and monopolies. Advocates strengthening of private enterprise. Chair. HILMAR BAUNSGÅRD; Sec. S. BJØRN HANSEN. Chief party organs: *Politiken*, *Skive Folkeblad*, *Holbaek Amts Venstreblad*, *Roskilde Tidende*.

De Uafhaengige (*Independent Party*): Engkrogen, Mygdal 9800 Hjørring; f. 1953; Chair. JØRGEN ANDREASEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund (*Single Tax Party*): Kroghsgade 1, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; made its appearance in active politics about 1920. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Copenhagen K, Dr. Tvaergade 3; f. 1919. Leader KNUD JESPERSEN. Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Venstresocialisterne (*Left Socialist Party*): f. 1967 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Collective leadership.

Centrums Demokraterne (*Centre Democrats*): f. 1973 by ERHARD JACOBSEN; opposes left-wing tendencies of Social Democrats and high taxation.

Kristeligt Folkeparti (*Christian People's Party*): f. 1970; inter-denominational grouping opposed to pornography and abortion.

Fremskridtpartiet (*Progress Party*): f. 1973 by MOGENS GLISTRUP; Poujadist movement whose policies include gradual abolition of income tax, disbandment of over 90 per cent of the civil service and abolition of diplomatic service and defence forces.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The ordinary courts are divided into three instances, namely the Lower Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There is one Lower Court for each of the eighty-four judicial districts in the country. These courts must have at least one legally trained judge and they hear the majority of minor cases. The two High Courts serve Jutland and the islands respectively. They serve as appeal courts for cases from the lower courts, but are also used to give first hearing to the more important cases. Each case must be heard by at least three judges. The Supreme Court, at which at least five judges must sit, is the court of appeal for cases from the Higher Courts. Usually only one appeal is allowed from either court, but in special instances the Minister of Justice may give leave for a second appeal, to the Supreme Court, from a case which started in a lower court.

There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and Vice-President with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render to Parliament an annual report.

Supreme Court: Pres. Dr. Jur. J. TROLLE; Judges: T. F. GJERULFF, T. E. PETERSEN, P. A. SPLETH, H. TAMM, A. BLOM-ANDERSEN, H. A. SØRENSEN, E. VETLI, P. HOEG, M. HVIDT, HELGA PEDERSEN, H. C. SCHAUMBURG, P. HOYRUP, F. THYGESEN, H. URNE.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. E. ANDERSEN; Judges: S. A. SMITH, O. TAKSOE-JENSEN, C. LUDVIGSEN, K. KIRCHHEINER, A. T. BERTELSEN, C. E. LARSEN, E. JENSEN, I. LUNOE, F. MØLLER, T. BJØRN, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGG, S. KALLSØE, BORG K. HANSEN, E. TOFTHOJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLL-MOND, D. J. NOLSOE, J. SVENDSEN, E. BJERREGAARD, P. STØRUP, E. M. MIKKELSEN, T. C. HEILESEN, J. MUNDT, E. M. JENSEN, I. M. PEDERSEN, O. G. HANSEN, R. DAM, A. HOLMSTRUP, J. BANGERT, O. F. BRINK, F. WEBER, F. LICHTENBERG, T. W. JENSEN.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. Dr. jur. E. A. ABITZ; Judges: M. J. MIKKELSEN, S. B. MÜLLER, B. P. SCHAEFFER, B. C. FRANDSEN, P. RONNOV, E. GJESING-FELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, G. SIMONSEN, MIKKEL JACOBSEN, O. AGERSNAP, P. HOY-HANSEN, H. V. FUNCH JENSEN, P. KIL, S. V. B. ELMING, O. HVIDBERG, P. RORDAM, T. PAPE, JOHNS. JØRGENSEN, O. U. LARSEN.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. H. P. G. V. TOPSOE JENSEN; Vice-Pres. T. SCHELLE.

Labour Court: T. F. GJERULFF, M. HVIDT, E. VETLI; Sec. C. OVE CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: L. NORDSKOV NIELSEN.

RELIGION

Ninety-four per cent of the population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church, but a survey has shown that only 2.8 per cent go to church once a week.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: W. WESTERGAARD MADSEN, Copenhagen K.; J. B. LEER ANDERSEN, Helsingør; HANS KVIST, Roskilde; TH. GRÆSHOLT, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; ERIK JENSEN, Aalborg; JOHNS. W. JACOBSEN, Viborg; H. N. HØIRUP, Aarhus; H. DONS CHRISTENSEN, Ribe; T. V. KRAGH, Haderslev.

The Roman Catholic Church: Frederiksgade 7, Copenhagen K; 26,000 members; Bishop: HANS LUDVIG MARTENSEN, Bishop of Copenhagen.

Det Danske Baptistsamfund (*Baptist Union of Denmark*): Købnerhus, Lårdalsgade 5, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1839; 6,686 mems.; Pres. Rev. OVE JENSEN; Gen. Sec. Rev. KNUD WÜPELMANN; publ. *Baptisternes Ugeblad* (weekly).

Jewish Synagogue: Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; there are about 7,000 Jews; Chief Rabbi BENT MELCHIOR.

English Church: Amaliegade at Esplanaden, Copenhagen; f. 1728; Chaplain; Rev. HUGH PICTON.

The United Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area includes Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden; Bishop Dr. OLE E. BORG, Sibyllegatan 18, 11442 Stockholm, Sweden.

There is also a Reformist community.

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance. At four copies published daily for every ten inhabitants, the per capita circulation of Danish newspapers is one of the highest in the world. There are over 220 separate newspapers, and over 50 main dailies.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution and all censorship laws have been abolished. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. Ownership is usually restricted in number or confined to residents of the area in which the paper circulates.

The main concentration of papers is held by the *Berlingske Tidende* Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*, *Berlingske Aftenavis*, *B.T.*, and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, also three weekly magazines and a large printing works. In all this family organization controls some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, *Politiken A/S*, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstra Bladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. *De Bergske Blade* owns a group of six Liberal papers.

Copenhagen accounts for 16 per cent of the national dailies and about half the total circulation. The provincial press has declined since the last war, but still tends to be more politically orientated than the majority of Copenhagen dailies. The Communist Party's *Land og Folk* is the only paper to be directly owned by a political party, although all papers show a fairly pronounced political leaning. The eight Social Democrat papers, headed by Copenhagen's *Aktuelt*, are owned and subsidized by the trade unions.

Daily newspapers have a far more influential place in

Danish life than weeklies. As the largest papers have only a small circulation outside the city and suburbs of Copenhagen, e.g. 14 per cent in the case of *Berlingske Tidende*, they can barely claim to be national. The most popular papers give a broad and serious news coverage; there is no really sensational press. The major Copenhagen dailies in order of circulation are *Ekstra Bladet*, *Politiken*, *B.T.*, *Berlingske Tidende* and *Aktuelt*. The serious evening paper *Information* and the weekly *Berlingske Aftenavis* are also influential. *Jyllands-Posten*, published at Aarhus, is the largest provincial paper.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Nr. Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1872; morning; organ of Social Democratic Party; net circ. 60,000 weekdays, 140,000 Sundays; Editors BENT HANSEN, HARRY RASMUSSEN.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestræde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. on weekdays 143,000, Sundays 255,338; Chief Editors NIELS NØRLUND and AAGE DELEURAN.

Bersen: Vognhægergade 2, 1120 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; morning; Independent; business news; circ. 20,000; Editor ERIK RASMUSSEN; Man. Dir. CHR. LILIELUND.

B.T.: Kr. Bernikowsksgade 6, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; midday; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. 180,000; Chief Editors MORTEN PEDERSEN, VIGGO KITTELMANN, LEIF JENSEN.

Ekstra Bladet: 33 Rådhuspladsen, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; circ. 233,880; Editor-in-Chief FLEMMING HASAGER.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation 1943) legally 1945; evening; circ. 21,220; Independent; Editors BORGE OUTZE and KNUD VILBY; Dir. STEFFEN GULMANN.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, Copenhagen K; morning; Independent; f. 1896; circ. 16,443; Editor GUNNAR RYTGAARD.

Land og Folk (*Land and People*): formerly *Arbejderbladet*; Dr. Tværgade 1-3, Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; av. circ. 6,000; Editor THORKIL HOLST.

DENMARK—(THE PRESS)

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Rådhusplads, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; circ. weekdays 130,000; Sundays 214,000; Editors BENT THORNDALH, HERBERT PUNDIK.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AARHUS

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Conservative; circ. 68,191 weekdays, 96,350 Sundays; Editor ERIK SCHMIDT.

Demokraten: Banegaardspladsen; f. 1883; Socialist; evening; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor HANS RISHØJ.

Jyllands-Posten (*The Jutland Post*): Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; circ. weekdays 76,515, Sundays 160,458; Editor GUNNAR HENRIKSEN.

Morgenposten: Sunday; circ. 109,664; Editor HENNING ROVSING OLSEN.

AALBORG

Aalborg Amtstidende (*County of Aalborg Times*): Østeraa 15; f. 1889; Liberal; morning paper with Sunday supplement; approx. circ. weekdays 16,271, Sundays 16,991; Chief Editor ANDR. JUHL ANDERSEN.

Aalborg Stiftstidende (*Times of the Diocese of Aalborg*): Nytorv 7; f. 1767; Independent Conservative; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; approx. circ., weekdays 60,000, Sundays 90,000; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten (*The West Coast*): Banegaardspladsen; f. 1917; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 54,004; Editors THYGE MADSEN and EGON HANSEN.

HERNING

Herning-Bladet: Jyllandsgade 2; circ. 34,900; Editor PAUL DE WOLFF.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis (*Newspaper of Frederiksborg County*): Milnersvej 44-46, Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 40,709, Sundays 48,501; Editors EINAR JACOBSEN and HELGE LANGKILDE.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende (*Vendsyssel Times*): f. 1872; Liberal; evening; circ. weekdays 32,764, Sundays 37,575; Editor SV. AA. THORSEN.

HOLBÆK

Holbæk Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; circ. 13,300; Editor VIGGO KNUDSEN.

Annonceugebladet "By og Land": Algade 1; circ. 19,016.

HORSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; circ. 27,761; Chief Editor ERLING BRØNDUM; Editor IVER TANG.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46; f. 1849; Conservative; morning; circ. 34,112, Sundays 46,705; Editors BØRGE THERKILSEN, VAGN MADSEN.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; circ. 20,540; Editor P. GIVSKOV CHRISTENSEN.

NYKØBING

Lolland Falsters Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; circ. 22,700; Editor GUNHILD BORK.

NÆSTVED

Næstved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; circ. 27,676; Liberal; Editor HENNING JESSEN.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Conservative; evening; circ. weekdays 56,000, Sundays 106,000; Editors KNUD SECHER, JUEL V. RY.

Fyns Tidende (*Times of Funen*): Gråbrødreplads 4; f. 1872; Liberal; morning; net circ. weekdays 30,000, Sundays 110,000; Editor ARNE GRUM-SCHWENSEN.

Fynsk Aktuelt: Kongensgade 65; f. 1896; organ of Social-Democratic Party; mornings; circ. 14,000; Editor ERLING WELBLUND.

RANDERS

Randers Amts Avis: f. 1810; circ. 25,336; Conservative; Editors PREBEN WINGE, C. THOR MØLLER, B. GRAUBALLE.

Randers Dagblad: Østergade 8; f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 6,800; Editor KNUD MOGENSEN.

RINGSTED

Dagbladet: Liberal; circ. 33,362; Editor PER WINTHER.

SILKEBORG

Silkeborg Avis: f. 1857; Independent; circ. 25,200; Editor VIGGO SØRENSEN.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Brodegade 14; f. 1815; Liberal; daily; for western part of Zealand; approx. circ. 31,000; Editor PETER ELIASSEN.

SVENDBORG

Svendborg Avis: Liberal; circ. 24,979; Editor ERIK ERNGAARD.

SØNDERBORG

Sønderjyden: Jernbanegade 13; f. 1920; morning; Social-Democratic; Editor LARSEN-LEDET.

VEJLE

Jysk Aktuelt: Daemningen 19, Jylland-Fyn; Social Democratic; morning; circ. 50,000; Editor LEO CHRISTENSEN.

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; circ. 28,777; Editor G. SKYTTE NIELSEN.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagergade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; women's magazine; circ. 166,216.

Bådnyt: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; sailing boats and motor boats; circ. 17,639; Editor ERIK SKIPPER LARSEN.

Det Bedste fra Reader's Digest: 61 Østergade, P.O.B. 1160, 1010 Copenhagen K; Danish Reader's Digest; monthly, circ. 187,000; Editor MOGENS NIELSEN.

Berlingske Aftenavis: Pilestrøde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; weekly; Independent Conservative; circ. 19,600; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN, SV. AA. LUND and AAGE DELEURAN.

Bilen og Båden: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; boats and cars; monthly; circ. 50,309; Editor ERIK SKIPPER LARSEN.

Billed-Bladet: Gl. Mont 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1938; weekly; circ. 199,541; Editor ERIK SABROE.

Bo Bedrø: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; homes and gardens; monthly; circ. 111,757; Editor ANKER TIEDEMANN.

Camping: Gammel Kongevej 74, 1850 Copenhagen; circ. 43,000.

DENMARK—(THE PRESS)

Dansk Familieblad: Forlagshuset, Bygmestervej 2, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1910; circ. 87,436; weekly; Editor HANS BARFOD.

Eva: Norre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; women; every third week; circ. 51,795; Editor THOMAS WEDEL.

Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal: 18 Vigerslev Allé, Copenhagen 2500 Valby; f. 1877; circ. 328,194; weekly; Editor AAGE GRAUBALLE.

Femina: 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1847; circ. 85,000; Editor THOMAS ROSENBERG.

Foto-Avisen: Gartnervaenget 79, 3520 Farum; photography; eight per year; circ. 42,470.

Hendes Verden: Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; f. 1937; circ. 123,799; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HOVLAND.

Hjemmet (The Home): Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; circ. 220,000; Chief Editor MOGENS FÖNNSS.

Hus og Hjem: Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; circ. 16,660; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKENFELDT.

Landsbladet: Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen; farmer's weekly; circ. 125,000.

Motor: Nørregade 36, 1165 Copenhagen K; cars and motor-tourism; fortnightly; circ. 275,700.

Reflex: Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen; business and professional monthly; circ. 66,400.

Samvirke: Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; consumer co-op fortnightly; circ. 741,950.

Se og Hør: 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; family; circ. 288,000; Editor MOGENS E. PEDERSEN.

Søndags-B.T.: Købmagergade 39, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1921; circ. 250,000; weekly; Editor NELE POUL SØRENSEN.

Ude og Hjemme: 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1927; circ. 123,752; weekly; Editor EIGIL ANDERSEN.

Vi Unge: Linnesgade 25, Copenhagen; teenagers' weekly; circ. 36,000; Editor CARL W. BAERENTZEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Advokatbladet: Klosterstraede 23, 1157 Copenhagen; legal fortnightly; circ. 3,800.

Aften og Ungdomskolen: Højgårdstøften 240, 2630 Tåstrup; education; fortnightly; circ. 8,000.

Andelsbladet: Vester Farimagsgade 3, 1606 Copenhagen; weekly Co-op magazine; circ. 12,000.

Arkitekten: Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K; f. 1898; circ. 5,700; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 22 issues a year.

Arkitektur: Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1957; circ. 4,200; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 8 issues a year.

Danish Journal: Stormgade 2, 1470 Copenhagen K; three issues a year; cultural, political and social affairs; circ. 30,000; half-yearly. Italian, German, French, Spanish editions; circ. 50,000.

Danmarks Skibsfart: Grønnegade 33, 1107 Copenhagen; shipping; circ. 5,500.

Dansk Kemi: Skelbaeksgade, 1717 Copenhagen; journal of Danish Chemical Society; circ. 2,274; Editors ELO HARTIG, Dr. Broch.

Dansk Musiktidsskrift: Møntergade 6A, 1116 Copenhagen K; music; eight per year; circ. 2,500.

Denmark Review: Stormgade 2, 1470 Copenhagen K; export quarterly; English, German, French, Spanish and special editions in other languages; circ. 85,000.

Det Danske Bogmarked: Vesterbrogade 41B, Copenhagen V; books and literature; circ. 4,700.

Det nye Dansk Landbrug: V. Farimagsgade 16, 1606 Copenhagen K; farming monthly; circ. 9,000.

Finanstidende: Store Kannikestraede 16, 1169 Copenhagen K; finance weekly; circ. 6,800; Editor S. THIBERG.

Fremtiden: published by Det udenrigspolitiskc Selskab, Vandkunsten 8, 1467 Copenhagen K; f. 1945; international affairs; circ. 2,900; Editors JØRGEN SCHLEIMANN, POUL MOLLER.

Fysisk Tidsskrift: Niels Bohr Institute, Blegdamsvej 17, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; physics quarterly; circ. 700.

Jazzrevy: Fredriksborggade 46, 1360 Copenhagen; jazz quarterly; circ. 2,500.

Journalisten: Klosterstraede 23, 1157 Copenhagen; journalist's monthly; circ. 3,114.

Landbongt: H. C. Ørstedesvej 28c, 1879 Copenhagen; agricultural monthly; circ. 11,746.

Politiken Weekly: Rådhuspladsen 37, 1585 Copenhagen; f. 1909; current affairs; circ. 7,500; Editor SVEND A. ANDERSEN.

Politisk Revy: Dronningensgade 14, 1420 Copenhagen; f. 1962; left wing politics and culture; fortnightly; circ. 6,000.

Populaer Radio og TV-teknik: Pilestraede 52, 1147 Copenhagen; electronics monthly; circ. 17,425.

Skandinavisk Motor Journal: Skelbaeksgade 4, Copenhagen V; monthly; circ. 10,819.

Sundhedsbladet: Børstenbindervej 4, 5000 Odense; health; every two months; circ. 8,500.

Ugeskrift for Læger: Antoinettevej 5, Valby; weekly; medical; circ. 11,200.

NEWS AGENCY

Ritzaus Bureau I/S: Mikkel Bryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; f. 1866 to collect and distribute to Danish Press and firms' general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuter, Agence France-Presse and European national agencies; owned by all Danish Newspapers as from January 1st, 1947; Chair. of Board of Dirs. KNUD SECHER; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief BENT THORNDALH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Copenhagen

Agence France-Presse (France): Mikkel Bryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; Bureau Chief PAUL NIELSEN.

AP (U.S.A.): Rådhuspladsen 55, 1550 Copenhagen V; Bureau Chief GEORGE J. F. BOULTWOOD.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Germany): Mikkel Bryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Adelgade 49.

UPI (U.S.A.): Store Strandstraede 8; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Danish Newspaper Publishers' Association: The House of the Press, Skindergade 7, 1159 Copenhagen; comprises directors of all newspapers.

Dansk Dagblades Faellesrepraesentation (Joint Council of Danish Newspapers): Copenhagen; f. 1936; comprises representatives of the nine publishers' and editors' organizations; general spokesman for the Danish Press; issued Code of Ethics for the Press, 1960.

Federation of Danish Newspapers: Copenhagen; comprises owners and editors.

Illustrated Press Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; mems. publishers of magazines.

Københavnske Dagblades Samraad (Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association): c/o Politikens Hus, 37 Raadhuspladsen, 1585 Copenhagen V; Chair. ERNST KLAEBEL.

PUBLISHERS

Akademisk Forlag A.m.b.A.: Store Kannikestraede 8, 1169 Copenhagen K; f. 1962; text books and scientific literature; Man. Dir. STEEN BERGHOLT; Chief Editor MORTEN HAHN.

Forlaget Arnkroner A/S: 4 Fuglebaekvej, 2770 Kastrup; popular medicine, art, cultural history; Man. Dir. J. JUUL RASMUSSEN.

Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K; text books, reference works; Man. Dir. ULF BRUHN.

J. Fr. Clausens Forlag: popular specialist literature.

H. Hagerups Forlag: children's and text books.

H. Hirschsprungs Forlag: text books, memoirs.

Bergs Forlag A/S: Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen K; f. 1965; children's and general; Man. H. M. BERG.

Berlingske Forlag A/S: 52 Pilestraede, 1147 Copenhagen K; dictionaries, memoirs, art, paperbacks; Man. Dir. ARNE WEINRAUCH.

Borgens Forlag A/S: 136 Gammel Kongevej, 1850 Copenhagen V; specialist literature, religion, children's and textbooks; Man. Dir. JARL BORGEN.

Forlaget Børsen A/S: Vognmagergade 2, 1120 Copenhagen K; business; Man. Dir. CHR. LILLELUND.

Branner og Korch's Forlag A/S: Fuglebaekvej 4, 2770 Kastrup; f. 1947; fiction, non-fiction, children's books; Man. Dir. MORTEN A. KORCH; Dir. MORTEN U. KORCH.

Carit Andersens Forlag A/S: 18 Rosenørns Allé, 1970 Copenhagen V; travel, reference books, children's books, cookbooks; Owners POUL CARIT ANDERSEN, ULRIK BOESSEN.

Carlsen if: 2 Gullfossgade, 2300 Copenhagen S; children's books, annuals; Man. Dir. PER HJALD CARLSEN; Dir. HENRIK LENTHE.

Forlaget Danmark A/S: 18 Frederiksholms Kanal, 1220 Copenhagen K; reference books, encyclopedias; Man. Dir. ERIK BASTFELDT.

Dansk Videnskabs Forlag A/S: 133 Gothersgade, 1123 Copenhagen K; scientific works and periodicals; Man. Dir. E. HARBOE-JEPSEN.

Det danske Forlag, A.m.b.A.: Roskildevej 27, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1941; science, politics, history, business, nature, juveniles; Dirs. N. J. LAURSEN; TOM CHRISTENSEN.

Christian Ejlers' Forlag A/S: 4 Brølløggerstraede, 1211 Copenhagen K; educational, art, bibliography; Dir. CHRISTIAN EJLERS.

Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S: Montergade 19-21, 1116 Copenhagen K.

Flensted's Forlag: 4 Kastanievej, 5000 Odense; f. 1936; international editions of Hans Christian Andersen; Dir. C. O. FLESTED.

Fogtdals Bogforlag A/S: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1960; handbooks and magazines; Dir. PALLE FOGTDAL; Man. LARS HORVE.

Forlaget for Faglitteratur A/S: 6 Vandkunsten, 1467 Copenhagen K; medicine, technology; Man. Dir. BENT AMDI NIELSEN.

Forlaget Forum A/S: Boghandlernes Hus, 4-6 Siljengade, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1940; general, scientific, educational and children's books; Dir. JOKUM SMITH.

Fremad: Nørrebrogade 54, 2200 Copenhagen N; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated and paperbacks; Man. Dir. IB LINDÉN.

G.E.C. Gad: Vimmelskaftet 32, 1161 Copenhagen K; f. 1855; Propr. G. E. C. GAD'S FOUNDATION; Man. Dir. OLE RESTRUP; law, management and other handbooks.

Jul. Gjellerups Forlag A/S: Roemersgade 11, 1362 Copenhagen K; text books; Man. Dir. P. E. BJØRRILD.

Gratisk Forlag A/S: Klosterrisvej 7, 2100 Copenhagen; f. 1940; children's books, novels, paperbacks, educational material; Man. Dir. BIRGER SCHMITH; Man. KURT MØRCK-HANSEN.

Grevas Forlag: Skovfaldet 2J, 8200 Århus N; f. 1966; novels, children's books, art books; Dir. EVA HEMMER HANSEN.

Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag A/S: Klareboderne 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks; Dirs. CARL Z. HANSEN, MOGENS KNUDSEN, OLE WERNER THOMSEN, OLE WIVEL.

P. Haase & Søn's Forlag: Lovstraede 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Dir. N. J. HAASE; educational books and audio-visual materials.

Edwards Henriksens Forlag: 4 Palaeegade, 1261 Copenhagen K; reference books, art; Owner EDVARD HENRIKSEN.

Høst & Søn's Forlag: Bredgade 35, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1836; publishers and booksellers, crafts and hobbies, languages, books on Denmark, children's books; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND.

Forlaget Ivar A/S Teknisk Litteratur: 13 Ny Vestergade, 1471 Copenhagen K; f. 1937; technical literature; Man. CARL LUND.

Jespersen og Pios Forlag: Valkendorfsgade 22, 1151 Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN; fiction, popular non-fiction and children's books.

Krak: Nytorv 17, DK 1450 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Vejviser (Krak's Industrial and Commercial Directory of Denmark)*, *The Danish Who's Who*, *Export Directory of Denmark*, *Denmark—An Official Handbook* (in co-operation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and others.

DENMARK—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Lademann Ltd., Publishers: Linnésgade 25, 1361 Copenhagen K; f. 1954; novels, history, text books, reference books, encyclopedias, juveniles, paperbacks; Dirs. JØRGEN LADEMAN, SVEND AAGE JØRGENSEN, BENT W. DAHLSTRØM.

Lentz & Jenssens Forlag A/S: 34 Nørregade, 4100 Ringsted; technical, textbooks, reference; Man. Dir. BØRGE LENTZ.

Lindhardt og Ringhof: 14 Studiestræde, 1455 Copenhagen K; trade books, fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks; Owners OTTO B. LINDHARDT, GERT RINGHOF.

O. Lohses og J. Frimodts Forlag: Korskaervej 2, 7000 Fredericia; f. 1868; religion, memoirs, travel; Man. Dir. A. BRENDHOLDT.

Martins Forlag: Vesterbrogade 19, 1620 Copenhagen V; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles; Man. Dir. ERIK HALKIER.

Munksgaard Ltd.: 35 Nørre Søgade, 1370 Copenhagen K; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.

Rasmus Navers Forlag: 8 Løvstræde, 1152 Copenhagen K; humour, art, fiction; Owner RASMUS NAVER.

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Koebmagergade 49, 1150 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; text books; Dirs. HÆLGE ARNOLD BUSCK, OLE ARNOLD BUSCK.

Det Schønbergsko Forlag: Landemaerket 5, 1119 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; fiction, travel, history, biography, paperbacks, text books; Man. Dir. ELSA PEDERSEN; Man. PAUL MONRAD.

Jørgen Paludans Forlag: 32 Fiolstræde, 1171 Copenhagen K; psychology, history, sociology, politics; Owner JØRGEN PALUDAN.

Politikens Forlag A/S: Vestergade 26, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, year-books and maps; Dirs. BO BRAMSEN, PETER LINDHOLT.

Hans Reitzel Publishers Ltd.: 4 Snaregade, 1205 Copenhagen K; f. 1949; reference and text books, psychology, sociology; Man. Dir. HANS REITZEL; Editor JESPER NIELSEN.

Rhodos, International Science and Art Publishers: Niels Brocks Gaard, Strandgade 36, 1401 Copenhagen K; f. 1959; science, art, literature, politics, professional, criticism; Dir. NIELS BLAEDEL.

Rosenkilde og Baggers Forlag: 3 Kronprinsengade, 1114 Copenhagen K; manuals, cultural history, facsimiles; Owners VOLMER ROSENKILDE, AKSEL BAGGER; Man. FINN JACOBSEN.

Samlerens Forlag A/S: Christian den Niendes Gade 2, 1111 Copenhagen K; fiction, art, paperbacks, manuals, politics; Man. Dir. BØRGE PRISKORN.

A/S J. H. Schultz Forlag: Gothersgade 49, 1123 Copenhagen K; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; Dir. OLE TROCK-JANSEN; Publishing Man. M. BROCKDORFF.

Forlaget Spectator A/S: 6 Klareboderne, 1115 Copenhagen K; general, children's books; Man. Dir. KISTEN BREDSGAARD.

Forlaget Spektrum A/S: 3 Klareboderne, 1001 Copenhagen K; general literature, paperbacks.

Teknisk Forlag A/S: 4 Skelbackgade, 1717 Copenhagen V; technical books and periodicals; Man. Dir. ASGER TRULSEN.

Thaning & Appels Forlag: Nørregade 20A, 1165 Copenhagen K.

Ungdommens Forlag & Aamodts Forlag A/S: 18 Kongens Nytorv, 1050 Copenhagen K; children's books; Man. Dir. V. FELSING.

De Unges Forlag, Unitas Forlag: 24 Amaliegade, 1256 Copenhagen K; religion, fiction, travel.

Vinten's Forlag, Stjernebøgerne A/S: Vesterbrogade 28, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1950; paperbacks, fiction, philosophy, psychology, children's books; Dir. JEPPE VINTEN.

Wangels Forlag A/S: Amagertorv 24, 1, 1160 Copenhagen K; f. 1946; fiction, book club; Man. Dir. VICTOR BOXENBAUM; Dir. REGNAR JENSEN.

Wilkenschildt Forlagsaktieselskab: 13 Valkendorfsgræde, 1151 Copenhagen K; non-fiction; Dir. EBBE WILKENSCHILD; Man. KAJ NIELSEN.

PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeaggerforening: Vesterbrogade 41B, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1837; 62 mems.; Chair. BO BRAMSEN; Sec. ERIK V. KRISTRUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Denmark: TV Byen, 2860 Søborg; Dir.-Gen. HANS SØLVHØJ; Radio Programme Dir. J. FR. LAWÆTZ; Television Programme Dir. L. BINDSLOV; Tech. Dir. P. HANSEN.

RADIO

Stations at:

Home Services:

Copenhagen
Kalundborg
Bornholm
Fyn
Aarhus
Aalborg

Sønderjylland
Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Skiive
Tønder

Overseas Services:

Herstedvester

Number of receivers (1973): 1,782,435.

TELEVISION

Stations at:

Copenhagen
Fyn
Aalborg
Aarhus

Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Bornholm
Sønderjylland

Number of receivers (1973): 1,636,073.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

The National Bank of Denmark is the country's central bank. It is a self-governing institution under government supervision and has an independent initiative in monetary and credit policy. Under the National Bank Act of 1936 the Bank has the sole right to issue notes. The principal instruments of the Bank are now the discount rate, open market operations, credit ceilings on the lending of commercial and savings banks, and lending terms to the banks. The Bank fixes the rates of foreign exchange and administers the foreign exchange regulations.

The first Danish commercial bank was founded in 1846. Now there are some 75 banks with approximately 2,200 branches. Recent years have seen an increasing tendency towards mergers and technical co-operation between the banks. There are also some 220 savings banks. They are subject to certain restrictions on their commercial banking activities under the Savings Bank Act, but there is a considerable and growing overlap in the activities of the commercial banks and the savings banks. Both groups are under government supervision.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Danmarks Nationalbank (*National Bank of Denmark*): 17 Holmens Kanal, 1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818 (Danish bank of issue); since May 1936 national autonomous institution chartered under the Act of April 7th, 1936; capital fund 50m. kr.; gold in coin and bullion 481m. kr.; notes in circ. 5,874m. kr. (Dec. 1972); brs. in Aarhus and Odense; Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, F. SUNESEN, Sv. ANDERSEN; Deputy Gov. R. MIKKELSEN; Dirs. T. FRIS, B. CHRISTIANSEN, F. HOLLESEN, O. SCHELIN, A. BRØNDUM.

Amagerbanken, Aktieselskab: Amagerbrogade 25, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 30m. kr.; dep. 495m. kr.; Chair. BØRGE KOCK; Chief Gen. Man. BØRGE KNUDSEN.

Andelsbanken Danebank: Vesterbrogade 4A, P.O.B. 360, 1504 Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 176m. kr.; dep. 4,610m. kr.; Chief Gen. Man. KRISTIAN MØLLER.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, Copenhagen; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 83m. kr.; Man. Dirs. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN, S. NIBELIUS.

Danske Provinsbank, Den A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, 8100 Aarhus C; Head Offices in Aarhus, Odense, Copenhagen and Aalborg; f. 1968 by merger of Aarhus Privatbank, Aalborg Diskontobank and Fyens Disconto Kasse; cap. 265m. kr.; dep. 5,000m. kr.; res. 223m. kr.; Gen. Mans. E. RAHBEK, E. NÆRO, N. SCHACK-EYDER, E. SLEBSAGER, E. HASTRUP.

Den Danske Landmandsbank: Holmens Kanal 12, 1092 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; cap. 465m. kr.; res. 532m. kr.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Gen. Mans. S. O. SØRENSEN, TAGE ANDERSEN, H. MÆGAARD NIELSEN.

Fællesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: H. C. Andersens Boulevard 37, 1595 Copenhagen V; f. 1850 as D. B. Adler & Co.; name changed to D. B. Adler & Co. Bank A/S; present name adopted in 1950; cap. 97.5m. kr.; Dirs. S. FREDERIKSEN, H. HERMANSEN, P. T. MADSEN.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, 1091 Copenhagen K; f. 1873; cap. (p.u.) 600m. kr.; Chair. H.

BECH-BRUNN; Chief Gen. Mans. C. B. ANDERSEN, BENDT HANSEN, H. GADE.

Privatbanken Akdieselskab: Børsgade 4, 1249 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; cap. 298.5m. kr.; dep. 7,009m. kr.; Chair. of Board B. SUENSEN; Gen. Mans. J. V. THYGESEN, A. SCHMIEGELOW, M. STAAL.

A/S Varde Bank: 6700 Esbjerg; f. 1872; cap. 40.0m. kr.; dep. 499.9m. kr.; res. 59.5m. kr.; Chair. P. JAEGER; Gen. Mans. E. JACONSEN, G. ULRIK, C. K. HANSEN, CHR. F. HOUBORG.

MORTGAGE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Forende Kreditforeninger (*Credit Association for Real Estate on the Danish Islands*): Anker Heegaardsgade 4, 1572 Copenhagen V; f. 1971 as an amalgamation of several other credit associations; loans and bonds 11,900m. kr.; res. 436.2m. kr.

Jydsk Grundejer-Kreditforening: Herning; f. 1893; cap. 5,000m. kr.; Chair. F. DAHL NIELSEN; publ. *Aarsberetning* (yearly).

Jydsk Husmandskreditforening (*The Credit Association of Estate Owners in Jutland*): Aalborg; f. 1880; cap. 1,826m. kr.; res. 90m. kr.; Managers S. J. SØRENSEN, SØREN HANSEN, OLE CHRISTIANSEN, ARNE HEM, BENT RASMUSSEN.

Jyllands Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Jutland*): 8260 Århus-Viby J., Borgvold 16; f. 1971; cap. 800m. kr.; loans 20,000m. kr.; Dirs. SVENAAGE MARCUSSEN, JOERGEN LARSEN, MOGENS HOEYER, B. RASMUSSEN, S. HJORTSHOEJ NIELSEN.

Kreditforeningen af Kommuner i Danmark: Kultorvet 16, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; issued and outstanding bonds 4,436m. kr.; res. 28.2m. kr.; safety fund 30m. kr.; other funds 28.8m.; Dirs. NIELS RASMUSSEN, WOLD-HARDT MADSEN.

Kreditforeningen Danmark (*Mortgage Credit Association Denmark*): Jarmers Pl. 2, 1590 Copenhagen V; f. 1972 by merger of Østifternes Kreditforening and Ny Jysk Grundejer-Kreditforening; bonds (cap.) 38,500m. kr.; res. 1,040m. kr. (1971); Chair. KARMARK OLSEN, J. KNUDSEN PEDERSEN.

Kreditforeningen for industrielle Ejendomme: Banegaardspladsen 1, 1570 Copenhagen V; f. 1898; loan association; rendering loan on mortgage to owners of industrial real estate; cap. 1,381m. kr.; p.u. 1,059m. kr.; res. 105m. kr.; Dir. TORK SØRENSEN.

Kreditkassen for Husejerne i Kjøbenhavn: Raadhuspladsen 59, 1550 Copenhagen V; f. 1797; cap. (p.u.) 2,134m. kr.; res. 120m. kr.; Dirs. V. TUCHSEN, BØRGE KOCK, KNUD EHLERS, ALBINUS RISOM, AAGE HANSEN.

Ny Jyske Kjøbstad-Creditforening (*First Mortgage Credit Association*): Aaboulevarden 69, Aarhus; f. 1871; Chair. KARMARK OLSEN; Dirs. SVEND DAL, JUUL-NIELSEN, CARL KJERGAARD PETERSEN.

Sønderjyllands Kreditforening (*South Jutland Credit Association*): Aastrupvej 13, Haderslev; f. 1920; mortgage 765m. kr.; res. 37.5m. kr.; Dirs. S. MARCUSSEN, H. BAYER, A. HOYER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Børsen: Fondsbørsen, Copenhagen; f. 1651; Chair. Prof. JAN KONNERNAGEL; Dir. ERIK RAVN.

DENMARK—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (*The Danish State Life Insurance Office*): Kampmannsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1842; Man. Dir. C. A. BUSCH-PETERSEN; Man. ERIK ROSENDAHL.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica-Skandinavia A/S: Bredgade 40, 1299 Copenhagen K; f. 1915; insurance and re-insurance in all classes except life; Gen. Mans. HARRY HANSEN, FINN HERTZ, E. SCHÖLLER LARSEN, A. STOUGAARD PEDERSEN, A. SKELBAEK-PEDERSEN, H. THRANOW.

AU/MLU Forsikring GS (*AU/MLU Mutual Insurance Co.*): 4 Borupvang, 2750 Ballrup; f. 1971 by merger of Arbejdsgivernes Ulykkesforsikring GS and Mejeriernes og Landbrugets Ulykkesforsikring; Chair. V. HEIRIS-JOHANNSEN; Mans. H. O. ANDERSEN, K. LYDERS-PETERSEN, B. LEHDE PEDERSEN, AAGE RASMUSSEN.

AU/MLU Liv GS (*AU/MLU Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Chair. B. LEHDE PEDERSEN.

AU/MLU International A/S (*AU/MLU International Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Chair. MOGENS MUFF.

Danmark-Tryk-Fremtiden gensidigt livsforsikringsselskab: Parallelvej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1973 by merger; life; Chair. of Committee H. SANDER; Chair. of Board O. P. CHRISTENSEN; Vice-Chair. SV. ALBRECHTSEN; Man. Dirs. AAGE LAURSEN, PREBEN NEERGAARD.

Den almindelige Brandforsikring for Landbygninger: Stormgade 10, Copenhagen; f. 1792; mutual buildings' fire insurance company; Man. Dir. MOGENS K. A. OLESEN.

Det gjensidige Forsikringsselskab "Danmark" (*Mutual Insurance Company "Denmark"*): Parallelvej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1861; fire, casualty, liability, workmen's compensation, etc.; Dir. STEEN RODE.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co. A/S (*The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Højbro Plads 10, Copenhagen; f. 1798; all branches except life; Manager POUL VISSING.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Skandinavia (*"Skandinavia" Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen; f. 1899; insurance and reinsurance of all classes; Gen.

Mans. S. ØST HANSEN, FINN HERTZ, H. THRANOW, E. SCHÖLLER LARSEN.

Kjøbenhavns Brandforsikring (*The Copenhagen Fire Insurance*): Ved Stranden 14, Copenhagen; f. 1731; Chair. H. SOVENIUS-NIELSEN; Dirs. F. PEDERSEN, H. E. LANGKILDE.

Købstædernes almindelige Brandforsikring: Ved Stranden 14, 1061 Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. AAGE JENSEN; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (*Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 23, Copenhagen K; f. 1894; re-insurance; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Livsforsikrings-Aktieselskab HAFNIA: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1872; life; Chair. E. SCHEIBEL.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Haand i Haand: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1890; accident; Chair. O. SCHLEGEL.

Aktieselskabet HAFNIA-Skedeforsikring: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; accident; Chair. E. SCHEIBEL.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet National: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1905; accident; Chair. O. SCHLEGEL.

Nordisk Ulykkesforsikrings-Aktieselskab af 1898: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1898; accident; Chair. E. SCHEIBEL.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Terra: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1903; accident; Chair. O. SCHLEGEL.

Livsforsikringsselskabet Danebrog Aktieselskab: Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1906; life; Chair. O. SCHLEGEL.

Nye Danske Lloyd: Rådhuspladsen 14, 1583 Copenhagen V; f. 1864; all branches except direct marine; Gen. Mans. C. P. HEJDE, H. O. THULSTRUP.

Reassurance-Compagniet Salamandra A/S (*Reinsurance Company Salamandra*): 23 Grønningen, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Man. PETER BRAMSEN.

ASSOCIATION

Assurander-Societetet: Amaliegade 10, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 142 mems.; Chair. FRITS PEDERSEN; Dir. MOGENS BOJESSEN-KOEFOED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Det Økonomiske Råd (*The Economic Council*): Nørre Voldgade 68 IV, 1358 Copenhagen K; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 25 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Chair. Prof. DR. ANDERS ØLGAARD, Prof. B. ROLD ANDERSEN, Prof. J. VIBE-PEDERSEN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; Chair. H. MAENGAARD NIELSEN; Sec. H. SEJER-PETERSEN.

Provinshandelskammeret (*Provincial Chamber of Commerce*): Kompagnistræde 32A, 1208 Copenhagen K; Pres. MOGENS AASTED; Man. Dir. B. KREMER.

Grosserer-Societetet (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; f. 1742; approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. DAN BJØRNER; Sec.-Gen. L. H. SEIER-PETERSEN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, 2900 Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. KURT A. HAUSTRUP; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Brewers' Assn.*): Fredriksberggade 11, Copenhagen; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Dir. POUL ANTONSEN.

Danmarks Teknisk Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Gregersenvvej, 2630 Taastrup; f. 1942; 530 mems.; Pres. O. ALMIND JENSEN; Vice-Pres. GUNNAR STOUNBERG; publ. *Teknisk tidsskrift for Textil- og beklædningsindustri*.

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, 1503 Copenhagen V; f. 1896; 21,200 mems.; Chair. LEIF HARTWELL; Vice-Chair. KAJ POULSEN; Dir.-Gen. ARNE LUND; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

De danske Mejeriers Faellesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairies*): Frederiks Allé 22, 8000 Aarhus; f. 1912; 28 mems.; Chair. EJVIN MADSEN; Sec. T. MATHIASSEN.

Faellesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (*Danish Consumers' Co-operative Society*): Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1896; Chair. LARS P. JENSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ NIELSEN; Mems. Board KRISTIAN NIELSEN, THORKILD THOUSTRUP, TOVE LINDBO LARSEN, K. SØLVSTEN RASMUSSEN, ERHARDT LORENTZEN, ALFR. KRISTENSTEN, GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN; Gen. Man. EBBE GROES.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Assn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 6 mems.; Chair. POUL SKJOLDBORG; Sec. OLE RØTZLER MØLLER.

Foreningen af Fabrikker i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Fedcration of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 186 mems.; Chair. K. E. BREDALH SØRENSEN; Sec. J. BOTTGER OLSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikker i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 316 mems.; Chair. J. C. THORSEN; Sec. M. ARENSBACH-JENSEN.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Trades and Crafts*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 20, 1553 Copenhagen V; f. 1879; comprises about 450 assens. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. ADOLPH SØRENSEN; Man. M. J. ROSENBERG; publ. *Informationstresten* (monthly).

Industriraadet (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): H. C. Andersens Blvd. 18, 1596 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 2,300 mems.; Pres. H. J. KYRSTING; Dir. OVE MUNCH; publs. *Dansk Industri*.

Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvej 26, 1958 Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. OLUFSEN, HJALMAR CLAUSEN, Edv. TESDORFF; Dir. H. WRAAE-JENSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.

Landbrugsraadet (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg, Axeltorv 3, Copenhagen; f. 1919; 29 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN; Dir. N. KJÆRGAARD; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).

Sammenlutningen af Arbejdsgivere indenfor den keramiske Industri (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 31 mems.; Chair. OLE SIMONSEN; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.

De samvirkende danske Husmandsforeninger (*The Federation of Danish Smallholders' Societies*): Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 61,447 mems.; Chair. CHR. SØRENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Landbrugsmagasinet Husmandshjemmet*.

De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger (*Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies*): Axelborg, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1893; 117,000 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN, A. PILEGAARD LARSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOVBAK; publs. *Landsbladet* (weekly), *Det Nye Dansk Landbrug* (monthly).

Toxtilfabrikantforeningen (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Smallegade 14, 2000 Copenhagen; f. 1895; 140 mems.; Pres. JØRGEN G. HANSEN, M.C.E.;

Managing Dir. ERLING LARSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERHØY; publs. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide*, *Technical Journal of the Textile and Clothing Industries*.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Danmark (*Federation of Danish Trade Unions*): Rosenørns Allé 14, Copenhagen; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ PETERSEN; Secs. KNUD CHRISTENSEN, SVEND BACHE VOGBJERG, VERNER SØRENSEN, INGA OLSEN, HAUBERT NIELSEN, FINN THORGRIMSON; publ. *LO Bladet*; total membership 924,178; 49 affiliated unions.

Dansk Beklædningsarbejderforbund (*Garment Workers' Union*): Vendersgade 29, 1363 Copenhagen K; f. 1887; 19,313 mems.; Chair. ANNY BENGTSOON.

Dansk Jernbane Forbund (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Bredgade 21, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 9,200 mems.; Chair. BØRGE AANÆS; Sec. S. B. SMITH; publ. *Jernbane Tidende* (fortnightly).

Dansk Metalarbejderforbund (*Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Union*): Nyropsgade 38, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1888; 100,000 mems.; Chair. PAULUS ANDERSEN; Deputy Chair. TAGE JENSEN; publ. *Metal* (monthly).

Dansk Postforbund (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13, 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 12,700 mems.; Chair. AAGE ANDERSEN; Sec. S. K. JENSEN; publ. *Posthornet*.

Dansk Textilarbejderforbund (*Textile Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1885; 14,718 mems. (March 1973); Pres. and Gen. Sec. HELMUTH OLSEN; publ., together with the Garment Workers' Union, *Stof & Saks* (monthly, 30,000 copies).

Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark (*Shop Assistants' and Office Clerks' Union*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 43, Copenhagen; f. 1900; 157,000 mems.; Chair. MAX HARVØE; publ. *H.K.-Bladet* (monthly).

Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund (*Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, Copenhagen; f. 1901; 65,000 mems.; Chair. TONI GRØN; publ. *Kvindernes Fagblad* (6 issues a year).

Malerforbundet (*Painters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23e, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; approx. 13,585 mems.; Chair. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).

Snedker- og Tømrerforbundet i Danmark (*Joiners' and Carpenters' Union*): Mimergade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 39,940 mems.; Chair. HENRY HANSEN; publ. *Snedker-Tømrer*.

Dansk Journalistforbund (*Danish Journalists' Union*): Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 2,800 mems.; Pres. V. FLEISCHER MICHAELSEN; Sec. ELSEBET BACH.

Faellesrådet for danske Tjenestemand- og Funktionærorganisationer (*Federation of Civil Servants' and Salaried Employees' Organisations*): Vesterport, Trommesalen 2, 1614 Copenhagen V.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade fairs are held throughout the year, mainly at the Bella Centret in Copenhagen. The most important provincial venues are Herning and Aalborg.

Copenhagen Trade Fair: Secretariat, Elhværvenes Udstillingsselskab, Bella Centret A/S, Hvidkildevej 64, 2400 Copenhagen NV; October 11th-20th, 1974.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; Gen. Man. POVL HJELT; controls 1,984 km. of track of which 98 km. in the Copenhagen suburban area are electrified.

A total of 538 km., mostly branch lines, is run by 14 private companies.

ROADS

There are 64,900 km. (40,560 miles) of roads in Denmark, of which 88 per cent are hard surface. Of this total, about 300 km. are modern motorway and 4,300 km. state highways.

Ministry of Public Works (Transport Department): Slots-holmsgade 10, 1216 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; Permanent Sec. JØRGEN L. HALCK; admin. general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; operates passenger, train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways; Man. Ø. BECH.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. It covers 161 acres and has extensive cold-storage facilities and 13,000 feet of quays. Customs duties are only payable on entering the Free Port Zone if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aarhus, Aalborg and Esbjerg, which provides daily services to England. There are oil terminals at Kalundborg, Fredericia and Skaelskør.

COMPANIES

Clausen Dampskibsselskab A/S: 13 Toldbodgade, 1253 Copenhagen K; 19 cattle carriers, 1 cargo vessel.

DFDS A/S: St. Annae Plads 30, 1295 Copenhagen; f. 1866; 131,147 gross registered tons. Regular passenger services between Esbjerg and Harwich and from other ports in Denmark with goods service to principal ports in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Faeroes, Portugal, Spain, Canary Islands, South America; from the Mediterranean to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Mexico, U.S. Gulf; from U.S. Gulf to West Africa; from Genoa to Malaga, Palma Mallorca, Patras, Tangiers and Tunis; Chair. K. LAURITZEN; Man. Dirs. E. HEIRUNG, HELGE JENSEN, B. P. C. WALKER.

The East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 2 Holbergsgade, 1099 Copenhagen K; f. 1897; 400,000 gross registered tons; motor ships, container ships and bulk carriers. Regular services to all parts of the world. Chair. MOGENS PAGH; Vice-Chair. G. HALLING-ANDERSEN; Man. Dirs. M. PAGH, T. W. SCHMITH, BENT ANDERSEN.

J. Lauritzen: Hammerensgade 1, 1267 Copenhagen; f. 1884; 201,833 gross registered tons; service with

refrigerated vessels from S. America to U.K. and Continent; refrigerated vessels, tanker services and Arctic and Antarctic trade; Proprs. KNUD LAURITZEN, IVAR LAURITZEN.

A. P. Møller: Kongens Nytorv 8, 1098 Copenhagen K; 4,000,000 tons dead weight; cargo liners, tankers, bulk-carriers, supply-ships; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Europe; Dirs. MAERSK MC-KINNEY MØLLER, GEORG ANDERSEN.

Norden Steamship Co., Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 30,029 gross registered tons; tramp; Dirs. E. MUNCH ANDERSEN, J. KRUEL.

Ove Skou: H. C. Andersens Blvd. 44/46, 1553 Copenhagen V; international trading; Man. Dir. OVE SKOU.

Dampskibsselskabet Orient, A/S: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1915; approx. 7,700 gross registered tons; world-wide tramp trade; Dir. J. KRUEL.

Weco-Shipping I/S: Rungsted Strandvej 113, 2960 Rungsted Kyst; joint management for the following shipping lines; Man. Dirs. CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN and E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

"Dannebrog" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1883; 24,861 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

"Vendila" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1898; 3,100 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

Weco-Shipping I/S: general tramp and tank trade on all seas, also chartering and agency business in Copenhagen and Kalundborg.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (*Danish Shipowners' Assn.*): Amaliegade 33, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 3,278,067 registered tons; Chair. T. WOLDIKE SCHMITH; Man. Dir. JENS DEGERBØL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic Airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg, Billund, Esbjerg, Karup, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg and Thisted in Jutland, Rønne in Bornholm and Odense in Fünen.

Det Danske Luftfartsselskab A/S (DDL): Partner in SAS; Nørre Farimagsgade 5, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. HALDOR TOPSØE; Man. Dir. H. BECH-BRUUN. See under Sweden (SAS).

Danair A/S: Kastruplundgade 13, 2770 Kastrup; f. 1971; owned by SAS, Maersk Air and Cimber Air; operates domestic services between Copenhagen, the major towns and the Faeroe Islands; fleet of SE-210, CV440, Fokker F-27 and Nord 262 on lease from parent companies; Chair. JOHANNES NIELSEN; Man. Dir. POUL ERIK HANSEN.

Denmark is served by 30 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Danish Tourist Board: Vesterbrogade 6D, 1620 Copenhagen V; Information Bureau, Banegaardspladsen 2, 1570 Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. SVEN ACKER; publs. *Hotel Guide, Denmark-folders, Denmark-posters.*

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Gerhard Gross, Auerspergstrasse 7, 5020 Salzburg.
Belgium: 115 Rue Royale, 1000 Brussels.
France: 142 Champs-Élysées, 75 Paris 8.
Germany, Federal Republic: 2 Glockengiesserwall, 2 Hamburg 1; 2-6 Schwantalerstrasse, Kuttnerhaus, 8 Munich 2.
Italy: 116 Via V. Veneto, 00187 Rome.
Norway: 1 Karl Johansgate, Oslo 1.
Sweden: 14 Gustav Adolfs torg, 11186 Stockholm.
Switzerland: 14 Münsterhof, 8001 Zürich.
United Kingdom: 169-173 Regent St., London, W1R 8PY.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (*Danish Institute for Information about Denmark and cultural co-operation with other nations*): Kultorget 2, 1175 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; establishes

active contacts with other countries by providing information about Danish culture and all aspects of life in Denmark. Activities include summer schools and study tours, revised editions of books and reference papers on Danish education, public libraries, social welfare, architecture, art and crafts, etc. Dir. FOLMER WIST; Periodicals *Contact with Denmark* (English, French, German, Flemish, and Italian editions) twice yearly and *Musical Denmark* annually. There are institutes in the U.K. (Edinburgh), Belgium (Brussels), France (Rouen), Switzerland (Zürich), Federal Germany (Dortmund) and Italy (Milan).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Royal Theatre: Copenhagen; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.

New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annex of the above.

New Theatre: Copenhagen; under private management.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Rosencørnshallé 22, 1999 Copenhagen V; f. 1925.

Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Danish Atomic Energy Commission: 1401 Copenhagen K, 29 Strandgade; f. 1955; Chair. Exec. Cttee. H. H. KOCH; Sec.-Gen. HANS VON BÜLOW; Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations M. MØLLER-MADSEN.

HEADS OF DIVISIONS

K. SEHESTED (Accelerator), J. SANDFAER (Agriculture), B. SKYTTE JENSEN (Chemistry), I. RASMUSSEN (Constructions), JENS RASMUSSEN (Electronics), H. L.

GJØRUP (Health Physics), Dr. NIELS HANSEN (Metallurgy), Dr. H. BJERRUM MØLLER (Physics), B. MICHELSSEN (Reactor Technology), H. FLØTO (DR-3 Reactor), T. FRIIS SØRENSEN (Reactor Project Management), EVA PEDERSEN (Library).

Risø Research Establishment: Risø, 4000 Roskilde; Dir. Prof. A. R. MACKINTOSH; Deputy Dir. Dr. FLEMMING JUUL; Asst. Dirs. Dr. C. F. JACOBSEN, Dr. N. W. HOLM; publ. *Risø Reports*.

UNIVERSITIES

Århus Universitet (*University of Århus*): Århus; 126 professors; 13,510 students.

Københavns Universitet (*University of Copenhagen*): Copenhagen; 257 professors; 27,143 students.

Odense Universitet (*University of Odense*): Odense; 235 teachers; 2,287 students.

Roskilde Universitet (*University of Roskilde*): Roskilde; f. 1972; 150 teachers; 1,400 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole (*Technical University of Denmark*): Lyngby; 77 professors; 3,036 students.

Danmarks Ingeniørakademi (*Engineering Academy of Denmark*): Lyngby; 41 professors; 1,500 students.

Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole (*The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University*): Copenhagen; 349 teachers; 1,420 students.

DENMARK—(THE FAEROE ISLANDS)

THE FAEROE ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

The Faeroes are a group of islands in the Atlantic between Scotland and Iceland with a total area of 1,399 square kilometres. The climate is mild in winter and cool in summer with a mean temperature of 7°C. The vegetation is mostly grass, moss and mountain bog, the only trees being found in plantations. Of these islands seventeen are inhabited and in 1970 the total population was 38,612. Some 10,000 of these live in Thorshavn, the capital. Most Faeroese are Lutherans belonging to the Danish National Church. The principal language is Faeroese but Danish must be taught in all schools. The flag (proportions 22 by 16) carries a red cross with a blue edge on a white field.

The Faeroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margrete of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The islands were taken over by the United Kingdom while Denmark was under German occupation but were restored immediately after the war. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave them control over all their internal affairs but the Danish Folketing, to which the Faeroese send two members, looks after matters of mutual concern such as defence and foreign policy. Following Faeroese pressure, an agreement was reached limiting the annual

cod and haddock catch of foreign trawlers, from January 1st, 1974.

Economic Affairs

Only a small portion of the land surface is cultivated and as the summers are too cool for grain, the main crops are potatoes and vegetables and grass for the large number of sheep raised on the islands. Coal is mined at Suderoy and about one fifth of the working population is engaged in handicrafts. The most important sector of the Faeroese economy is fishing, which employs about a quarter of the labour force, contributed 29.7 per cent of a total G.D.P. of 590.7 million kroner in 1970, and accounts for nearly all the islands' exports. In January 1974, the *Lagtinget* decided not to join the EEC, but to negotiate a special trade agreement which would protect the fishing industry. Meanwhile their trade balance remains very unstable and they are dependent on Denmark to make good any deficit. Danish subsidies account for about 15 per cent of the Faeroese G.N.P.

In 1940 the Faeroese krona was introduced. It must, however, always be freely interchangeable with the Danish krone at the rate of 1:1. For exchange rate *see* under Denmark.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		
	1960	1966	1970
1,398.9	34,596	37,122	38,612

Capital: Thorshavn (population 10,810 in 1972).

EMPLOYMENT

(1966)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture and Horticulture	418	12	430
Fishing, etc.	3,471	20	3,491
Mining and Quarrying	118	—	118
Manufacturing	2,614	305	2,919
Construction	1,494	15	1,509
Electricity, Gas and Water	81	7	88
Commerce	785	658	1,443
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,436	185	1,621
Administration and Professional Services	739	688	1,427
Domestic Service	—	890	890
Other Services	78	342	420
Activity not known	376	185	561
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	11,610	3,307	14,917

DENMARK—(THE FAEROE ISLANDS)

Finance BUDGET (kr.)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73
Locally Collected Taxes of Lagting	42,625,000	59,355,000
Import Duties, etc.	64,100,000	78,100,000
Commerce Licences	70,000	80,000
Entertainment Tax	725,000	500,000
Taxation of Shipping Companies	80,000	70,000
Interests, Dividends, etc.	-3,124,000	-3,340,000
Other Revenue	900,500	92,500
TOTAL	105,376,500	134,857,500

EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73
Lagting and Administration	9,910,502	12,407,187
Medical Service	10,193,252	11,924,829
Education	13,712,500	16,826,850
Cultural Purposes	3,089,280	4,190,830
Agriculture, Fishing, Commerce	26,185,600	29,911,900
Roads, Bridges, etc.	10,050,000	20,650,000
Social Welfare	18,415,000	23,072,000
Justice and Police Service	8,000	8,000
Other Expenditure	4,165,000	4,480,000
Repayments, Appropriation, etc.	9,110,000	9,528,000
Surplus	537,366	1,857,904

External Trade ('000 ltr.)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Rest of Denmark	167,876	213,571	60,333	59,577
Belgium-Luxembourg	354	260	2,517	2,434
Czechoslovakia	211	250	3,509	—
Finland	245	319	1,813	1,535
France	182	270	706	3,615
Germany, Federal Republic	3,881	4,700	29,471	19,398
Greece	3	—	10,614	8,038
Greenland	—	—	769	707
Iceland	4,985	4,705	—	—
Italy	422	257	31,493	33,718
Japan	1,760	2,133	13	—
Netherlands	3,384	2,896	840	—
Norway	15,169	33,877	3,316	5,788
Poland	75	102	6,312	11,153
Portugal	321	256	17,186	11,040
Spain	1,277	1,413	17,067	26,326
Sweden	10,893	14,294	6,670	9,856
U.K.	15,601	16,054	25,023	36,450
U.S.A.	579	700	29,485	45,686
TOTAL (incl. others)	228,368	301,052	251,016	278,708

Source: Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen.

DENMARK—(THE FAEROE ISLANDS)

GOVERNMENT

The legislative body is the *Lagtinget* of up to thirty members elected on a basis of proportional representation. All Faeroese over the age of twenty have the right to vote. Based on the strength of the parties in the *Lagtinget* a small Government, the *Landsstyret*, is formed and this holds the executive power for all internal affairs. The *Lagmand* or Chairman has to ratify all *Lagtinget* laws. A commissioner known as the *Rigsombudsmand* represents the Kingdom and is in charge of the administration on the islands.

Rigsombudsmand: LEIF GROTH.

LANDSSTYRET

(Social Democratic Party, Union Party, Old Home Rule Party, formed December 1970).

Lagmand: ATLI DAM (Social Democrat).

Vicelagmand: PETER F. CHRISTIANSEN (Unionist).

Members: JÁKUP LINDENSKOV (Social Democrat), ELI NOLLSØE (Unionist), ASBJØRN JOENSEN (Old Home Rule).

LAGTINGET

Chairman: J. F. ØREGAARD (Social Democrat).

Vice-Chairman: KNUT WANG (People's Party).

(General Election, November 1970)

	VOTES	SEATS
Socialdemokratiet (<i>Social Democratic Party</i>)	4,904	7
Tjóðveldisflokkun (<i>Republican Party</i>)	3,962	6
Sambandspartiet (<i>Union Party</i>)	3,921	6
Folkeflokkun (<i>People's Party</i>)	3,617	5
Gammel Selvstyre (<i>Old Home Rule Party</i>)	1,010	1
Fremskridtspartiet (<i>Progressive Party</i>)	667	1

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in the Faeroe Islands.

Dagbladið: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Dimaloetting: Thorshavn; three times a week.

Fjardhugvin: Runavik; weekly.

14 September: Thorshavn; three times a week.

Socialurin: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Tingakrossur: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Nordlysio: Klakksvik; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Reuters Ltd. of London, Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå of Stockholm, Aftenposten of Oslo and Politiken of Copenhagen are all covered by EIDEN MÜLLER, P.O.B. 131, Thorshavn.

PUBLISHER

Útvarp Føroya: Bryggjubakki 12, 3800 Thorshavn, P.O.B. 128; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

RADIO

Útvarp Føroya: Thorshavn, P.O.B. 128; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There are stations in Thorshavn, Klaksvig and Suderoy broadcasting 29 hours per week.

Number of receivers (1971): 11,000.

FINANCE

Sjóvinnu Bank: Thorshavn; the principal bank on the islands.

TRANSPORT

The main harbour is at Thorshavn; the other ports are at Fugelfjord, Klaksvig, Trangisvaag, Vaag and Vestermahavn. There are regular services to Denmark, Iceland and the Shetlands.

There is an airport on Vágur. Danair operates services to Kirkwall and Copenhagen, and Icelandair operates a service to Reykjavik.

EDUCATION

The school educational system is the same as that for Denmark. Further education on the islands is provided by an academy, founded in 1965, a teacher training college, 2 technical schools, a commercial school, 2 nautical schools, a school for marine engineering, a folk high school and a nursing school.

DENMARK—(GREENLAND)

GREENLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Greenland is the world's largest island with a total area of two million square kilometres. Most of it is permanently covered by ice but 341,700 square kilometres of coastland is inhabitable. In 1971 the total population was 47,935 of which some 8,000 live in Godthåb, the largest town. Both Danish and Eskimo languages are used.

Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380 although contact was lost between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. During the Second World War the U.S.A. took over control of Greenland but handed it back when Denmark was liberated from German rule. As part of the revision of the Danish constitution in 1953 Greenland became part of the kingdom and Denmark now takes care of all its external affairs, including defence. The Greenlanders are not subject to compulsory national service.

In October 1972 the Greenlanders voted by 9,894 to 4,062 against joining the EEC but, as part of Denmark, were bound by the Danish decision. Though arrangements have been made to safeguard Greenland's fishing interests, these are considered inadequate by many and some resentment of Danish domination of the economy, education and the professions has been expressed by Greenlanders.

Economic Affairs

Seal-hunting has traditionally been the main occupation in Greenland and it is still very important in the northern district. In the South sheep-rearing is on the increase and in the central coastal areas fishing is of prime importance though some industrial establishments are being set up. The world's only commercially exploitable deposits of cryolite are mined there, but output amounting to 67,000 tons in 1968 fell to 43,400 tons in 1971. Coal is mined at Qutdligssat, though production has fallen from 27,000 tons in 1968 to 16,000 tons in 1971. Apart from the minerals and fish and fish produce the main exports are sealskin and foxskin. It is expected that drilling for oil and gas may begin off the west coast in the summer of 1974. Recently there has been much prospecting for uranium and other minerals both in Greenland and on its continental shelf but the economy is still dependent on large subsidies of some 700 million kr. per year from Denmark.

Until 1950 Denmark had a monopoly of trade and industry in Greenland. Though this has now been abolished, the Royal Greenland Trade Department still controls about two thirds of the total turnover in export production. Denmark provided about 91 per cent of Greenland's imports in 1971, and took some 75 per cent of total exports.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	ICE-FREE PORTION (sq. km.)	POPULATION			
		1968	1969	1970	1971
2,175,600	341,700	45,639	46,331	46,531	47,935

Capital: Godthåb (population 8,594 in 1971).

	WEST GREENLAND	EAST GREENLAND	NORTH GREENLAND
Total Population (1971)	44,139	3,064	732
of which: Born in Greenland	36,443	2,670	639

EMPLOYMENT (July 1st, 1970)

Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing.	3,646*
Mining, Manufacturing	2,851
Building and Construction	2,280
Commerce	1,790
Transport and Service Trades	2,768
Public Utilities	179
TOTAL	13,514

* December 31st, 1965.

DENMARK—(GREENLAND)

Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing LIVESTOCK (1971)

SHEEP (number)	REINDEER (number)	SALE OF LAMB AND SHEEP SKINS (number)	SALE OF WOOL (tons)	SALE OF LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS (tons)
34,500	2,000	6,561	40	619

SALE OF FISHING AND HUNTING PRODUCTS (1971)

SEAL SKINS (number)	FOX SKINS (number)	BEAR SKINS (number)	COD-FISH (tons)	SHRIMPS (tons)	OTHER FISH (tons)
48,544	1,958	83	19,964	8,941	8,988

Finance

Danish currency is in use.

BUDGET ('000 kr.)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Excise Duties	46,227	38,422	Administration	1,986	2,158
Duties on Motor Vehicles	3,067	2,595	Social and Labour Administration	1,405	2,202
Reimbursement	4,951	4,979	Grants to the Municipalities	34,427	21,194
Interest and Other Revenue	920	1,419	Grants for Infant Sanatoriums and Homes	3,298	4,236
			Youth Clubs	492	708
			Public Enterprises	92	282
			Construction	9,078	5,898
			Other Expenditure	3,456	4,630
			Surplus	931	6,107
TOTAL	55,165	47,415	TOTAL	55,165	47,415

External Trade

COMMODITIES ('000 kr.)

IMPORTS	1971	EXPORTS	1971
Meat and Preparations	17,736	Meat and Preparations	3,522
Fruits and Vegetables	15,219	Fish:	
Beverages	29,730	Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	62,468
Petroleum Products	38,996	Salted, Dried, Smoked	2,639
Wood, Cork Manufactures (excl. Furniture)	20,526	Crustaceans and Molluscs	1,037
Manufactures of Metal	37,860	Fish and Preparations	51,539
Machinery, other than Electric	48,172	Sheep and Lamb Skins	479
Electric Machinery, etc.	34,643	Hides and Skins, n.c.s.	151
Transport Equipment	18,119	Fur Skins	6,940
Clothing	18,050	Wool	551
TOTAL (incl. others)	452,759	Minerals	6,390
		TOTAL (incl. others)	139,343

GOVERNMENT

Denmark is represented in Greenland by the *Landshovding* or Governor. Until 1967 he presided over meetings of the *Landsrådd*, the provincial council, but since then they have elected their own chairman. This council, consisting of seventeen members, is elected by all Danish subjects over the age of 20 living in Greenland. All bills which relate to Greenland must be presented to the council before they go to the Folketing in Copenhagen. The Greenlanders are also able to vote for two members of the Folketing.

Landshovding: HANS LASSEN.

Chairman of Landsråd: LARS CHEMINITZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The island is divided into sixteen court districts and these courts all use lay assessors. For most cases these lower courts are for the first instance and appeal is to the *Landsret*, the higher court in Godthåb, which is the only one with a professional judge. This court hears the more serious cases and appeal is to the High Court in Copenhagen.

RELIGION

The Greenlandic Church comes under the Bishop of Copenhagen and the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs. Responsibility for the inspection of vicarages in Greenland lies with a rural dean resident on the island.

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in Greenland.

Atuagagdliutit (Grønlandsposten): Bladforlagene, Dr. Tvaergade 30, 1302 Copenhagen K; weekly.

PUBLISHER

Grønlandske Forlag: Godthåb; general and text books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are 7,200 radio receivers.

Angmagssalik Radio: Angmagssalik Radiostation, Angmagssalik.

Grønlands Radio: Grønlands Radiofoni, Godthåb; Dir. of Broadcasting J. CHEMINITZ; Technical Dir. B. N. ROER; 4 stations.

Radioavisen (Radio News Service): Godthåb; the service is run by the Danish Government and enjoys complete freedom and independence; Head of Service BENT JENSEN.

U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: 4683 Air Base Group (ADC), (CIO/AFRTS), APO New York, N.Y. 09023, U.S.A.; stations at Søndre Strømfjord and Thule; radio broadcasting 24 hours a day.

TRANSPORT

Inland traffic is mainly by motorboat, sled, light aircraft and helicopter. Godthåb is the main port and there are also all-year ports at Faeringehavn, Frederikshåb and Sukkertoppen. There is an airport at Søndre Strømfjord for flights to Denmark, operated by SAS. In summer Icelandair run tourist flights from Reykjavik to Kulusuk Island in Angmagssalik fjord, and from Keflavik to Narssarssuaq on the west coast.

Grønlandsfly A/S: Godthåb; helicopter services between Godthåb, Søndre Strømfjord and 12 centres along the west coast, also flights between Søndre Strømfjord and Kulusuk on the east coast and Narssarssuaq in the south; fleet of six S-61N, three S-58T, one Bell Jet Ranger and two DC-6B; Pres. JØRGEN HØY; Chair. E. HESSELBJERG.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The educational system is the same as that for the main part of Denmark, except that the main language of instruction is Greenlandic. Danish is however quite widely used, as many teachers come from Denmark for a short term to relieve the shortage of local teachers. There is a school in every settlement and a teacher training college in Godthåb. In 1971/72 there were 96 schools of which a third had 20 or less pupils and another quarter 50 or less. There were 753 teachers, of whom 84 had teacher training in Greenland and 520 in Denmark.

There is a free health service for all residents, administered by the Danish Government.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Finland is a republic in Northern Europe bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. runs along the whole of the eastern frontier. Its western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply with warm summers and very cold winters. The mean annual temperature is 6°C (43°F) in Helsinki and -0.4°C (31°F) in the far north. There are two official languages; 93.1 per cent of the population speak Finnish and 6.9 per cent speak Swedish. Finnish is a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group of languages which includes Hungarian. There is a small Lapp population in the north. Ninety-two per cent of the people belong to the National Lutheran Church of Finland and there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Jews and other religious groups. The national flag (proportions 18 by 11) is white with an azure blue cross (the upright to the left of centre). The state flag has, at the centre of the cross, the national coat of arms. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

Finland ceded 12 per cent of her territory and paid very large reparations to the Soviet Union, with which she had been in conflict, at the close of the Second World War. In 1948 President Paasikivi and Stalin signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for twenty years from 1955, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union was renewed for a further twenty years in 1970, and although its terms, calling for Finland to defend its territory against any attack upon the U.S.S.R., are strategically outmoded, it remains the cornerstone of Finnish foreign policy. For instance, Finland's trade agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Coal and Steel Community, initialled in July 1972, was not signed until October 1973. The delay is generally attributed to Soviet pressure exerted during President Kekkonen's talks with Soviet leaders, who demanded a prior agreement with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and a guarantee that there would be no change in Finnish foreign policy as a result of association with the EEC. This guarantee was provided by a special law, passed in January 1973, extending President Kekkonen's term of office from 1974 to 1978. Finland joined the United Nations and the Nordic Council in 1955, and became an associate member of EFTA in 1961.

In the fifty-seven years Finland has been independent there have been fifty-five cabinets. Usually seven or eight parties have been represented in the parliament but none has ever been able to obtain an overall majority. Negotiations for a coalition government have often been lengthy; it took four months to form a government in 1970, and in January 1972 a month of negotiations following an election produced nothing. A minority government from the Socialist Party, led by Rafael Paasio, took office in

February. On September 4th, 1972, after an open government crisis of nearly seven weeks, a four-party majority government, led by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa (Social Democrat), was appointed. The parties represented in this government are the Social Democrats, the Centre Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Liberal People's Party.

Government

Parliament is unicameral and elected for four years by the system of proportional representation. Suffrage is universal and equal, and the minimum voting age is twenty. The President of the Republic is chosen for a six-year term by an electoral college elected by the citizens. The Council of State is the executive organ responsible to Parliament and members are appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to about 42,000, mostly conscripts serving up to 11 months. The defence budget for 1973 was 843.2 million markkaa, and the total strength of the armed forces in the same year was 39,500, comprising Army 34,000, Navy 2,500, and Airforce 3,000. There are also 685,000 reserves and about 4,000 frontier defence troops. The forces are armed with weapons manufactured in the Soviet Union and the West. Finland follows a policy of strict neutrality, but her neutral status has not been legally recognized by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Forests cover 68.4 per cent of Finland's land area. Cultivation has been intensified in recent years and the country is one of the world's leading exporters of pulp and paper. Amongst the manufacturing industries, the textile and chemical industries in particular have experienced a rapid growth, but the metal industry and engineering suffer from a lack of capacity and skilled labour. The manufacture of furniture and other consumer durables is also important. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanized.

Following the recession of 1971, there has been a return to economic growth in Finland, based mainly on domestic demand. Exports have failed to expand at the same rate, due partly to a lack of industrial capacity and the full use of the resources of the timber industry. The trade deficit is increasing, and seems likely to continue to increase. In 1973, consumer prices were some 12 per cent higher than in 1972, the main boost to inflation coming from wage costs, which rose more than 13 per cent. While there is a shortage of skilled labour in the south, extensive structural unemployment continues in the less developed north and east.

A trade agreement between Finland and the EEC was ratified in November 1973 and came into effect on January 1st, 1974. Under this agreement, tariffs will be reduced in stages, leading to their abolition on most goods by 1977. Finland remains economically linked with the U.S.S.R. In 1973 a pipeline was opened to supply Soviet natural gas to Finnish industry, and a co-operation agreement was signed with COMECON.

Transport and Communications

There are 5,936 kilometres (3,790 miles) of railways which provide connections with Sweden and the Soviet Union. The railways are almost all state operated, most of the trains being run on diesel engines. There are 72,920 kilometres (45,317 miles) of highway, but traffic is relatively light. Extensive use is made of the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; inland waterways are navigable by ships for 6,646 kilometres (4,129 miles). The Water Bus is a characteristic feature. In winter, water communications are restricted by the severe frost, but ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

Social Welfare

Social Security covers unemployment, social insurance (national pensions, accident insurance and sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity allowances, child allowances, care of the disabled) and social welfare (public aid). Sickness insurance compensates the patient for a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees.

Education

Compulsory education for eight years was introduced in 1921 and now applies between the ages of 7 and 16 years. There are two forms of education; the pupil may either attend primary school for 6 years and then civic school for at least 2 years, or he may first attend primary school for 4 years and then go to the 5-year junior secondary school. After completed compulsory education the pupil may transfer to a technical or other vocational school or institute. A new comprehensive school system, which is now being introduced and will be implemented by 1977, consists of six years of basic general education to be followed by three years of more specialized education. There are 17 universities and colleges at university level in Finland.

Tourism

Vast forests, Europe's largest inland water system, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. In the towns there are mediaeval churches and castles, but also modern Finnish architecture in both town and

country. The winter sports season is long. Tourist receipts have increased at a rate of 30-40 per cent a year since 1968. Receipts in 1972 were 970 million markkaa, about 6.4 per cent of total exports. Some 3.6 million tourists visited Finland in 1971, nearly all of them from other Nordic countries.

Citizens of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Finland.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national game is *pesäpallo*, a form of baseball. Football, skiing, skating, ice hockey, athletics and bandy, a form of ice hockey, are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (May Day), May 18 (Ascension) June 1 (Whit Monday), June 22 (Midsummer Day), November 2 (All Saints' Day), December 6 (Independence Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 11 (Epiphany), March 28 (Good Friday), March 30, 31 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 penni = 1 markka (Finnmark).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 8.915 markkaa;
U.S. \$1 = 3.835 markkaa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION	
Land	Inland Waters	Total	December 31st, 1970 (Census)	December 31st, 1972
305,475	31,557	337,032	4,679,000	4,633,832

PROVINCES

NAME (Swedish in brackets)	LAND AREA (sq. km.) at December 1st, 1972	POPULATION (December 31st, 1972)
Uudenmaan (Nylands)	9,859	1,044,953
Turun-Porin (Åbo-Björneborgs)	21,924	688,701
Ahvenanmaan (Åland)	1,481	21,346
Hämeen (Tavastehus)	17,814	647,242
Kymen (Kymmene)	10,736	344,602
Mikkelin (St. Michels)	16,425	214,223
Kuopion (Kuopio)	16,727	251,781
Pohjois-Karjalan (Norra Karelen)	17,986	179,189
Vaasan (Vasa)	26,119	722,081
Keski-Suomen (Mellersta Finland)	15,764	236,006
Oulun (Uleåborgs)	56,707	399,510
Lapin (Lapplands)	93,932	196,089

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—December 31st, 1972)

Helsinki (capital)	507,654	Pori (Björneborg)	78,076
Tampere	162,838	Kuopio	66,084
Turku (Åbo)	158,257	Jyväskylä	59,552
Espoo	108,144	Lappeenranta	51,659
Lahti	92,149	Vaasa	50,102
Oulu	88,264	Hämeenlinna	39,226

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)
1967	77.3	16.7	43.8	9.5	8.3
1968	73.7	15.9	45.0	9.7	8.9
1969	67.5	14.5	46.0	9.9	8.7
1970	64.6	13.9	44.1	9.5	8.8
1971	61.5	13.4	45.9	10.0	8.4
1972	59.0	12.7	44.4	9.6	7.7

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

(1972)

	('000)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	406
Manufacturing	578
Building	183
Commerce, Banking, Insurance	401
Transport, Storage and Communications	151
Services	429
TOTAL	2,149

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(sq. kilometres)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	PRODUCTIVE WOODLANDS	WASTE
26,691	1,534	217,410	169,090	44,920

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} quintals)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wheat	176	173	179	188	4,093	4,434	4,626	4,620	23.2	25.9	25.8	24.5
Rye	67	59	59	52	1,314	1,318	1,186	1,242	19.9	22.4	20.1	23.9
Barley	404	408	467	458	9,334	10,542	11,402	9,924	23.1	25.9	24.4	21.7
Oats	524	540	501	528	13,297	14,237	12,453	11,694	25.4	26.4	24.9	22.1
Potatoes	60	50	48	46	11,359	8,031	7,156	6,690	189.0	161.3	149.1	146.1

LIVESTOCK (^{'000} head)

YEAR	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1969	102	1,986	159	810	7,830
1970	90	1,873	189	1,002	8,604
1971	73	1,865	175	1,182	8,410
1972	60	1,835	155	1,093	9,910
1973	48	1,884	145	1,211	8,109

PRODUCE OF LIVESTOCK

(^{'000} metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	Jan.-Oct. 1973
Milk*	3,213.7	3,197.5	3,189.9	2,345.7
Butter	86.9	84.1	83.1	68.6
Eggs	65.3	72.2	73.7	n.a.
Cheese	40.6	43.9	46.4	38.7
Meat	220.6	245.7	239.2	186.3

* Million litres.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

GROWING STOCK (1972)

ANNUAL GROWTH (million cubic metres)	TOTAL STOCK	PINE	SPRUCE	DECIDUOUS
56.2	1,481	44%	38%	18%

COMMERCIAL FELLINGS

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Saw logs	'000 cu. ft.	344,373	391,716	358,231	335,593
Veneer logs	" " "	60,138	62,677	44,333	45,558
Spruce pulpwood	'000 cu. m. piled	12,551	14,209	13,692	10,968
Pine pulpwood	" " " "	8,974	9,884	9,543	8,317
Hardwood pulpwood	" " " "	7,791	8,298	7,252	5,217
Firewood	" " " "	1,005	930	794	654
TOTAL*	'000 cu. m. solid	35,338	39,267	36,264	31,442

* Also includes other heavy timber and industrial cordwood.

PRODUCTION

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER (⁰⁰⁰ stds.)	CELLULOSE (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	MACHINE PULP (FOR SALE) (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	NEWSPRINT (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	OTHER PAPER (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	BOARDS AND CARD- BOARDS (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	PLYWOOD (⁰⁰⁰ cu. m.)
1968 .	1,139	3,929	96	1,246	1,182	1,138	617
1969 .	1,185	4,138	87	1,297	1,393	1,313	681
1970 .	1,305	4,187	89	1,362	1,527	1,362	701
1971 .	1,341	3,921	91	1,364	1,575	1,451	657
1972 .	1,295	3,990	64	1,492	1,797	1,645	675

FISHING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Freshwater Fish (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	17.4	18.2	18.5	18.1
Sea Fish (" " ")	69.3	63.9	71.3	70.1
TOTAL	86.7	82.1	89.8	88.2

MINING

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Copper Ore (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)* .	30.2	33.2	33.7	31.8	34.8
Lead Ore (" " ") .	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	3.8
Zinc Ore (" " ") .	65.4	77.3	68.9	58.0	49.9
Silver (metric tons) .	21.1	19.4	23.0	19.0	19.4
Gold (kilograms) .	665	587	632	544	548

* Metal content.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Cement	('000 metric tons)	1,839	1,811	1,984
Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys	{ " " " }	1,222	1,029	1,183
Superphosphates	{ " " " }	121	104	160
Electricity	(million kWh)	21,991	21,681	26,279
Chemicals	(Index: 1970=100)	100	107	137
Cotton Yarn	(metric tons)	17,022	17,061	16,414
Cotton Fabrics	{ " " " }	15,138	14,830	15,080
Sugar	{ " " " }	222,490	213,218	258,262
Rolled Steel Products	{ " " " }	798,062	620,013	930,166
Copper (Cathodes)	{ " " " }	34,047	32,339	38,424
Cigarettes	(million)	6,476	7,018	7,624

For Timber Industry see Forestry above.

FINANCE

100 penni=1 markka (Finnmark).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 penni; 1 and 5 markkaa.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 markkaa.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=8.915 markkaa; U.S. \$1=3.835 markkaa.

100 markkaa=£11.22=\$26.08.

Note: From October 1967 to August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=4.20 markkaa (1 markka = 23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.10 markkaa. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1=10.08 markkaa.

BUDGET (million markkaa)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Direct Taxes	3,042	3,963	Education	2,091	2,334
Indirect Taxes	6,899	7,833	Social Security	1,226	1,576
Social Security	415	447	Health	908	1,112
Other	1,810	2,062	Agriculture and Forestry	1,473	1,665
			Transport and Communications	1,646	1,793
			Defence	692	847
			Public Debt	934	1,080
			Other	2,974	3,563
TOTAL	12,166	14,305	TOTAL	11,944	13,970

Budget Estimates: (1973) Revenue 14,961 million markkaa, Expenditure 14,961 million markkaa; (1974) Revenue 16,503 million markkaa, Expenditure 16,430 million markkaa.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million markkaa)

	1971	1972	1973
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	42,220.5	49,061.0	58,818.4
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.	5,859.3	6,085.7	7,179.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, water and sanitary ser- vices	13,600.6	16,636.9	20,714.4
Construction	4,116.5	4,840.6	6,739.9
Transport and communications	3,024.8	3,426.0	3,906.6
Commerce	4,155.4	4,864.2	5,838.2
Banking and insurance	1,132.4	1,357.8	1,619.7
Ownership of dwellings	2,332.7	2,536.8	2,807.5
Public administration and defence	1,936.6	2,230.6	2,607.1
Services	6,062.2	7,083.4	8,405.8
Net factor income from abroad	-467.9	-585.8	-707.5
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	41,743.6	48,475.2	58,110.9
Less provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	4,569.1	5,157.9	6,267.8
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST.	27,174.5	43,317.3	51,843.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,440.3	6,235.6	7,430.1
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	42,614.8	49,552.9	59,273.2
Provisions for domestic fixed capital con- sumption	4,569.1	5,157.9	6,267.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES.	47,183.9	54,710.8	65,541.0
Less surplus on the current account*	-1,420.6	-522.3	-1,598.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	48,604.5	55,233.1	67,139.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	24,941.1	28,668.1	33,377.9
Government consumption expenditure	7,936.7	9,213.4	10,855.6
Fixed capital formation	12,977.1	15,050.2	18,346.1
Increase in stocks and statistical dis- crepancy	2,740.6	2,301.4	4,560.2

* Not including transfer payments.

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(million markkaa—at year's end)

	1970	1971	1972
Gold Reserves	121	205	205
Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	1,337	1,820	2,091
IMF Gold Tranche	280	268	268
Other Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	-111	140	460
Total Gold and Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	1,627	2,433	3,024
Coin and Notes in Circulation	1,481	1,638	1,905

CONSUMER PRICES
(1967=100)

	1971	1972	1973
Food	121	133	149
Beverages and Tobacco	119	125	135
Clothing and Footwear	112	118	130
Rent	125	131	153
Heating and Lighting	141	147	160
Furniture, Household Equipment	119	126	137
Total (incl. others)	122	131	146

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Goods, Freight and Insurance . .	-137.6	-260.4	-42.6
Other Services and Private Transfers	-101.5	-78.2	-74.7
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Direct Investment	-325.6	-527.9	-334.5
Central Government Investment .	68.1	51.2	34.9
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private Institutions	-41.5	34.4	79.3
Central Institutions	96.7*	132.3*	89.6*
Net Errors and Omissions	36.8	28.4	-13.9

* Includes allocated special drawing rights: (1970) U.S. \$21.0m.; (1971) U.S. \$20.3m.; (1972) U.S. \$20.6m.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million markkaa)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports	8,505	11,071	11,738	13,114	16,548
Exports	8,345	9,687	9,897	12,082	14,609

* Preliminary figures.

COMMODITIES

(million markkaa)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Food	918.0	666.8	947.1	369.7	462.1	575.1
Beverages and Tobacco	82.1	85.1	114.6	18.0	16.9	205.8
Crude Material, Inedible, except Fuels .	722.6	822.7	820.0	2,443.2	2,285.0	2,388.4
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	1,263.9	1,610.2	1,722.4	79.6	20.3	39.3
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . .	17.2	24.1	16.5	23.1	12.4	12.7
Chemicals	1,079.5	1,146.1	1,289.6	257.6	262.1	357.3
Manufactured Goods	2,585.0	2,380.9	2,678.0	4,181.0	4,429.0	5,275.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment . .	3,606.6	4,210.5	4,540.5	1,597.8	1,512.5	2,233.0
Miscellaneous Manufactures	738.1	745.9	933.6	713.5	893.4	1,195.6
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	58.5	47.4	51.4	3.0	3.5	1.7
TOTAL	11,071.4	11,738.8	13,113.5	9,686.7	9,897.2	12,082.3

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

		QUANTITY			VALUE (million markkaa)		
		1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Round Timber	('000 cu. m.)	1,078	917	489	82.7	82.3	50.6
Pulpwood	(" " ")	735	656	272	37.1	37.3	13.2
Pit Props	(" " ")	106	36	31	6.2	2.4	2.2
Sawn Goods	(" " ")	4,702	4,785	4,911	923.8	994.3	1,136.8
Plywood	(" " ")	602	569	591	410.7	422.3	476.8
Particle Board	(" " ")	168	206	335	42.7	54.8	93.3
Mechanical Pulp	('000 tons)	44	29	46	13.1	8.8	13.3
Woodpulp	(" ")	2,013	1,448	1,611	1,205.1	941.9	997.0
Sulphite Pulp	(" ")	830	614	462	528.8	427.9	280.0
Sulphate Pulp	(" ")	1,184	834	919	676.2	514.0	545.0
Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	3,711	3,803	4,252	2,434.5	2,596.4	3,043.8
Newsprint	(" ")	1,187	1,168	1,303	631.2	647.2	751.3
Printing and Writing Paper	(" ")	779	854	1,007	538.7	622.6	765.0
Kraft Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	634	644	751	445.2	468.5	553.6
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	728	725	781	482.0	488.5	590.9
Fibreboard	(" ")	152	158	165	62.4	66.3	74.8
Other Paper and Paperboard	(" ")	230	255	215	274.9	303.2	284.6

COUNTRIES

('000 markkaa)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	17,208	13,765	11,857	68,452	66,458	51,877
Austria	162,265	192,764	197,753	76,737	91,540	112,937
Belgium-Luxembourg	209,738	190,115	244,333	182,801	192,250	238,483
Brazil	134,035	35,179	82,084	48,016	71,343	85,117
Canada	50,322	48,487	57,254	93,404	72,864	84,676
Chinese People's Republic	24,925	46,737	33,688	53,962	50,216	69,478
Colombia	148,498	33,295	63,535	17,838	20,663	20,429
Czechoslovakia	53,607	61,698	59,782	55,716	66,529	58,299
Denmark	326,614	354,300	432,333	395,810	387,876	464,852
France	376,959	365,215	462,732	363,438	376,192	471,447
German Democratic Republic	70,852	75,760	78,421	79,292	65,152	62,131
German Federal Republic	1,826,350	1,916,431	2,360,032	1,019,082	1,006,267	1,247,191
Hungary	46,793	40,196	49,359	41,799	37,957	37,141
Iceland	17,762	13,993	17,257	14,260	15,892	18,859
India	4,611	5,515	7,990	10,322	14,149	9,957
Ireland, Republic of	4,533	4,273	8,621	72,670	82,351	94,778
Israel	36,841	40,846	44,405	52,772	64,149	68,970
Italy	236,450	261,350	253,324	240,296	208,686	182,788
Japan	261,494	301,815	254,231	26,614	19,013	53,234
Netherlands	327,172	356,474	477,834	446,136	419,562	429,186
Norway	263,281	309,200	375,233	357,676	373,788	499,897
Poland	165,208	229,473	192,152	115,412	94,658	109,575
Romania	34,897	39,573	67,884	22,245	40,902	55,109
Spain	51,485	99,894	70,214	104,770	96,257	125,222
Sweden	1,781,692	1,941,473	2,489,256	1,463,408	1,564,533	2,141,824
Switzerland	252,833	309,682	444,286	167,139	216,130	237,564
Turkey	5,242	7,506	8,875	15,340	13,576	15,645
U.S.S.R.	1,388,296	1,645,409	1,520,147	1,186,590	1,067,187	1,491,744
United Kingdom	1,454,735	1,589,505	1,816,675	1,689,522	1,885,464	2,217,866
U.S.A.	574,761	524,547	576,926	454,226	475,990	578,191

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

TOTAL ARRIVALS

1970.	.	.	2,983,513
1971.	.	.	3,691,696
1972.	.	.	4,627,492

ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY FROM NON-NORDIC COUNTRIES

	1970	1971	1972
Denmark	1,354	728	775
France	5,392	6,850	7,775
Germany, Federal Republic . .	40,940	50,489	57,165
Norway	912	1,071	1,235
Sweden	10,447	12,148	14,186
U.S.S.R.	16,751	18,748	19,930
United Kingdom	17,511	21,890	21,996
U.S.A.	24,102	27,902	40,634
Others	41,173	51,282	56,114
Total	158,582	191,108	401,590

No details available for arrivals of any nationality from other Nordic countries.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres	2,154	2,156	2,349	2,594
Freight ton-kilometres	6,026	6,270	5,752	6,506

ROADS

(Registered motor vehicles)

	CARS	LORRIES AND VANS	BUSES	OTHER
1970	711,968	102,902	8,116	5,024
1971	752,915	113,643	8,246	5,252
1972	818,044	116,106	8,363	5,395

SHIPPING

YEAR	ENTERED			CLEARED			GOODS	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	'000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1969 .	17,296	8,206	16,171	17,324	8,215	13,280	18,419	12,033
1970 .	18,052	8,861	18,424	18,038	8,816	14,615	20,180	12,360
1971 .	18,970	9,609	20,319	19,116	9,683	16,263	20,506	11,248
1972 .	20,940	11,148	25,920	20,921	11,250	21,452	21,647	11,883

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MERCHANT FLEET 1973

	NUMBER	GROSS REGISTERED TONS
Steamers	28	21,300
Motor vessels	378	760,000
Tankers	57	731,700
Sailing vessels with auxiliary engine	3	500
TOTAL	466	1,513,500

CANAL TRAFFIC 1972

Vessels in Transit	39,859
Timber Rafts in Transit	20,000
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	6,017

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown	17,098	19,938	22,223	23,725
Passenger-kilometres	586,822	772,725	829,269	936,080
Cargo ton-kilometres	13,452	23,675	26,336	27,276

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	1,089,700	1,180,785	1,289,592	1,412,067
Radio Sets	1,744,039	1,781,360	1,816,869	1,895,869
Television Sets	1,014,523	1,058,374	1,111,026	1,182,957
Book Titles	3,465	3,351	4,344	5,351
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,032	2,143	2,295	n.a.

EDUCATION (1971-72)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	4,320	20,393	390,139
Secondary	673	18,186	331,946
Secondary Vocational	770	n.a.	106,845
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	20	6,321	60,698

Sources: Central Statistical Office of Finland, P.O.B. 504, 00101 Helsinki 10; *Maataloustilastollinen Kuvakaiksaus* (Monthly Review of Agricultural Statistics), Board of Agriculture Statistical Office, Mariankatu 23, 00170 Helsinki 17; and *Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin*.

THE CONSTITUTION

On December 6th, 1917, the Finnish Parliament approved a manifesto proclaiming the independence of the country. Recognition of this independence was received in the same month from the Russian Government, in January 1918 from France, Sweden and Germany, and later from other countries.

During the interregnum that ensued, the Parliament, having decided to exercise temporarily the authority belonging to the ruler of the State, on May 18th, 1918, authorized the Chairman of the Senate to exercise sovereign power, and thereafter, on December 12th, 1918, elected a Regent. Opinions were divided as to whether Finland should be a kingdom or a republic. But at the election of representatives in March 1919 the parties voting for a republic received a substantial majority, and a republican form of government was approved and proclaimed on July 17th, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme executive power. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to convene extraordinary meetings of the Parliament, to dissolve the Parliament, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must

enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and woman who is twenty or over being entitled to vote. It assembles yearly without special summons. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also to the Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work, to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years a Parliamentary Ombudsman (*Judicial Delegate of Parliament*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of which one-half of the members, that is to say, six, are elected by the Parliament for a term of three years.

FINLAND—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: DR. URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN (elected 1956, re-elected 1962 and 1968).

Head of the President's Chancellery: KAUKO SIPPONEN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party (S.D.P.), Centre Party (C.P.), Swedish People's Party (S.P.P.), Liberal People's Party (L.P.P.) and one non-party member, formed in September 1972.)

(March 1974)

Prime Minister: KALEVI SORSA (S.D.P.).

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister: AHTI KARJALAINEN (C.P.).

First Minister of Finance: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN (C.P.).

Second Minister of Finance: ESKO NISKANEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Education: ULF SUNDQVIST (S.D.P.).

Second Minister of Education: MARJATTA VÄÄNÄNEN (C.P.).

Minister of the Interior: HEIKKI TUOMINEN (non-party).

Minister of Trade and Foreign Trade: JERNU LAINE (S.D.P.).

Minister of Industry: JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON (S.P.P.).

Minister of Agriculture: HEIMO LINNA (C.P.).

Minister of Labour: VALDE NEVALAINEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Justice: MATTI LOUEKOSKI (S.D.P.).

Minister of Defence: KRISTIAN GESTRIN (S.P.P.).

Minister of Transport and Communications: PEKKA TARJANNE (L.P.P.).

First Minister for Social Affairs and Health: SEIJA KARKI NEN (S.D.P.).

Second Minister for Social Affairs and Health: PENTTI PEKKARINEN (C.P.).

DEFENCE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Defence Forces C.-in-C.: Gen. L. SUTELA.

Navy C.-in-C.: Vice-Adm. J. PIIRHONEN.

Air Force C.-in-C.: Maj.-Gen. E. SALMELA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Albania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Argentina: Bulevardi 10A 14; *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. QUESADA ZAPIOLA.

Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Austria: Eteläesplanadi 18; *Ambassador:* HEINRICH PFUSTERSCHMID-HARDTENSTEIN.

Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden.

Belgium: Kallioliinantie 14; *Ambassador:* JACQUES EGGERMONT.

Brazil: Mariankatu 7A 3; *Ambassador:* CARLOS JACYNTHO DE BARROS.

Bulgaria: Haukilahdi, Mellstenintie 13A; *Ambassador:* ASSEN NEIKOV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: Pohjoisesplanadi 25B; *Ambassador:* ERNEST ADOLPHE CÔTÉ.

Central African Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Chile: Eteläranta 4; *Chargé d'Affaires:* VICTOR RIOSECO.

China, People's Republic: Kulosaari, Vanha Kelkkamaki 11; *Ambassador:* SHIH TZU-MING.

Colombia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Costa Rica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cuba: Hietalahdenranta 15A; *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUILLERMO LÉON ANTICH.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; *Ambassador:* OLDŘICH PAVLOVSKÝ.

Denmark: Yrjönkatu 9, II kerros; *Ambassador:* A. TSCHERNING.

Ecuador: Rome, Italy.

Egypt: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; *Ambassador:* OMAR HEFNI MAHMOUD.

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.

France: Itäinen Puistotie 8A; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD ANDRÉ.

German Democratic Republic: Vähäniityntie 7-9; *Ambassador:* HEINZ OELZNER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Fredrikinkatu 61; *Ambassador:* DETLEV SCHEEL.

Greece: Hôtel Inter-Continental, Mannerheimintie 46-48; *Ambassador:* NICHOLAS KARANDREAS.

Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: Kuusisaarenkuja 6; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF RONAI.

FINLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.
India: Kansakoulukatu 5B 14; *Ambassador:* CYRIL J. TRACEY.
Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.
Iraq: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Ireland: Stockholm, Sweden.
Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* ARIE ILAN.
Italy: Fabianinkatu 29C 4; *Ambassador:* MARCO FAVALE.
Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Japan: Fabianinkatu 8; *Ambassador:* YOSHIO YAMAMOTO.
Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Vähänäytintie 5; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* CHONG SUNG KYU.
Korea, Republic: Laivasillankatu 10A; *Ambassador:* HOGAN YOON.
Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Malta: Brussels, Belgium.
Mexico: Uudenmaankatu 29A 6; *Ambassador:* ARTURO LOPEZ DE ORTIGOSA.
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Morocco: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* THEODORE VALCK LUCASSEN.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Norway: Rehbindertie 17; *Ambassador:* KNUT THOMMESSEN.
Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Peru: Kasarminkatu 23A; *Ambassador:* JORGE VELANDO UGARTECHE.
Philippines: London, England.

Poland: Kulosaari, Armas Lindgrenintie 19; *Ambassador:* ADAM WILLMANN.
Portugal: Itäinen Puistotie 7B; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO NOVAIS MACHADO.
Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN VLAD.
Senegal: Paris, France.
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
South Africa: Kapteeninkatu 11B; *Envoy:* WOUTER MALAN.
Spain: Bulevardi 10A 8; *Ambassador:* NUÑO AGUIRRE DE CARCER.
Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sweden: Pohjoisesplanadi 7B; *Ambassador:* GÖRAN RYDING.
Switzerland: Uudenmaankatu 16A; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL CAMPICHE.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Tehtaankatu 4B 12; *Ambassador:* HÂMIT BATU.
U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* V. F. MALTSEV.
United Kingdom: Uudenmaankatu 16-20; *Ambassador:* T. A. K. ELLIOTT.
U.S.A.: Itäinen Puistotie 21; *Ambassador:* JOHN KREHBIEL.
Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.
Vatican: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Venezuela: Stockholm, Sweden.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Yugoslavia: Topeliuksenkatu 3B A; *Ambassador:* LJUBICA STANIMIROVIĆ.
Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: V. J. SUKSELAINEN.

First Deputy Speaker: VEIKKO HELLE.

Second Deputy Speaker: OLAVI LÄHTEENMÄKI.

Secretary-General: OLAVI SALERVO.

(General Election, January 1972)

	SEATS	VOTES
Social Democratic Party	55	664,724
Finnish People's Democratic League	37	438,754
Centre Party	35	423,038
National Coalition (Conservative) Party	34	453,039
Finnish Rural Party*	18	236,206
Swedish People's Party	10	138,079
Liberal Party	7	132,955
Finnish Christian League	4	65,228

* In 1973 the Finnish Rural Party split, with 12 members of parliament leaving to represent the newly-formed Party of National Unity.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue (*Finnish Social Democratic Party*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenkatu 3; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; mems. approx. 80,000; Chair. RAFAEL PAASIO; Sec. KALEVI SORSA; Chair. Parliamentary Group PAAVO TIILIKAINEN; chief press organs; *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* (daily), *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (monthly).

Keskustapuolue (*Centre Party*): Helsinki, Pusirmiehenkatu 15; f. 1906 as the Agrarian Union; name changed October 1965; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise; also favours decentralization; mems. 275,000; Chair. JOHANNES VIROLAINEN; Sec. MIKKO IMMONEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group EINO UUSITALO; chief press organs: *Etelä-Saimaa*, *Ilkka*, *Isänmaan Sanomat*, *Itä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keskipoikijänmaa*, *Liitto*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Keskusta*, *Avain*.

Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto (*Finnish People's Democratic League*): Helsinki, Simonkatu 8B; f. 1944 as a merger of the Finnish Communist Party and the Socialist Union Party; mems. 158,000; Chair. E. ALENUS; Chair. Parliamentary Group PAAVO AIRIO; publs. *Kansan Uutiset* (daily), *Eduskunta-uutisia* (periodical).

Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue (*Finnish Communist Party*): Helsinki, Sturenkatu 4; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice; Chair. AARNE SAARINEN; Sec. ARVO AALTO; Chair. Parliamentary Group PAAVO AIRIO; publ. *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Finnish Christian League: Helsinki 17, Meritullinkatu 28-30 C9; f. 1958; Chair. R. WESTERHOLM; Sec. E. PINOMAA; publ. *Kristitty Vastuu* (fortnightly).

Kansallinen Kokoomus (*National Coalition Party*): Helsinki, Iso Roobertinkatu 21; f. 1918; 80,000 mems.; emphasises private enterprise in economic matters; Chair. H. HOLKKERI; Chair. Parliamentary Group R. ILASKIVI; chief press organs: *Uusi Suomi*, *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa*, *Savo*, *Karjalainen*, *Länsi-Suomi*, *Satakunnan Kansa*, *Nykypäivä*.

Svenska Folkpartiet (*Swedish People's Party*): Helsinki 12, Bulevarden 7; f. 1906; represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority, divided on political and social questions, with Liberals in the majority; Chair. KRISTIAN GESTRIN; Sec. HENRY OLANDER; Chair. Parliamentary Group CARL OLOF TALLGREN; chief press organs: *Medborgarbladet*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Abo Underrättelser*, *Västra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*.

Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue (*Liberal People's Party*): Helsinki, Fredrikinkatu 58A 6; f. 1965 as a coalition of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a social-liberal programme; mems. 16,000; Chair. Prof. P. TARJANNE; Sec. Gen. J. SIPILÄ; Chair. Parliamentary Group Mrs. IRMA TOIVANEN; publ. *Uusi Polttopiste* (quarterly).

Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union: Helsinki, Liisankatu 21B; f. 1959 by a union between the former Independent Social Democrats and dissident members of the Social Democrat Party; Chair. U. NOKKELAINEN; Sec. O. SAARINEN; press organ: *Päivän Sanomat*.

Suomen Maaseudun Puolue (*Finnish Rural Party*): Helsinki, Malminkatu 24B; f. 1959; Chair. VEIKKO VENNAMO; Sec. RAINER LEMSTRÖM.

Party of National Unity: f. 1973 by splinter group from Rural Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (*Högsta domstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 21 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: ANTTI HANNIKAINEN.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (*Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Maaoikeus (*Hovrätt*): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio and Helsinki. Consist of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (*Häradsrätt—District Courts*): Consist of a judge and from five to seven jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (*Rådshuvrätt—Municipal Courts*): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. They consist of three judges of whom one or two may be lay judges. Presided over by the *pormestari* (burgomaster).

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri** (*Justitiekansler*) is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: RISTO LESKINEN.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiamies** is the Finnish *Ombudsman* appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: JORMA S. AALTO.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (*Suomen Evankelis-luterilainen Kirkko*): to which is attached 92 per cent of the population; Archbishop Dr. MARTTI SIMOJOKI, Archbishop's House, Agricolaank. 2, 20 500 Turku 50.

Orthodox Church (*Suomen ortodoksinen kirkko*): 65,000 mems.; Archbishop PAAVALI of Karelia and all Finland, Karjalankatu 1, Kuopio; JOHANNES Metropolitan of Helsinki, Unionkatu 39, Helsinki; Sec. MAURI KONONEN; publ. *Aamun Koitto*, *Uskon Viesti*.

Free Church of Finland (*Suomen Vapaakirkko*): Annankatu 1A, Helsinki; f. 1923; membership 9,019; Moderator USKO WAISMAA; Home Mission Sec. ESKO KNUUTILA; World Mission Sec. RIITTA SIKANEN; Financial Sec. EERO KALLELA; Missions in Africa and Asia; chief publs. *Suomen Viikkolehti* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tähtipolku* (monthly), *Vangin Toivo*, *Lahetystuli* (quarterly).

Jehovah's Witnesses (*Jehovan Todistajat*): Kuismatie 58, Tikkurila; membership 12,398; Dir. ERKKI KANKAANPÄÄ; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*, circ. 75,000.

Adventists (*Suomen Adventistikirkko*): Vuorikatu 8 a 24, Turku; membership 5,605; Pres. W. AITTALA; Sec. U. ROUHE.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (*Olaus Petri*—Parish Church): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 2,400; Rector Dr. JARL JERGMAR.

Roman Catholic Church of Finland (*Katolinen Kirkko Suomessa*): membership 2,959; Bishop PAUL M. VERSCHUREN, Rehinderintie 21, Helsinki.

Methodists (*Suomen metodistikirkko*): membership 1,900; Moderator Rev. PENTTI JÄRVINEN, Punavuorenkatu 2A4, 00120 Helsinki 12.

Baptists, Finnish-speaking (*Suomen Baptistiylhdyksunta*): membership 950; Pres. Rev. JOUKO NEULANEN, 34300 Kuru; publ. *Kodin Ystava*.

Baptists, Swedish-speaking (*Finlands Svenska Baptistmission*): membership 1,800; Pres. Rev. TOR SMITH, 66830 Oravaisfabrik; publ. *Missionstandaret*.

Jewish Community in Helsinki (*Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta*): membership 900; Dir. LEO MOTZKIN, Malmink. 26, 00100 Helsinki 10.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland. And in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions but the proximity of the Soviet Union casts its shadow in the form of legislation penalising defamation of foreign heads of state and anything which may endanger relations with neighbouring states. Consequently this aspect of political commentary is very restrained. Otherwise the most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press scene are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966 the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown. But the Finnish press is a party press. The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialdemokraatti*; the Social Democratic Workers' Union publishes *Päivän Sanomat*, and the People's Democratic League (Communist) *Kansan Uutiset*). On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. Leading organs of the Conservative Party are *Uusi Suomi* in Helsinki and *Aamulehti* in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties, and the number of votes cast by the political parties in the 1966 election bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, with a large number of daily papers and complete monopoly of the periodical field. Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, as are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers which provide an important news service to outlying areas. An important feature of the daily press is the large amount of space devoted to foreign news and also to commentary.

In 1972 there were 88 daily newspapers in Finland with a total circulation of about 2,200,000. Twelve of these dailies are printed in Swedish. A further 121 small local non-daily papers were also registered in 1970.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Aamulehti*, *Turun Sanomat*, *Uusi Suomi*, *Ilta-Sanomat* and *Hufvudstadsbladet* in Swedish. Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper able to devote six of its twenty pages to advertising, and the smaller conservative *Uusi Suomi*.

Where periodicals and magazines are concerned there are signs of concentration. Two of the largest companies, under joint management (*Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy* and *Valiolehdet Oy*), publish seventeen periodicals with a total circulation of 750,000 copies. Consumer co-operatives and other organizations are very important publishers and use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. Thus two co-operative leagues produce the weeklies *Me Kuluttajat* and *Yhteishyvä*.

There are 1,330 periodicals of which some 300 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Apu* (287,364) and the illustrated news magazines *Viikkosanomat* (79,004) and *Suomen Kuvalehti* (75,000). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (the largest *Pirkka* (803,182) is distributed free) as do the chief women's magazines *Me Naiset* (169,981) and *Kotoliisi* (131,728). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* specializing in economic affairs and *Valitut Palat* (the Finnish Readers' Digest).

FINLAND—(THE PRESS)

DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904 (1889 as *Päivälehti*); independent Liberal; Editor T. MERTANEN; circ. 310,000 weekdays, 355,000 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1864; Swedish language; two daily issues; circ. 67,000; Editor Dr. T. STEINBY.

Ilta-Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1932; independent; evening; circ. 82,000; Editor OLAVI AARREJÄRVI.

Kansan Uutiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic League of the People of Finland; circ. 43,878; Editor J. SIMPURA.

Kauppalehti (*The Commercial Daily*): Yrjönkatu 13; f. 1898; morning; circ. 28,416; Editor-in-Chief REINO VAURASTE.

Nya Pressen: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1883; afternoon; Swedish Liberal; circ. 14,362; Editor HENRIK VON BONDORFF.

Päivän Sanomat: Veneentekijäntie 2, Lauttasaari, Helsinki 10; f. 1957; Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union; circ. 24,000; Editor EERO SANTALA.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: Paasivuorenkatu 3, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social-Democratic Party; circ. 40,125; Editor PAULI BURMAN.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulukuja 3; Centre; circ. 31,589.

Uusi Suomi: Mannerheimintie 6; f. 1847; organ of the Conservative Party; morning; circ. 90,000; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI POUKKA.

EKENÄS

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1; f. 1881; Swedish People's Party; circ. 11,248; Editor FRANK JERNSTRÖM.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: Hallituskatu 24; f. 1879; Independent; circ. 27,500; Manager AIMO VIHERVUORI; Editors-in-Chief ALLAN LIUHALA, LEO HALLA.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1874; Conservative; Editor SEPPO VENTO; circ. 46,772.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: Aholaidant 3; Centre; circ. 58,031; Editor M. E. JUUSELA.

KAJAANI

Kainuun Sanomat: Kauppak. 34; Centre; circ. 22,544.

KEMI

Pohjolan Sanomat: Pohjoisranta 5; Centre; circ. 31,424.

KOKKOLA

Keskipohjanmaa: Isokatu 2; Centre; circ. 25,329.

KOUVOLA

Kouvolan Sanomat: Kauppialank. 12; circ. 23,913.

KUOPIO

Savo: Tulliportinkatu 9-11; f. 1878; Conservative; circ. 14,386; Editor PAAVO EERIKÄINEN; Gen. Man. JAAKO KENDALA.

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; circ. 72,466; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Hämeenkatu 5; f. 1914; Independent; circ. 48,298; Dir. OSSI KIVEKÄS; Editor OLLI JÄRVINEN.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: Kouluk 3; f. 1885; Centre; Managing Dir. VAINO HURTTA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circ. 30,486.

OULU

Kaleva: pl. 70, 90101 Oulu 10; Liberal; independent; f. 1899; Editor Esko SAARINEN; circ. 70,117.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; Conservative; Editor KALEVI PULKKINEN; circ. 54,209.

ROVANIEMI

Lapin Kansa: Veitikantie 6-8; circ. 25,617.

SEINÄJOKI

Ilkka: Kouluk 73; f. 1906; organ of Centre Party; circ. 32,100; Editor VEIKKO PIRILÄ.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Kuninkaankatu 30; f. 1881; Conservative; circ. 114,380; Editor RAINO VEHMAS.

Kansan lehti: Hämeenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social-Democratic; circ. 17,478; Editor VILHO HALME.

ÅBO (TURKU)

Åbo Underrättelser (*Åbo News*): Slottsgatan 23; f. 1824; Liberal; independent; morning; circ. 7,000; Editor META TORVALDS.

Turun Päivälehti: Nuppulantie 21; f. 1898; organ of the Social-Democratic Party; morning; circ. 10,000; Editor AARNE KESKITALO.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5; f. 1904; Independent; circ. 118,000; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editor KEIJO K. KULHA.

VAASA

Vaasa: Pitkääkatu 37; f. 1903; Conservative; circ. 61,000; Editor I. LAUKKONEN.

Vasabladet: Sandögatan 6; f. 1856; organ of Swedish People's Party; circ. 22,030; Editor BIRGER THÖLIX.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

HELSINKI

Anna: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1963; women's; weekly; circ. 164,379.

Apu: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1933; family journal; weekly; circ. 287,364.

Astra: Bulevarden 7 A 13, Helsinki 12; women's; Swedish; monthly.

Avain: Pursimiehenkatu 15; women's; Centre; monthly.

Avotakka: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1967; home; monthly; circ. 60,000.

Eeva: Annankatu 18; f. 1933; women's monthly; Editor ULLA LESKINEN.

Emäntälehti: Uudenmaankatu 24 A; f. 1902; women's monthly; circ. 20,500; Editor ANNIKKI JÄNTTI.

Hopeapeili: Heitalahdenranta 13; f. 1937; women's weekly; Editor Mrs. M. L. ERÄMO; circ. 111,210.

Jaana: Henry Fordinkatu 5C; women's; weekly.

Katso: Yrönkatu 13; broadcasting; weekly.

Kodin Kuvaletti: Annankatu 29, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1967; twice monthly; home pictorial; circ. 99,972; Editor MAIRE VARHELA.

Kotiliesi: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor Miss EILA JOKELA; circ. 131,728.

Kotiposti: Fredrikinkatu 77; general interest; fortnightly.

Kunta ja Me: Kolmas Linja 4, P.O.B. 53106, Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Editor REINO HEINONEN; circ. 61,000.

Maaseudun Tulevaisuus: Simonkatu 6; agricultural-political, non-party newspaper; thrice-weekly; f. 1917; circ. 139,000; Editor-in-Chief JOUKO VÄÄNÄNEN.

Marthabladet-Husmodern: Georgsgatan 11A 6; women's; monthly.

Me naiset: Annankatu 29, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1952; women's magazine; weekly; circ. 169,981; Editor HELENA AHTI.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; circ. 116,000; Editor PAAVO KORHONEN.

Pirkka: Rauhank 15; published free for the customers of retail stores; fortnightly; circ. 803,182.

PM purje ja moottori: Annankatu 29, Helsinki 10; f. 1953; motoring and boating; monthly; circ. 34,596; Editor MATTI KORJULA.

Radio-TV-bladet: Mannerheimvagen 18; broadcasting; weekly.

Suomen Kuvaletti: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1917; illustrated news weekly; circ. 75,000; Editor LEO TUJUNEN.

Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport News): Topeliuksenkatu 41A A, Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; circ. 30,000; Editor RISTO TAIMI.

Uusi Maailma: Yrjönkatu 13, Helsinki 10; Editor JUSSI TALVI; illustrated weekly.

Valitut Palat: Uudenmaankatu 16A, 00120 Helsinki 12; Finnish *Reader's Digest*; monthly; circ. 270,190.

Viikkosanomat: Erottajankatu 11, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1921; illustrated weekly; circ. 79,004; Editor JALMARI TORIKKA.

Viikonloppu: Kansakoulukatu 8, Helsinki 10; general, literary; weekly.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Aika Hietalahdenranta 15, Helsinki; f. 1880; formerly *Suomalainen Suomi/Valvoja*; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine times yearly; circ. 6,250; Editor YRJÖ BLOMSTEDT.

Antenni: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1936; broadcasting; weekly; circ. 49,000.

ARK-Arkkitietä: Unioninkatu 30A; architectural; eight times a year; circ. 3,500.

Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin: P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; economics; in English; monthly.

Duodecim: Runebergink. 47A; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; circ. 9,500; Editor DR. ANTTI LOUHIJA.

Kompass—Finnish Foreign Trade Directory: Annankatu 18; f. 1921; published by Informa Oy; in English with five-language index; every year; latest edition 1973; Editor M. LIPOLA.

Finnish Trade Review: E. Esplanadik. 18; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Assn.; in English; eight times a year; circ. 10,000; Editor BROR SJÖMAN.

Folktidningen Ny Tid: Helsinki 51, Kotkagatan 9; f. 1945; Swedish; Editor MIKAEL ROMBERG.

Forum för ekonomi och teknik: Alexandersg. 19A; f. 1968; fortnightly; Chief Editor INGER JÄGERHORN.

Historiallinen Aikakauskirja: Heimola, Hallituskatu 15, 00100 Helsinki; f. 1903; historical review; four times a year; circ. 2,100; Chief Editor Prof. EINO JUTIKKALA.

Ilmailu: Malmin Lentoasema, 00700 Helsinki 70; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor JYRRI RAIPIO.

Kallio: Pakkahuoneenkatu 15A14, Oulu; f. 1945; cultural; Dir. ATTE KALAJOKI; Editor MARTTI T. ASUNMAA; four times a year.

Kamerallehti: Kalevankatu 21A5; f. 1950; photographic; ten times a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 7,200.

Kansantaloudellinen Aikakauskirja: P.O.B. 160, 00101, Helsinki 10; f. 1905; quarterly; journal of the Finnish Economic Association; circ. 1,600; Editor HENRI J. VARTIAINEN; Asst. Editor HEIKKI KIRVES.

Kasvatus (Finnish Journal of Education): Institute for Educational Research, Univ. of Jyväskylä, 40100 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1970; six times a year; Editor MATTI KOSKENNIEMI.

Kauppakamarilehti: Fabianinkatu 14 A; f. 1920; commerce; monthly; published by the Central Chamber of Commerce; Chief Editor AARNO TERTTI; Editor PENTTI VENÄLÄINEN; circ. 10,000.

Kauppaviesti: Temppelikatu 3-5A; commerce; weekly.

Kirjakauppalehti: Kalevankatu 16, SF-00100 Helsinki; booksellers', publishers' and stationers'; ten times a year; circ. 2,000.

Kirjastoletti: Museokatu 18A 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; libraries, booksellers, publishers, teachers; f. 1908; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. SVEN HIRN.

Kommunisti: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1944; political; published monthly; circ. 8,000; Editor MATTI JANHUNEN.

Köpmannen: Kaserngatan 23; commercial; monthly.

Liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja (The Finnish Journal of Business Economics): Runeberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.

Look at Finland: P.O.B. 10625, 00101 Helsinki 10; tourist information, travel and general articles; twice monthly; circ. 50,000.

Maataloushallinnon Aikakauskirja: Mariankatu 23, Helsinki 17; agricultural administration and policy; quarterly.

Maataloustilastollinen kuukausikatsaus (Monthly Review of Agricultural Statistics): Mariankatu 23, Helsinki 17; f. 1955; in English; monthly.

Mainostaja: Fabianinkatu 4B 10; f. 1934; advertising and marketing; summaries in English; six times a year; circ. 3,371.

Me: Mikonkatu 17; organ of Finnish consumers' societies; twice a month; circ. 291,670; Editor PAULI MYLLYMAKI.

Merkonomi: Lutherinkatu 6A 5; economic; eight times a year; circ. 18,000.

Metsälehti (Forestry News): Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; forestry weekly; circ. 35,000; Editor V. J. PALOSUO.

Neuphilologische Mitteilungen: Porthania, The University, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1899; modern languages; quarterly; bulletin of the Modern Language Society, Helsinki; circ. 1,500; Editors VEIKKO VÄÄNÄNEN, TAUNO F. MUSTANOJA, MARJATTA WIS.

Nya Argus: Dagmargatan 6; f. 1908; cultural; Swedish; fortnightly; circ. 2,000; Chief Editor NILS-BÖRJE STORMBOM.

FINLAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Paperi ja Puu (*Paper and Timber*): Pierarinkatu 10; f. 1919; wood, pulp and paper technology; several languages, half in English; monthly.

Parnasso: Hietalahdenranta 13, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1951; eight times a year; circ. 6,610; non-political, literary; Editor TUOMAS ANHAVA.

Skolnytt: Tölötgatan 8, 00250 Helsinki 25; education; Swedish; 24 a year.

Sorjat Pukimet: Hietalahdenranta 13; fashion; quarterly.

Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja: Korkeavuorenkatu 21; social policy; summaries in English; six times a year; Editor ANNIKKI SUVIRANTA.

Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti: Paasivuorenkatu 3B10; political; monthly.

Sosiologia: Kettutie 4C40, 00800 Helsinki 80; sociology; six times a year.

Suomen Kunnat: Albertinkatu 34, Helsinki; f. 1921; municipal review; twice a month; circ. 19,000; Editor-in-Chief PAAVO PEKKANEN.

Suomen Nainen: Fabianinkatu 28A7, Helsinki 20; f. 1912; organ of the Unionist Women's Organization; Editor TYTTI NILES.

Suomen Puutalous: Pietarinkatu 10; f. 1927; forest industry; monthly.

Suomen tukkukauppa: Fabianinkatu 23, 00130 Helsinki 13; wholesale trade and import; ten times a year.

Talouselämä: Fredrikink. 37A; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO; circ. 21,745.

Tekniikka (*Technology*): Yrjönkatu 30, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1970; technical; monthly; circ. 22,000; Editor MATTI KRANK.

Teollisuuslehti: Eteläranta 10; industrial; monthly.

Terra: Kivitorpantie 1A; geographic; quarterly.

Unitas: Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English, German, Swedish and Finnish; circ. 31,500; Editor ROLF KULLBERG.

Virittäjä: Fabianinkatu 33, 00170 Helsinki 17; f. 1897; Finnish philology with German, English or French summary; quarterly; journal of the Society for Finnish Philology; circ. 1,600; Editor TUOMO TUOMI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto—Finska Notisbyran Ab (STT-FNB): Huftvudstadsbladet House, Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1887; 6 provincial branches; independent agency covering all Finland, general service in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. TEO MERTANEN; Man. Dir. Dr. K. KILLINEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (France): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; Bureau Chief HMARI SUNBLAD.

ADN (*German Democratic Republic*): Helsinki.

AP (U.S.A.): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; Bureau Chief HEIKKI K. AARNIO.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto (*Union of Journalists in Finland*): Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 3,300 mems.; Pres. J. A. JUUTI; Sec.-Gen. SEPPÖ SADEOJA; publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*; circ. 4,000.

Sanomalehtien Liitto—Tidningarnas Förbund (*Newspapers' Association*): Mannerheimintie 18A, Helsinki; f. 1916; 74 mems.; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LÖYTTYNIEMI; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

PUBLISHERS

K. J. Gummerus Oy: 40101 Jyväskylä 10, Box 130; f. 1872; Man. Dir. PEKKA SALOJARVI; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles and text-books.

Kansanvalta: 00530 Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenk. 3; f. 1918; Labour publishing company; publishes newspaper *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; Dir. ERKKI VUORINEN.

Arvi A. Karisto Oy: Hämeenlinna, Raatihuoneenkatu 1; f. 1900; Managing Dir. ONNI-S. KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.

Kirjayhtymä Oy: Eerikinkatu 28, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1958; Managing Dir. P. NURMIO; fiction, non-fiction, text-books.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava: Helsinki, Uudenmaankatu 10; f. 1890; Man. Dir. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, juveniles, text-books and encyclopaedias.

Sanoma Osakeyhtiö: Ludviginkatu 2-10, Helsinki 13; f. 1889; non-fiction; also newspapers and magazines; Man. Dir. AATOS ERKKO.

Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag: Helsinki, Anneg. 16; f. 1913; Managing Dir. O. ZWYGBERGK; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab: Helsinki, Bangatan 3; f. 1891; Managing Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki, Bulevardi 12; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. TARMIO; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and text-books.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi: Helsinki 50, Hämeentie 15; f. 1943; Man. Dir. JARL HELLEMANN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, text-books in original and translation.

Osakeyhtiö Valistus: Sarkiniementie 5, 00210 Helsinki 21; f. 1901; Man. Dir. K. VIRTANEN; text books, juveniles, fiction and non-fiction.

Oy Weilin + Göös Ab: Mannerheimintie 40, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1872; Managing Dir. VIILJO K. RUOHO; Literary Dir. VILLE REPO; non-fiction, fiction, text-books, reference books and children's books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Suomen Kustannusyhdistys (*Book Publishers' Association of Finland*): Kalevankatu 16, Helsinki 10; f. 1858; 40 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Sec. UNTO LAPPI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Oy Yleisradio Ab (*Finnish Broadcasting Company*): Kesäkatu 2, 00260 Helsinki 26; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. ERKKI RAATIKAINEN; Acting Dir. Staff Administration RAUNO KOSKI; Dir. of Programmes and Acting Deputy Dir.-Gen. PEKKA SILVOLA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV CHR. SCHILDT; Acting Dir. of Engineering ERKKI LARKKA; Dir. of Finance A. PAANANEN; Dir. of TV Programme 1 PERTTI PALOHEIMO; Dir. of TV Programme 2 H. LEMINEN; Dir. of Radio EINO S. REPO; Head of Foreign Relations V. ZILLIACUS.

RADIO

There are 80 FM, 11 medium wave, 2 long wave and 5 short wave transmitters.

Home Service:

Finnish Main programme and Regional programmes: 159 hours per week; Finnish Second programme: 75 hours per week; total 234 hours per week.

Swedish programme: 68 hours per week.

Foreign Service:

Broadcasts to Europe, Africa and America in Finnish, Swedish and English; about 170 hours per week.

There were 1,937,200 licensed sets in 1973.

TELEVISION

There are 40 transmitters and 28 repeaters.

TV Programme 1: about 54 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 27 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab: Pasilankatu 44, 00240 Helsinki 24.

Independent TV company for commercial programmes on both channels: about 18 hours per week.

There were 1,216,931 licensed sets in 1973, of which 58,547 were colour sets.

FINANCE

Finland has had its own monetary system since 1860. The Central Bank suspended the redemption of bank notes in gold in 1931, and at the end of 1962 this redemption was totally abolished. Finland has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since 1948.

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries.

At the end of 1972 there were two large and five small commercial banks with 837 offices in the country. At that time Finland also had 302 savings banks.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative banks. In 1972 there were 406 Co-operative banks and six mortgage banks. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Post Office Savings Bank is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects the petty savings from the public through the 2,950 local post offices, the 17 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and 15 branches. The National Pension Institute and 62 private insurance companies also granted credits in 1970.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
Fmk. = Finnish markkaa)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki—Finlands Bank (*The Bank of Finland*): P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1811; Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Parliament; cap. Fmk. 600m. (Dec. 1973); Gov. MAUNO KOIVISTO; 12 bns.; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Year Book*, *Economic Indicators for Finland* (quarterly).

Ålands Aktiebank: Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. Fmk. 3.75m.; dep. Fmk. 235m. (1972); Chair. Board of Management TH. ERIKSSON.

Finlands Hypoteksförening (*Mortgage Society of Finland*): Helsinki, P.O.B. 509, 9 Georgsgatan; f. 1861; cap. Fmk. 3.6m.; Pres. ASLAK FRÄNTI; Gen. Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Helsingin Osakepankki—Helsingfors Aktiebank: P.O.B. 10110, Aleksanterinkatu 17, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1913; cap. Fmk. 60m.; res. Fmk. 37m.; dep. Fmk. 1,058m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. ERIK SARLIN; Chief. Gen. Man. F. PETTERSSON.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki: Aleksanterinkatu 42, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; cap. Fmk. 225m.; total dep. Fmk. 6,054m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. PENTTI RENVALL; Chief Gen. Man. MATTI VIRKUNEN; publ. *Economic Review* (quarterly).

Maa- ja teollisuuskiinteistöpankki Oy—Land-och industriellfastighetsbanken Ab (*Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1916; cap. Fmk. 8m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. SAMULI SUOMELA; Chair. SEPPÖ KONTTINEN; Man. Dir. JAAKKO SAIKKONEN.

Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy: Helsinki 13, Et. Espl. 12; f. 1956; cap. Fmk. 27m. (Nov. 1972); Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Man. Dir. KLAUS WARIS.

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (*Central Bank of the Co-operative Banks of Finland Ltd.*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1902; cap. Fmk. 60m.; dep. Fmk. 698m. (Dec. 1972); Admin. Chair. M. MIETTUNEN; Pres. and Management Chair. SEPPÖ KONTTINEN.

Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki Oy—Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1862; cap. Fmk. 168m.; dep. Fmk. 4,208m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. Supervisory Board JACOB VON JULIN; Chair. Board of Management and Chief Gen. Man. MIKA THIVOLA; publs. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish), *Talousviesti*, *Yhdysrengas*.

Postipankki (*Domestic and International Commercial Banking and Giro Service*): Unioninkatu 22, 00007 Helsinki 7; f. 1887; dep. Fmk. 3,368m.; functions through the head office and the 17 branches, the 2,950 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; Chair. MAUNO KORVISTO; Dir.-Gen. HEIKKI TUOMINEN.

Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 46; f. 1909; cap. Fmk. 26.2m.; dep. Fmk. 1,193m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. V. BÄCKSTRÖM; Chief Gen. Manager ONNI SÄRÖKARI.

Suomen Asuntohypoteekkipankki (*Residential Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Bulevardi 3, Helsinki; f. 1927; cap. Fmk. 2m. (1973); Pres. PAUL PAAVELA; Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy—Fastighetsbanken i Finland Ab (*Finnish Real Estate Bank Ltd.*): Aleksanterinkatu 46A, Helsinki 10; f. 1907; cap. Fmk. 9.0m. (1973); Pres. ONNI SÄRÖKARI; Man. Dir. KALEVI LAUNISKANGAS.

Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki Oy Industri—Hypoteeksbanken i Finland Ab (*Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1924; cap. Fmk. 22.5m.; Pres. MIKA TIIVOLA; Vice-Pres. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Rahalaitosten Neuvottelukunta (*The Joint Delegation of the Banking Institutions*): Chair. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Sec. HEIKKI PÖNTTISKOSKI; see Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto.

Osuuspankkien Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Union of the Co-operative Banks*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; in 1972 there were 406 co-operative banks with a membership of 252,000; Gen. Man. SAMPSA MANTERE; publs. YV, *Osuuspankkilehti*, *Osuuspankkijärjestön taloudellinen katsaus*.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1914; Pres. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. Dr. RAIMO ILASKIVI; publs. *Kuvasin*, *Spegeln*.

Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto (*Finnish Savings Banks Association*): Helsinki 10, Pohjoisesplanadi 35A; f. 1906; 298 mems.; Chair. EERO NUMERLA; Man. Dir. MATTI ALI-MELKKILÄ; publs. *Säästöpankki*, *Kymppi*, *Sparbanken*, *Stad och Bygd*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1912; Pres. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

INSURANCE

Aura Group: Tukholmankatu 2, Helsinki 25; Gen. Man. J. E. NIEMI.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Aura.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Aura: f. 1917.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Metsäpalo.

Aybrottsförsäkringsaktiebolaget OTSO: Helsinki 12, Bulevarden 10, P.O.B. 10589; f. 1939; Man. Dir. ERIK LILIUS.

Eläke-Varma keskinäinen vakuutusyhtiö: Bulevardi 7, Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. C. G. AMINOFF; Dir. JUHANI KOLEHMAINEN.

Fennia Försäkrings- A.B. (Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10247, 25 Unionsgatan; f. 1882; Man. Dir. N. E. INGMAN; fire, marine, transport, accident, burglary, automobile, etc. and reinsurance.

Finska Sjöförsäkrings Aktiebolaget (Finnish Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.): 00101 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 276; f. 1898; Gen. Man. HENRIK KRAUSE; marine, inland transit, aviation, fire, burglary, reinsurance, etc.

Försäkrings-AB Liv-Alandia: Ålandsvägen 31, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1961; Gen. Man. WILLIAM NORDLUND.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Pohja (Pohja Mutual Life Insurance Co.): Helsinki 10, Runebergink. 5; f. 1922; Chair. VEIKKO LOPPI; Man. Dir. ERKKA STENBERG.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Suomi-Salama (Suomi-Salama Mutual Life Insurance Co.): Lönnrotinkatu 5, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1890; Gen. Man. Prof. KARI KARHUNEN.

Keskinäinen Vahinkovakuutusyhtiö Kansa (Kansa Mutual General Insurance Co.): Hämeentie 33, 00500 Helsinki 50; f. 1919; Gen. Man. ERKKI PESONEN.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Kaleva (Kaleva Mutual Insurance Co.): 02200 Niittykumpu; f. 1874; Man. Dir. JAAKKO ORA; life insurance only.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo-Tarmo (Sampo-Tarmo Mutual Insurance Co.): Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1909; Man. Dir. A. KATAJA.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (Industrial Mutual Insurance Company): P.O.B. 12, 00211 Helsinki 21; f. 1890; Gen. Man. N. VON VEH.

Livförsäkrings-AB Verdandi: Olofsvägen 2, Åbo; f. 1921; Gen. Man. H. STRANDELL.

Meijerian Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Lastenkodinkuja 1, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1920; Man. A. ISOPURO.

Osuuspankkien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Banks): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1964.

Penslonsförsäkringsaktiebolaget Ilmarinen (Pension Insurance Company Ilmarinen): Eerikinkatu 41, Helsinki 18; f. 1961; Man. Dir. TEIVO PENTIKÄINEN.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Pohjola: Lapinmäentie 1, Helsinki 30; f. 1891; Chair. Supervisory Board PAAVO HONKAJUURI; Chair. Board of Dirs. TAUNO ÄNGERVO; all branches except life.

Eurooppalainen: f. 1922; travel and land transport insurance.

Tapaturmavakuutusosakeyhtiö Kullervo: f. 1895; personal accident.

Osmo: f. 1899; reinsurance of Finnish companies.

Redarnas Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1938; Gen. Man. WILLIAM NORDLUND.

Suomen Vakuutus Osakeyhtiö—Finlands Assurans Aktiebolag: Vattuniemenkuja 8, 00211 Helsinki 21; f. 1957; Gen. Man. B. WECKSTRÖM.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus keskinäinen yhtiö: Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki 10; f. 1928; Gen. Man. M. JOKINEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: Helsinki 13, Eteläesplanadi 18; f. 1919; central agency for trade promotion; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Vice-Chair. MATTI NUUTILA, ERIC BARGUM; Man. Dir. HARRI MALMBERG; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Finsktj Torgovij Journal*, *Finnische Handelsrundschau*, *Designed in Finland*, co-publisher of *Kompass—Finnish Foreign Trade Directory*.

Suomen Keskuskauppakamari (The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland): Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1918; Pres. OLAVI SOHLBERG; Gen. Man. SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 21 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kauppakamarilehti* (Chamber of Commerce Journal), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: 00100 Helsinki 10, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 1,000 mems.; Pres. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. ROLF BIESE.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Metsäteollisuuden Keskusliitto r.y. (Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries): Eteläesplanadi 2, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1918; Chair. PAAVO HONKAJUURI; Man. Dir. LAURI KIRVES. The Central Association publishes *Suomen Puutalous*, *Paperi ja Puit-Papper och Trä* (only technical), and *Finnish Paper and Timber*. Members of the Central Association are 69 companies in the timber industry and the following trade associations:

Finnboard (Finnish Board Mills' Association): 00130 Helsinki 13, P.O.B. 10420, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1943; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. B. GRÖNHAGEN.

Puutafo (Sales Association for Prefabricated Houses): 00100 Helsinki 10, Postikatu 2B; f. 1941; 4 mems.; Man. Dir. ARVI AALTONEN.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (Wallboard Association of Finland): 00100 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10263, Kluuvikatu 8; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 6 mems.; Chair. C.-G. LONDEN.

Suomen Lastulevy-yhdistys (Finnish Particle Board Association): 00180 Helsinki 18, Lönnrotinkatu 25; 7 mems.; Gen. Sec. Y. P. I. KAILA.

Suomen Paperin- ja Kartonginjalostajain Yhdistys—Converta (Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association—Converta): 00130 Helsinki 13, Unionink. 14; f. 1944; 12 mems.; Man. Dir. KURT IGNATIUS.

Suomen Paperitehtaitten Yhdistys (Finnish Paper Mills' Association): 00130 Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10380; f. 1918; sales organization for the Finnish paper industry; 19 mems.; Chair. BENGT G. REHBINDER.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association): 00100 Helsinki 10, Fabianink. 29c; f. 1895; 56 mems.; Man. Dir. U. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Selluloosayhdistys—FINNCELL (Finnish Cellulose Union): 00130 Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10060; f. 1918; 20 mems.; Man. Dir. JORMA KEINO.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys—Finlands Fanförening (Association of Finnish Plywood Industry): 00180 Helsinki 18, Lönnrotinkatu 25A; f. 1939; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. UNTO ALAVA.

Suomen Teollisuusliitto (Federation of Finnish Industries): Helsinki 13, Eteläranta 10; f. 1921; the central organization of Finnish industry, except the woodworking industry; 25 member associations; Chair. TANKMAR HORN; Man. Dir. OLLI IKKALA.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Enigheten Centrallaget (Butter and Cheese Export): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 33 mems.; Chair. and Managing Dir. E. SERÉN.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

The Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society (Agricultural): P.O.B. 80, Helsinki 10; f. 1905; 557 mems.; Gen. Man. JORMA JÄRVI.

Kesko Oy (Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.): Satak. makatu 3, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1941; Gen. Man. T. Koski; publs. *Kauppa Käy*, *Handelsnytt*, *Rautaviesti*, *K-kauppias ja Myyjä*, *Pirkka*, *Elintarvikeuutiset*, *Kone-Kesko*, *Kesholainen*.

Keskusosuusliike OTK (Central Co-operative Society): P.O.B. 120, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1917; 70 co-operatives with 574,733 mems.; Pres. EERO SALOVAARA; publs. *OTKn Laatutietoa* (Quality Control Magazine), *OTKn Renkaat*.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto (KK) r.y. (The Co-operative Union): Mikonkatu 17, P.O.B. 740, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; 70 mem. societies, 577,578 individual mems.; Chair. VEIKKO HELLÉ; Dir.-Gen. JORMA JALAVA; publs. *ME* (fortnightly), *E* (monthly), *Maamies* (two monthly).

Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto (Central Union of Agricultural Producers): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. HEIKKI HAAVISTO; publ. *Maaseudun Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organization of the Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. H. BERGHELL; Pres. K. UUSITALO.

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (The Finnish Fair Corporation): 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1919; Pres. TEUVO AURA; Chair. KAUKO AHLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. OLLE HEROLD; publ. *Messuviesti*.

Oy Labor 'Ab (Agricultural Machinery): Helsinki 70, Traktorvägen 2; f. 1898; Gen. Man. H. BÄCKSTRÖM.

Pellervo-Seura (Pellervo Society): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 901 mem. societies (incl. 9 central co-operative societies); central organization of Farmers' co-operatives; Man. Dir. Esko KORVISTO; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six times a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland): Lapinladenk. 1A A8, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 99 mems.; Chair. EERO SOINI; Man. Dir. VEIKKO KAUPPILA; publ. *Betonitiete journal*.

Suomen Kalastusyhdistys (Central Association representing Fishing Interests): Urheilukatu 14A10, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1891; 308,000 mems.; Sec. L. LIEDES; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year).

FINLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOIK) (*Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1904; 538 mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Samarbele*, *Handelslaget*.

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (*Finnish Association of Technical Traders*): Mannerheimintie 14B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; the organization of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 67 mems.; Chair. K. KUOSMANEN; Managing Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wholesalers' and Importers' Association*): Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1920; 334 mem. firms include those of 10 affiliated organizations; Man. KAARLO ARVE; publs. *Suomen Tukku-kauppa* (*Finnish Wholesale Trade*) (monthly), *Year Book* and yearly report on wholesale turnover.

Suomen Työn Liitto (STL) (*The Association for Finnish Work—AFW*): Helsinki, Runebergink. 60B; f. 1912; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 760 mems.; Chair. of Board of Govs. WALD. JENSEN; Chair. of Board of Dirs. VEIKKO SJÖBLOM; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LINNA; publ. *Tuotantouutiset* (ten times a year).

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgatan 35; f. 1945; 21,341 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. T. NYMALIN; Sec. O. ROSENDAHL; publ. *Landsbygdens Folk* (weekly).

Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (*Federation of Finnish Manufacturers*): Mariankatu 26B, 00170 Helsinki 17; f. 1945; the central organization for medium and small manufacturers (firms); 1,300 mems.; Chair. R. JÄRNEFELT, M.Sc.; Dir. PENTTI CEDERBERG, M.POL.Sc.; publ. *Teollisuussanomati* (ten per year).

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Meat Producers' Central Federation*): Helsinki, Vanha talvitie 5; f. 1936; 8 mem. co-operatives; Man. Dir. O. SIRILÄ; publ. *Lihantuottaja* (eight times a year).

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies' Association: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 61; f. 1905; 203 mems. (dairies); Managing Dir. Prof. P. SAARINEN.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,800 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MARTTI KALLELA.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (VOL) r.y. (*The General Union of Co-operative Stores*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 538 mem. soes., 589,000 individual mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Samarbele*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Handelslaget*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Liiketyöntäjäin Keskusliitto (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945. A specialized organization of Finnish employers in the field of commerce and various other services. The LTK is divided into seven member associations and consists of about 4,000 member enterprises with about 205,000 employees. Chair. TAPIO KOSKI; Man. Dir. KAUKO MARKKANEN.

Suomen Työntäjäin Keskusliitto (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 30 different branch associations with about 3,300 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 480,000 employees. Chair.

ERKKI PARTANEN; Man. Dir. TIMO LAATUNEN; publs. *Teollisuuslehti* (monthly in Finnish), *Työntäjä-Arbeitsgivaren* (fortnightly news bulletin).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Autoalan Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Car Trade Employers*): Liisankatu 21, Helsinki 17; 396 mems.; Chair. KALLE J. HIRVI; Man. Dir. TUOMAS KALLIALA.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; 48 mems.; Chair. ANSSI HARTIALA; Man. Dir. KAUKO RELANDER.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Raivonk. 25 as 1, Salo; 35 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. GUNNAR FLOMAN.

Konttorikoneliikkoiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of the Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 18A, Helsinki; 84 mems.; Chair. TOM HYNINEN; Man. Dir. KLAUS V. VARTIOVAARA.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suit-case Industry*): Eteläranta 10, III krs, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1940; 24 mems.; Chair. O. TOLVANEN; Gen. Sec. MARTTI UOTI; publ. *Laukkulehti* (bi-annual).

Merenkulun Työntäjäliitto/Sjöfartens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Finnish Shipping Federation*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 40 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI HOLMA; Man. Dir. T. ROSNELL.

Nahkateollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; 18 mems.; Chair. PERTTI HELLEMAA; Man. Dir. KAUKO RELANDER.

Putkijöhtötyöntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 121 mems.; Chair. HARRY SALO; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Puunjälöstusteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Association of the Woodworking Industries*): Fabianinkatu 9A, 00130 Helsinki 13; 69 mems.; Chair. MIKKO TÄHTINEN; Man. Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Puusepänteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Woodworking Industries*): Pohjoisranta 4, Helsinki 17; 90 mems.; Chair. OLAVI SILVO; Man. Dir. CHRISTER ANTELL.

Rakennusaineteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Building Material Industry*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 75 mems.; Chair. CAJ HOLM; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways' Traffic*): Fredrikinkatu 61, Helsinki 10; 48 mems.; Chair. YRJÖ ROITTO; Man. Dir. ILMO RINKINEN.

Suomen Asfalttiyöntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Asphalt Industry*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 25 mems.; Chair. KEIJO KARMO; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1906; 9 mems.; Chair. A. O. KOLEHMAINEN; Man. Dir. NIILLO RYDMAN.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Glazing and Glasscutting Works*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 59 mems.; Chair. MARTTI LINDBLOM; Man. Dir. KARI MURTTI.

Suomen Lastauttajain Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 74 mems.; Chair. GERHARD ERIKSSON; Man. Dir. JAN-ERIK EHRSTRÖM.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työntekijäliitto (*Finnish Metal Trades Employers' Association*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 754 mems.; Chair. OLAVI NEURVO; Man. Dir. ROLF WIDLIN.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Industry Federation*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 470 mems.; Chair. VÄINÖ PEKKALA; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Suomen Tiiliteollisuusliitto r.y. (*The Finnish Brick Industry Association*): Iso Roobertinkatu 20, 00120 Helsinki 12; 23 mems.; Chair. SIMO KÄHÄRI; Man. Dir. K. LEIPONEN.

Suomen Työntekijäin Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 308 mems.; Hon. Chair. E. H. LILJEROOS; Chair. BJÖRN WESTERLUND; Man. Dir. LAURI SAURAMA.

Sähkötyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 160 mems.; Chair. V. KOSKELA; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työntekijäliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; f. 1905; 80 mems.; Chair. S. HÄSTO; Man. Dir. PENTTI TUOMOLA.

Vaatetusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Clothing Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhma", 00130 Helsinki 13; 150 mems.; Chair. EERO KESTILÄ; Man. Dir. PEKKA HÄMÄLÄINEN.

Voimalaitosten Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Federation of Power Plant Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1945; 93 mems.; Chair. AULIS HIEKKO; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö r.y. (SAK) (*Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions*): 00530 Helsinki 53, P.O.B. 161; f. 1907; Pres. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Vice-Pres. ARVO HAUTALA; Secs. PEKKA MORRI, SIMO ELOMAA; 29 affiliated unions; 798,200 mems.; publ. *Palkkatyöläinen* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS (Membership of over 5,000)

Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Finnish Transport Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Vuorikatu 22A 6; f. 1948; Pres. MARTTI VEIRTO; Sec. Esko VAHTER; publ. *Auto- ja Kuljetusala* (twice a month); 32,056 mems.

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Stuff Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3-5A; f. 1905; Pres. JARL SUND; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 32,000 mems.; publ. *Elintae* (fortnightly).

Hotelli- ja Ravintolahenkilökunnan Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Minervankatu 2A 15; f. 1933; Pres. MATTI HAAPAKOSKI; Sec. JORMA KALLIO; 25,500 mems.; publ. *Ravintolahenkilökunta* (monthly).

Kemian Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Chemical Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenkatu 5A 24; f. 1970; Pres. LAURI VILPONTIEMI; Sec. VALFRID KÄRKKÄINEN; 16,084 mems.

Suomen Kiinteistötyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Caretakers' Union*): 00120 Helsinki 12, Iso Roobertinkatu 3A 21; f. 1948; Pres. KAARLO PERÄ-KASARI; Sec. ALVAR LANKILA; 8,520 mems.; publ. *Kiinteistötyö* (monthly).

Suomen Kirjatyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bookworkers' Union*): 00120 Helsinki 12, Ratakatu 9; f. 1897; Pres. AARNE KOSKINEN; Sec. PENTTI LEVO; 19,033 mems.; publ. *Kirjatyö* (fortnightly).

Kumi- ja Nahkatyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Rubber and Leather Workers' Union*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Vironkatu 9A2 22; f. 1937; Pres. VÄINÖ HUHTAMÄKI; Sec. AHTI MATTILA; 12,973 mems.; publ. *Nahka-ja Kumi-työläinen* (monthly).

Suomen Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto r.y.—KTV (*Finnish Municipal Workers' and Salaried Employees' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Kolmas linja 4; f. 1931; Pres. OLAVI DAHL; Sec. TOIVO ANTILA; 82,500 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Suomen Lasi- ja Posliinityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Glass and Porcelain Workers' Union*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45A 15; f. 1907; Pres. RISTO SAINIO; Sec. TOIVO PARTANEN; 5,645 mems.

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45H 107; f. 1917; Pres. AARRE HAPPONEN; Sec. KUNTO KASKI; 70,000 mems.; publ. *Liikeliiitto* (fortnightly).

Suomen Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Rural Workers' Union*): 00180 Helsinki 18, Albertinkatu 36D; f. 1945; Pres. PEKKA VIRTANEN; Sec. JUHANI HIETANEN; 27,000 mems.

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*): 00120 Helsinki 12, Iso Robertinkatu 30; f. 1916; Pres. OLAVI KEITELE; Sec. ROBERT HERDIN; 11,388 mems.; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen*.

Suomen Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Metal Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3; f. 1899; Pres. SULO PENTTILÄ; Vice-Pres. ILMARI KOSONEN; Secs. E. YRJÖNEN, H. VAINIO; 123,000 mems.; publ. *Ahjo* (weekly).

Paperiteollisuuden Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Paper Industry Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3-5B; f. 1906; Pres. VEIKKO AHTOLA; Sec. ANTERO MAKI; 46,249 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto* (fortnightly).

Puutyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3-5E; f. 1960; Pres. Esko SUKKANEN; Sec. EINO SAILAS, EDVIN KENRAALI; 49,000 mems.; publ. *Puuliitto* (weekly).

Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Building Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Viherniemenkatu 5; f. 1930; Pres. AARNO AITANURTO; Vice-Pres. MATTI OJALA; Sec. VILHO RAJALA; 95,732 mems.; publ. *Rakentaja* (weekly).

Suomen Sähköalantyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Electric Workers' Union*): Tampere 20, Hämeenkatu 17A; f. 1960; Pres. ERKKI POHJOLAINEEN; Sec. EINO HALONEN; 19,200 mems.; publ. *Vasama* (monthly).

Tekstiili- ja Vaatetustyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Clothing Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hämeenkatu 5B; f. 1960; Pres. VÄINÖ KUJANPÄÄ; Sec. MATTI SUNELL; 42,556 mems.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö VTY r.y. (*Central Committee of Public Servants*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Mehelinink. 10A 5; f. 1961; Pres. PEKKA OIVIO; Gen. Sec. LAURI J. HAVIA; 78,000 mems.

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK (*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1944; non-political; 28 affiliates; Chair. Oso LAAKSO; Exec. Dir. A. I. VALIKANGAS; Sec.-Gen. LAURI HYPÖNEN; publ. *TVK-lehti* (TVK Newspaper—monthly).

FINLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

- Kunnallisyhdistyksetliitto** (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1918; 33,000 mems.; Chair. HENRIK BOHM; Exec. Dir. E. KANTOLA; publ. *Kunnallisyhdistykset*.
- Pankkitoimihenkilöliitto** (*Federation of Bank Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1931; 21,000 mems.; Chair. JAAKKO RIUTTAMÄKI; Exec. Dir. YRJÖ O. KOSTET; publ. *Pankkimieslehti*.
- Suomen Farmasialliitto** (*Union of Pharmacists*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1917; 6,000 mems.; Chair. TAISTO ISOLA; Exec. Dir. MATTI KAUKORANTA; publ. *Semina*.
- Suomen Liikkeen Liitto** (*Federation of Commercial Employees*): Bulevardi 28, Helsinki; 28,000 mems.; Chair. NILS KOMI; Exec. Dir. O. SUOMINEN; publ. *Liikkeenä*.
- Suomen Opettajain Liitto** (*Finnish Teachers' Union*): Topeliuksenkatu 41A, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1893; 28,000 mems.; Chair. AIMO TAMMIVUORI; Gen. Sec. PANU VAPAAVUORI; publ. *Opettaja*.
- Suomen Sairaanhoidajaliitto** (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1925; 25,000 mems.; Chair. MISS TOINI NOUSIAINEN; publ. *Sairaanhoidaja Sjuksköterskanlehti*.
- Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto** (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Porthaninkatu 7, Helsinki 53; 26,000 mems.; Chair. MATTI SUONIEMI; Exec. Dir. Y. RAITA; publ. *Teollisuustoimihenkilö*.
- Vakuutusväen Liitto** (*Federation of Insurance Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1945; 7,000 mems.; Chair. TERTTU KAALIKOSKI; Exec. Dir. RAGNAR HANSSON; publ. *Vakuutusväki*.
- Valtion Laitosten ja Yhtiöiden Toimihenkilöliitto** (*Federation of Employees in State-owned Institutions and Companies*): Fredrikinkatu 45A 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1945; 9,000 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI AHTIAINEN; Exec. Dir. RISTO NUUTILAINEN.
- Virkamiesliitto** (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25, f. 1917; 47,000 mems.; Chair. VIILJO TUOKKO; Sec.-Gen. J. MATTILA; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.
- Virkamiesten ja Työntekijöiden Yhteisjärjestö (VTY) r.y.** (*Federation of State Officers' and Workers' Unions*): Mechelinink. 10A 5, Helsinki 10; f. 1961; 14 affiliated unions; 80,052 mems.; Pres. PEKKA OIVIO; Sec.-Gen. LAURI J. HAVIA.

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000.

STATE OWNED INDUSTRIES

There has never been any government policy in Finland to nationalize industries. Occasionally, however, it has been found necessary for various reasons to give substantial state aid in setting up a company and the state has retained a majority of shares in these companies. All are administered as limited companies, the state being represented on the

Board of Management and at the General Meeting of Shareholders by either the relevant Minister or an official of the relevant Ministry.

In 1970 these companies employed 59,124 persons, about 10 per cent of the country's total industrial labour force. Exports from the state owned companies were over 16 per cent of the country's total exports.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Oy Alko Ab (*State Alcohol Monopoly*): Helsinki; production, import, export and sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits; has monopoly of retail sale of all alcoholic beverages except medium beer; 99.9 per cent state owned; Board of Administration Chair. PENTTI SILLANTAU; Board of Management Chair. P. KUUSI; 2,566 employees.

Enso-Gutzeit Osakeyhtiö: wood processing; 51.1 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. OLAVI LINDBLOM; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; Vice-Chair. A. T. HILDÉN; 16,331 employees.

Finnair Oy: see Civil Aviation.

Imatran Voima Osakeyhtiö: Imatra; f. 1932; electric power; 77 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. AARRE SIMONEN; Board of Dirs. Chair. HEIKKI LEHTONEN; 3,035 employees.

Kemijoki Oy: Helsinki; f. 1954; electric power; 82.54 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. MARTTI MIETTUNEN; Board of Management Chair. VEIKKO AXELSON; 600 employees.

Kemira Oy: Helsinki; f. 1920; 9 plants in Finland; fertilizers, chemicals, explosives, safety equipment; Supervisory Board Chair. MATTI MATTILA; Board of Management Chair. MARTTI HOVI; 5,780 employees.

Neste Oy: Naantali and Porvoo; f. 1948; oil refining, petrochemicals, shipping, natural gas; 97.96 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. ESKO NISKANEN; Board of Management Chair. UOLEVI RAADE; 2,737 employees.

Oulujoki Osakeyhtiö: Oulu; f. 1941; electric power; 90.8 per cent state owned; Board of Management Chair. AARRE SIMONEN; Man. Dir. HEIKKI LEHTONEN; 410 employees.

Outokumpu Oy: Outokumpu; f. 1932; mining; 51 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. EMIL SKOG; Board of Dirs. Chair. PETRI BRYK; 8,220 employees.

Rautaruukki Oy: Raahé; f. 1960; steel processing; 98.4 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. AHTI KARJALAINEN; Board of Management Chair. HELGE HAAVISTO; 5,000 employees.

Valmet Oy: Helsinki; f. 1946; heavy engineering and shipbuilding; 95.9 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; 12,000 employees.

Veitsiluoto Osakeyhtiö: Kemi; f. 1932; wood processing; 88.8 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. JAAKO PAJULA; Board of Management Chair. AARNE PELKONEN; 3,829 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

Finnish Fair Corporation: Messuhallit, Helsinki; f. 1919; principal event: Helsinki International Trade Fair each September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Valtionrautatiet (State Railways): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 5,887 km. of railways; wide gauge (1,524 mm.); privately-owned total 29 km.; 109 km. is electrified; Dir.-Gen. P. PAAVELA; publs. Statistical books: *Valtionrautatiet, Kuukausitilasto* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Valtionrautateiden vuosikatsaus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jokloisten Railway: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.
Karhula Railway: Karhula; f. 1937; Man. Dir. JOUKO PUNNONEN.

ROADS

Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos (The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways): Et. Esplanadikatu 4, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1799; central office and 14 Road and Waterway Districts; in charge of developing road traffic, taking care of planning, constructing and maintaining roads, bridges and ferries, water channels, channels for floating, canals, ports and piers; Dir. Gen. MARTTI NISKALA; Dir.-in-Chief VÄINÖ SUONIO; publs. *Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitoksen toiminta, Tie- ja vesirakennukset, Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos* (annual statistical book).

There are 72,920 km. of public roads, of which 125 km. motorways, 9,884 km. main roads I and II class, 30,054 km. other highways and 32,982 km. local roads. In addition, there are about 27,000 km. of private roads subsidized for their maintenance.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Autoliitto—Automobile and Touring Club of Finland: Fabianinkatu 14, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1919; approx. 45,000 mems.; Pres. OLAVI JAAKKOLA; Man. Dir. JUSSI A. MUTTONEN; publ. *Moottori-Motor* (monthly, circ. 60,000).

LAKES AND CANALS

Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos (The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways): see Roads.

Lakes cover about 31,557 sq. km., some linked by canals. Inland waterways are navigable by ships for about 6,646 km. Total length of coastal waterways is about 5,423 km.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the Saimaa Canal. In the summer of 1968 the rebuilt Saimaa Canal was opened for vessels. In 1972 a total of 375,000 tons of goods were transported along the canal.

SHIPPING

The chief export port is Kotka; the main import port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneborg), Turku (Åbo), Rauma and Oulu.

Suomen Laivanvarustajain Yhdistys—Finlands Redareförening (Finnish Shipowners' Assn.): Helsinki, S. Kajen 10A; f. 1932; Chair. HEIKKI HOLMA; Man. Dir. H. HALLBERG; 40 mems.

Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy—Finska Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget (Finland Steamship Company): Eteläranta 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1883; passenger and cargo sailings to European and overseas ports; Man. Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

John Nurminen Oy: Snellmaninkatu 13, Helsinki; f. 1932; branch offices: Helsinki airport, Tampere, Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Lappeenranta, Lahti, Jyväskylä; Gen. Man. BIRGER EKSTRÖM.

Höyrylaiva Osakeyhtiö Bore—Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Bore: Slottsgatan 36, 20100 Åbo 10; f. 1897; routes: passenger lines, Åbo-Stockholm, Åbo-Norrköping and Stockholm-Mariehamn; cruising service Helsinki-Leningrad, Helsinki-Tallinn, Åbo-Visby; regular cargo lines: Lübeck-Finland, Finland-East Norway, Finland-East Coast of U.K., Harwich-Finland, Finland-Helsingborg, Gothenburg, Finland-North France, North France-Scandinavia, Finland-Holland; Man. Dir. GILBERT VON RETTIG.

Gustaf Erikson (Shipowners): Mariehamn, Åland Islands; f. 1913; total tonnage 32,273 g.r.t.; 17 cargo and refrigerated vessels; Dir. EDGAR ERIKSON.

Finnlines Ltd. Oy: Korkeavuorenkatu 32, Helsinki 13; 32 cargo vessels, 2 ferries, 1 tanker, 3 bulk carriers; Scandinavia-Continent, U.S.A.; Chair. H. HOLMA.

Henry Nielsen Oy/Ab: Helsinki, Centralgatan 7; f. 1923; managing owners for about 250,000 d.w. tons tanker and dry cargo and 350,000 tons new buildings; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Man. BERND AMINOFF; Deputy Man. F. STANGEBYE.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Helsinki 13, Korkeavuorenkatu 32 P.O.B. 218; f. 1947; 242,415 (closed) gross reg. tons Man. Dir. H. HOLMA.

Finland Steamship Co. Ltd.: Eteläranta 8, Helsinki services to Scandinavia, U.K., Continent, South America (E. coast) and Mediterranean; Man. Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

Oy R. Nordström & Co. Ab: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkö; Man. Dir. M.-R. NORDSTRÖM; Dirs. OLE OKER-BLOM, R. R. NORDSTRÖM V. NORDSTRÖM, L. ÖRÖ, G. HOLMBERG, J. SEISE.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, Mariehamn world wide trading; total tonnage 443,185 d.w. tons Managing Dir. ALGOT JOHANSSON.

Lundqvist Rederierna: Mariehamn; f. 1927; tramp and liner services; total tonnage 133,000 d.w. tons; Pres. FRAENK LUNDQVIST; Dir. S. LUNDQVIST.

Suomen Tankkilaiva Oy: Arkadiankatu 21A, 00100 Helsinki 10; tanker, tramp and liner services; total tonnage 122,156 d.w. tons; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Man. Dir. REIJO WIHURI.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport has been built at Malmi, 12 miles from Helsinki. Internal flights connect Helsinki to Ivalo, Joensuu, Jyväskylä, Kajaani, Kemi, Kokkola, Kuopio, Kuusamo, Lappeenranta, Mariehamn, Oulu, Pietarsaari, Pori, Rovaniemi, Tampere, Turku and Vaasa.

Finnair Oy: Head Office: Mannerheimintie 102, Helsinki 25; f. 1923; 73 per cent of the share capital owned by

FINLAND—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

the State; operates domestic services and services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Budapest, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Kirkenes, Leningrad, Lisbon, London, Luxembourg, Malaga, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Umeå, Vienna and Zürich; fleet of 8 Super Caravelle, 7 Convair 440, 3 DC-8-62, 6 DC-9, 2 Beech Debonair; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Kar-Air Oy: Head Office, Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 3, f. 1957; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; fleet of 1 DC-6B, 1 DC-3, 1 Lockheed Lodestar, 1 DC-8-51.

Finland is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, British Airways, CSA, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

Matkailun edistämiskeskus (*Finnish Tourist Board*): Klauvinkatu 8, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1969; Chair. BROR WAHLROOS; Dir. BENGT PHILSTRÖM.

OFFICES

France: Office National du Tourisme de Finlande, 13 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.

Federal Germany: Finnland-Informationen, Mommsenstrasse, 67, 1 Berlin 12; Finnland-Informationsbüro, Amalienstrasse 67, 8 Munich 13; Finnisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Tesdorpfstrasse 11, 2 Hamburg 13.

Netherlands: Fins Nationaal Verkeersbureau voor de Benelux, Oranje Nassaulaan 25, Amsterdam-Zuid.

Sweden: Finska Turistbyrån, Birger Jarlgatan 35, 11145 Stockholm.

United Kingdom: Finnish Tourist Board U.K. Office, Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RN.

United States of America: Finnish National Tourist Office, Scandinavia House, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90010.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (*Finnish National Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Prof. ARVI KIVIMÄÄ; Gen. Sec. RITVA HEIKKILÄ; publ. *Ramppi* (quarterly).

Svenska Teatern (*Swedish Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1886; Man. Dr. CARL OHMAN.

Pyynikin Kesäteatteri (*Pyynikki Summer Theatre*): Tampere; f. 1955; large open-air theatre.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (*Finnish National Opera*): Boulevardi 23-27, Helsinki 18; f. 1873; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. LIEF SEGERSTRAM; Planning JUHANI RAISKINEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin kaupunginorkesteri (*Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra*): Finlandia Hall, Karamzininkatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Musical Dir. (vacant); Man. Dir. REIJO JYRKIÄINEN; publ. *Concerto* (five times a year).

Radion Sinfoniaorkesteri (*Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra*): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Unioninkatu 16, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1927; 90 mems.; Man. MIKKO KOKKONEN; Chief Conductor OKKO KAMU.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: Unioninkatu 16, 00130 Helsinki 13; 24 mems.; international awards; frequent tours abroad; Conductor HARALD ANDERSEN.

FESTIVALS

Finland puts on nine international arts festivals each summer. The main ones are:

Helsinki Festival: Unioninkatu 28, 00100 Helsinki 10; August and September; classical and modern music, theatre, ballet, exhibitions in different venues.

Jyväskylän Arts Festival: Jyväskylän Kesä r.y., Kauppakatu 9C 36, Jyväskylä; June 25th-July 4th; concerts, drama, congresses.

Kaustinen Folk Music Festival: 696000 Kaustinen; July.

Savonlinna Opera Festival: Olavinkatu 35, Savonlinna; f. 1912; July; opera in Olavinlinna Castle and other events.

Tampere Theatre Summer: Tampereen Teatterikesä r.y., Tampereen Teatteri; August; modern Finnish drama.

Turku Music Festival: Sibeliuskatu 2, 20100 Turku 10; f. 1960; fortnight's annual festival in August with Finnish and international musicians; organized by Turku Music Society.

Other important festivals are: Kuopio Dance and Music Festival, Pori Jazz Festival, Vaasa Festival, Imatra Festival and the Orthodox Pradznik Festival of Ilomantsi.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Aleksanterinkatu 10, 00170 Helsinki 17; Chair. Prof. E. LAURILA; Sec.-Gen. I. MÄKIPENTTI.

A consultative body which advises the government. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the administrative and licensing authority.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Helsinki*): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Dr. T.

KOHONEN, Dr. E. A. BYCKLING, Dr. T. E. KATILA, Dr. J. T. ROUTTI.

The Institute provides education in nuclear physics, electronics, engineering and related theory.

Atomienenergia Oy. (*Atomic Energy Company*): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

UNIVERSITIES

Åbo Akademi (*The Swedish University of Åbo*): Åbo (Turku); 168 teachers; 2,960 students.

Helsingin Yliopisto—Helsingfors Universitet (*University of Helsinki*): Helsinki; 2,030 teachers; 22,197 students.

Joensuun Korkeakoulu (*University of Joensuu*): Joensuu; 150 teachers; 1,200 students.

Jyväskylän Yliopisto (*University of Jyväskylä*): Jyväskylä; 443 teachers; 5,173 students.

Kuopion Korkeakoulu (*University of Kuopio*): Kuopio; 61 teachers; 321 students.

Lappeenrannan Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Lappeenranta*): Lappeenranta; 32 teachers; 195 students.

Oulun Yliopisto (*University of Oulu*): Oulu; 450 teachers; 5,100 students.

Tampereen Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Tampere University of Technology*): Tampere; 83 teachers; 733 students.

Tampereen Yliopisto (*University of Tampere*): Tampere; 271 teachers; 8,120 students.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University*): Helsinki; 559 teachers; 5,472 students.

Turun Yliopisto (*University of Turku*): Turku; 568 teachers; 8,152 students.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The French Republic is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The principal language is French, which has numerous regional dialects, and small minorities speak Breton or Basque. About 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are also other Christian and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

After the liberation in 1944 there was provisional unicameral government under General de Gaulle. In 1946, following a referendum, the Fourth Republic was set up with the legislature composed of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. General de Gaulle retired from public life. Twenty-six cabinets were formed during the life of the Fourth Republic which came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algiers and the threat of civil war facing the country. Invited by President Coty to form a government, General de Gaulle was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. In September 1958, by an overwhelming majority in a referendum, a new constitution introducing important changes was adopted and the Fifth Republic came into being with General de Gaulle as its President. De Gaulle remained in power until April 27th, 1969. Having survived student and industrial unrest in 1968, which forced economic and educational reforms from the Government, he resigned following the defeat of a referendum concerning Reform of the Senate and Regionalism. Under de Gaulle, France, as well as being a leading force in the European Economic Community (EEC), became a nuclear power and followed an independent policy with regard to the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The era of de Gaulle was to a large extent an assertion of France's Great Power status and national prestige. His death in 1970 was deeply mourned.

Following de Gaulle's resignation, Georges Pompidou was elected President in June 1969. A new Government was formed under Jacques Chaban-Delmas, subsequently replaced by Pierre Messmer in July 1972. The Government maintained a large Parliamentary majority with three other parties as coalition partners of the Gaullist UDR, and it gradually transferred the political allegiance of Gaullists from their former exceptional leader to the support of a more traditionally-based political party. In the March 1973 general elections the electoral alliance of the Socialist and Communist parties, who had drawn up a common programme of government, failed to defeat the government coalition who were, however, returned with a reduced majority. After the elections the Government announced a programme of reforms, but it met with some

difficulty in carrying them out. Most notably, the project to reduce the term of the Presidency from 7 to 5 years had to be withdrawn. President Pompidou died in April 1974. Elections to choose his successor are to be held in May, with François Mitterrand as candidate of the combined Left and Chaban-Delmas and Giscard d'Estaing as rival Gaullist candidates.

The issue of Regional Reform and redistribution of power between Paris and the Provinces has been taken up by de Gaulle's successors, though with more caution. Two reforms put forward in 1971 included a reduction of France's large number of small *communes* (District Councils) and the replacement of existing regional consultative assemblies by two differentiated assemblies for each of the 21 administrative regions, one having a degree of control over local economic planning, the other having a consultative role. These reforms became effective early in 1974.

Under the leadership of Pompidou France continued to follow the independent foreign policy that was launched by de Gaulle, while maintaining close economic relations with her allies and playing a leading rôle in European and international affairs. World-wide protests have been provoked, however, by Franco's continuing series of atmospheric nuclear tests.

Overseas, France granted independence to most of her former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam became fully independent in 1954. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence in 1960. Algeria became independent after a war lasting seven years, from 1955 to 1962, when French forces were finally withdrawn from Algeria and nearly all the many French settlers were repatriated.

All the former colonies in Africa, excepting only Guinea, continue their close association with France, many remaining members of the Franc Zone. They receive considerable economic aid and technical assistance from France as well as a guaranteed market for their exports. Much aid is also channelled to these territories through the Overseas Development Fund of the EEC. Recently, many of the former colonies have adopted a more critical attitude to continuing French political, economic and cultural influence. Also the conditions of African and North African nationals working in France, and their relations with the native population, have become a source of tension both in internal and external politics.

Government

According to the Constitution of 1958 the executive is composed of the President of the Republic and of a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament composed of a National Assembly and a Senate. The National Assembly is elected by direct adult suffrage for a term of five years. Senators are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college. One third of the Senate membership is renewable every

FRANCE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

three years. By an amendment following a national referendum in 1962 the President is henceforth elected not by an electoral college as hitherto but by direct universal suffrage for seven years. The local government areas were reformed in March 1964, when Metropolitan France was divided into 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Under a decree of January 1964, the Head of State, as Chairman of the Council, has direct responsibility for command of the French nuclear forces in case of atomic warfare. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 12–15 months. In 1973 the strength of the armed forces stood at 503,600 comprising: Army 332,400, Navy 69,000, and Air Force 102,000. Nuclear tests have been carried out in the Sahara and Pacific and seem likely to be continued. France withdrew from the military side of NATO during 1967. The defence budget totalled 34,800 million francs for 1973.

Economic Affairs

France is still West Europe's leading agricultural country with more than three-quarters of its area under cultivation. In 1972 agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, while the agricultural working population represented 12.3 per cent of the total working population. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock, butter and cheese are abundantly produced, and national consumption of these commodities is very high. The share of animal products in total agricultural production is about 50 per cent. French wines are an important export. More than half of the land is worked by owner-occupiers, and a third by tenant-farmers.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. In 1946 the Commissariat Général du Plan (General Planning Office) was set up, the rôle of which is to co-ordinate projects initiated by other departments. Subsidiary to the General Commissariat are the Modernisation Commissions which elaborate individual plans. Every major field of industry is affected by the Commissions and particular progress has been made in electronics, transport, the processing industries and housing. To encourage expansion the Government offers public loans, tax relief and development incentives in certain areas. A wide variety of services such as tourism, fashion and catering play an important part in the French economy.

France's principal trade partners are the other countries of the European Economic Community, mainly Western Germany, Belgium and Italy. The largest French industries are steel (24 million tons in 1972) motor vehicles (3.3 million were produced in 1972), aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles and chemicals. Large quantities of coal and iron ore are mined. France possessed valuable oil interests in the Sahara (now a part of Algeria) which are now exploited according to Franco-Algerian agreement.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years, becoming the world's third largest exporter in 1973. It provides considerable grants and loans to underdeveloped countries, along with much technical advice and expert

help for development projects; in 1970 France's aid to developing countries totalled 3,431 million francs.

The franc was devalued by 11.1 per cent in August 1969, following the heavy drain on the reserves caused by the General Strike in 1968, and was accompanied by a rigid budgetary programme and credit restrictions. As a result, it has been possible to combine since then a steady rate of growth with a balance of expenditure and revenue. Despite an increase in consumer prices of about 9 per cent in 1973, controlling the rate of inflation remains a secondary concern in relation to the maintenance of economic growth. Although the rate of growth is expected to drop from 6.6 per cent in 1973 to 5.5 per cent in 1974, France will in this decade probably outstrip all her principal trading partners in terms of Gross National Product.

Industrial expansion is being aided by a high level of public investment in services, amenities and regional development, and by reforms of working practices in many industrial concerns. A policy of paying labour by monthly salary instead of by hourly rates is being instituted nationally. Despite recurrent industrial relations problems in many sectors, the French economy is expected to be strong enough to benefit from the enlargement of the EEC. However, a favourable trade balance of 6,683 million francs for 1973 did not seem sufficient protection against the effects of the oil crisis and in January 1974 the French government allowed the franc to float. An effective devaluation of 3 to 5 per cent took place.

Transport

After the last war France had to reconstruct much of its railway system. Now there are 36,700 kilometres of lines and French trains hold world records for speed. In 1972 there were 789,172 kilometres of highway, including 2,172 kilometres of motorway and 39,000 kilometres of major roads. Air France, one of the world's largest airlines, maintains many internal and external services. The French merchant marine totalled 4,231 vessels of nearly 7 million tons in 1971. There is an important network of inland waterways.

Social Welfare

France has evolved a comprehensive system of social security which is compulsory for all wage-earners, and latterly for farmers. State insurance requires contributions from both employers and employees, and provides for sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability through industrial accident and substantial allowances for large families. War veterans receive pensions and certain privileges, and widows the equivalent of three months' salary and pension. 80 per cent of all medical practitioners adhere to the state scheme. The patient pays directly for medical treatment and prescribed medicines, and then obtains reimbursement for all or part of the cost. Sickness benefits and pensions are related to the insured person's income and the length of time he has been insured. About one-fifth of the net national product is spent in health and welfare services. Social security benefits were widely extended in 1972, particularly with regard to the self-employed and owners of small businesses. A national minimum hourly wage is in force, and is periodically adjusted to keep pace with inflation. It was raised to 5.43 francs in December 1973.

FRANCE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

France is divided into 23 educational districts called Académies, each responsible for the administration of education from primary to higher in its area.

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6-16. At 11 all pupils enter the first cycle of the *Enseignement Secondaire* with a four-year general course. At the age of 15 they may then proceed to the second cycle choosing between the *cycle long* leading to the *baccalauréat* after three years and the *cycle court* leading to the *brevet d'études professionnelles* after two years with commercial, administrative, or industrial options. French secondary education has been academically formal with nationally uniform syllabuses and little contact between teacher and pupil. Disturbances erupted in the *Lycées* during and since 1968, since when reforms have been effected in the governing and disciplinary machinery of schools. A more fundamental reform, begun in 1963, entailed the gradual abolition of junior classes in the *Lycées* and the institution in their place of new junior comprehensives, *Collèges d'Enseignement Secondaire*, designed to narrow the gap between the *Lycée* and the previous alternative, the *Collège d'Enseignement Général*. Those who fail the rigorous *Baccalauréat* may follow other professional or technical options lasting one or two years.

The minimum qualification for entry to University faculties is the *baccalauréat*. The first degree, the *licence*, is obtained after three years of study, and the master's degree (*maîtrise*) and doctorate after four and five years respectively. The prestigious *Grandes Ecoles* complement the universities; entry to them is by competitive examination, and they have traditionally supplied France's administrative élite. The university population increased nearly threefold between 1960 and 1968, and the universities, despite considerable growth, failed to keep abreast of the expansion of numbers. The 1968 reforms in higher education aimed to increase university autonomy and render teaching methods less formal. Overcrowding and the lack of career outlets remain among other problems, however, and it is estimated that something like 70 per cent of university entrants do not complete their courses. University grants are rare and average about 3,000 francs.

Primary school teachers are trained in *Ecoles Normales d'Instituteurs*. Secondary school teachers must have a *licence* or *maîtrise*. They may also sit competitive state examinations to obtain the *Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Etude (CAPES)*, or *Agrégation*. The Government is planning to establish new institutions for the training of secondary school teachers undertaking degree courses.

Expenditure on national education was 36,000 million francs in 1973, representing 18.4 per cent of the national budget. It was the highest single budget for a Government Department.

Tourism

France draws tourists from all over the world. Paris is famous for its boulevards, historic buildings, theatres, art treasures, fashion houses and restaurants, and for its many

music halls and night clubs. The Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and the French Alps are the most popular tourist resorts but holidaymakers are to be found during the summer nearly everywhere. There are many ancient towns, the châteaux of the Loire, the fishing villages of Brittany and Normandy, and spas and places of pilgrimage such as Vichy and Lourdes. Corsica also attracts many tourists. Gastronomy is a tourist attraction throughout France. Following the growth of Spanish tourism, extensive tourist development has taken place in the Languedoc-Roussillon region; six new coastal resorts have been created by State and private enterprise to provide facilities for the increasing number of French tourists (growing to an estimated 40 million by 1985). In 1971, 14.7 million foreign tourists visited France.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican.

Sport

There is a National Sports Council to advise the Government on policy regarding sport. The State makes its contribution to the development of popular education and sport through the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports. Football and rugby are the two most popular games.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 14 (Fall of the Bastille), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 French franc.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 11.185 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 4.84 francs.

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

METROPOLITAN FRANCE			OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES	
Total Area	Population		Total Area	Population (1972 estimate)
	1968 Census	1973 Estimate		
543,998 sq. kilometres	49,780,543	51,915,000	157,000 sq. kilometres (approx.)	1,837,000

Metropolitan France is France and Corsica. The French Republic comprises Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion, the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the Wallis and Futuna Islands, and the French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1968 Census)

Paris (capital)*	2,607,625	Montpellier	167,211	Villeurbanne	122,898
Marseilles	893,771	Grenoble	165,902	Amiens	122,864
Lyons	535,000	Brest	159,857	Besançon	119,471
Toulouse	380,340	Rheims	158,634	Mulhouse	118,558
Nice	325,400	Clermont-Ferrand	154,110	Roubaix	114,774
Bordeaux	270,996	Dijon	150,791	Caen	114,398
Nantes	265,009	Le Mans	147,651	Metz	113,586
Strasbourg	254,038	Limoges	135,917	Boulogne-Billancourt	109,380
Saint-Etienne	216,020	Angers	134,959	Perpignan	104,095
Le Havre	200,940	Tours	132,861	Orléans	100,134
Lille	194,948	Nîmes	129,866	Saint-Denis	100,060
Rennes	188,515	Nancy	127,826		
Toulon	178,489	Rouen	124,577		

* Greater Paris: 8,196,746

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968	16.7	7.2	11.0
1969	16.7	7.6	11.3
1970	16.7	7.8	10.6
1971	17.1	7.9	10.8
1972*	16.9	8.1	10.6

*Provisional.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

	1970	1971	1972
France and Algeria:			
Immigration	352,530	409,317	409,146
Emigration	291,595	372,476	385,372
France and the Rest of the World			
Immigration (perm.)	255,192	217,500	247,984
(seasonal)	135,058	137,197	143,412

EMPLOYMENT
(At January 1st—'000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture and Forestry	2,859.4	2,745.2	2,576.1	2,462.2
Mining	138.7	125.9	113.0	103.0
Manufacturing (incl. Food Processing)	5,826.7	5,947.5	6,013.1	6,083.0
Construction	1,958.1	1,976.3	1,925.6	1,925.1
Transport and Communication	1,189.0	1,202.8	1,212.3	1,221.6
Commerce, Finance and Insurance	2,727.8	2,802.1	2,894.8	2,971.4
Public Administration	2,598.0	2,678.4	2,788.2	2,865.2
Other Services and Public Utilities	3,068.8	3,189.8	3,309.7	3,401.0
TOTAL	20,366.5	20,668.0	20,832.8	21,032.5

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
('000 hectares)

YEAR	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER CULTIVATED LAND	UNUSED BUT POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE	BUILT-ON AREA, AND WASTELAND
1970 . .	54,907	17,047	13,934	13,764	2,414	3,031	4,718
1971 . .	54,908	16,703	13,933	13,989	2,363	3,069	4,851
1972 . .	54,906	16,798	13,830	14,067	2,347	3,011	4,853

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 hectares)					PRODUCTION (million quintals)				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat . . .	4,090	4,034	3,746	3,978	3,958	149.8	144.6	129.2	154.8	181.2
Oats . . .	949	851	805	831	762	25.3	23.1	21.0	25.4	24.6
Barley . . .	2,781	2,858	2,953	2,671	2,674	91.4	94.5	81.3	89.1	104.3
Maize . . .	1,022	1,184	1,483	1,642	1,877	53.8	57.2	75.8	89.5	86.0
Potatoes* . .	459	391	401	345	n.a.	98.4	88.6	86.9	85.2	n.a.
Sugar Beet . .	404	399	403	425	443	175.6	179.0	175.2	199.5	186.7
Wine . . .	1,225	1,208	1,200	1,173	1,185	66.5†	51.3	75.5	62.3	58.5
Rye . . .	163	154	135	129	128	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.3

* Including produce of market and private gardens.

† Million hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

ANIMALS	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Horses . . .	763	697	629	524	480
Cattle . . .	22,093	21,719	21,738	21,764	22,547
Sheep . . .	9,506	10,037	10,239	10,115	10,218
Pigs . . .	10,020	10,463	11,572	11,386	11,519

DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEAT
('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Milk* . . .	266	264	268	283
Butter . . .	513	483	474	510
Cheese . . .	739	786	819	844
Meat . . .	4,372	4,511	4,754	2,942

* Million hectolitres.

SEA FISHERY
('000 metric tons)

1967 . . .	680.0
1968 . . .	657.5
1969 . . .	640.7
1970 . . .	650.4
1971 . . .	623.1
1972 . . .	679.2

MINING
('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal (lignite included) . . .	45,132	43,553	40,139	35,766	32,725
Crude Petroleum . . .	2,688	2,499	2,309	1,861	1,484
Natural Gas (million therms) . . .	52,280	60,699	64,634	67,234	68,596
Iron Ore . . .	55,238	55,425	56,805	55,862	54,246
Bauxite . . .	2,713	2,773	2,992	3,184	3,258
Potassium (extraction in K ₂ O) . . .	1,857	1,938	1,904	2,000	1,760
Salt . . .	3,415	3,904	4,368	4,245	4,231
Sulphur . . .	1,614	1,697	1,733	1,806	1,730

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
(‘000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pig Iron	18,212	19,221	18,344	19,001
Crude Steel	22,511	23,773	22,859	24,054
Aluminium (primary)	371.7	381.1	383.6	392.4
Refined Copper	37.0	33.6	29.2	30.1
Refined Lead (primary and secondary)	155.8	170.0	160.5	186.9
Refined Zinc	261.1	230.4	225.0	265.9
Wool Yarn	144.8	143.0	151.8	158.6
Wool Fabrics (woven)	69.9	63.6	68.0	71.3
Cotton Yarn	256.2	259.9	256.8	266.8
Cotton Fabrics (woven)	193.7	186.5	187.6	195.2
Artificial Yarns and Fabrics	290.4	309.0	348.3	371.9
Woodpulp	1,736	1,814	1,832	1,931
Paper and Cardboard	3,997	4,134	4,226	4,530
Sulphuric Acid	3,527	3,682	3,923	4,114
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	1,364.8	1,344	1,511	1,539
Cement	27,543	28,858	28,822	30,114
Cigars and Cigarettes (‘000 million)	70.9	70.3	74.8	72.4
Cars and Commercial Vehicles (‘000 units)*	1,957.2	2,235.3	2,459.4	2,714.1
Electricity Production (million kWh.)	131,296	140,529	148,797	163,412
Aeroplanes (metric tons)	1,515	1,475	1,395	1,535
Locomotives (numbers):				
Diesel	147	152	124	61
Electric	48	51	63	99
Shipbuilding (launched g.r.t.)	794	997	1,119	1,114

* Delivered only.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 French franc.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 francs.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=11.185 francs; U.S. \$1=4.84 francs.

100 French francs=£8.94=\$20.66.

Note: Between January 1960 and August 1969 the par value of the French franc was 180 milligrammes of gold, equal to 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.937 francs). In August 1969 the franc was devalued to 160 milligrammes of gold, the official exchange rate being U.S. \$1=5.554 francs until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1=5.116 francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=13.330 francs.

REVISED BUDGET
(1972—million frs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	61,642	Ordinary:	
Turnover Taxes	94,076	Civil	136,353
Fees, Stamps	12,233	Military	18,829
Other Indirect Taxes	8,922	Capital:	
Customs	16,173	Civil	23,984
Government Property, etc.	19,528	Military	14,887
TOTAL	212,574	TOTAL	194,053

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING
(1962=100)

	PER- CENTAGE	1970	1971*	1972*
Food and Drink	38.3	135.1	143.7	155.2
Dwelling and Rents	18.0	148.2	156.5	164.1
<i>of which:</i>				
Rent	4.3	197.1	207.7	217.4
Heating and lighting	3.5	131.4	142.3	148.2
Health and Welfare	10.9	148.9	155.0	161.6
Transportation	9.9	139.2	148.5	155.4
Clothing	10.9	123.6	128.9	135.7
Entertainments	12.0	132.3	138.3	146.3
ANNUAL AVERAGE	100.0	137.2	144.7	153.7

* National consumer price index of urban households whose head is a wage- or salary-earner (1970=100), linked to the previous series (1962=100) through the 1970 figures.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	819,180	903,664	1,001,922
Income from abroad (Net)	970	498	22
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	820,150	904,162	1,001,944
<i>Less</i> indirect taxes minus subsidies	104,725	115,021	126,655
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .	715,426	789,141	815,289
<i>Less</i> depreciation allowances	84,660	95,329	106,914
NET NATIONAL INCOME	630,766	693,812	768,375
Indirect taxes minus subsidies	104,724	115,021	126,655
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	735,490	808,833	895,030
Depreciation allowances	84,660	95,329	106,914
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	820,150	904,162	1,001,944
<i>Less</i> balance of export and import of goods and services and loans from the rest of the world	-4,019	-7,184	-8,634
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	816,131	896,978	993,310
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	476,658	532,723	597,951
Government consumption expenditure	100,893	111,685	123,468
Fixed capital formation	238,580	252,570	271,891

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million francs)

	1970			1971		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	101,109	97,339	3,770	121,812	97,339	3,770
Freight and transportation	7,896	7,947	— 51	9,000	10,187	— 1,187
Insurance	1,076	1,155	— 79	1,451	1,454	— 3
Travel	7,319	6,153	1,166	7,186	8,250	— 1,064
Investment income	7,551	5,524	2,027	7,189	6,107	1,082
Wages and salaries received from and paid abroad	681	1,505	— 824	840	1,711	— 871
Revenues from scientific research and intellectual property	1,780	1,971	— 191	2,007	2,576	— 569
Other services	5,233	3,651	1,582	6,483	4,181	2,302
Governmental	673	3,774	— 3,101	1,361	3,494	— 2,133
Foreign governmental	1,433	57	1,376	1,102	88	1,014
Total	134,751	129,076	5,675	160,038	149,067	10,971
<i>Transfer Payments: (Totals)</i>	3,757	8,037	— 4,280	6,767	13,376	— 6,609
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	1,395	—	—	4,362
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>						
Private non-banking sector	19,164	14,025	5,138	21,414	17,311	4,103
Banking sector	2,275	4,081	— 1,806	5,677	5,028	649
Government	773	2,095	— 1,322	987	2,454	— 1,467
Total	22,212	20,202	2,010	28,078	24,793	3,285
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>						
Private sectors	1,315	66	1,249	1,373	129	1,244
Banking sector	10,964	8,194	2,770	28,268	20,734	7,534
Government	4,465	14,173	— 9,707	1,644	19,516	— 17,872
Total	16,745	22,433	— 5,688	31,285	40,379	— 9,094
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	3,678	— 3,678	—	5,809	— 5,809
International Brokerage	262	—	262	1,072	—	1,072
Net Errors and Omissions	2,021	—	2,021	375	—	375

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS

(million francs)

	STERLING AREA		U.S.A. AND CANADA		OECD		COMMON MARKET	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	— 383	419	— 1,394	1,845	1,497	4,665	— 1,653	— 1,341
Freight and transportation	— 208	— 563	— 460	— 746	— 1,434	— 2,480	— 555	— 734
Insurance	— 134	— 83	59	89	— 139	79	— 37	— 42
Travel	160	313	1,170	1,681	696	1,557	76	287
Investment income	115	1	581	125	702	120	28	130
Scientific/Intellectual income	— 118	— 226	— 583	— 707	— 953	— 1,319	— 128	— 215
Other services	224	281	262	524	521	1,103	— 83	7
Governmental	— 41	— 39	6	262	— 779	— 358	— 643	— 506
Foreign governmental	254	— 19	164	183	845	425	412	237
Total	— 131	84	— 196	3,256	956	3,544	— 2,583	— 2,177
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>								
Total	20	13	143	218	— 2,296	— 2,422	— 210	— 55
CURRENT BALANCE	— 111	97	— 53	3,474	— 1,340	1,122	— 2,793	— 2,232
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>								
Private sector	433	573	1,761	1,393	6,090	4,481	3,361	1,556
Banking sector	164	404	21	174	— 1,139	821	— 647	291
Government	—	1	182	— 102	— 291	— 147	104	100
Total	597	978	1,600	1,465	4,660	5,155	2,818	1,947
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>								
Private sectors	—	130	—	567	987	1,104	368	— 110
Banking sector	431	— 113	3,558	5,135	2,143	6,741	— 1,872	904
Government	91	— 93	— 7,747	— 11,862	— 11,210	— 12,647	— 3,609	— 615
Total	720	— 76	— 4,031	— 6,160	— 8,080	4,802	— 5,113	179
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,317	902	— 2,484	— 4,695	— 4,760	353	— 2,295	2,126
Multilateral Adjustments	— 1,603	— 1,479	2,226	893	2,344	— 4,701	4,107	— 1,233
International Brokerage	313	425	155	219	1,878	2,870	768	1,211
Net Errors and Omissions	84	55	103	109	538	356	213	128

FRENCH AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$ million)

	1969	1970	1971
<i>Total Public Aid</i>	938	986	1,131
Bilateral Public Aid	843	883	1,003
Multilateral Public Aid	95	103	128
<i>Private Aid</i>	732	660	348
TOTAL	1,671	1,646	1,479

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRENCH AID BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
DOM-TOM	342.8	19.9	366.1	21.0	349.5	19.3
African and Malagasy States	356.9	20.7	359.1	20.6	313.1	17.3
Algeria	222.7	13.0	215.3	12.4	274.5	15.2
Morocco and Tunisia	35.4	2.1	45.6	2.6	70.9	3.9
Countries not in Franc Zone	714.3	41.5	670.4	38.5	697.4	38.6
International Organizations	48.2	2.8	85.7	4.9	102.9	5.7
TOTAL	1,720.3	100.0	1,742.2	100.0	1,808.3	100.0

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

Total aid for 1971 (excluding aid to DOM-TOM): 2,689.2 million francs.

GOLD RESERVES (million dollars)

	1970	1971	1972
Gold Reserves	4,789	7,082	8,184
Reserves with the International Monetary Fund	375	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	5,164	n.a.	n.a.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION ('000 million francs)

December 31st, 1969	72.40
December 31st, 1970	75.62
December 31st, 1971	77.07
December 31st, 1972	80.42

EXTERNAL TRADE (million frs.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports (c.i.f.)	90,023	106,190	117,998	135,741
Exports (f.o.b.)	77,759	99,641	113,971	131,528

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS

	1970	1971	1972
Food	11,941	12,829	14,735
Meat and Meat Preparations	2,371	2,363	3,285
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	2,195	2,186	3,101
Cereals	782	700	722
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	199	95	110
Fruit and Vegetables	3,219	3,645	4,379
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	1,629	1,930	2,148
Beverages and Tobacco	1,689	1,360	1,683
Beverages	1,340	940	1,231
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	1,305	924	1,213
Crude Materials, Inedible	11,225	11,208	12,032
Textile Fibres	2,443	2,392	2,792
<i>of which</i> Wool	913	866	1,091
Cotton	833	881	985
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,727	16,230	17,821
Coal	1,955	2,275	2,089
Petroleum Products	10,360	13,468	15,133
<i>of which</i> Crude Petroleum	9,314	11,980	13,604
Petroleum derivatives	1,045	1,488	1,529
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,032	1,291	1,340
Chemicals	8,479	9,918	11,163
Chemical Compounds	2,975	3,452	3,735
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	2,284	2,624	2,786
Manufactures	23,040	23,679	28,419
Piece Goods	2,817	3,920	5,000
<i>of which</i> Textiles	775	999	1,175
Iron and Steel	7,242	6,852	7,728
<i>of which</i> Bars	1,821	1,626	2,112
Sheet Iron	2,119	2,176	2,762
Non-ferrous Metals	5,190	4,298	4,933
Machinery and Transport Equipment	26,522	30,324	35,400
Non-electric Machinery	14,525	16,399	18,576
Electrical Machinery	5,254	5,923	6,882
Transport Equipment	6,733	8,003	9,932
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	4,670	5,760	6,897
Manufactured Goods	8,408	10,054	12,082
<i>of which</i> Clothes	1,437	1,772	2,331
Not Described Elsewhere	3,117	3,742	4,439
Miscellaneous Manufactures	36	64	67
Other Items, n.e.s.	1,091	1,040	999
TOTAL	106,190	117,998	135,741

EXPORTS

	1970	1971	1972
Food	12,187	15,568	18,533
Meat and Meat Preparations	885	1,263	1,536
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	719	1,051	1,296
Cereals	4,561	5,796	7,237
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	1,453	1,687	2,605
Barley	1,193	1,165	1,403
Fruit and Vegetables	1,604	1,875	2,379
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	677	843	1,004
Beverages and Tobacco	2,876	3,538	4,501
Beverages	2,788	3,420	4,372
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	2,700	3,310	4,248
Crude Materials, Inedible	5,332	5,308	6,427
Textile Fibres	1,244	1,324	1,764
<i>of which</i> Wool	709	739	1,064
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,089	2,517	2,941
Coal	350	267	287
Petroleum Derivatives	1,510	1,952	2,165
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	321	463	532
Chemicals	9,067	9,979	11,433
Chemical Compounds	2,528	2,780	3,101
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	1,547	1,635	1,769
Manufactures	24,348	25,712	28,502
Piece Goods	4,976	5,726	6,127
<i>of which</i> Textiles	1,830	1,976	2,028
Iron and Steel	8,641	8,478	9,081
<i>of which</i> Bars	2,233	2,333	2,245
Sheet Iron	2,971	2,903	3,234
Non-ferrous Metals	2,110	1,873	2,156
Machinery and Transport Equipment	32,575	38,327	43,663
Non-electric Machinery	12,448	15,270	16,036
Electrical Machinery	6,063	6,885	7,695
Transport Equipment	14,023	16,172	19,932
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	10,515	12,512	14,551
Manufactured Goods	8,692	10,561	12,705
<i>of which</i> Clothes	2,333	3,138	4,044
Not Described Elsewhere	2,896	3,451	4,103
Miscellaneous Manufactures	1,037	1,022	1,069
Other Items, n.e.s.	1,116	976	1,177
TOTAL	99,641	113,971	131,483

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS (Ten million frs.)				EXPORTS (Ten million frs.)			
FRANC ZONE	1970	1971	1972	FRANC ZONE	1970	1971	1972
Algeria	353.9	129.4	170.2	Algeria	312.4	277.1	238.3
Cameroon	41.6	37.0	40.2	Cameroon	61.6	60.1	66.9
Equatorial Customs Union*	71.6	78.2	88.4	Equatorial Customs Union*	71.8	79.5	91.1
French Overseas Depts. .	68.5	68.5	74.7	French Overseas Depts. .	139.2	156.8	169.2
Ivory Coast	106.2	102.9	108.4	Ivory Coast	93.2	102.7	114.7
Madagascar	29.6	32.1	33.7	Madagascar	48.5	56.6	45.8
Morocco	117.8	121.8	125.4	Morocco	119.1	121.0	123.7
Senegal	50.2	45.8	67.6	Senegal	50.7	54.0	67.1
Tunisia	24.0	25.1	34.2	Tunisia	60.1	71.7	89.5
OTHER COUNTRIES:				OTHER COUNTRIES:			
Argentina	60.7	60.4	68.2	Argentina	40.9	39.4	46.0
Australia	100.0	95.6	121.2	Australia	38.1	36.7	40.1
Austria	38.1	44.3	52.9	Austria	67.3	86.3	108.0
Belgium-Luxembourg .	1,192.0	1,293.4	1,544.2	Belgium-Luxembourg .	1,092.9	1,268.8	1,501.4
Brazil	91.3	88.0	103.3	Brazil	44.4	75.6	95.1
Canada	113.8	119.0	113.5	Canada	86.6	123.0	133.8
China, People's Republic	38.8	39.3	52.9	China, People's Republic	44.8	61.8	30.1
Denmark	44.5	52.1	64.1	Denmark	95.8	104.1	107.6
Egypt	17.8	16.9	12.4	Egypt	35.3	39.1	46.8
Finland	56.6	63.5	67.1	Finland	48.1	44.1	56.6
Germany, Fed. Republic	2,344.1	2,639.7	3,021.9	Germany, Fed. Republic	2,049.0	2,433.3	2,781.8
India	2.7	26.5	36.3	Greece	79.0	95.7	119.6
Iran	47.8	82.9	95.2	India	5.2	22.9	34.0
Iraq	113.3	170.4	163.4	Iran	37.4	50.9	62.0
Italy	980.7	1,169.4	1,383.8	Israel	44.0	54.4	59.3
Japan	106.2	153.0	185.6	Italy	1,110.7	1,242.5	1,510.8
Kuwait	98.7	118.3	196.6	Japan	85.4	85.8	115.7
Malaysia	43.1	40.7	37.8	Lebanon	49.7	57.0	59.5
Netherlands	626.7	754.5	839.1	Malaysia	16.5	12.4	10.8
New Zealand	26.2	34.7	40.8	Netherlands	559.9	645.6	716.6
Norway	45.5	58.6	61.7	Norway	52.7	55.9	80.2
Pakistan	11.0	10.6	13.4	Pakistan	15.8	16.2	13.4
Poland	37.8	55.1	59.5	Poland	45.1	46.6	76.6
Portugal	26.7	29.3	35.6	Portugal	75.3	78.2	79.4
South Africa	41.7	44.0	64.6	South Africa	105.0	100.2	92.8
Spain	149.2	202.3	265.5	Spain	245.6	278.7	326.8
Sweden	217.7	243.0	261.6	Sweden	143.3	139.7	181.4
Switzerland	283.6	299.8	323.6	Switzerland	470.1	537.6	664.5
Turkey	32.2	36.5	33.6	Turkey	26.4	41.4	51.0
U.S.S.R.	113.0	144.2	148.7	U.S.S.R.	151.7	141.9	171.9
United Kingdom . . .	541.2	603.6	705.9	United Kingdom . . .	405.0	518.7	718.5
U.S.A.	1,053.8	999.0	1,102.2	U.S.A.	530.5	611.9	701.2
Venezuela	26.1	27.8	24.9	Venezuela	27.8	43.9	42.2
Zaire	39.4	33.3	30.7	Viet-Nam, Republic .	17.1	22.8	16.8

* Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

TOURISM

	FOREIGN TOURISTS ('000)	TOURIST NIGHTS ('000)	EXPENDITURE* (million \$)	REVENUE (million \$)
1968	10,800	103,000	1,098.8	954.4
1969	12,100	112,500	1,039.3	1,071.6
1970	13,700	125,000	1,057.0	1,489.2
1971	14,700	133,700	1,191.4	1,451.3
1972	n.a.	n.a.	1,344.4	1,621.5

* Payments made by French residents when travelling abroad.

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY
(⁰⁰⁰)

	TOTAL ARRIVALS		HOTEL ARRIVALS	
	1970	1971	1971	1972
Austria	150	170	78	86
Belgium	1,600	1,680	983	1,066
Luxembourg				
Germany, Federal Republic	1,900	2,180	1,145	1,337
Italy	1,650	1,800	788	901
Netherlands	1,100	1,190	483	516
Portugal	850	870	470	525
Spain				
Sweden	300	310	249	275
Norway				
Denmark	750	810	377	415
Switzerland				
United Kingdom*	1,750	1,900	1,239	1,385
U.S.A.	1,350	1,430	1,539	1,593
Canada	180	200	221	260
Latin America	270	280	319	308
Others	1,850	1,880	1,063	1,208
TOTAL	13,700	14,700	8,955	9,876

* Including Commonwealth, excepting Canada.

Tourist Hotel Nights: 39,458,883 (1971); 42,494,205 (1972).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passenger-kilometres	40,979	41,140	43,230	44,500
Ton-kilometres	70,406	67,040	68,610	73,800

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1970	1971	1972	1972
Passenger Cars	12,400	12,900	13,400	13,900
Commercial Vehicles	2,651	2,822	3,005	3,400

INLAND WATERWAYS
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Internal Traffic	68,315	66,931	64,320	64,542
International Traffic, Import	12,986	13,250	13,092	12,684
International Traffic, Export	21,882	22,183	22,596	25,295
Goods in Transit	7,023	7,986	6,587	6,208
Total tonnage Carried	110,206	110,350	106,595	108,729
Ton-kilometres (million)	14,601	14,183	13,773	14,156

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET			CARGO (excluding fishing vessels)					
	'000 g.r.t.	TANKERS		1969	1970	1971	1972	
1968	5,500	2,912						
1969	5,725	3,126	Goods Loaded .	(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	36,806	37,253	38,826	43,612
1970	5,921	3,359	Goods Unloaded .	(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	155,739	182,082	189,866	205,622
1971	6,982	4,231	Vessels Entered	(⁰⁰⁰ net registered tons)	143,113	156,757	165,150	186,078
1972	7,440	4,659	Vessels Cleared	(⁰⁰⁰ net registered tons)	143,078	157,244	165,066	186,720

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown . . .	177,633	205,665	215,778	210,184	212,836
Passenger-kilometres . .	10,241,000	12,387,000	13,937,000	14,471,000	17,729,000
Cargo Ton-kilometres . .	319,000	449,000	478,000	497,193	528,800
Mail Ton-kilometres . .	57,000	62,000	68,000	69,712	77,852

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	('000)	7,503	8,114	8,774	9,546	10,338
Television Sets	('000)	9,252	10,121	10,968	11,702	12,279
Newspapers and Periodicals* . .	('000)	929	976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Average Circulation	('000)	23,964	27,910	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Excepting specialist and illustrated magazines.

EDUCATION ('000)

SCHOOLS	STUDENTS*		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Primary—State	6,326	6,314	6,269
Private	1,035	1,025	1,040
Secondary—State	2,775	2,931	3,016
Private	684	712	727
Technical—State	623	629	712
Private	196	195	203
Higher—State	739	783	856
Private	31	28	30

* Figures do not include students of the "grandes écoles" unless also enrolled in University faculties.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: 29 Quai Branly, 75007 Paris.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatsoever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the

Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorisation of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrant delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrant delicto*, of authorised prosecution or of final conviction.

FRANCE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void. The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament. They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalisation of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organization of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorise the declaration of war.

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorisation to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterises as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorization to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier or the President of one or the other Assembly.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling

within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates.

Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they

were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community. All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their

origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87 The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1974)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: GEORGES POMPIDOU.*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: PIERRE MESSNER (U.D.R.).

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of Justice: JEAN TAITTINGER (U.D.R.).

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Rép. Ind.).

Minister of Equipment, Territorial Development and Transport: OLIVIER GUICHARD (U.D.R.).

MINISTERS

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MICHEL JOBERT.

Minister of the Interior: JACQUES CHIRAC (U.D.R.).

Minister of the Army: ROBERT GALLEY (U.D.R.).

Minister of Education: JOSEPH FONTANET (C.D.P.).

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: RAYMOND MARCELLIN (Rép. Ind.).

Minister of Cultural Affairs and the Environment: ALAIN PEYREFITTE (U.D.R.).

Minister of Industry, Trade and Crafts: YVES GUÉNA (U.D.R.).

Minister for Parliamentary Relations: HUBERT GERMAIN (U.D.R.).

Minister of Labour, Employment and Population: GEORGES GORSE (U.D.R.).

Minister of Public Health and Social Security: MICHEL PONIATOWSKI (Rép. Ind.).

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: JEAN ROYER (non-party).

Minister of Information: JEAN-PHILIPPE LECAT (U.D.R.).

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Departments and Overseas Territories (responsible to Prime Minister): JOSEPH COMITI (U.D.R.).

Civil Service (responsible to Prime Minister): CHRISTIAN PONCELET (U.D.R.).

Budget (responsible to Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance): HENRI TORRE (U.D.R.).

Housing (responsible to Minister of Equipment, Territorial Development and Transport): CHRISTIAN BONNET (Rép. Ind.).

Transport (responsible to Minister for Equipment, Territorial Development and Transport): AYMARS ACHILLE-FOULD (C.D.P.).

Responsible to Minister of Foreign Affairs: JEAN DE LIPKOWSKI (U.D.R.).

Ex-Servicemen and War Victims (responsible to Minister of the Army): ANDRÉ BORD (U.D.R.).

Youth and Sport (responsible to Minister of Education): PIERRE MAZEAUD (U.D.R.).

Responsible to Minister of Education: JACQUES LIMOUZY (U.D.R.).

Responsible to Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

Responsible to Minister for Parliamentary Relations: OLIVIER STIRN (U.D.R.).

Environment (responsible to Minister of Cultural Affairs and the Environment): PAUL DIJOUÉ (Rép. Ind.).

Responsible to Minister of Public Health and Social Security: MARIE-MADELAINE DIENESCH (U.D.R.).

* President Pompidou died on April 2nd, 1974. He was succeeded by Alain Poher, leader of the Senate, as interim President pending elections to be held in May 1974.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: General FRANÇOIS MAURIN.

Army Commander-in-Chief: General ALAIN DE BOISSIEU.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief: General GRIGAUT.

Naval Commander-in-Chief: Admiral DE JOYBERT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: ave. Raphael 32, 16e (E); Ambassador: RAWAN FARHADI (also accred. to Austria and Belgium).

Albania: rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); Ambassador: JAVIER MALO (also accred. to Netherlands).

Algeria: rue Hamelin 18, 16e (E); Ambassador: MOHAMED BEDJAOUTI.

Argentina: rue Cimara 6, 16e (E); Chargé d'Affaires: JULIO CÉSAR DE ALLENDE.

Australia: 54-6 ave. d'Iéna, 8e (E); Ambassador: G.-J. PRICE.

Austria: rue Fabert 6, 7e (E); Ambassador: ERICH BIELKA-KARLTREU.

Bangladesh: Ave. Victor Hugo 5, 11e (E); Ambassador: ABDUL FATEH.

Barbados: London, S.W.1, England (E).

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Belgium: rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* le Comte CHARLES DE KERCHOVE DE DENTERGHEM.

Bolivia: ave. Kléber 27 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN ZENTENO ANAYA.

Botswana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Brazil: ave. Montaigne 45, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AMELIO DE LYRA TAVARES.

Bulgaria: ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* M. BUDINOV.

Burma: ave. rue de Courcelles 60, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AUNG SHWE (also accredited to Netherlands).

Burundi: 3 rue Feuillet, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NTAKABANYURA (also accredited to Spain and Switzerland).

Cameroon: rue de Longchamp 147, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* F. L. OYONO (also accredited to Italy).

Canada: ave. Montaigne 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* LEO CADIEUX.

Central African Republic: blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIDOU (also accredited to Spain).

Chad: rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA N'GARNIM (also accredited to Yugoslavia).

Chile: ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* DURAN VILLAREAL.

China, People's Republic: ave. George V II, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* TSENG TAO.

Colombia: Square du Trocadéro 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HERNANDO DURAN-DUSSAN.

Congo (Brazzaville): rue Scheffer 57 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AUXENCE IKONGA.

Costa Rica: 93 rue Ampère, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR-HUGO ROMAN JARA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Cuba: 51 rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GREGORIO ORTEGA SUÁREZ.

Cyprus: 23 rue Galilée, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* POLYS MODINOS (also accredited to Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain).

Czechoslovakia: ave. Charles-Floquet 15, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* JURAS SEDLAK.

Dahomey: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRED DE SOUZA (also accredited to Italy, Spain and United Kingdom).

Denmark: ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FISCHER.

Dominican Republic: rue Georges-Ville 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO MAXIMO SMESTER.

Ecuador: ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ALVAREZ BARBA.

Egypt: ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NEGUIB EL KADRI.

El Salvador: rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS MATAMAROS GUIROLI (also accredited to Belgium, Portugal and Austria).

Ethiopia: ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* BLATTA MESFIN BEGASHET (also accredited to Belgium and Spain).

Finland: rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* RALPH ENCELL.

Gabon: rue Greuze 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Switzerland).

Gambia: London, S.W.1, England (E).

German Democratic Republic: 24 Rue Marbeau, 16; *Chargé d'Affaires:* GERHARD SCHRAUM.

Germany, Federal Republic: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SIGISMUND VON BRAUN.

Ghana: Villa Saïd 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* E. P. K. SEDDOH (also accredited to Spain).

Greece: rue August-Vacquerie 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PHEDON ANNINOS CAVALLERATOS.

Guatemala: rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR ORTEGA-CASTELLAS (also accredited to Switzerland).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Haiti: rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* EDOUARD FRANCISQUE.

Honduras: 7 bis rue Reynauld, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO VALENZUELA.

Hungary: square de l'Avenue-Foch 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MOD.

Iceland: blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON (also accredited to Luxembourg and Yugoslavia).

India: rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DWARKA NATH CHATTERJEE.

Indonesia: rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ACHMED TAHIR (also accredited to Spain).

Iran: 4 ave. Iéna, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR CHILATY FARD (also accredited to Portugal).

Iraq: rue de Berri Zypis, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NAAMA Y. AL NAAMA (also accredited to Switzerland).

Ireland: rue Rudé 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH MCCANN.

Israel: ave. de Wagram 143, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ASHER BEN-NATHAN.

Italy: rue de Varenne 7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO MALFATTI DI MONTETRETTO.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* APPAGNY TANOÉ.

Jamaica: London, W.1, England (E).

Japan: 7 ave. Hoche, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* VOSHIHIRO NAKAYAMA.

Jordan: 80 blvd. Maurice Barrès, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABU NAWAH (also accredited to Belgium).

Kenya: square Charles-Dickens 4, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAPHET GIDEON KITI.

Khmer Republic: 4 rue Adolphe-Yuon, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HONG HOEUNG DOEUNG (also accredited to Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Korea, Republic: ave de Villiers 29, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* CHUNG-IL-YUNG (also accredited to Chad, Gabon, Luxembourg and Portugal).

Kuwait: 81 ave. R. Poincaré, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FAISAL SALEH AL-MUTAWA (also accredited to Belgium).

Laos: ave. Raymond-Poincaré 74, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PHAGNA KHAMPHAN PANYA (also accredited to Belgium, Germany, Israel, Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Lebanon: rue Copernic 42, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARFOOCHÉ.

Lesotho: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Libya: rue Kepler 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* QADRI EL ATRASH.

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.

Madagascar: blvd. Suchet 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Sweden).

Malaysia: rue de la Faisanderie 48, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIFF (also accredited to Switzerland).

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MADI DIALLO (also accred. to Algeria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Malta: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD-KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 5 rue de Montevideo, 16c (E); *Ambassador:* BAKAR OULD SIDI HAIBA (also accred. to Italy, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Mauritius: (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DARNÉ (also accred. to Federal Republic of Germany).

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO ZAVALA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Collignon 2, 16e (L); *Minister:* P. L. FALAIZE (also accred. to Federal Republic of Germany).

Mongolia: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* BAT-OTCHIRYN GOTOV.

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF BEN ABBES.

Nepal: rue Dufrenoy 7, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BAL CHANDRA SHARMA (also accred. to Spain and Israel).

Netherlands: rue de Grenelle 85, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. DE RANITZ.

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GABITES.

Nicaragua: 3 square du Trocadéro, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO C. QUINTANA VILLANUEVA.

Niger: rue de Longchamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKAR SIDIBÉ (also accred. to Italy, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Nigeria: ave. Kléber 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LESLIE O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HALVORSEN.

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Panama: 24 rue du 4 Septembre, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO VEGA (also accred. to Denmark and Norway).

Paraguay: 26 quai L. Blériot, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DOMANICZKY SCHMEDA.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 26, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MORENO-SALCEDO (also accred. to Portugal).

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL WOJTASZEK.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LANCASTRE DA VEIGA.

Qatar: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM HAMAD AL NASR.

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5-7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN FLITAN.

Rwanda: 17 rue Marguerite, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* CANISIUS KARAKE (also accred. to Italy and Spain).

San Marino: ave. Montaigne 56, 8e (L); *Minister:* Comte PINCI.

Saudi Arabia: rue André-Pascal 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. ALIREZA.

Senegal: rue Robert Schumann 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ GUILLABERT (also accred. to Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Spain).

Sierra Leone: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Singapore: ave. Georges V 34, 6e (E).

Somalia: square Pétrarque 10, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OMAR JAMA.

South Africa: ave. Hoche 51, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* A. B. BURGER.

Spain: ave. George-V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL MARÍA DE LOJENDIO E IRURE.

Sri Lanka: 61 Quai d'Orsay, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* TISSA WIJeyeratne (also accred. to Switzerland).

Sudan: 54 ave. Victor Hugo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* S. E. D. OSMAN HASHIM (also accred. to Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland).

Swaziland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Sweden: 66 rue Boissière, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* INGEMAR HÄGGLÖF.

Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUPONT.

Syria: blvd. Suchet 22, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDEL KARIM (also accred. to Switzerland).

Tanzania: rue Jacques Dulud 33, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* A. C. FARAJI.

Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Col. VICHA DHITAVAT (also accred. to Portugal).

Togo: rue Alfred-Roll 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* J. M. BARANDAO.

Tonga: London, England (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, N.W.3, England (E).

Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* HEDI MABROUK.

Turkey: rue d'Ankara 17, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FIKRET BEREKET (also accred. to Ireland).

Uganda: ave. Raymond Poincaré 13, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. OGULA.

U.S.S.R.: rue de Grenelle 79, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* STYEPAN CHERVONENKO (also accred. to Madagascar).

United Arab Emirates: London, S.W.7, England (E).

United Kingdom: rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Sir L. EDWARD TOMKINS, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN N. IRVIN.

Upper Volta: 159 blvd. Haussmann, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR KABORÉ (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).

Uruguay: rue Jean-Giraudoux 33, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16e (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RIGHI-LAMBERTINI.

Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EDECIO LA RIVA ARANJO.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: rue le Verrier 2, 6e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VO VAN SUNG.

Viet-Nam, Republic: ave. de Villers 45, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY QUANG (also accred. to Cameroon and Gabon).

Yemen Arab Republic: ave. Paul Douma 25, 11e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED EL CHAMI.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Blvd. Malesherbes 89, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDELKADER BATAKEH.

Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NIJAZ DIZDAREVITCH.

Zaire: Cour Albert Ier 32, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* KINDUELA KAPELLA.

Zambia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENT

(Elections of June 1969)

	FIRST BALLOT	SECOND BALLOT
GASTON DEFFERRE (<i>Parti Socialiste</i>)	1,133,222	
LOUIS DUCATEL (<i>Non-Party</i>)	286,447	
JACQUES DUCLOS (<i>Parti Communiste</i>)	4,808,285	
ALAIN KRIVINE (<i>Ligue Communiste</i>)	239,106	
ALAIN POHER (<i>Centriste</i>)	5,268,651	7,943,118
GEORGES POMPIDOU (<i>UDR</i>)	10,051,816	11,064,371
MICHEL ROCARD (<i>PSU</i>)	816,471	

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on March 4th and 11th, 1973—Metropolitan France)

President: EDGAR FAURE.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Parti Communiste Français	5,085,108	21.4	4,438,834	20.7	73
Parti Socialiste Unifié and extreme Left	778,195	3.3	85,678	0.3	3
Parti Socialiste	4,559,241	19.2	4,722,886	22.0	89
Various Left Wing	668,100	2.8	846,921	3.7	17
Union des Démocrates pour la République	5,684,396	23.9	6,774,740	31.3	185
Federation Nationale des Républicains Indépendants	1,656,191	6.9	1,658,060	7.7	54
Centre Democratie et Progrès	883,961	3.7	841,576	3.9	21
Various Majority Parties	784,735	3.3	706,942	3.2	16
Mouvement Réformateur	2,979,781	12.5	1,344,532	6.1	29
Various Right Wing	671,505	2.8	139,236	0.6	3
TOTAL	23,751,213		21,547,713		490

THE SENATE

President: ALAIN POHER.

(Election for one-third of the Senate held in September 1971—Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments)

	SEATS
Socialistes	48
Républicains Indépendants	60
Union Centriste des Démocrates de Progrès	46
Gauche démocratique	38
Union des Démocrates pour la République	36
Union des Sénateurs non inscrits	20
Communistes	18
Républicains Indépendants d'Action Sociale	16
Independent	1
TOTAL	283

The members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years. There are 264 Senators for Metropolitan France, 13 for the Overseas Departments and Territories and 6 senators representing the French living outside France.

* Including the 9 seats created in the Paris region by a law passed in July 1966.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union des Démocrates pour la République: 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e. Obtained 185 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1973.

Policies: to continue General de Gaulle's policy. In foreign affairs, it aims at the development of a more independent rôle for France in the Western Alliance.

Leaders: ALEXANDRE SANGUINETTI (Sec.-Gen.), PIERRE MESSMER, MICHEL DEBRÉ, JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS, MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, CLAUDE LABBÉ (Pres. of U.D.R. Group in National Assembly).

Publs. *La Nation* (daily), *Démocrates* (monthly), *Les Cahiers* (fortnightly).

Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants: 195 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1966; liberal-conservative party allied to the U.D.R. Obtained 55 seats in the National Assembly in the election of March 1973.

Leaders: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Prés.), JEAN PIERRE SOISSON, ROGER CHINAUD, JACQUES DOMINATI, MICHEL PONTATOWSKI (Sec.-Gen.), MICHEL D'ORNANO (President National Assembly Group).

Publs. *France Moderne*, *L'Economie*.

Parti Socialiste (Socialist Party): 12 Cité Malesherbes, Paris 9e.

Policies: Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism through the nationalization of key industries. Obtained 89 seats in the National Assembly in the 1973 election.

Leaders: FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (First Sec.), PIERRE MAUROY, PIERRE BEREGOVY, JEAN-PIERRE CHEVÈNEMENT, HENRI DELISLE, CLAUDE ESTIER, LIONEL JOSPIN, GÉRARD JACQUET, EMILE LOO, DIDIER MOTCHANE, ROBERT PONTILLON, GEORGE SARRE, DOMINIQUE TADDEI.

Publ. *l'Unité*.

Parti Radical (Radical Party): 1 place de Valois, Paris 1er.; great centre party of the Third Republic, subsequently much weakened by internal dissension. The party was given a new impetus by J.-J. Servan-Schreiber's election as the party's president in October 1971; a left-wing splinter group left the Party in 1972 under the leadership of Robert Faure and the previous President, Maurice Faure. It has recently joined with the *Centre Démocrate* to form the *Mouvement Réformateur*, which obtained 29 seats in the 1973 election.

Policies: The *Mouvement Réformateur*, formed in 1971, aims to create a framework to allow the development of a French Social Democracy.

Leaders: JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER (Pres.), BRIGITTE GROS, LÉON HOVNANIAN, NICK MALOUMIAN, GABRIEL PÉRONNET (Sec.), ANDRÉ MARIE, JACQUELINE NEBOUT, EDOUARD SCHLOESING, MICHEL SOULIÉ.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF) (Communist Party): 2 place du Colonel Fabien, Paris 10e; won 21.27 per cent of the votes in the 1969 Presidential elections, and obtained 73 seats in the 1973 election.

Policies: Thorough-going Marxism, unification of working, democratic and national forces, the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, independent and positive role by France in the United Nations.

Leaders: GEORGES MARCHAIS (Sec.-Gen.), ROLAND LEROY, RENÉ PIQUET, GASTON PLISSONNIER, ANDRÉ VIEUGUET, ÉTIENNE FAJON.

Publ. *L'Humanité* (daily); *France Nouvelle* (weekly).

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) (United Socialist Party): 9 rue de Borromée, Paris 15e; f. 1960. Obtained 3 seats in the 1973 election in union with the extreme Left.

Policies: Independent revolutionary left-wing.

Leaders: MICHEL ROCARD, ROBERT CHAPUIS (National Sec.), JEAN LEGARREC, JEAN MALLET.

Publ. *Tribune Socialiste* (weekly); circ. 30,000.

Centre Démocrate: 207 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1965 from former mems. of the Independent and M.R.P. Parties. It has recently joined the Radical Party in the *Mouvement Réformateur* which obtained 29 seats in the 1973 election.

Policies: see under *Parti Radical*.

Leaders: Pres. JEAN LECANUET; JEAN-MARIE DAILLET, JEAN-MARIE CARO, ANDRÉ DILIGENT, RENÉ MONORY, JEAN CHELINI, ALBERT GENIN, Mme. LOUISE MOREAU; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE ABELIN.

Publ. *Démocratie Moderne* (weekly).

Centre Démocratie et Progrès (C.D.P.): 6-7 Cité Martignac, Paris 7e; broke away from the *Centre Démocrate* in 1969. Obtained 24 seats in the National Assembly in the 1973 election.

Policies: supports the UDR government majority.

Leaders: Pres. JACQUES DUHAMEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH FONTANET, EUGÈNE CLAUDIUS PETIT, AYMAR ACHILLE FOULD, BERNARD STASI; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BARROT.

Publs. *Faits et Causes* (weekly), *Etudes et Opinions* (monthly).

Alliance Républicaine pour les Libertés et le Progrès: 53 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; f. 1966; *Policies:* supports free enterprise, European unity and the return of France to NATO; a splinter group, the Alliance Républicaine Indépendante et Libérale, broke away from the party in 1972; Pres. JEAN-LOUIS TIXIER-VIGNANCOUR; Vice-Pres. GAL GARDON.

Publ. *Alliance Républicaine* (monthly).

Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans (C.N.I.P.): 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1969; supports the majority; Hon. Prés. ANTOINE PINAY; Prés. FRANÇOIS SCHLEITER; Gen. Sec. CAMILLE LAURENS.

Union Travailleuse: 39 rue Godot de Maury; Pres. GILBERT GRANDVAL; left-wing Gaullist movement.

Mouvement pour le Socialisme par la Participation: Hon. Prés. EDGAR FAURE; Prés. PIERRE BILLOTTE.

Mouvement Démocrate Socialiste de France: 42 blvd. Arago, Paris; f. 1973; supports the *Mouvement Réformateur*; Prés. MAX LEJEUNE; Sec.-Gen. JEAN OTTAVY, CHARLES BAUR.

Comité Faire Front: 158 ave. de Paris à Vincennes, Val-sur-Marne; Pres. FRANÇOIS BRIGNEAU; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN ROBERT.

Publ. *Faire Front* (monthly).

Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche: f. 1973; formed by splinter-group from *Parti Radical*; Pres. ROBERT FABRE; Vice-Pres. HENRI CAILLAVET.

There are also semi-clandestine regional movements in Brittany, the Basque country and Occitania (Provence-Languedoc).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Justices of the Peace (*juges de paix*) were abolished by the reforms of December 1958. Subordinate cases are now heard by **Tribunals of Instance** (*tribunaux d'instance*), of which there are 454, and more serious cases by **Tribunals of Great Instance** (*tribunaux de grande instance*), of which there are 175. Parallel to these Great Tribunals are the **Tribunals of Commerce** (*tribunaux de commerce*), for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no Tribunal of Commerce, commercial disputes are judged by Tribunals of Great Instance.

The Boards of Arbitration (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The Correctional Courts (*Tribunaux correctionnels*) for criminal cases corresponded to the Tribunal of Great Instance for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals: **Tribunals for Children**.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the **Courts of Appeal** (*Cours d'Appel*).

The Courts of Assize (*Cours d'Assises*) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the Courts of Appeal and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of State Security (*Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat*) was instituted by two laws on January 15th, 1963. It consists, generally, of three civil magistrates, the President and two members being general or superior officers: this court has jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours against the Security of the State in peace time: its decisions are then sent to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of Cassation is not a supreme court of appeal but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court of Cassation involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COURT OF CASSATION

Palais de Justice, blvd. du Palais, Paris 1er

First President: M. AYDALOT.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. MONGUILAN (Chambre Commerciale), COSTA (3ème Chambre Civile), DROUILLAT (2ème Chambre Civile), BELLET (1ère Chambre Civile), ROLLAND (Chambre Criminelle), LAROCHE (Chambre Sociale).

Solicitor-General: M. TOUFFAIT.

There are 77 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 18 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: M. DEPEYROT.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President M. CAILL.

COURT OF APPEAL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: ANDRÉ DECHEZELLES.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. BRAUNSCHWEIG, COURTEAUD, VERRIER, MITARD, LACOSTE, GARDON, PICOCHÉ, SACOTTE, FARDEL, JÉGOU, LYON, ROUQUET, JOURDAN, PEREZ, MONZEIN, BRUNET, VIATTE, BAVOUX, VERGNE, BERNARD, ANDRIEUX, GAILLY, HEMEURY, MAIGNE, PAILHE, FILIPPI, DEBENEST, FEFFER, SCHMIT, PRUDON, BRISSE, FOURNIOUX, COURTOIS, FOUGERES, LUTZ, BRACQUEMOND, LÉVY-VALENSIN, SIMON, MOUZON, ROBINEAU, LIQUIER, VALSON, MAC-ALEESE, LAURENT, FRANCON, ROUANET DE VIGNE, LAVIT, CHAZELLE, VINCENT, FABER, GRUFFY, PERDRIAU, GUTHMANN, FUSIL.

Attorney-General: GUY CHAVANON.

There are also 119 Counsellors, 21 Attorneys-General and 32 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL OF GREAT INSTANCE OF PARIS

Palais de Justice, Paris 1er

President: M. VASSOGNE.

Solicitor of Republic: M. PAGEAUD.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE OF PARIS

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris 4e

President: M. MARTINEAU.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts. The **Administrative Tribunals** (*Tribunaux Administratifs*) of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the **Council of State** (*Conseil d'Etat*), see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal of Disputes (*Tribunal des Conflits*): Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. M. HEUMANN; four Counsellors of the Court of Cassation and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes (*Court of Accounts*), 13 rue Cambon, Paris 1er: is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court of Accounts may be annulled by the Council of State.

First President: M. ARNAUD.

Presidents: MM. MERVEILLEUX DU VIGNAUX, LE VERT, DE CHILLAZ, FAVIER, MONS, LE CONTE.

Attorney-General: M. CRÉPEY.

Secretary-General: M. JACQUOD.

Solicitors-General: MM. AUMAGE, VACQUIER.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Palais-Royal, Paris

Conseil d'Etat (*Council of State*): Has a double role: it is a council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social section). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge

in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals; to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialised administrative authorities which adjudicate without appeal, such as the Court of Accounts.

President of the Council: THE PRIME MINISTER.

Vice-President: M. CHENOT.

Presidents of Sections: MM. FOUAN, LAROQUE, MARTIN, ODENT, MASPETIOL.

General Secretary: M. DUCAMIN.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 90 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular, of whom 6 are Cardinals (LL.EE. Renard, Lefèvre, Marty, Gouyon, Danielou, Martin). The Primate of France is the Archbishop of Lyons. More than 80 per cent of the population of France is Roman Catholic.

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyons: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD

ARCHBISHOPS OF METROPOLITAN SEES

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENÇÈRES.

Albi: Mgr. CLAUDIUS DUPUY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. EUGÈNE POLGE.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIER.

Bourges: Mgr. PAUL VIGNANCOUR.

Cambray: Mgr. HENRI JENNY.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTEM.

Paris: Mgr. FRANÇOIS MARTY.

Rheims: Mgr. JACQUES MENAGER.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUYON.

Rouen: Mgr. ANDRÉ PAILLER.

Sens: Mgr. RENÉ LOUIS M. STOURM.

Toulouse: Mgr. LOUIS GUYOT.

Tours: Mgr. LOUIS FERRAND.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Pres. M. J. COURVOISIER; Vice-Pres. ETIENNE JUNG, Pastors J. MAURY, M. SWEETING, A. THOBOIS; Gen. Sec. Pastor A. NICOLAS; publ. *Bulletin Information Protestant* (B.I.P.). There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; Pres. Pastor JACQUES MAURY; Vice-Pres. Pastor PAUL KELLER, Prof. R. MARIGNAN; Gen. Sec. Pastor PAUL GUIRAUD; Asst. Treas. Pastor F. BONNET; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de l'E.R.F.*

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, 67000 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; groups the two Lutheran churches; Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical Lutheran Church of France; Pres. A. WOHLFART; Sec. RENÉ OSWALD; Treas. J. P. BRETEGNIER; publ. *Positions luthériennes*.

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); Pres. ETIENNE JUNG; Gen. Sec. Pastor R. OSWALD; publ. *Messenger Evangélique*.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Pres. Pastor RENÉ BLANC; Sec. Pastor PAUL STEFFEN; publ. *Fraternité Evangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Evangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Pres. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir*.

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques Indépendantes: 3 pl. de Bonald, Le Vigan, 30-Gard; Pres. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN; publ. *Christ et France, Sur le Roc*.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, 75116 Paris; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS CARABINIS, Greek Archbishop of France, Spain and Portugal.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe: 12 rue Daru, Paris 8; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGES, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe and Exarch of the Oecumenical Patriarch; Gen. Sec. CYRIL KNIAZEFF.

UNDENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES

Churches of Christ, Scientist: There are five churches in France: Paris: First Church, 36 Boulevard St. Jacques, 14e; Second Church, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 16e; Third Church, 45 rue La Bottie, 8e. Cannes: First Church, 15 Rond-Point Dubois d'Angers. Nice: First Church, 7 rue Galléan. Pau: First Church, 30 rue de Monpézat.

There are Christian Science Societies in Bethune, Bordeaux, Châteauroux, Enghien-les-Bains, Grenoble, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Mulhouse, Strasbourg and Vincennes.

The Salvation Army: 76 rue de Rome, 75008 Paris; f. in France 1881; 6,000 mems.; Territorial Commander for France Col. RAYMOND DELCOURT; Chief Sec. Lt.-Col. CAUGHEY GAUNTLETT; publ. *En Avant, La Rose Blanche, Porteur de Flambeau*.

Société des Amis (Quakers): 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Publ. *Vie Quaker* (monthly).

Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Friends Service Council; Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers); Dir. JAMES and MARTHA NISS.

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 17 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 asscns.; Chief Rabbi of France JACOB KAPLAN; Dir. Séminaire Israélite de France HENRI SCHILLI; Pres. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHCHILD; Exec. Dir. LÉON MASLIAN.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (*Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris*): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Hon. Pres. ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Vice-Prs. EDMOND TENOUDJI; Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGARD SPIRA; Secretary-Reporter RAYMOND LEVEN.

ISLAM

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1923; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; research and information and commercial annexes; open to visitors daily except Fridays; Dir. His Excellency SI HAMZA BOUBAKEUR.

THE PRESS

The French Press, distinguished for its vitality and variety, has enjoyed (since the fundamental legislation of 1881) a continuous period of freedom interrupted only by the two world wars. This detailed and liberal law affirmed the right of individuals to produce newspapers and provided penalties for such abuses as defamation and the publication of false news or matter liable to provoke crime. Article 26, which has been frequently invoked in recent years, penalizes matter judged to be offensive to the Head of State. In March 1968 the author and publisher of a pamphlet designed to make public the workings of Article 26 were both found guilty of insulting the President and were fined.

A number of amendments have been introduced modifying this legislation. In 1944 it was decreed that the owner of a daily or weekly newspaper stood legally responsible for it; the director of a daily with circulation of over 50,000 or of a weekly with circulation over 10,000 may not derive his main source of income from industrial or commercial holdings, and may not be director of more than one daily paper. In 1945 an order was introduced penalizing the dissemination of inaccurate news in bad faith so as to disturb the peace. A law in 1946 authorized the confiscation of property in cases of newspapers guilty of collaboration during the Occupation. The Law concerning papers for Children and Young People in 1949 prohibited editors from presenting in an attractive light "banditry, theft, laziness, cowardice, hatred, debauchery, criminal acts or acts liable to demoralize the young or inspire racial prejudice". The status of journalists was officially defined in the law of March 1935 which gave them certain privileges in such matters as holidays, salaries and protection against dismissal.

In addition to these pieces of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code affecting the Press, sometimes quite harshly. Article 75 penalizes the disclosure of defence secrets, and Article 76 penalizes any disclosure of military intelligence not officially authorized.

All periodicals appearing regularly at least four times a year and all daily papers are exempt by law from turnover tax. This privilege, which amounts to a virtual subsidy, gives papers a degree of protection from the dangers of commercial competition.

Government control of the state radio and television service before May 1968 was exercised through the Inter-ministerial Liaison Service for Information (S.L.I.I.), which decided the items the broadcasting services could not cover and the official news they should cover. Such control came to be seen as increasingly restrictive during the crisis of May and June 1968 and, after some attempts by journalists working for the O.R.T.F. (Office de Radio et Télévision Française) to produce better coverage of developments in the streets and factories, a partial strike of O.R.T.F. employees which had begun on May 17th became a full-scale stoppage a week later. The strike lasted until July 13th, well after most of the other workers had ended their stoppages. During the crisis *Le Monde's* ability to provide exhaustive coverage almost doubled

its circulation in a month, so that by the end of May its sales were up to 756,000. Although the figures later dropped, they still remain at 100,000 more than at the beginning of 1968. Other papers were less able to derive advantage from the O.R.T.F.'s lack of competition. Apart from the breakdown in the normal channels of distribution (which makes *Le Monde's* rise in circulation even more remarkable), papers like *Figaro* and *Le Parisien Libéré* also had to contend with stoppages in production when the printers considered editorials biased.

At the end of July 102 radio and television journalists who had taken part in the strike were dismissed "in the interests of greater efficiency". Other measures were taken to reorganize the O.R.T.F., such as the abolition of the S.L.I.I., and in 1972 a radical restructuring of the television service was effected, following disclosures of illicit advertising. Further difficulties arose in the course of 1973 over alleged left-wing bias in programme-content. The president of the O.R.T.F. was dismissed and government control reasserted. The press has remained relatively free of such interference.

However, the introduction in 1968 of branded-goods advertising on television accelerated the trend towards concentration in the press, since most newspapers received at least half of their income from advertising and some, like *Figaro*, as much as 80 per cent. A further blow to the newspapers was the large increase in the cost of newsprint in 1971; in the first half of 1972 the newspapers were given 15m. frs. "exceptional assistance" to offset these costs. Between 1892 and 1966 the number of French dailies was reduced from 414 to 84, and the decrease has been especially marked since 1945.

No really large press groups have emerged, as in Britain or West Germany, mainly because of the importance of the provincial press, which is related in turn to the strength of the republican tradition, dating from the early days of the Third Republic, and the circumstances of the German occupation, which cut Paris off from the rest of France. Hence there are no really "national" newspapers in France. Two-thirds of the population read only provincial papers; and of the Paris papers only *France-Soir* and *Le Parisien Libéré* have circulations approaching one million, with their two closest rivals in Paris, *Figaro* and *Le Monde*, each remaining well below the 500,000 mark, although nearly half of these sales are outside the metropolis. The increasing financial insecurity and heavy dependence on advertising has forced many papers into various schemes of rationalization. Among provincial papers the trend has been towards advertising pools, and six groups have now been formed, each centred on one or two papers, covering most of the country. The agreement between *Le Progrès de Lyon* group and the *Dauphiné Libéré* group of Grenoble covers not only a unified advertising administration but also common printing arrangements and the use of common copy. Other papers have sought stability by allowing staff participation in the controlling companies. Thus *Le Monde* in March 1968 widened the block of shares distributed among its em-

ployees under the 1951 scheme to give its journalists a controlling interest in the company's capital; and *Figaro's* journalists claimed ultimate control over editorial decisions and pressed their demands with a 24-hour strike in October 1968.

The weekly press has advanced strikingly in recent years, helped by the adoption of new formats and printing techniques and by the abandonment of specific political standpoints. The two best examples of this are *L'Express*, which remodelled itself on *Time* in 1964, and *France-Observateur* which became *Le Nouvel Observateur* at about the same time, improving its presentation considerably but still remaining committed to the Left.

In contrast to the situation before the war only three papers of the contemporary press are organs of political parties, *L'Humanité* (Communist), the tri-weekly *Le Populaire* (Socialist) and the Gaullist *La Nation*. All others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed round either a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

France Editions et Publications Group: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; *France-Soir*, *Paris-Press*, *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *Le Jardin des Modes*, *Arts Ménagers*, *Scoop*, *Photogavure Réaumur*. Imprimerie Réaumur have a 50 per cent holding in *Télé-7-Jours*.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLANGER): 124 rue Réaumur, 75080 Paris and 18 rue d'Enghien, 75010 Paris; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest*, *Le Maine Libre* and the sports daily *L'Equipe*, several weeklies, including *Points de Vue*, *Images du Monde*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*. The group own three printing houses and two advertising agencies.

Prouvost Group (Pres. and Chief Editor JEAN PROUVOST): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; owns *Paris-Match*, *Marie-Claire*, *la Maison de Marie Claire*, *Les Parents*, a new magazine (1970) *Mademoiselle*, a half-interest in *Télé-7-Jours* and a major owner in the Société du Figaro, which publishes *Figaro*, *Figaro Littéraire*, etc.

Del Duca Group: owns several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, and women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris*, and also *Télé-Poche*. The group also owns factorics and has extensions in Italy.

Bayard Presse: important catholic press group; owns the national *La Croix*, *Le Pèlerin du XXe Siècle*, *Panorama Aujourd'hui*, important magazines for young people such as *Record*, *Okapi* and *Pomme d'Api*, and other publications including *Bible et Terre Sainte* and *Documentation Catholique*. The organization also owns two publishing houses, one advertising agency and three printing works.

Filipacchi Group: devoted to teen-age and jazz fan readership; owns seven magazines including *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle Age Tendre*, *Lui*, and *Jazz Magazine*.

Among the metropolitan dailies, the outstanding papers are *Le Monde* (355,000), which carries no pictures, and *Le Figaro*. The most popular are; *France-Soir* (881,000), *Le Parisien Libéré* (755,000), *Le Figaro* (419,000), and *L'Aurore* (409,000). The English language *International Herald Tribune* (114,000) is also a prominent feature. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (725,000), *Le Progrès* at Lyons (445,000), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (432,000) and *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (422,000), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular press, such as *France Dimanche* (1,450,000) and *Ici Paris* (1,100,000), through the more serious current affairs magazines like *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be

mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (recently fallen to 811,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (678,000), *Elle* (730,000) and *Marie-France* (796,000).

PRINCIPAL DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 9 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris 2e; f. 1944; circ. 408,800; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAZURICK.

Combat: 18 rue du Croissant, Paris 2e; f. 1940; circ. 38,950; Dir. HENRY SMADJA.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GÉLAMUR; Editor-in-Chief PÈRE GUISSARD, ANDRÉ GÉRAUD; circ. 135,000.

Echos, Les: 37 avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1908; economic and financial; circ. 277,000; Editor J. BEYTOUT.

Figaro: 14 Rond Point des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1828; morning; news and literary; supports European and Atlantic unity; circ. 418,968; Dir. JEAN D'ORMES-SON; Editors MAX CLOS, J.-M. GARRAUD, J.-MARTIN CHAUFFIER.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Press* *L'Intransigeant* 1965; circ. 880,564; Editor HENRI AMOUREUX.

L'Humanité: 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 160,695; Dir. ETIENNE FAJON; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune, S.A.: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1887; Chair. JOHN HAY WHITNEY; Publisher ROBERT T. MACDONALD; Editor MURRAY M. WEISS; Man. Editor GEORGE W. BATES, Jr.; published in English; circ. 121,317.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. ROGER FARÇAT.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; Liberal; independent; circ. 354,643; Managing Editor JACQUES FAUVET; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FONTAINE; (weekly edition in English).

La Nation: 241 blvd. St. German, Paris 6e; Gaullist party organ; Editor JACQUES MONTALAIS; circ. 31,328.

Le Nouveau Journal: 108 rue de Richelieu, 2e; f. 1967; circ. 53,000; Dir. R. BOURGINE.

Le Parisien Libéré: 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1944; morning; circ. 755,476; Dir. CLAUDE BELLANGER.

Le Quotidien de Paris: 107 ave. Parmentier, Paris 11c; f. 1974; Editor PHILIPPE TESSON.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; circ. 1,450,000; Dir. GUY GOUJON.

L'Humanité-Dimanche: 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1948; weekly magazine of the French Communist Party; circ. 455,800.

Le Journal du Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2c; f. 1946; circ. 617,200.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

AMIENS

Courrier Picard, Le: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 86,000; Editor GEORGES L. COLLET; Gen. Man. RICHARD MAZAUDET.

ANGERS

Courrier de l'Ouest: blvd. Albert Blanchoin, Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 104,670; Dir. ROBERT GUILLIER.

ANGOULÊME

Charente Libre, La: zone industrielle 3, Angoulême (Charente); circ. 33,000; Dirs. J. A. CATALA, L. G. GAYAN.

AUXERRE

Yonne Républicaine, L': 8-12 ave. Jean-Moulin, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 43,718; Gen. Man. L. CLÉMENT.

BEAUVAIS

Oise-Matin, L': place Jeanne Hachette, Beauvais (Oise); f. 1893; circ. 26,132; Editor MARCO ROUZIER.

BESANÇON

Comtois, Le: 58 Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1944; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS; circ. 12,532.

Les Dépêches Haute-Saône-Doubs-Territoire de Belfort: 58-60 Grande Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1933; circ. 17,099; Dir. P. BRANTUS.

BORDEAUX

La France—Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijeaux, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; circ. 41,000; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverny, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 400,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS LEMOINE; Chief Editor FRANÇOIS PIGANEAU.

CALAIS

Nord Littoral: Calais; circ. 18,000; Editor A. MENÉY.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 9 rue des Tonneliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 40,387; Dir. RENÉ PRÉTET.

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

Ardennais, L': 36 cours Aristide Briand, Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes); f. 1944; circ. 29,389; Dir.-Gen. P. TAINURIER.

CHARTRES

Echo Républicain, L': 19 rue du Bois Merrain, Chartres (Eure-et-Loire); circ. 27,540; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ MARANGE.

CHAUMONT

Haute-Marne Libérée, La: rue du Patronage Laïque, 52003 Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 18,277; Editor JEAN BLETNER.

CHERBOURG

Presse de la Manche, La: 14 rue Gambetta, Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; circ. 21,228; Chair-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

Montagne, La: 28 rue Morel-Ladenil, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1919; independent; circ. 247,681; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE.

COLMAR

Dernières Nouvelles du Haut-Rhin: 15 rue Bruat, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1921; French and German; 29,600 subscribers; Man. A. HOWILLER.

DIJON

Bien Public, Le: 9 place Darcy, Dijon (Cote-d'Or); circ. 45,424; Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT.

Les Dépêches du Centre-Est: 4 rue de Monastir, 2100 Dijon; circ. 40,670; Pres. PIERRE BRANTUS.

EPINAL

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, Epinal (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 31,375; Man. MARCEL CLÉMENT.

GRENOBLE

Dauphiné Libéré, Lo: 40 ave. Alsace Lorraine, Grenoble (Isère); f. 1945; circ. 432,000; Gen. Man. LOUIS RICHEROT.

LE HAVRE

Havro Libre: Ave. René Coty, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 31,912; Dir. Editor-in-Chief ROGER MAYER.

LILLE

Liberté: 24 rue de Tournai, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 94,800; Communist; Dir. JACQUES ESTAGER.

Nord Matin: 186 rue de Paris, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 160,872; Gen. Man. R. GRUSS.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 421,706; Gen. Man. RENÉ DECOCK.

LIMOGES

Echo du Centre, L': 48 rue Turgot, 87-Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; circ. 60,975; Editor MARTIAL FAUCON; Dir. RENÉ DUMONT.

Populaire du Centre, Lo: 9 place Fontaine des Barres, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Dir. M. BROUILLAUD; Editor JEAN CLAUDAUD; circ. 54,848; five editions.

LYONS

Progrès, Le: 85 rue de la République, Lyons; f. 1859; circ. 444,892; Gen. Man. JEAN BRÉMOND.

MARSEILLES

Marseillaise, La: 17 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles 1er; f. 1944; Republican; circ. 165,000; Dir. MARCEL GUIZARD.

Le Méridional-La France: 11-15 cours H. d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles; f. 1944; independent; circ. 100,000; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. MAURICE BEGUERY.

Provençal, Le: 248 ave. Roger Salengro, 13015 Marseille; f. 1944; the biggest daily paper in the south-east (evening edition *Le Soir*); circ. 345,027; Pres. Dir.-Gen. G. DEFFERRE.

METZ

Républicain Lorrain, Lo: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1919; independent; circ. 236,900; Dir. Mme. PUEL-DEMANGE.

MONTPELLIER

Midi Libre: 7 rue d'Alger, Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 200,000; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

MORLAIX

Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest, Le: rue A. le Braz, Morlaix (Finistère); f. 1944; circ. 127,146; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

MULHOUSE

Alsace, L': 2 avenue Aristide Briand, 68053 Mulhouse; f. 1944; circ. 140,374; Editor JEAN LOUY.

NANCY

Est Républicain, L': 5 bis avenue Foch, Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; circ. 250,000; Dir. L. CHADÉ.

NANTES

Eclair, L': 5 rue Santeuil, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 27,857; Gen. Man. ROBERT HERSANT.

Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent; circ. 93,529; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL; Sec.-Gen. M. MAISON; Editor-in-Chief H. MISSIRE.

NEVERS

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, Nevers (Nièvre); circ. 43,813; Dir. M. JANROT.

NICE

Nice-Matin: 27-29 ave. Jean-Médecin, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; circ. 275,441; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BAVASTRO; also **L'Espoir-Hebdo** (weekly).

ORLÉANS

République du Centre, La: rue de la Halte 45, Saran, B.P. 35, Fleury les Aubrais 45; f. 1944; circ. 85,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIN; Dir.-Gen. P. CARRÉ; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

PAU

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, 64000 Pau (Pyrénées-Atlantique); f. 1944; circ. 22,119; Dir. HENRI LOUSTALAN.

PERPIGNAN

Indépendant, L': 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Dimanche-Indépendant**, circ. 71,772; Dir. P. CHICHE.

POITIERS

Centre Presse Berry-Républicain: 5 rue Victor Hugo, Poitiers (Vienne); f. 1958; circ. 123,740; Dir. ROBERT HERSANT; Editor-in-Chief LOUIS TOURNEBIZE.

REIMS

Union, L': 87-91 place Drouet d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); f. 1944; circ. 185,000.

RENNES

Nouvelles de Bretagne, Les: 31 ave. Janvier, Rennes (Ille et Vilaine); f. 1947; circ. 14,000; Dir. MICHEL LE PAPE.

Ouest France: Zone Industrielle Rennes-Chantepie, B.P. 586, 35012 Rennes Cedex; f. 1944; circ. 725,000; Pres.-Dir. Gen. LOUIS ESTRANGIN; Dir. FRANÇOIS REGIS HUTIN; Editor-in-Chief E. BRULL.

ROUBAIX

Nord-Eclair: 71 Grande rue, Roubaix (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 101,000; Dir. JACQUES DEMEY.

ROUEN

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 185,000; Publ. Société Normande de Presse Républicaine.

SAINT-ETIENNE

Dépêche, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; daily; circ. 22,922; Editor FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.

Espoir, L': 16 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 30,138; Dir. P. PILLET.

Tribune, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 91,387; Editor J. BRÉMOND.

STRASBOURG

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party daily; circ. 225,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLZ.

Nouvel Alsacien, Le: 6 rue Finkmatt, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; circ. 28,900; Man. EMILE ZIMMERMANN.

TARBES

Nouvelle République des Pyrénées, La: circ. 18,042; Man. JEAN GAITS.

TOULON

République: route de la Seyne à Ollioules (83190); f. 1946; circ. 80,000; Chair. FRANCIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE.

TOULOUSE

Dépêche du Midi: 57 rue Bayard, Toulouse; f. 1870; radical daily; circ. 289,491; Gen. Man. Mme EVELYNE JEAN-BAYLET.

TOURS

Nouvelle République du Centre Ouest, La: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, Tours (Indre-et-Loire); f. 1944; non-party daily; circ. 284,117; Prs. JEAN MEUNIER; Vice-Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT.

TROYES

Est-Eclair, L': 34 rue Roger Salengro, 10000 Troyes; f. 1945; daily; circ. 30,000; Dir. JEAN BRULEY.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue Général de Gaulle, 10000 Troyes; circ. 27,000; Pres. PAUL BRANDON; Dir. BERNARD PIEDS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 15,000 periodicals published in France.

I. POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1929; Dir. FERNAND BRAUDEL.

L'Arc: Chemin de Repentance, Aix-en-Provence; f. 1958; circ. 7,000; Dir. STÉPHANE CORDIER.

Canard Enchaîné, Le (weekly): 2 rue des Petits Pères, Paris 2e; f. 1915; political satire; circ. 500,000; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ RIBAUD.

Carrefour (weekly): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; moderate; circ. 100,000; Dir. E. AMAURY; Editors JEAN DANNENMULLER and JEAN BARIAL.

Le Courrier de la République (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1959; political; Dir. PIERRE MENDES FRANCE; Publ. LAURENCE CARVALLO.

Le Crapouillot: 49 ave. Marceau, Paris 16c; f. 1915; Editor JEAN-JACQUES PAUVERT.

Critique (monthly): Editions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.

Croissance des Jeunes Nations: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; monthly on the developing nations; circ. 70,000.

Dlogène (quarterly): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e; f. 1951; international review of human sciences; three editions, in English, French and Spanish; Editors ROGER CAILLOIS, JEAN D'ORMESSON.

Ecrits de Paris, Les (monthly): 9 passage des Marais, 75010 Paris; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 30,000.

Esprit (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris; f. 1932; circ. 14,000; Dir. JEAN-MARIE DOMENACH.

Europe (monthly): 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; f. 1923; Dir. PIERRE ABRAHAM.

Express, L' (weekly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8c; f. 1953; circ. 585,000; Dir. FRANÇOISE GIROUD.

Le Figaro Littéraire (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor ANDRÉ BRINCOURT.

La France Moderne: c/o 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; formerly *La France Rural et Indépendante*; organ of the Independent Republican Party; circ. 15,000.

France Nouvelle (weekly): 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9c; official organ of the Communist Party; f. 1945; circ. 45,000.

Le Journal des Indépendants: c/o 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e.

Les Lettres Françaises (weekly): 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1942; literature, the arts, cinema; circ. 31,626; Dir. LOUIS ARAGON.

- Les Lettres Nouvelles** (bi-monthly): c/o Editions Denoël, 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1953; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU; Editor GENEVIEVE SERREAU.
- Lutte Ouvrière**: B.P. 233, 75865 Paris-Cédex 18; weekly; Editor MICHEL RODINSON.
- Minute**: 49 avenue Marceau, Paris 16e; extreme right-wing weekly; Chief Editors MICHEL BOUSSON, FRANÇOIS BRIGNEAU.
- Notre République**: 91 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; official organ of Left-wing Gaullistes; Dir. ROGER SAUPHAR.
- Nouvel Observateur, Le** (weekly): 11 rue Aboukir, Paris 2e; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; circ. 150,000.
- La Nouvelle Revue des Deux Mondes** (monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, Paris 75007; f. 1829; literature, history, art and sciences; Dir. JEAN JAUDEL.
- Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.), La** (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editor MARCEL ARLAND.
- Les Nouvelles Littéraires** (weekly): 54 rue René Boulanger, 75010 Paris; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. and Editor RENÉ MINGUET.
- Le Peuple** (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. RENÉ BURL.
- Poétique** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- Le Point**: 37 ave. Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris; f. 1972; politics and current affairs; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER CHEVRILLON; Publ. PHILIPPE RAYMOND; Editor CLAUDE IMBERT; circ. approx. 180,000.
- Politique-Hebdo**: 14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris; political weekly.
- Preuves** (monthly): 13 rue St. Georges, 75 Paris; f. 1951; literature and politics; Dir. JACQUES CARAT.
- Quinzaine Littéraire** (fortnightly): 43 rue du Temple, Paris 4e; f. 1966; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU.
- Réalités** (monthly): 13 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1946; circ. 100,000 (French edition) 105,000 (English edition); Dirs. DIDIER W. REMON. H. FRÈREJEAN; Editor ALFRED MAX (French edition), GARETH WINDSOR (English edition).
- Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France** (six per year): 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.
- Rivarol** (weekly): 9 passage des Marais, Paris 10e; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 55,000.
- La Table Ronde**: 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4e; literary.
- Tel Quel**: Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; literature, philosophy, science, politics; quarterly.
- Les Temps Modernes** (monthly): 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1945; literary review; published by Les Presses d'Aujourd'hui; Dir. J.-P. SARTRE.
- La Tribune des Nations** (weekly): 150 ave. de Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Acting Dir. A. PRÊCHEUR; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ ULMANN.
- l'Unité** (weekly): 5 rue Viollet-le-Duc, 75009 Paris; f. 1972; organ of the Socialist Party; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MAUROY; Editor-in-Chief SERGE RICHARD.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

- Les Affaires** (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; f. 1963; circ. 25,000; Dir. M. MOLINA.

- L'Economie** (weekly): 26 rue du Bouloi, Paris 1er; national and international economics; f. 1945; circ. 15,400; Dir. ETIENNE DE RUFZ.
- L'Expansion** (monthly): 10 rue Lyantey, Paris 16e; economics and business; circ. 145,000; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER.
- Express Documents** (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; economic, judicial and social; Dir. M. MOLINA.
- Moniteur du Commerce International** (weekly): 10 ave. d'Iena, 75783 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1883; contains information and research on foreign trade and regulations regarding imports, exports and internal economy; circ. 14,700.
- Revue Critique de Droit International Privé** (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1905; published by Editions Sirey; Dir. Prof. H. BATIFFOL; Editor-in-Chief PH. FRANCESCOARIS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL LAGARDE.
- Revue Economique** (bi-monthly): 103 boulevard Saint Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1950; Sec.-Gen. MM. BABEAU, BIACABE, DERYCKE, Mme. PARLY.
- Sociologie du Travail** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- L'Usine Nouvelle** (weekly, with monthly supplement): 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Dir. E. C. DIDIER.
- La Vie Collective** (monthly): 26 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1935; technical; Editor MAX BRIZOL.
- La Vie Française** (weekly): 67 avenue F. D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE DARCY; circ. 128,570.
- Vision** (monthly): 52 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1970 by *Realités* group; business magazine published in four languages; Editor PHILIPPE HEYMAN; circ. 120,000.

III. OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

- L'Annuaire des Entreprises et Organismes d'Outremer**: 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; annual listing firms and organizations in franco-phone Africa; publ. René Moreux et Cie.
- Le Droit Maritime Français** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Europe Outremer** (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.
- Industries et Travaux d'Outremer** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1953; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Le Journal de la Marine Marchande** (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens** (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1945; overseas trade review; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Mer et Outre-Mer** (bi-monthly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; published by Ligue Maritime et d'Outre-Mer; Editor EDMOND DELAGE.
- Navires, Ports et Chantiers** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; international shipbuilding and harbours; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- La Pêche Maritime** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Revue Maritime** (monthly): 56 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7e; f. 1860; Dir. J. DEMERLIAC.

IV. MILITARY

- L'Armée** (10 times a year): 53 blvd. de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced under the direction of the Army General Staff.

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, 75700 Paris; f. 1939; published by Committee for Study of National Defence; military, economic, political and scientific problems; Pres. Gen. DE BRÉBISSE; Editor Gen. G. VINCENT.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (three times yearly): 184 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1821; Dir. Prof. JEAN DESPOIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 blvd. Saint-Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1891; Dirs. J. BEAUJEU-GARNIER, P. GEORGE, P. MONBEIG, J. TRICART.

Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences (twice yearly): published by Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden; f. 1947; Editor J. D. NORTH, 28 Chalfont Rd., Oxford, OX2 6TH.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaîne, 86022 Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. EDMOND-RENÉ LABANDE.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1908; Dir. G. RIOND.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): 24 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1949; Dir. GEORGES MONGRÉDIEN.

Historia (monthly): 170 bis blvd. du Montparnasse, Paris 14e; f. 1946; Dir. CHRISTIAN MELCHIOR-BONNET.

Orient (quarterly): 23 rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; f. 1957; Dir. MARCEL COLOMBE.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1908; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue de l'histoire des religions (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1880; Dir. HENRI-CHARLES PUECH.

Revue historique (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dirs. JEAN FAVIER, RENÉ RÉMOND.

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1931; Dir. PAUL CHALUS.

VI. SCIENCE

Editions du CRNS: 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris; Dir. of Publications JACQUES FERRIER.

L'Expansion de la recherche scientifique (quarterly): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAË.

La Recherche (monthly): formerly *Atomes* and incorporating *Nucléus* and *Science progrès découverts*; 4 place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; f. 1946; Pres. M. CHODKIEWICZ; circ. 42,500; multidisciplinary scientific and technical information.

Science et vie (monthly): 5 rue de la Baume, 75008 Paris; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

VII. MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): 28 rue Saint Dominique, 75007 Paris; f. 1887; Pres. J.-C. PEEKER.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly); 11 rue Pierre et Marie Curie, 75231 Paris-Cedex 05; f. 1872; Dir. P. LELONG.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1870; Editor PAUL MONTEL; Sec. PAUL BELCODÈRE.

Journal de mathématiques pures et appliquées (quarterly); 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1836; Dir. JEAN LERAY.

VIII. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Analisis (monthly): 80 ave. du 18 juin 1940, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison; technical and scientific analysis and research.

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75280 Paris-Cedex 06; f. 1789.

Biochimie (monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1914; Scientific Editor F. GROS; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Energie Nucléaire (every two months): published by the Société de Productions Documentaires, 80 ave. du 18 Juin 1940, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison; f. 1957; Editor R. HAMELIN.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 4 Place Jussieu, Tour 54-55, 75230 Paris-Cedex 05; f. 1903.

IX. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliographie du Philosophie (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 173 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75272 Paris-Cedex 06; f. 1926; 1946 (new series); Dir. P. AUBENQUE, J. BRUN, L. MILLET.

La Pensée (every two months): 146 rue du Fbg. Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1939; review of modern rationalism —arts, sciences, philosophy; circ. 5,100; Ed. Sec. MARCEL CORNU.

Psychologie française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, 75006 Paris; f. 1956; revue of the Société Française de Psychologie; Editor C. LEVY-LEBOYER.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 16 rue Chaptal, Paris 9e; published by KLINCKSIECK, 11 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Dirs. ETIENNE SOURIAU, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale (quarterly); 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1893; Dir. JEAN WAHL.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dir. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL.

X. RELIGION

Ecclesia (monthly): 6 rue Casimir-Delavigne, Paris 6e; Roman Catholic; circ. 62,770.

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. BRUNO RIBES.

Foi et Vie (every two months): 139 blvd. Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1898; Protestant; Dir. JEAN BOSE.

Illustré Protestant, L' (monthly): 33 rue Puits-Gaillot, Lyon 1er; f. 1952; circ. 35,000; Editor PAUL EBERHARD.

Informations Catholiques Internationales (fortnightly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; French and Dutch; circ. 45,000; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; circ. 100,000; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON.

La Vie Catholique: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; circ. 516,000.

XI ART

L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui (every two months): 5 rue Bartholdi, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; f. 1928; circ. 24,000; published by Sté. Technie-Union.

L'Architecture Française (monthly): 14 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1940; Dir. P. M. DURAND-SOUFLAND; Editor CH. RAMBERT.

- Art et Décoration** (seven per year): 2 rue de l'Echelle Paris 6e; f. 1897; Dir. ALBERT LÉVY.
- Connaissance des Arts** (monthly): 13 rue Saint Georges, 75439 Paris-Cedex 09; f. 1952; circ. 85,000.
- La Construction Moderne** (6 times a year): 47 rue Des Renaudes, Paris 17e; f. 1884; architectural review; circ. 7,550; publ. by the *Société Conseils*.
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts (Fine Arts Journal)** (monthly): 140 Faubourg St.-Honoré, 75008 Paris, and 19 East 64th St., New York 21, N.Y.; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 10 rue Guichard, 75016 Paris; f. 1955; Dir. GILLES NÉRET.

XII. THEATRE, TELEVISION, MUSIC AND FILM

- Cahiers du Cinéma** (monthly): 39 rue Coquillière, Paris 1er; f. 1951; film review; publ. by Editions de l'Etoile; circ. 15,000; Dir. JACQUES DONIOL-VALCROZE.
- Diapason** (monthly): 102 rue d'Aguesseau, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; Dir. GEORGES CHÉRIÈRE.
- Discographie de la France—Hebdo** (weekly): 102 rue d'Aguesseau, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; Dir. GEORGES CHÉRIÈRE.
- Musique et Instruments** (monthly): 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1910; technical and professional music review.
- Musique en jeu** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- L'Orgue** (quarterly): 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1927; historical, technical and musical review; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCQ.
- Revue de Musicologie** (half-yearly): 2 rue Louvois, Paris 2e; f. 1917; Pres. FRANÇOIS LESURE.
- Télé-Magazine** (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92-Neuilly.
- Télé-poche** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1965; circ. 1,557,988; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.
- Télérama** (weekly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; radio, T.V., film and records; circ. 658,000.
- Télé 7 Jours** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1960; television; circ. 3,000,000; Dir. and Chief Editor JEAN DIWO.

XIII. FASHION

- Echo de la Mode** (weekly): 9 rue d'Alexandrie, Paris 2e; f. 1890; published by Editions de Montsouris; circ. 721,216; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ALBERT DE SMAELE.
- La Femme Chic** (4 numbers per year): 4 rue Halévy, Paris 9e; f. 1911; Dirs. PIERRE LOUCHEL, ANDRÉ THIEBAUT.
- Jardin des Modes** (monthly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1920; circ. 130,000; Chief Editor MARIE JOSÉE LEPICARD.
- Mademoiselle**: 40 ave. George V, 75008 Paris; f. 1972; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 300,000.
- Marie-Claire** (fortnightly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1954; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 677,772.
- Marie-France** (monthly): 114 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 796,000; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.
- Modes et Travaux** (monthly): 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1910; circ. 1,900,000; Dir. E. BOUCHERIT.
- Vogue** (French edition; 10 times a year, plus 4 issues a year of *Vogue Hommes* and *Vogue Special Beauté*): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7e; f. 1921; Editors FRANÇOISE MOHRT, FRANCINE CRESCENT.

XIV. ILLUSTRATED

- Elle** (weekly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; women's magazine with circulation of 730,000; Dir. JEAN DENYS; Editor-in-Chief DAISY DE GALARD.
- Ici—Paris** (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75380 Paris-Cédex 08; f. 1941; circ. 1,100,000; Editor SUZANNE DE MONTFORT.
- Jours de France** (weekly): 7 Rond Point des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Chief Editor MARCEL DASSAULT; circ. 800,000.
- La Maison de Marie-Claire**: 51 rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris; f. 1967; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 392,669.
- Maison et Jardin** (ten numbers yearly and four special issues): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 8e; f. 1950; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editor French edition JACQUES LAMBOI.
- Parents**: 51 rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris; f. 1969; magazine for parents; Dir. RENÉ CARTIER; circ. 518,856.
- Paris-Match** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1949; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 810,722; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief J. PROUVOST; Man. Dir. R. CARTIER.
- Plaisir de France** (monthly): 40 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1934; art, home furnishings and decoration, touring; fashion, music, theatre, cinema; published by Rayonnement Français; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS OLIVE; circ. 40,000.
- Point de Vue—Images du Monde** (weekly): 13 rue d'Enghien, Paris 10e; Dir. C. GIRON; circ. 250,000.
- Revue Moderne des Arts et de la Vie** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Armorique, Paris 15e; f. 1900; Editor B. SORLOT.

XV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Le Bulletin du Livre**: 18 rue Dauphine, Paris 6e; f. 1958; 19 issues yearly; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VIVET.
- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1956.

XVI. TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- L'Air Transport Magazine**: 49 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Dir. G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.
- L'Argus de l'Automobile**: 1 place Boieldieu, 75002 Paris; motoring weekly.
- Automatisme**: 16 blvd. St. Germain, 75005 Paris; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique—A.F.C.E.T.; Editor-in-Chief MICHEL DUREPAIRE.
- L'Automobile**: 19 blvd. de Levallois, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1946; Dir. J. C. MOULIN; Editor J. P. THÉVENET; motoring; circ. 295,532.
- Aviation Magazine**: 48 blvd. des Batignolles, 75017 Paris; aviation; fortnightly.
- Construction**: 16 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1946.
- L'Echo de la Presse et de la Publicité** (weekly): 19 rue des Prêtres, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris 1er; f. 1945; journalism, advertising; Editor NOEL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.
- L'Ecole et la Vie** (monthly): 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1917; education and teaching methods.
- Le Génie Civil** (monthly): 79 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1880; Dir. JACQUES MILINAIRE.
- Le Hérisson** (weekly): 2-12 rue de Bellevue, 75019 Paris; f. 1936; humorous; Dir. A. DE BAILLIENCOURT; Editor A. MOREVIL; circ. 270,000.

Ingénieurs de l'Automobile (eleven times a year): 22 rue de la Saussière, 92100 Boulogne; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. PIERRE EVRARD.

L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technique (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1945; review intended for vocational schools and training managers; Dir. P. BENICHOV.

La Machine Moderne (monthly); 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1906; circ. 15,000; Dir. C. ORIZET.

La Métallurgie et la Construction Mécanique (monthly): 20 rue Charon, Paris 9e; f. 1868; circ. 5,000; Dir. PH. LUYT.

Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment (fortnightly): 91 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1903; circ. 83,000; Pres. E. C. DIDIER; Editor MARC N. VIGIER.

La Pratique des Industries Mécaniques: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1913; review of engineering research and progress.

La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer (monthly): 26 blvd. de l'Hopital, 75005 Paris; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. P. MOUSTARDIER.

Revue Horticole (monthly): 15-17 rue Godefroy-Cavaignac, 75011 Paris; f. 1829; horticultural journal; circ. 10,000.

La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air (fortnightly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage, refrigeration and air-conditioning; Dir. P. BENICHOV.

La Vie des Métiers: 1 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; carpentry and furnishing; Man. Editor C. BARTHAUX.

Sélection du Reader's Digest (monthly): 216 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. 1,044,377; Pres. MARCEL TOURENC.

Traitement Thermique (10 times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse: 11-15 Place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1944; successor to Agence Havas (f. 1835); 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 110 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN MARIN.

Agence Française d'Information et de Documentation: 207 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1945; distributes news in France, Belgium, and Switzerland only; Manager MAURICE GUÉRIN.

Agence Parisienne de Presse: 29 rue des Jeûneurs, Paris 2e; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE; Dir. ROGER MORANDAT; Editors YVES LOBINET, JACQUES MORANDAT, PHILIPPE ROY.

Agence Républicaine d'Information: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; French domestic and foreign politics; Dir. ALBERT LEBACQZ.

Presse Services: 111 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.

Science-Service: 10 rue Notre-Dame de Lorette, Paris 9e; medical, scientific, technical, recreation news; Man. Dir. DENISE BARNIER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse (Tunisia): 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; Dir. TOUAL BÉCHIR.

ANSA (Italy): 3 rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1er; Bureau Chief MARIO CAMOZZINI.

AP (U.S.A.): 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; Bureau Chief M. W. ROSENBERG.

Č.T.K. (Czechoslovakia): 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e; Bureau Man. ZDENEK KNEZEK.

DPA (Federal Germany): 30 rue St. Augustin, Paris 2e; Corr. ERNST BURKART.

Jiji Press (Japan): 175 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; Corr. TOSHIO OKAMOTO.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief YASUO KURATA; Economic Corresp. KAZUO MATSUMOTO.

Middle East News Agency (Egypt): 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e; Dir. ALY ELSAMMAN.

North American Newspaper Alliance (U.S.A.): 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 8 rue Prony, Paris 17e; Bureau Chief. G. BOTCHKAREV.

Reuters (U.K.): 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief MAX BOUCKALTER.

UPI (U.S.A.): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; Bureau Chief GERARD LOUGHRAN.

The following Agencies are also represented: ADN (*German Democratic Republic*), Maghreb Arabe Presse (*Morocco*), Prensa Latina (*Cuba*) and TASS (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Comité de Liaison Professionnel de la Presse: 4 bis rue de Cléry, 75002 Paris; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Radio-Télévision Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Française des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. CHRISTIAN LOYAUTÉ.

Confédération de la Presse Française: 8 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

Fédération Française des Agences de Presse: 4 bis rue de Cléry, Paris 2e; Pres. HENRI DERAMOND; Vice-Pres. JEAN GORINI.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française: 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens de Province, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée; Pres. RAYMOND DUBREUIL.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. ARMAND MACÉ; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ, GEORGES VERPRAET, ROBERT POIRIER, DENIS PERIER-DAVILLE; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LEMESLE; Treas. ROGER DAPOIGNY.

Union de la Presse Française à Diffusion Nationale et Internationale: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Fédération Nationale de la Presse Hebdomadaire et Périodique, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Générales, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Spécialisées, Syndicat des Publications Economiques et Techniques; Pres. ANDRÉ LOUIS DUBOIS.

Union Nationale de la Presse Périodique d'Information: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat

National de la Presse Périodique de Province, Fédération Française de la Presse Périodique; Pres. ROLAND GARNIER; Vice-Pres. ROBERT HERSANT.

Union Syndicale de la Presse Culturelle et d'Informations Spécialisées: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1945; 2,000 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND SCHALIT; Gen. Sec. ALBERT PATIN, ULYSSE BOUCOIRAN.

PRESS INSTITUTE

Institut Français de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information: 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialised teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Dir. FERNAND TERROU.

PUBLISHERS

(SELECTED LIST)

Editions Alpina: 60 rue Mazarine, Paris 6e; f. 1928; travel, tourist books, beaux-arts; Dir. A. GRUND.

Armand Colin: 103 Blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, pedagogy, maps and textbooks; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.

Editions B. Arthaud (S.A.R.L.): 6 rue de Mézières, Paris 6e, and 4 and 23 Grande Rue, 38 Grenoble; f. 1890; photography, art, travel books, sport, sailing, mountaineering; Dir. BENJAMIN ARTHAUD.

Artisan du Livre: 2 rue de Fleury, Paris 6e; f. 1922; general literature and fine arts; Man. Dir. Mlle CHOU-REAU.

Aubier (Editions Montaigne): 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1924; classics, philosophy and religion, history and sociology; Dir. M. AUBIER-GABAIL.

J. B. Baillière et Fils: 19 rue Hautefeuille, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1870; science, medicine, agriculture and classics; Dirs. Dr. A. ROUX-DESSARPS, Dr. G. ROUX-DESSARPS, MICHEL ROUX-DESSARPS, PIERRE BONNET, HENRI MOREL D'ARLEUX.

Bayard-Press: 3-5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR.

Editions Beauchesne: 72 rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1900; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, periodicals; Dir. M. CADIC.

Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6e; and 18 rue des Glacis, Nancy; f. 1876; general, history, travel, overseas, economic, technical, law and administration, periodicals, and military literature; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.

Bloud et Gay: 3 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1875; Catholic publications, including *Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris*, *Histoire des Religions*, *Histoire générale de l'Eglise* (Fliche et Martin), *Bibliothèque catholique des Sciences religieuses*, *Pédagogie*, *Psychologie*.

Editions E. de Boccard: 11 rue de Médicis, Paris 6e; f. 1877; history, archaeology; French medieval literature; Dir. Mme E. DE BOCCARD.

Bordas-Dunod: 24-26 Blvd. de l'Hôpital, 75005 Paris; f. 1941; encyclopaedic, scientific, geographic, classic editions; Dir. PIERRE BORDAS.

Editions Bornemann: 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.

Cahiers d'Art: 14 rue du Dragon, Paris 6e; f. 1926; art; Dir. CHRISTIAN ZERVOS.

Calmann-Lévy: 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1830; French and foreign literature; Renan, Dumas, France, Koestler, Saint-Pierre and Gibaud; Dir. R. CALMANN-LÉVY.

Librairie Honoré Champion: 7 Quai Malaquais, Paris 6e; f. 1874; French texts and linguistics; Dir. JEANNE LAFFITE.

Editions du Chêne: 40 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1941; art books, photograph albums; Dir. G. HERSCHER.

Chiron (Editions): 40 rue de Seine, 75006 Paris; f. 1906; technical, sport, language publs.; *Babel* (every 3 months).

Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques: 3 rue Duguy-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1939; Pres. V. P. VICTOR-MICHEL.

Club du Livre, S.A.: 28 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1942; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE LEBAUD.

Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz S.A.: 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1824; law and economics; Dir. PATRICE VERGE.

Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.): 15 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1865; textbooks; Mans. HERVÉ DELAGRAVE, FABRICE DELAGRAVE.

Editions Denoël: 14 rue Amélie, Paris 7e; f. 1930; general literature; Dir. ANDRÉ BLANCHARD.

Desclée de Brouwer et Cie: 76 bis-78 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; branch in Brussels: 22 quai du Bois; f. 1929; religion, medicine, literature, juvenile; Chair. GEOFFROY DE HALLEUX; Administrateur MAURICE DEMEULENAERE.

Deux Coqs d'Or: 28 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; children's books; Chair. PHILIP JARVIS; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MARTINEAU.

Didot-Bottin S.A.: 28 rue Docteur Finlay, 75738 Paris-Cédex 15; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Europe*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Pres. and Gen. Man. BRUNO MONNIER.

Durassé et Cie: 162 avc. Pierre-Brossolette, Malakoff (Seine); f. 1922; war history, commerce, book-keeping; Dir. G. DURASSÉ.

Editeurs Français Réunis: 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; novels, poetry, essays, cinema, theatre; Chair. M. ARAGON.

Editions Emile-Paul Frères: 14 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6e; f. 1900; literature, criticism, history, travel; Pres. Admin. Council Mme BÉNAUD.

Entreprise Moderne d'Édition: 4 rue Cambon, 75001 Paris; f. 1952; business books and periodicals; Pres. MARCEL DIDIER; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD DIDIER.

La Farandole: 3 cour du Commerce Saint-André, Paris 6e; children's books; Dir. RÉGINE LILLENSTEN.

Librairie Arthème Fayard: 75 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1855; history, documents, essays, novels; Dir. CHARLES ORENCO.

Librairie Ernest Flammarion: 26 rue Racine, Paris 6e; f. 1874; history, classics, science, and medicine; books for young people and general literature; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.

- J. Gabalda et Cie.:** 90 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1845; theology, Biblical history, and orientalism; Propr. J. GABALDA.
- Editions Gallimard:** 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. CLAUDE GALLIMARD.
- Garnier Frères:** 19 rue des Plantes, Paris 14e; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors, pocket editions and dictionaries.
- Gautier-Languereau:** 18 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1859; children's books; *Les Veillées des Chaumières* (women's weekly); Dir. B. MOREAU.
- Gauthier-Villars:** 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1791; science books and periodicals; Dir. GUY DE DAMPIERRE.
- Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner:** 12 rue Vavin, Paris 6e; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dir. MME PAUL GEUTHNER.
- Gibert Jeune:** 27 Quai Saint-Michel, Paris 5e.
- Grasset et Fasquelle, Editions:** 61 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1907; contemporary literature, criticism, documents and essays; Chair. BERNARD PRIVAT; Man. Dir. J. C. FASQUELLE.
- Librairie Hachette:** 79 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1826; general; publishers of all types of books, especially text-books; has interests in railway book stalls, and other publishing and printing firms; Chair. ITHIER DE ROQUEMAUREL; Dir.-Gen. SIMON NORA; Dir. (Book Division) BERNARD DE FALLOIS.
- Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.:** 8 rue d'Assas, 75278 Paris-Cédex 06; text books, arts, audio-visual materials, dictionaries, general literature; Dir. MICHEL FOULON.
- Hermann:** 293 rue Lecourbe, 75015 Paris; f. 1870; science and arts; Pres. PIERRE BERES.
- Heugel et Cie.:** 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1812; music publishers; Dirs. JACQUES, FRANÇOIS and PHILIPPE HEUGEL.
- Horizons de France:** 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1925; illustrated books about France; art books; Dir. P. LAGRANGE.
- Les Éditions de l'Illustration (Basset & Cie.):** 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1918; art, encyclopaedias, decorative arts; Dir.-Gen. ROGER ALLÈGRE.
- Imprimerie Saint-Paul:** 184 avc. de Verdun, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux; f. 1889; printing, textbooks, general; Dir. M. DUMAS.
- René Julliard:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1931; general literature, political essays; Dir. MARCEL JULLIARD.
- Editions Klincksieck:** 11 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris; f. 1964; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. MME PATRICE LAURENT-KLINCKSIECK; general.
- Editions Robert Laffont:** 6 place St. Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.
- Librairie Larousse S.A.R.L.:** 13 to 21 rue Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1852; general, specializing in dictionaries, illustrated books on scientific subjects, encyclopaedias, classics, textbooks; periodicals: *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, *Vie et Langage*, *Langages*, *Langue Française*; Dirs. E. GILLON, J. P. HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, J. IBOS-AUGÉ, J. L. MOREAU, C. MOREAU.
- Letouzey et Ané:** 87 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography, *Revue de Qumrân*; Dir. M. MARINET.
- Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence:** 20 and 24 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1836; law and sociology; Chair. F. MARTY, J. HEBERT.
- Livre de Poche:** 22 ave. Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75116 Paris; paperback series of Librairie Générale Française; f. 1953.
- Editions Magnard:** 122 blvd. St. Germain, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1934; children's and educational books; Chair. ROGER MAGNARD; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS MAGNARD.
- Librairie Maloine:** 27 rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, 75005 Paris; medical textbooks.
- Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer:** 17 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, marine, colonial literature; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE CHATELUS; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES ARTHAUD.
- Masson et Cie.:** 120 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals, school textbooks; publishers for various academies and societies; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. JÉRÔME TALAMON.
- Mercure de France, S.A.:** 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; Dir. SIMONE GALLIMARD.
- Librairie Mercure:** 69 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1936; classical and technical works.
- Editions Albin Michel:** 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1901; general, fiction, history, classics, series *Les Grandes Traductions*, *Evolution de l'Humanité*, *Sciences d'Aujourd'hui*, *Sciences Parlantes*, *Mémorial des Siècles*, *Histoire du XXe Siècle*; Propr. R. ESMÉNARD; Editors R. SABATIER, BÉATRIX BLAVIER, J. BROUSSE.
- Les Editions de Minuit:** 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1944; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LINDON.
- Editions Albert Morancé:** 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6e; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement* and others; Chairs. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.
- Les Editions René Moreux et Cie.:** 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; two weeklies, four monthlies and six annuals dealing with French merchant shipping, maritime law and technical development and overseas trade; subsidiaries—S.A. du Journal de la Marine Marchande, Les Editions Maritimes S.A.; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Fernand Nathan Editeur:** 9 rue Méchain, 75014 Paris; f. 1881; school, and children's books, encyclopaedias and educational journals; Dirs. PIERRE and JEAN-JACQUES NATHAN.
- La Néogravure (Chaix-Crété-Desfossés):** 13 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; prints numerous periodicals, publisher for advertising agencies, security printing, etc.; Man. JEAN-LOUIS CLER.
- F. D. Nobelet:** 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1920; art and archaeology.
- Les Editions de l'Organisation:** 5 rue Rousselet, 75007 Paris; f. 1952; management and business economy; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. MARC EYROLLES; Dir. DOMINIQUE BIDART.
- Editions de Paris:** 7 rue de la Comète, 75007 Paris; f. 1923; Man. Dir. JEAN-LUC DE CARBUCCIA.
- Payot, Paris:** 106 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general science and history; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. J.-L. PIDOUX-PAYOT.
- Editions A. Pedone:** 13 rue Soufflot, 75007 Paris; f. 1835; international law; Man. Dir. DENIS PEDONE.
- Librairie Académique Perrin:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1827; historical and literary biographies, trade books; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.

A. et J. Picard: 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, *Manuals of Archaeology*, history of art, history, pre-history, auxiliary sciences, linguistics, musicological works (collection: *Vie musicale en France sous les Bourbons*), French texts, antiquarian books, *Catalogue Varia* (old and rare books, documentary books every 2 months); Propr. JACQUES PICARD.

Plon: 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1844; fiction, travel, history, anthropology, science, trade books and suspense series; Chair. MARCEL JULIAN.

Editions Présence Africaine: 18 rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris; francophone African literature; Dir. ALIOUNE DIOF.

Presses de la Cité-Editions G.P.: 8 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; f. 1902; general, juvenile books; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSON; Literary Dir. MARIE-HÉLÈNE ABOUT.

Presses Universitaires de France: 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris; f. 1921; philosophy, psychology, education, sociology, archaeology, theology, history, geography, economics, linguistics, literature, fine arts, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Dirs. PIERRE ANGOUVENT, GEORGES ROBERT.

Société des Editions Techniques, Administratives et Commerciales: 22 rue Cambacérès, Paris 8e; *Journal des Maires et des Conseils Municipaux*.

Société Encyclopédique Française: 7 rue de la Banque, 75002 Paris; f. 1966; non-fiction, reference, history, encyclopaedias, etc.; Chair. PHILIPPE DAUDY; Dir. SEBASTIEN DE LA SELLE.

Société de Productions Documentaires: 80 ave. du 18 Juin, 92500 Rueil Malmaison; periodicals concerned with industrial and analytical chemistry, corrosion, pharmaceuticals, engineering and chemical engineering, the paint and perfume industries and the atomic industries.

Librairie Aristide Quillet: 278 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1898; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Dir. JEAN ROCAUT.

Editions Rencontre: 23 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; scientific and technical.

Rivière (Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie.): 22 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1902; economics, philosophy, history, political and social sciences; Dir. R. ABRANSON; publ. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* (quarterly).

Editions du Sagittaire: 61 rue des Saints Pères, 75006 Paris; f. 1929; general literature; Dir. J. C. FASQUELLE.

Editions Seghers, S.A.: 6 place Saint Sulpice, 75006 Paris; poetry, novels, politics, philosophy, biographies; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE MAHIAS.

Editions du Seuil: 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1937; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dirs. PAUL FLAMAND, JEAN BARDET.

Editions Sirey: 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1855; law, economics, politics; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. PATRICE VERGE.

Editions Stock: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 18th century, foreign literature, novels, essays, poetry anthologies, nature, French novels, general literature; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN DE BARTILLAT.

Editions Tallandier: 170 bis blvd. du Montparnasse, 75014 Paris; f. 1870; literature, history, magazines, popular editions, book club editions; Pres. MAURICE DUMONCEL.

Editions du Tambourinaire: 186 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1929; books on musical and artistic subjects; Dir. CONSTANTIN LOUGOVY.

Editions du Témoignage Chrétien: 49 rue du Fanbourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.

Editions Vigot Frères: 23 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, Paris 6e; f. 1890; medicine, pharmacology, veterinary science, sport; Dir. CHRISTIAN VIGOT.

Editions de la Revue Verve: 4 rue Férou, Paris 6e; artistic books, special editions of old and rare books; f. 1937; Dir. E. TERIADE.

Librairie Vuibert: 63 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1876; mathematics, physics, science; periodicals (*L'Educateur Mathématique*, *Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* (fortnightlies), *Revue de Mathématiques Spéciales* (monthly)); Dir. P. BONNEFOND.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Blondel La Rougery: 7 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1904; official publications of Air Ministry; maps; aeronautical and technical library; specialised prints of maps and charts; Chair. MAX BLONDEL LA ROUGERY.

Girard et Barrère: 35 bis rue Henri Barbusse, Paris 5e; f. 1780; maps and globes; Man. CLÉMENT MICHARD.

Institut Géographique National: 136 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7; f. as "Dépôt de la Guerre" in 1688, replaced by "Service Géographique de l'Armée" in 1887, present foundation in 1940; maps of France and of foreign countries; Dir. Eng.-Gen. G. R. LACLAVÈRE; publ. *Bulletin d'information de l'I.G.N.* (quarterly).

Cartes Taride: 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of the world, globes; Managers MM. BARRY, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Industries et Commerces du Livre): 117 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1847; 561 mems.; a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. E. GILLON; Dir.-Gen. M. DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; publ. *Bibliographie de la France* (weekly).

Fédération Française des Syndicats de Libraires: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' assocn.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES PLAINE; Délégué Général E. BARBEZAT; publ. *L'Officiel de la Librairie*, *Le Bulletin du Livre* (monthly).

Syndicat National de l'Edition: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1892; 325 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. E. GILLON; Dir. M. DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; Treas. J. L. PIDOUX.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; music publishers' association; f. 1878; Pres. CLAUDE ALPHONSE LEDUC.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique Légère: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; Pres. ROLF MARBOT.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 195 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. BOUTARD.

Syndicat Patronal des Maîtres Imprimeurs Phototypistes: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1970; printers' association; Pres. ROBERT BARBOT.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN EECKHOUT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision Française (ORTF):

Maison de l'ORTF, 116 ave. du Président Kennedy, Paris 16e; f. 1944 as RDF and 1959 as RTF, present name 1964; governed by an administrative Council of 14 members; Pres. MARCEAU LONG; Dirs. (Television, First Channel) JACQUELINE BAUDRIER, (Television, Second Channel) PIERRE SABBAGH, (Television, Third Channel) JEAN-LOUIS GUILLAUD, (Radio) JACQUES SALLERBERT, (Broadcasting) CLAUDE MERCIER.

The RTF was granted, in February 1959, a statute providing it with financial and administrative autonomy as a State public service under the Ministry of Information. By the reform of July 1964, the ORTF ceased to be directly controlled by the Ministry of Information, though remaining under its tutelage. The ORTF holds a monopoly of all broadcasting in France and in the French Departments and Territories overseas. Commercial television was introduced in October 1968, allowing initially for only two minutes of advertisements per day on the first channel (since 1970 increased to eight).

In May 1972 the ORTF was extensively reorganized following disclosures of clandestine advertising in programmes. After Senatorial investigations, the Chairman and Director-General resigned and a new statute was adopted, providing for 8 separate administrations to cover, respectively, each of the three television channels, radio, production and three other technical services. The post of Director-General was abolished, and the newly-appointed Chairman given wider powers. In 1973 tensions arose between the Chairman, Arthur Conte, and the Information Minister, Philippe Maland, over alleged economic mismanagement and left-wing political bias in the ORTF. In October M. Conte was dismissed and replaced by Marecau Long. Subsequently the service has been affected by a series of strikes against government interference in broadcasting and proposed structural reforms.

Despite the ORTF's monopoly of broadcasting within France, a number of radio stations based in countries on France's perimeter have large regional French audiences. These include notably *R.T.L.* (Luxembourg), *Europe No. 1*, *Radio Monte Carlo* (Monaco), *Radio Andorre* and *Sud-Radio* (Andorra). The French Government has major shareholdings in *Europe No. 1* and *R.T.L.*

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France.

There are two main programmes, *France-Inter* and *France-Inter Variétés*. Other specialized and regional items are also produced.

Main transmitters for the two programmes: Allouis 1,829 metres; Nice I 193 metres.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

Seventeen medium-wave and forty-nine high fidelity transmitters.

France Musique: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Forty-nine transmitters.

France-Inter is broadcast on long, medium and short waves and *France-Inter Variétés* is broadcast on medium wave and high fidelity (frequency modulated) transmitters.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts. Strasbourg radio includes daily broadcasts in German.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Broadcasts in French to French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, West and Equatorial Africa, Antarctica (Terre Adélie), Antilles, Guiana, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Indian Ocean and Africa.

Broadcasts to Europe in Bulgarian, English, French, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Yiddish. Also to Canada (in French), Latin America (in French, Spanish and Portuguese). There are broadcasts in Arabic for Arabs not only in France, but also in North Africa and the Near East.

Number of licences (Oct. 1970): 5,357,712.

TELEVISION

There are three state-run channels.

On the first network transmission is on a 819-line system in black and white, and covers 98.5 per cent of the population.

There are 43 transmitting stations and about 1,040 low-powered relay stations.

The second network is on a 625-line system in colour and 96.5 per cent of the population can receive it.

There are 68 transmitting stations and about 286 low-powered relay stations.

The third network, introduced in 1973, is on a 625-line system in colour and 50 per cent of the population can receive it.

Number of sets (Dec. 1973): 13,000,000.

Colour television, which was introduced in October 1967, is relayed for 73 hours per week on the second and third networks. The first network will change to colour in 1975. The SECAM system is used.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, French Polynesia and French Territory of Afars and Issas.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m. = million, N.F. = Frs. = Francs, res. = reserves)

CENTRAL BANK

La Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris 1er; f. Feb. 13th, 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalised from January 1st, 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of The Republic; the bank has 238 offices or branches throughout France; Gov. OLIVIER WORMSER; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1947; cap. 70m. Frs.; dep. 5,988m. Frs.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JACQUES CHAINE.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucins, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 300m. Frs.; Gov. ROGER GOETZE; Sub-Govs. ROBERT BLOT, MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. ROBERT FICHARD.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, S.A.: 44 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1923; cap. 101.7m. Frs.; Pres. JACK FRANCÈS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JEAN GIBERT; Gen. Man. JEAN-MARC PELLETIER.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, S.A.: 3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2e; f. 1968 to take over French branches of the former company which became a holding company; foreign branches became independent; cap. 500m. Frs. (1971); res. 254m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES DE FOUCHIER; Man. Dirs. GUSTAVE RAMBAUD, PIERRE MOUSSA.

PRINCIPAL DEPOSIT BANKS

Banque Courtois: 33 rue de Rémusat, 31000 Toulouse; f. 1760; cap. (1972) 10.1m. Frs.; dep. 349m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. GILBERT COUTOIS DE VICOSE.

Banque de Bretagne: 18 quai Duguay-Trouin, Rennes; f. 1909; cap. (1971) 18m. Frs.; dep. 968m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. JEAN ROUYER.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1875; cap. 448m. Frs.; dep. 5,017m. Frs.; Chair. M. FRANÇOIS DE FLERS; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. M. JEAN MAXIME-ROBERT.

Banque de Neufilize, Schlumberger, Mallet: 12 place de la Bourse, 75002 Paris; f. 1966 after merger of Neufilize, Schlumberger and Mallet Frères; cap. (1971) 50m. Frs.; dep. 1,986m. Frs.; Chair. ROGER VIDART.

Banque de l'Union Européenne: 4 rue Gaillon, Paris 2e; f. 1920; cap. 154.3m. Frs.; dep. 4,843m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. JEAN DE DREUZY; Assistant Gen. Mans. CLAUDE MOSSET, JEAN ROUSSILLON, VINCENT HOLLARD, CHRISTIAN DE LONGEVILLE.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne S.A.: 6 and 8 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; formed by merger of banking business of Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque (Société Nouvelle); f. 1967; cap. 100m. Frs.; res. 137m. (1972) Frs.; Pres. EMMANUEL LAMY; Gen. Man. JACQUES BURIN DES ROZIERES.

Banque Dupont: 26 Ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 75381 Paris, Cedex 08; f. 1819; cap. 15m. Frs.; dep. 1,880m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROQUEBEE; Gen. Man. YVES SADOT.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel S.A.: 34 rue du Wacken, 67 Strasbourg; f. 1895; cap. (1972) 40m. Frs.; res. 11.7m. Frs.; Pres. THÉO BRAUN; Gen. Man. RAYMOND GOERGLER.

Banque Française de l'Agriculture et du Crédit Mutuel: 21 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris; f. 1933 as Société de Crédit des Agriculteurs de France; cap. (1972) 12.5m. Frs.; res. 6.2m. Frs.; Chair. OCTAVE BAJEUX; Gen. Man. ALAIN ROSTAND.

Banque Hervet S.A.: 1 place de la Préfecture, 18 Bourges; f. 1830; cap. (1971) 20m. Frs.; res. 33m. Frs.; Gen. Mans. GEORGES HERVET, J.-L. EWALD.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 26 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 48m. Frs.; Pres. La Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HUBERT PÉRIN.

Banque Jordaen: 3 and 5 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1884; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 1,189m. Frs.; Chair. J. G. OOST LIEVENSE; Pres. ROGER LAZARUS.

Banque Nazionale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1966; nationalized; cap. 500m. Frs.; dep. 98,310m. Frs.; Pres. PIERRE LEDOUX; Vice-Pres. P. CALVERT; Dir.-Gen. GASTON DEFOSSE.

Banque Nationale de Paris "Intercontinentale": P.O.B. 229-09, 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1940; cap. 59m. Frs. dep. 811m. Frs.; Chair. PIERRE LEDOUX; Gen. Man. A. BERONIE.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1919; a subsidiary of B.N.P. "Intercontinentale"; cap. (1972) 25m. Frs.; dep. 995m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. BERONIE.

Banque Parisienne de Crédit au Commerce et à l'Industrie: 56 rue de la Châteaudun, 75009 Paris; f. 1920 cap. (1972) 24.5m. Frs.; res. 12m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ANTOINE-MARIE IMBERT.

Banque Régionale de l'Ain: 2 ave. Alsace-Lorraine, 01 Bourg; f. 1849, name changed as above 1953; a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. 8m. Frs.; res. 12.5m. Frs.; Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUCHER; Gen. Man. JEAN-NOEL RELIQUET.

Banque Régionale de l'Ouest: 7 rue Gallois, 41 Blois; f. 1913; now a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. (1973) 12m. Frs.; res. 11.5m. Frs.; Pres. MICHEL BACQUART; Gen. Man. JACQUES MAGNAN.

Banque Rothschild S.A.: 21 rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris; f. 1817; cap. (1972) 46.2m. Frs.; res. 83.4m. Frs.; Pres. GUY DE ROTHSCHILD; Gen. Mans. ELIE DE ROTHSCHILD, ANDRÉ LEGRO.

Banque Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue de Molinel, 59,000 Lille; f. 1838; cap. 25m. Frs. dep. 1,439m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. LOUIS DECOSTER.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1881; cap. (1972) 12m. Frs.; dep. 428m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

Banque Worms: 45 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1848; cap. (1972) 152m. Frs.; res. 86m. Frs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. RAYMOND MEYNAL; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. GUY TAITTINGER; Gen. Man. ROBERT DUBOST.

Compagnie Parisienne de Réescompte, S.A.: 26 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 30m. Frs.; dep. 1,319 m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. RENÉ CASSOU; Joint Gen. Man. J.-C. MARTINI.

Crédit Chimique S.A.: 20 rue Treillard, 75008 Paris; f. 1889 as Banque des Travaux publics; cap. (1971) 30m. Frs.; dep. 1,480m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN TERRAY; Gen. Man. PIERRE HENNIQUEAU.

Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.: 103 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1894; cap. 257.4m. Frs.; dep. 13,889m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES MERLIN; Dir. and Gen. Man. JEAN-MAXIME LÉVÊQUE.

Crédit du Nord, S.A.: 28 place Rihour, 59000 Lille; f. 1848; cap. 151,116m. Frs.; dep. 6,120m. Frs.; 472 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-CHARLES DE FOUCHIER; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BOURLET.

Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.: 4 rue Voltaire, 44,000 Nantes; f. 1957; cap. (1972) 40m. Frs.; dep. 2,997m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN JULIEN; Vice-Pres. PAUL BEAUPÈRE; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE GIFFARD.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A. (C.I.A.L.): 31 rue du Wacken, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1919; cap. 47,444m. Frs.; dep. 4,425m. Frs. (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Gen. Man. EMILE SPIELREIN.

Crédit Industriel de Normandie: 15 place de la Pucelle d'Orléans, 76000 Rouen; f. 1913; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 378m. Frs.; Pres. ROBINEAU-BOURGNEUR.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 66 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1859; cap. 194m. Frs.; dep. 8,421m. Frs.; Chair. C. DE LAVARENE; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-PIERRE FOURCADE.

Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.: Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 2; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1863; nationalized; cap. 480m. Frs.; dep. 85,337m. Frs.; Chair. F. BLOCH-LAINE; Vice-Chair. MAURICE SCHLOGEL; Gen. Man. J. SAINT-GEOURS.

Rivaud et Cie: 13 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, 75002 Paris; f. 1906; a private bank not issuing balance sheets; partners Comte DE RIVAUD, Vicomte DE RIBES, ROBERT MATHÉ DUMAINE, Comte JACQUES PILLET-WILL.

Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 42 cours du Chapeau Rouge, 33,000 Bordeaux; f. 1880; cap. 16m. Frs.; dep. 1,122m. Frs.; Pres. BERTRAND BLANCHY; Gen. Man. ROBERT WANTZ.

Société Centrale de Banque: 5 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 1er; f. 1880; cap. 22.9m. Frs.; dep. 1,428m. Frs.; Chair. J. GALIBERT; Gen. Man. A. LEROY.

Société Générale, S.A.: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1864; nationalized 1946; cap. 400m. Frs.; dep. 78,432m. Frs.; Chair. MAURICE LAURÉ; Vice-Chair. LOUIS BLAUPÈRE; Gen. Man. (Foreign) JEAN RICHARD; Affiliated Banks:

Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1898; cap. (1972) 14m. Frs.; dep. 1,021m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Générale de Banque en Espagne: 29 blvd. Haussmann Paris 9e; f. 1920; cap. (1972) 9m. Frs.; res. 12m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque: 4 rue Joseph Massol, Strasbourg; f. 1881; cap. (1972) 40m. Frs.; dep. 6,503m. Frs.; Chair. GUILLAUME LABADENS.

Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.: 8 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1865; cap. (1972) 55m. Frs.; dep. 5,509.5m. Frs.; Man. Dir. H. ARMINJON.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.: 75 rue Paradis, Marseilles (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1865; cap. 62m. Frs.; dep. 2,778.7m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. ÉDOUARD DE CAZALLET.

Société Nancéienne & Varin-Bernier: 4 Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; formed by merger of Soc. Nancéienne de Crédit Industriel and Varin-Bernier in 1972; cap. 52m. Frs.; dep. 1,208m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROGUERBE; Gen. Man. JACQUES BIDON.

Union de Banques à Paris: 22 place de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris; f. 1935; cap. (1972) 10m. Frs.; dep. 927m. Frs.; Pres. ROGER LEBON; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LAVIGNE.

Union Française de Banques: 25 ave. Kléber, 75016 Paris; f. 1950; cap. (1973) 60m. Frs.; dep. 491m. Frs.; Pres. P. BESSE; Gen. Man. B. MÉRA.

OTHER BANKS

Banque Centrale des Coopératives: 31 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 10,202m. Frs.; the shares are held by 219 co-operative societies; Chief Dir. RENÉ ETIENNE; Dirs. MICHEL FESSLER, JEAN-PIERRE MIEGE, LOÏE ROLLAND.

Banque Française de Crédit Coopératif: 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1969; cap. 15,000m. Frs.; Prés. Cons. SURV. PIERRE LACOUR.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires: 115 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1921; the central banking institution of 37 co-operative regional Banques Populaires; cap. (1972) 30m. Frs.; dep. 3,808.3m. Frs.; Chair. YVES MALCOT; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POIJOL.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: 91-93 blvd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris; f. 1920; central agricultural credit association with 94 local member institutions; although not technically a bank, Crédit Agricole is the largest provider of banking services in France; cap. 2,828m. Frs. (1972); res. 4,927m. Frs.; Pres. PAUL DRIANT; Gen. Man. JACQUES MAYOUX.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle des Banques: 18 rue La Fayette, Paris 9e; f. 1871, reorganized 1941; 342 mems.; Pres. RODOLPHE HOTTINGUER; Man. Dir. YVES MAREILLE; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

La Bourse de Paris: Palais de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1808.

There are provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes.

Compagnie des Agents de Change: 4 place de la Bourse, 75080 Paris; 82 mems. in Paris, 31 mems. in provincial exchanges; Chambre Syndicale: Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Commission des Opérations de Bourse: Tour Mirabeau 39-43, quai André Citroën, 75739 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1967; Pres. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY; mems. GILBERT LANEIEN, MAURICE BORGEAUD, JEAN SAINTOIN, RENÉ DE LESTRADE; Govt. Commissioner JACQUES DE LAROSIÈRE DE CHAMPEFFU; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BURGARD.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Council: Paris; f. 1946; Chair. MINISTER OF FINANCE.

A short list is given below of the more important Insurance Companies; the principal type of insurance undertaken is indicated by the letters: (a)=accident, (f)=fire, (l)=life, (m)=marine.

Abeille: 57 rue Taithout, Paris 9e; f. 1856, (f, l); Chair. J. MARJOLET.

FRANCE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

L'Alsacienne: 31 ave. de la Paix, 67-Strasbourg; f. 1898; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité-Vie, La Flandro, V.Z.V.Z., La Cité Européenne, La Cité-Capitalisation, Le Crédit).

Ancienne Mutuelle: Belbeuf, 76240 Mesnil Esnard (Rouen); f. 1817; Chair. and Gen. Man. LUCIEN AUBERT; (Leader of Groupe des Sociétés Ancienne Mutuelle, composed of: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vic, A.M.-Accidents, A.M. d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale Risques Divers, La Mutualité Générale Capitalisation).

Assurances du Groupe de Paris (Paternelle-Prévoyance-M.A.C.L.-Minerve): A.G.P., 21 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; Chair. B. PAGEZY; Gen. Man. E. BENEZECH.

Assurances Générales de France: 87 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1819; leader of A.G.F. Group, composed of A.G.F., La Métropole, La Célérité; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES PLESSEFF; Vice-Chair. ROBERT BEINEIX; Gen. Man. JEAN-RAYMOND FOUCHET.

Assurances Nationales: 2 rue Pillet Will, Paris 9e; f. 1830, (l); 17 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1820, (f); 15 bis rue Laffitte; f. 1920, (a); Chair. PIERRE OLGIAITI.

Compagnie Générale d'Assurances: place Victorien Sardou, 78-Marly-le-Roi; f. 1876; Pres. GEORGES TATTEVIN (Leader of Groupe Drouot, composed of Patrimoine, Confiance, Industrielle du Nord, Vie Nouvelle, Compagnie Gén. d'Assurances).

La Concorde: 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. and Gen. Man. GILBERT LANGER.

Foncière: 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e. f. 1879; Chair. PIERRE LAURE; Asst. Gen. Mans. BERTRAND DE BARDIES, GEORGES SOLEILHAVOUP.

France Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers: 7-9 blvd. Haussmann, 75439 Paris-Cédex 09; f. 1837; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BERNHEIM; France Vie: f. 1880, (l).

La Mutuelle du Mans: 37 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1828, (f); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. RICHARD.

Mutuelle Générale Française, Groupe des Sociétés: 19-21 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1883; (a); 20 rue Saint-Bertrand, 72-Le Mans; f. 1920, (l); Chair. ROGER BRUNEAU; Gen. Man. M. ROUXEL.

Le Nord: 20 rue Le Pelletier, Paris 9e; f. 1840; Chair. and Gen. Man. NOËL CHEGARAY (Leader of Group, composed of Le Nord, Le Monde, La Fortune-Marine Marchande, l'Europe).

La Paix, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: 58 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; Chair. M. SAGE; Vice-Chair. Mlle JEANNE LANGLET; Vice-Chair. Gen. Man. M. GIORGETTI.

La Préservatrice: 18 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1864; Chair. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND MEYNIAL; Dir.-Gen. GUILLAUME LEGRAND.

La Providence Vie: 56 rue de la Victoire, 75439 Paris-Cédex 09; f. 1970; Dir. Gen. BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

La Providence I.A.R.D.: 56 rue de la Victoire, 75439 Paris-Cédex 09; f. 1969; Dirs.-Gen. YVES DE MORCOUR, BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

Rhin et Moselle: 1 rue des Archebusiers, 67000 Strasbourg; Gen. Man. MICHEL LEONET (Leader of Group composed of Rhin et Moselle, and Les Assurances Françaises, 69 Lyon-Charbonnières).

Le Secours: 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. ROGER GAILLOCHET; Gen. Man. VIETOR ROSSET.

Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine et Seine-et-Oise: 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglais, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. and Dir. Gen. RAYMOND DELACOUX (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Mutuelles de France, composed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

L'Union des Assurances de Paris (including L'UAP-Vie; L'UAP Fire and Accidents; L'Union-I.A.R.D. and L'UAP-Capitalisation): 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; Chair. DOMINIQUE LECA; Mans. PIERRE ESTEVA, J. H. GOUGHENHEIM.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e; f. 1925; Pres. M. GAUDET.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Jouffroy, Paris 17e; Pres. MICHEL HABAR.

Syndicat National des Agents Producteurs d'Assurances et de Capitalisation Salariés et Assimilés: 26 rue Montholon, 75009 Paris; f. 1968.

Syndicat National des Courtiers d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 31 rue d'Amsterdam, 75009 Paris; f. 1896; Pres. RAYMOND JUTHEAU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, 75008 Paris; f. 1803; Pres. PAUL LAUBARD; Dir.-Gen. EMILE ARRIGHI DE CASANOVA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture (A.P.C.A.): 9 ave. George V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. PIERRE COLLET; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS HOULLIER; publs. *Chambres d'Agriculture* (fortnightly), *L'Opinion agricole* (monthly).

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; Pres. J. DUTHILLEUL.

Association Nationale des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (ANIAA): 178 rue de Courcelles, 75017 Paris; f. 1971; 37 affiliated fédérations; Pres. PIERRE HAAS; Vice-Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUREL; Dir.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN;

Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'entreprise (C.J.D.): 19 ave. George V, Paris 8e; 3,000 mems.

Centre de Liaisons Inter-syndicale des Industries et des Commerces de la Quincaillerie: 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 22 syndicates; Co-Pres. MM. TURCAS, GARNIER; Vice-Pres. MM. GANNEAU, GOUVY; Sec.-Gen. M. FLEURY.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, Paris 4e; f. 1860; business section; 592 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LEVEQUE; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENANTOU.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, 75008 Paris; f. 1898; 35 mems.; Pres. CYRIL X. LATTY; Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ BOISSON, JOSEPH CUVELIER; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 600 mems.; Pres. M. GARNIER.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, Paris 8e, B.P. 707-08; f. 1945; Pres. J. FERRY; Dél. Gen. RENÉ TERREL; Sec.-Gen. YVES-PIERRE SOULÉ; publs. *Annuaire, Bulletin Statistique, Recueil des normes relatives aux produits sidérurgiques français*.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 45 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 450 mems.; Pres. M. BLIN; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, 75008 Paris; f. 1909; 12 mems.; Pres. ERIK D'ORNHJELN.

Comité Central de la Laine et de l'Industrie Lainière (Groupement Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français): 12 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1922; 1,150 mems.; Pres. MARCEL KAHN-SRIBER; Man. Dir. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France (Central Committee of Ship-owners of France): 73 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1903; 178 mems.; Pres. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Delegat.-Gen. PHILIPPE POIRIER D'ANGÉ D'ORSAY; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande, Le Transport Maritime—Etudes et Statistiques*.

Comité Central Français pour l'Outre-Mer: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1894; Pres. GEORGES RIOND; publs. *Communautés et Continents* (quarterly), *La Correspondance France-Outre-Mer* (weekly).

Comité d'Action et d'Expansion Economique: 199 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pres. JACQUES BOUDOUX; Dir. ROGER DU PAGE.

Comité Républicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: 82 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1898; Pres. GILBERT JULES; publ. *L'Activité Moderne*.

Commission d'Exportation des Vins de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Pres. BERTRAND DE VOGÜÉ; Gen. Man. PIERRE PEIGNÉ.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détailants de Franco et d'Outre-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; 500 mems.; 13 fédérations affiliées; Pres. FÉLIX BENOÎT-CATIN; Dir. ROBERT MASSON; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 18 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. and Gen. Man. LÉON GINGEMBRE; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce et de l'Industrie*.

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. FRANÇOIS CEYRAC; publ. *Patronat Français*.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, 75382 Paris-Cédex 08; f. 1840; Pres. PHILIPPE BURNEL; Dir.-Gen. G. IMBERT; Sec.-Gen. M. JOLY; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris; f. 1874; 16 societies; Pres. J. A. VAROQUAUX; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES LEGER.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux Bruts: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1945; 9 affiliated syndicates; Pres. G. PERRINEAU; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération Française de la Tannerie Mégisserie: 122 rue de Provence, Paris 8e; f. 1885; 450 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL PECQUERAUX; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ GANPERT.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. JACQUES BONDOUX; Vice-Pres. LUCIEN DUFOURCQ-LAGELOUSE; Dél. Gén. JACQUES DU CLOSEL.

Fédération Nationale des Industries et Commerces de la Musique: 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale, Syndicat National de l'Industrie et du Commerce Phonographiques; Pres. JEAN BRUNET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment (National Federation of Builders): 33 ave. Kléber, 75784 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1906; 50,000 mems.; Pres. R. LAMIGEON; Gen. Man. J. VIBERT; publ. *Bâtir* (monthly).

Groupement des Industries Minières et Métallurgiques d'Outre-Mer: 30 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris; f. 1960; 50 mems.; Pres. J. AUDIBERT; Vice-Pres. G. PERRINEAU, R. VIGIER; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Groupement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 8 rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris; Pres. BERNARD BARBIER; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES LE BOURGEOIS; Sec.-Gen. R. FORESTIER.

Société Française des Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques: 9 rue de la Montagne Ste.-Geneviève, 75005 Paris; 500 active mems.; Pres. Prof. LE HIR; Sec.-Gen. G. CIEPKA; publ. *Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques*.

Syndicat Textile du Sud-Est "Tissus et Soieries de Lyon": 24-26 place Tolozan, 69281 Lyon-Cédex 1; f. 1916; Pres. RAYMOND D'AUBAREDE; Dir. MICHEL DALMAIS.

Syndicat Général de la Construction Electrique: 11 rue Hamelin, 75783 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1925; 1,200 mems.; Pres. ROLAND KOCH; Vice-Pres. DIDIER OLIVIER-MARTIN.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, Paris 8e; f. 1902; 750 mems.; Pres. ROGER SAUVEGRAIN.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Hôtelière de Paris: 22 rue Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1871; Pres. F. BROSSARD.

Syndicat Général des Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris; f. 1906; 100 mems.; Pres. JULIEN MERCIER; Dél.-Gen. P. PARENTEAU.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, Paris 2e; f. 1928; Del.-Gen. P. CARRIÈRE; Sec.-Gen. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1864; 175 firms affiliated; Pres. HENRI LE MÉNÉSTREL; Gen. Man. GUY RICHELET.

Syndicat Général des Fondateurs de France: 2 rue de Bassano, 75783 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1897; 800 mems.; Pres. PIERRE SINGLE; Del.-Gen. AURÈLE MAULVAULT; publs. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Syndicat National des Transporteurs Aériens: 15 square Max Hymans, 75741 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1946 to represent French and foreign airlines at national level; 15 mem. companies or associations; Pres. R. VERGNAUD; Dél. Gén. EMMANUEL DESGRÈES DU LOU.

FRANCE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du General Cérez, Limoges; Pres. ANDRÉ RAYNAUD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; f. 1860; 87 affiliated unions; Pres. M. GALL; Sec.-Gen. M. BURGAUD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1901; 4,000 mems.; Pres. L. L. WEILL; Pres. of General Groups R. CHANAY, R. SAUVEGRAIN, L. L. WEILL, L. SALMON, R. PORON, R. BOIT, M. KAHN-SRIBER, J. DE PRÉCIGOUT.

L'Union des Armateurs à la Pêche de France: 59 rue des Mathurins, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec.-Gen. A. PARRES; publ. *Germes*.

Union Syndicale des Mines Métalliques Métropolitaines: 30 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris; f. 1945; 40 mems.; Hon. Pres. G. LE BRET; Pres. A. D'ANSELME; Vice-Pres. MM. WALINE, MATHIAN; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

French trade unions, since the split in the C.G.T. and the formation of the *Force Ouvrière* in 1948, have been far from unified. They were organized on the basis of one union for each industry. The third major trade union organization is the *Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail*. There are also other autonomous splinter organizations within the framework.

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1895; 2,400,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945.

A National Congress is held every three years.

President: BENOIT FRACHON.

Secretary-General: GEORGES SÉGUY.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Agriculture: 59 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. GRANOUX.

Alimentation (Food Supply): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. LIVI.

Bâtiment (Building): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. TANTY.

Bijouterie: 56 rue des Vinaigriers, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. VEICLE.

Bois: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CAZENAVE.

Céramique: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAVERGNE.

Cheminots (Railway Men): 19 rue Pierre Sémard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. CH. MASSABIEAUX.

Coiffeurs: 3 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. COLLET.

Cuir et Peaux: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. HABERT.

Eclairage (Lighting): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PAUWELS.

Education Nationale: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL CASTEL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Finances: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. A. BONICEL.

Habillement et Chapellerie: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISELE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

Livre (Printing): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. J. PIOT.

Marine Marchande: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. BRETEAU.

Papier-Carton: 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 8e; Sec.-Gen. O. CALVETTI.

Personnels Techniques et Administratifs (P.T.A.): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. A. FURST.

Pharmacie-Droguerie: 85 rue Charlot, Paris 3e; Sec.-Gen. J. TANET.

Police: 5 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Boulogne—Billancourt 92; Sec.-Gen. J. ETIE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GASTON HENRY.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 37 rue Ballu, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. R. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Underground Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. BLONDEAU.

Spectacle: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MOURIER.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GERARD GATINOT.

Syndicats Maritimes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. DUBREUIL.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. TRIoux.

Transports: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly).

Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees): 11 ave. de Villars, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL WARCHOLAK.

Union Nationale des Syndicats de l'Energie Atomique—C.G.T.: 109 rue du Château, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. J. TRELIN.

Verre: 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.

Voyageurs-Représentants: 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.

L'Union Générale des Fédérations de Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. R. BIDOUZE.

Union Générale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.G.I.C.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.

Force Ouvrière: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Force Ouvrière was formed in December 1947 by the break-away from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 1,000,000. Force Ouvrière is a member of I.C.F.T.U.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ BERGERON.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Administration Générale (General Administration): 4 rue Cambacière, Paris 8e; f. 1948; 20,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HENRI DEBERT.

Administrations Centrales (Central Administration): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 8e; Sec.-Gen. M. ENDRESS.

Agriculture: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. J. N. POP.

Alimentation (Food): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. GERARD FOSSÉ.

Bâtiment-Bois (Building and Timber): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. M. HUPEL.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. BUONACCORSI.

Coiffeurs (Hairdressers): 130 avenue Parmentier, Paris; Sec.-Gen. L. CLAUZADE.

Cuir et Peaux (Leather): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. R. SANDRI.

Education Nationale (National Education): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; 10,580 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. MASCHER.

Employés (Employees): 20 rue de Bucarest, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ALLÈGRE.

Energie Electrique et du Gaz (Gas and Electricity): 13-15 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS CLAUZIER; publ. *Lumière et Force*.

Finances: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. M. YDE.

Habillement-Chapellerie (Clothing and Millinery): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. R. SANDRI.

Industries Chimiques et Verre (Chemical and Glass Industries): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. DELANLACE.

Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. R. COTTAVE.

Livre (Printing Trades): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 74014; Pres. PIERRE MAGNIER.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. N. PHILIPPS.

Métaux (Metals): 83 rue de la Victoire, Paris; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD MOURGUES.

Mineurs-Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers): 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES CORTOT.

Officiers Marine Marchande (Officers of the Merchant Marine): Mairie, 50 Equeurdreville; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH BOCHER.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale (National Defence, Civil Servants' Section): 94 rue de l'Université, 75341 Paris-Cédex 07; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Pharmacie (Chemists): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. MARGUERITE ADENIS.

Police: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1948; 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. LEGALL; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière* (two monthly).

Ports and Docks: 198 ave. du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUNIAU.

Presse (Press): 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. GRUNEBaum.

Fédération Syndicaliste des Travailleurs des P.T.T. (Post, Telegraphs and Telephones): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. A. FOSSAT; publ. *P.T.T. Syndicaliste*.

Services Publics et de Santé (Health and Public Services): 170-172 ave. Parmentier, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. FELIX FORTIN.

Spectacles (Theatre and Cinema Performers): 8 rue d'Enghien, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ TAINON; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.

Tabacs (Tobacco): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. N. FAURE.

Textiles de France (Textile Workers): 198 ave. du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1949; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. F. DESROUSSEAUX.

Transports: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. WILLY GITLER.

Travaux Publics et Transports (Transport and Public Works): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1932; 35,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. YVES LEQUOYE; publ. *Travaux Publics et Transport, Aviation Civile*.

Voyageurs-Représentants-Placiers (Commercial Travelers): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1930; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MEYER.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.) (formerly Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C.): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e; was constituted in 1919, present title and constitution adopted November 1964. It co-ordinates 4,430 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions and 30 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 20 regional organizations. Its membership is estimated at over one million. Affiliated to W.C.L.; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Banques (Banking): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES BEGOT.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE BARBERO.

Construction-Bois: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES TIGNON.

Défense Nationale: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE AUTEXIER.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (Electricity and Gas of France): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD DIZIER.

Finances (Finance): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, 75439 Paris-Cédex 09; Gen.-Sec. LOUIS THEMELIN.

Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND CABARET.

Industries Chimiques: C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES MOREAU.

Métallurgie (Metal Workers): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES CHERREQUE.

Mineurs (Miners): 35 rue des Feronniers 59, Douai; Sec.-Gen. JEAN KASPAR.

P.T.T. (Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Workers): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EMILE LE BELLER.

Santé et Services Sociaux (Hospital Workers): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. MARIE-JEANNE LAFFONT.

Sécurité Sociale (Social Security): 26 rue de Montholon, 75439 Paris-Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MAURICE.

Services-Livre: 20 rue Rochechouart, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ BALLON.

Syndicat Général de l'Education Nationale, S.G.E.N. (National Education): 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS GARRIGUE.

Textile: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ROGER TOUTAIN.

Transport: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE DARMAIS.

Union Confédérale des Cadres (C.F.D.T.): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ROGER FAIST.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants: 5 rue de Palestro, 75002 Paris; f. 1949; federation of independent unions; 200,000 mems.; Pres. J. MARCELIN; Vice-

FRANCE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Pres. CH. EVIN, F. GAUTIER; publs. *Le Syndicaliste Indépendant*, *Le Guide du Militant*, *L'Echo des Ministères*, etc.

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 13 rue des Ecluses-St.-Martin, 75010 Paris; f. 1919; Pres. JACQUES TESSIER; Gen. Sec. JEAN BORNARD; publ. *Syndicalisme C.F.T.C.*

Confédération Générale des Cadres: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organizes supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE; Sec.-Gen. CORENTIN CALVEZ; 250,000 mems.; publ. *Le Creuset—La Voix des Cadres*.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): 10 rue Solferino, Paris 7e; federation of teachers' unions; 450,000 mems.; Leaders JAMES MARANGE, ANDRÉ DRUBAY, ALAIN GEISMAR.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; f. 1952; groups unions in the private sector; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL-ANDRÉ TILLIÈRES.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (National Federation of Farmers' Unions): 8 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 8e; f. 1946; 750,000 mems. divided into 92 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. MICHEL DEBATISSE; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CORMORECHE; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS CLERC.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

B.P. 396 08, 75360 Paris-Cédex 08

Established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France is responsible for coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 101,450 employees.

President: JEAN MATTÉOLI.

Director-General: PAUL GARDENT.

ELECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE

23 rue de Vienne, Paris 8e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France is responsible for generating and supplying electricity for distribution to consumers in Metropolitan France; 95,000 employees.

President: PAUL DELOUVRIER.

GAZ DE FRANCE

23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75840 Paris-Cédex 17.

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France is responsible for distribution of Gas in Metropolitan France; 26,300 employees.

President: ROBERT HIRSCH.

General Manager: PIERRE ALBY.

RÉGIE NATIONALE DES USINES RENAULT.

B.P. 103, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt, Paris

Nationalized in 1946; in 1972 1,202,268 cars and 115,641 commercial vehicles were manufactured.

President: PIERRE DREYFUS.

SERVICE D'EXPLOITATION INDUSTRIELLE DES TABACS ET DES ALLUMETTES

53 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e

Responsible for the production and marketing of tobacco and matches in France; sales totalled 7,463 million francs in 1971; 6,400 employees.

President: PH. DE MONTREMY.

Director-General: P. MILLET.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue St. Lazare, 75436 Paris-Cédex 09; Pres. of Board of Dirs. ANDRÉ SEGALAT; Vice-Pres. ROGER COQUANT, ANDRÉ MOREAU-NÉRET; Dir.-Gen. ROGER GUIBERT; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. ROGER HUTTER, MARC STEIN, PAUL GENTIL; Sec.-Gen. JULES ANTONINI. The S.N.C.F. controls most of the French railways. In December 1972 there were 35,299 km. of track, of which 9,326 km. were electrified.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Région de l'Est: 13 rue d'Alsace, Paris 10e; Dir. M. LECLERC DU SABLON.

Région du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, Paris 10e; Dir. M. DAUDEMARD-GREGNAC.

Région de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, Paris 8e; Dir. M. STEIN.

Région du Sud-Ouest: 1 place Valhubert, Paris 13e; Dir. M. DUBOIS.

Région du Sud-Est: 20 blvd. Diderot, Paris 12e; Dir. M. DINE.

Région de Marseille: 17 ave. du Général Leclerc, 13331 Marseille Cédex 3; Dir. M. TRÉDÉ.

ROADS

There were about 784,242 km. of roads in France in 1972. Of these, some 81,861 km. are national roads, and 1,241 km. modern motorway (*autoroute*). There are also 698,000 km. of rural roads not included in these figures.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles: 65 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1970; 600,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE BRUN; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL ROUX.

Automobile Club de France: 6 and 8 place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris; Pres. JEAN RICHARD-DESHAIS.

Automobile Club de l'Île de France: 8 place Vendôme, Paris.

Touring Club de France: Head Office: 65 ave. de la Grande Armée, Paris 16e; f. 1890; 500,000 mems. and 80 hrs. throughout France; Pres. MARC EYROLLES; publs. *Revue du Touring Club de France*, *Plein Air*.

Automobile Club du Nord de la France: Head Office: 40-42 rue du Maréchal Foch, Roubaix; br. in Lille.

Automobile-Club de l'Ouest: Head Office: Circuit des 24 Heures, 72040 Le Mans Cédex 19; 32 hrs. in central and western France; motor sport and tourism.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There were in 1972 approximately 7,526 km. of navigable waterways (including 4,436 km. of canals). The French inland waterways fleet consisted (in 1972) of 7,209 craft totalling 2,994,000 tons.

SHIPPING

In June 1972 French merchant shipping totalled 7,440,000 tons. Since June 1965 merchant seaports have been governed by a new statute setting up Autonomous Seaports. This statute took full responsibility away from the State and invested it in a Governing Board of 18-24 members and the Port Manager. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation: 48 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e; f. 1912; tonnage 258,700 gross; cap. 98.1m. Frs.; Pres. ANDRÉ PILLIARD; Asst. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE SARTRAL; tank services.

Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 av. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1865; tonnage 33,138 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ROGER CAROUR; cargo services from French, Belgian and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.

Compagnie de Transports Maritimes Pétroliers: 1 rue du Mogador, 75009 Paris; tonnage 250,610 gross; Chair. H. DOUXAMI; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. J. BARNAUD; oil tankers.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 12 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 9e; tonnage 386,444 gross; Pres. ROGER CAROUR; passenger and cargo service.

Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 444, 13217 Marseille Cédex 1; f. 1965 as result of a merger between *Société Générale de Transports Maritimes* (f. 1865) and *Compagnie Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre* (f. 1836), *Compagnie de Navigation Paquet (Services fret)* (f. 1860); tonnage 57,528 gross; cap. 60,892,200 Frs.; merchant services as owners or agents from Marseilles and West Mediterranean ports to Morocco, Canaries, Senegal, West Africa, South Africa, The Far East, Japan, The Eastern Mediterranean, French Antilles, Guyana, U.S.A. and Canada; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE C. FABRE; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS LAFFEUILLE.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Tour Atlantique, Cédex 6, 92 Puteaux, Paris-La Défense; f. 1855; tonnage 376,844 gr.; Chair. EDMOND LANIER; Gen. Man. PIERRE PANARD; passenger and freight services to Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, U.S.S.R., Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica; merged with the *Compagnie Navigation Mixte* 1969.

Compagnie Générale Transméditerranéenne: 6r blvd. des Dames, 13002 Marseille; Pres. Y. DE JOANNIS; Man. Dir. J. P. ISOARD; 14 vessels; ferry services between France and Corsica, Sardinia, North Africa.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1964; tonnage 939,664 d.w.; Pres. FRANCIS C. FABRE; Gen. Man. PIERRE C. FABRE; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and Far East to West Africa.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 2 square Pétrarque, 75016 Paris; tonnage 366,433 gross; 6 tankers; Chair. and Man. Dir. JACQUES COLLARD.

Compagnie Navale des Pétroles: 162 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e; tonnage 511,974 gross; Chair. VICTOR DE METZ; Man. Dir. RENÉ GASQUET; oil tankers.

Compagnie Navale Worms: 50 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; holding company with 12 subsidiaries; Compagnie de Transports Maritime Pétroliers, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire, Société Française de Transports Pétroliers, Société Nantaise des Chargeurs de l'Ouest, Compagnie de Navigation La Loire-Maritime & Cie. Morbihannais de Navigation, and 7 other subsidiaries abroad; Chair. R. LABBE; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. J. BARNAUD.

Gazocéan: 21 av. George V, Paris 8e; operates fleet through 10 foreign subsidiaries; Pres. and Man. Dir. R. BOUDET; Gen. Man. A. BRONZINI, R. MOREAU; world-wide gas sea transportation and trade.

Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots: 70 rue de la République, Marseille; f. 1972; tonnage 36,040 gross; cap. 44,374,700 Frs.; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE BOYER; passenger cruise services.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 35,480; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO; cargo service.

Société Anonyme de Gérance et D'Armement (SAGA): Tour Atlantique, CEDEX No. 6-92 Puteaux; f. 1919; Chair. FRANÇOIS CARIES; Gen. Man. STEPHAN REDON; cross-channel services—"Normandy Ferries" and LPG tanker subsidiaries.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 1 rue du Mogador, 75009 Paris; tonnage 1,010,899 d.w.; Pres. J. BARNAUD; Gen. Man. H. DOUXAMI; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, 92 Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine); tonnage 687,000 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE HOUSSIN; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Nationale: 3 rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris 9e; f. 1916; tonnage 25,441 gross; Pres. H. DELPECH; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE HECQUET; tramp service.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Borri, Paris 8e; tonnage 1,250,000 d.w.; Pres. F. ARNAUD; Man. Dir. G. THEBAUD oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare, 75436 Paris-Cédex 09; tonnage 21,322 gross; Chair. ANDRÉ SÉGALAT; Gen. Manager ROGER GUIBERT; Gen. Sec. JULES ANTONINI; Chief Shipping Manager PHILIPPE GRAFF, 51 rue de Londres, Paris 8e; cross-Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and roll on/roll off and containers on train-ferries, car-ferries and container ship.

Société Navale Caennaise: 17 rue Dumont d'Urville, Caen; f. 1901; tonnage 88,750 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES GULLIN; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.C.D.V.): 16 av. Matignon, 75008 Paris; f. 1867; 64 vessels; tonnage 737,900 d.w.; Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Man. Dirs. PATRICE VIELJEUX, J.-N. PEBARTNE, HARRY BOUSCASSE; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

Union Industrielle et Maritime: 36 rue de Naples, 75008 Paris; cargo services, continental, North Africa, transatlantic; Chair. P. E. CANGARDEL; Mans. A. GODILLON, J. LEFEVRE.

FRANCE—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, Paris 15e; f. 1933; Chair. GEORGES GALICHON; Man. Dir. PIERRE D. COT; Deputy Man. Dirs. RAYMOND DUPRÉ, ROBERT MONTARNAL, CLAUDE LALANNE, JEAN-LOUIS RATTIER; fleet (1973) of 14 Boeing 747, 33 Boeing 707 (3 cargo), 20 Boeing 727 and 37 Caravelle; internal, European and intercontinental services; flights to Africa, Madagascar, Americas, Middle and Far East and West Indies.

Air France also operates a night mail service for the postal authorities.

Air-Inter: 232 rue de Rivoli, 75041 Paris-Cedex 1; f. 1954; operates internal services within metropolitan France; Air France and the S.N.C.F. are the part owners; fleet of 21 Caravelles, 10 Fokker F-27, 11 Viscounts; Pres. ROBERT VERGNAUD; Dir.-Gen. PAUL MARLAND.

There are international airports at Orly and Le Bourget (Paris), Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Nice.

The Charles-de-Gaulle airport at Roissy (North Paris) was opened in March 1974 and will be fully operational by 1985 with a capacity of 40 million passengers.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): 50 rue Arago, 92806 Puteaux; company formed in 1963 when the *Union Aéromaritime de Transport* merged with *Transports Aériens Intercontinentaux*; Chair. FRANCIS FABRE; services to West and South Africa, Middle and Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 10 DC-8, 1 Caravelle and 4 DC-10.

Thirteen small private companies provide regional air-taxi services. About 70 international airlines serve France.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; High Commr. J. P. DANNAUD; Gen. Man. for Admin. affairs A. LETOURNEUX; Gen. Man. for Trade promotion M. MALHERBE.

There are Regional Committees of the Direction Générale du Tourisme in the 23 regions. Every city in France also has a Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist office run by the local authorities.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: Walfischgasse 1, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 25/27 blvd. Adolphe-Max, Brussels.

Denmark: V. Voldgade 83, P.O.B. 64, 1150 Copenhagen.

German Federal Republic: Services Officiels du Tourisme Français, Postfach 3,487, Frankfurt am Main.

Italy: 5, Via Sant'Andréa, Milan.

Netherlands: Prinsengracht 670, Amsterdam.

Portugal: Rua Rodrigues Sampaio 18, Lisbon.

Spain: 59 Avenida José Antonio, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 8, Box 247, S III 82, Stockholm.

Switzerland: P.O. Box 842-8022 Zurich.

Turkey: Air France, Taksim Cümhuriyet, Caddesi 7, Istanbul.

United Kingdom: 178 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

U.S.S.R.: Cie. Air-France, Hotel Metropole, Room No. 305, pl. Sverdlova 2/4, Moscow.

Office de Tourisme de Paris: 127 ave. des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of State for Cultural Affairs: 3 rue de Valois, Paris 1er; Minister of State EDMOND MICHELET.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris 1er; f. 1680; Administrator PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre National de l'Odéon: 1 place Paul Claudel, Paris 6e; Dir. PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Admin. 8 rue Scribe; f. 1671; Gen. Man. ROLF LIEBERMANN; Asst. Gen. Man. H. R. GALL.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra-Comique: Place Boieldieu, Paris 2e; f. 1714; Dir. BERNARD LEFORT.

Théâtre National de Chaillot (T.N.P.): 1 Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; Dir. JACK LANG.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orchestre de Paris: 15 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris; f. 1907; Dir. Sir GEORG SOLTÍ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commissariat): 29-33 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e; f. 1945; Admin.-Gen. (Government Delegate) M. GIRAUD; Sec. Gen. PIERRE PELLETIER.

The Commissariat is under the direct authority of the Ministry of Industrial and Scientific Development. It is a public corporation with administrative and financial autonomy, with responsibilities in scientific research, technical development and industry in the nuclear field.

Under the second five-year atomic energy plan (1957-61), it was arranged that the Commissariat should cease to have sole responsibility for atomic energy in France. This responsibility is now shared by other corporations (in-

cluding Electricité de France) which are entrusted with the realization and exploitation of the main productions of nuclear electricity.

Administration is in the hands of a fifteen-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

Advisory Agencies to the Commissariat

Scientific Council: Pres. JACQUES YVON.

Mines Committee: Pres. Prof. MARCEL ROUBAULT.

Advisory Commission for Nuclear Electricity Production: Pres. JEAN COUTURE.

FRANCE—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Markets: Pres. EUGÈNE FALLER.

There also functions within the Commissariat the following departments:

Délégué à la mission Matières Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Materials): Dir. M. TARANGER.

Délégué à la mission Applications Militaires (Directorate of Military Uses): Dir. M. CHEVALLIER.

Délégué à la mission Recherche Fondamentale (Directorate of Fundamental Research): Dir. M. HOROWITZ.

Délégué à la mission Protection et Sécurité Nucléaires (Directorate of Radiological protection and security): Dir. M. GAUVENET.

Délégué à la mission Applications Industrielles Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Industrial Applications): Dir. M. PECQUEUR.

Délégué à la mission Coopération Industrielle non Nucléaire (Directorate of non-Nuclear Industrial Co-operation): Dir. M. NOLLET.

Délégué à la mission Programmes d'Intérêt Général (Directorate of General Programmes: Dir. M. BALLIGAND.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (*National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology*): B.P. 6, Gif-sur-Yvette (S.-et-O.); f. 1956; Dir. JEAN DEBIESE; Pres. Council of Instruction Rector MALLER.

The National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology organizes courses on atomic engineering, special metallurgy and accelerator techniques, radio-biology, fluid behaviour in reactors, and theoretical physics.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (*Cadarache Nuclear Research Station*): B.P. 1, 13115 Saint-Paul-les-Durance, Bouches-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. R. FAURE.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (*Fontenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 6, Fontenay-aux-Roses 92260; f. 1945; Dir. C. CHAUVEZ.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (CEN-G) (*Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre*): BP 85, Centre de Tri, 38041 Grenoble-Cédex; f. 1956; staff 2,400; basic and applied research; three swimming-pool open-core reactors (32 mW., 8 mW., 100 kW.); 40 laboratories; Dir. MAURICE PASCAL.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (CENS) (*Saclay Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 2, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1949; Dir. PAUL BONNET.

The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralisation of research. The Centre of Nuclear Studies at Cadarache is devoted to industrial nuclear research, both for electric generation and for propulsion. Fundamental research is also carried out in the fields of radiological safety, radio ecology and radioastronomy.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CERN): There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Groupe de Laboratoires de Strasbourg-Cronenburg: rue du Loess, B.P. 20CR, 67 Strasbourg 3; f. 1957; Dirs. P. CUER, S. GORODETZKY, G. MONSIEGO, Mlle M. PEREY, A. COCHE, J. H. VIVIEN.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Aix-Marseille I-III: Aix-en-Provence and Marseilles; f. 1970.

Université d'Angers: Angers; f. 1971; 80 teachers, 4,500 students.

Université de Besançon: Besançon; 657 teachers, 11,121 students.

Université de Bordeaux I-III: Bordeaux and Talence.

Université de Brest: Brest; 320 teachers, 4,900 students.

Université de Caen: Caen; 204 teachers, 11,516 students.

Université de Clermont-Ferrand: Clermont-Ferrand; 532 teachers, 13,980 students.

Université de Technologie de Compiègne: Compiègne; 40 teachers, 120 students.

Université de Dijon: Dijon; 12,000 students.

Université de Grenoble I-III: Grenoble.

Centre Universitaire du Haut-Rhin: Mulhouse; f. 1970; 1,700 students.

Université de Lille I-III: Lille.

Université de Limoges: Limoges; 350 teachers, 5,000 students.

Université de Lyons I-III: Lyons.

Centre Universitaire du Mans: Le Mans; f. 1970.

Université de Metz: Metz; f. 1971; 186 teachers, 4,723 students.

Université de Montpellier I-III: Montpellier.

Université de Nancy I-III: Nancy; 581 teachers, 13,000 students.

Université de Nantes: Nantes.

Université de Nice: Nice.

Université d'Orléans: Orléans.

Université de Paris I-XIII: Paris; 13 operational from 1971; 4,455 teachers, 182,835 students.

Université de Pau: Pau; f. 1969; 165 teachers, 4,800 students.

Centre Universitaire de Perpignan: Perpignan; f. 1970.

Université de Picardie: Amiens; f. 1965.

Université de Poitiers: Poitiers; 10,050 students.

Université de Reims: Reims; 681 teachers, 9,362 students.

Université de Rennes I-II: Rennes; 2 operational from 1971; 1,038 teachers, 20,100 students.

Université de Rouen: Rouen; 10,438 students.

Université de Saint-Etienne: Saint-Etienne.

Centre Universitaire de Savoie: Chambéry.

Université de Strasbourg I-III: Strasbourg; 1,437 teachers, 25,054 students.

Centre Universitaire de Toulon et du Var: La Garde.

Université de Toulouse I-III: Toulouse.

Université de Tours: Tours; f. 1970.

Centre Universitaire de Valenciennes: Valenciennes; f. 1969; 115 teachers, 1,500 students.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is warm in summer with cold winters. The language is German. About 50 per cent of the population are Protestant (mainly belonging to the Evangelical Church) and 10 per cent Roman Catholic. There are about 3,500 Jews. The national flag (proportions five by three) carries three horizontal bands of black, red and gold, bearing in the centre the coat of arms showing a hammer and compass on a wreath of grain. The capital is established in East Berlin.

Recent History

After Germany's unconditional surrender in 1945, the country was divided according to the Potsdam agreement into four Allied zones of occupation. The Potsdam Declaration stated that, pending a final peace treaty, those areas of the former German Reich east of the line defined by the course of the rivers Oder and Neisse (Oder/Neisse Line), including the city of Danzig, should become part of Poland. The northern section of East Prussia became part of the Soviet Union. These territories amounted to about 14 per cent of the population and 24 per cent of the area of the former Reich. During 1946, in the Soviet Zone, the Communist Party fused with the Social Democratic Party to form the Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.) which, since that time (under the leadership of Walter Ulbricht and, from May 1971, Erich Honecker), continues to exert a leading influence upon the development of the State.

The immediate post-war period was marked by a process of denazification and nationalization. Many industrial enterprises became state-owned, and under the land-reform measures large areas of landed property were taken over by the state and converted to various types of collective farming.

In 1949, following the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Zone produced a constitution of its own, thus declaring itself to be the German Democratic Republic, with its capital in Berlin. The early years of the G.D.R. were severe for the population. Much war damage had been inflicted upon the industrial capacity of the territory, which had anyway been primarily an agricultural area of the Reich. Large sections of the industry which remained had been transported to the Soviet Union as part of the heavy reparations, and the G.D.R. contributed to the upkeep of Soviet forces permanently stationed within its borders.

With these economic burdens, and the Government's concerted drive to build heavy industry, the standard of living remained low and in 1953 popular discontent led to uprisings in East Berlin and other cities. These were suppressed by Soviet troops, and the Government modified its economic policy towards an improvement in living stan-

dards. With a continual outflow of refugees, the population declined—a situation particularly worrying to the Government since many of the refugees were from the skilled labour force and the professions. In 1961 the stream of refugees leaving the G.D.R. via West Berlin was halted by the construction of a wall between East and West Berlin, thus completing the G.D.R.'s control of its frontiers. In the ensuing years, and particularly since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963, the G.D.R. has, like the Federal Republic, brought about its own economic miracle and has emerged as the most dynamic economy in Eastern Europe.

In 1955 a peace treaty was signed with the Soviet Union. The Republic has been a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) since 1950, and in 1964 signed a 20-year treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation with the Soviet Union. Up to the late 1960s the G.D.R. was recognized only by the other countries in the Socialist Bloc, but since 1971 many other states have established diplomatic relations with the Republic. Because of unresolved problems concerning its status, in the context of former Allied agreements, no western country would recognize the G.D.R. until such questions had been determined with Federal Germany. However, trade representations had existed for some years in several western European capitals.

Herr Stoph, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, and Federal Chancellor Brandt met twice in 1970. These were the first such meetings in the history of divided Germany. In 1971, following the four-power agreement on Berlin signed in September, representatives of the two German states and of West Berlin held talks which clarified the details of access rights to West Berlin and also allowed West Berliners to visit the G.D.R. Though many differences remain, the two states agreed in 1972 on a basic treaty governing their relationship, which was signed on December 21st. This opened the way for many western countries to establish diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. and for the G.D.R. to join the United Nations.

Government

The government is that of a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. All citizens of 18 years and over have the right to vote representatives to the *Volkskammer* (People's Chamber) who in turn elect the Presidium, the Council of State and its Chairman, the Head of State. The *Volkskammer* also elects the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (the executive organ) and approves his appointed ministers.

In April 1968 nearly 95 per cent of the electorate voted in favour of the new Constitution which came into force immediately.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. Total strength is 132,000 comprising Army 90,000, Navy 17,000, Air Force 25,000. Military service lasts eighteen

months. There are also about 45,000 border troops, 24,000 security troops and about 400,000 members of the Workers Fighting squads. Defence estimates for 1973 totalled 8,328 million DDR-Marks. The G.D.R. is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Economic Affairs

The Republic has been a member of COMECON since 1950, and the economy of the country is therefore closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. Since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963 there has been a moderate tendency towards industrial de-centralization, giving some latitude for medium-level decision making within the general prescriptions of the State Economic Plan. An increasing stress has been laid upon quality products such as optics, electronics and precision machinery, all of which are finding a growing market outside Comecon. By 1972 99.9 per cent of German industrial production was state-owned, while only 0.1 per cent was in private hands.

In terms of production it has now become one of the greatest industrial nations in the world. Industrial production increased threefold between 1956 and 1972. The only major natural resource in the G.D.R. is lignite, which supplies almost 90 per cent of its basic energy. It has the only lignite coking plant in the world, and is now building a second nuclear power station. A developing source of power is oil which comes in from the Kuybyshev oil fields in Russia via a 3,000 kilometre pipeline. The machine, chemical, and heavy engineering industries are leading exporters. Amongst the newer industries, electronics and shipbuilding take a prominent place. The Leipzig trade fairs are important centres of international trade.

All farmers are now members of agricultural production co-operatives. The Democratic Republic is becoming more and more self-supporting in this field.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. In 1972 there were 14,384 kilometres of railway, about 9 per cent of which were electrified. In the same year there were 45,572 kilometres of classified roads, of which 1,465 kilometres were motorway (*Autobahn*). There were also 2,546 kilometres of navigable inland waterways. The principal port, Rostock, is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world. In 1972 the G.D.R.'s merchant fleet had 194 ships (excluding passenger vessels), with a displacement of over one million tons.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is compulsory for all employees. It also covers their dependants and special classes such as students. The scheme provides for medical and dental treatment, sick pay, maternity grants, old age, disability, and bereavement pensions. A five-day working week is now constitutionally enforced, and the paid thirteen-day annual holiday can be spent at one of the 1,245 vacation centres, which are administered by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Education in the G.D.R. plans to cater for children from early childhood to the completion of a university course. Children between the ages of 1 to 3 can be accommodated in crèches if their mothers are working, and in nursery schools from 4 to 6. Since 1959 elementary and secondary schools have been abolished in favour of ten-year polytechnics, in which children from the age of six must receive at least ten years of education. There are opportunities for studying up to *Abitur* during vocational training courses. A variety of university entrance qualifications are also available via evening-classes, factory and village academies, and university extension courses. In 1970 15 per cent of pupils left school after 8 years of education, and nearly all of these entered an apprenticeship or vocational training scheme. The University Reforms of 1969, besides revising administration, state that the standard course of study will now be four years. The first two years will be dedicated to basic and general study, and the last two to specialization. There are seven universities and a number of technological institutes.

Tourism

Tourism is promoted by the State Travel Bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. During 1973 more than 8 million tourists from non-socialist states visited the G.D.R. A special exchange rate of about 6 Marks to £1 is available for tourists.

Sport

Sport in all forms is actively encouraged and there is a special State Committee for Physical Education and Sport. The German Gymnastics and Athletics Association incorporates all amateur sports in 36 specialized organizations. Outside the schools, sport is sponsored by factory sports organizations and clubs. Football, swimming and tennis are among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: April 12 (Good Friday), May 1 (May Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), October 7 (GDR National Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (half-day New Year).
1975: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark or "Ostmark").

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 4,322 DDR-Marks;

U.S. \$1 = 1.861 DDR-Marks.

The currency is not recognized by the International Monetary Fund. Currency of the German Democratic Republic is not ordinarily convertible with the £ sterling or the U.S. \$ abroad.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION			ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st, 1972)		
	August 31st, 1950	December 31st, 1964	January 1st, 1971	Total	Male	Female
108,178 sq. km.*	18,388,172	17,003,655	17,068,318	17,011,343	7,866,579	9,144,764

* 41,768 square miles.

DISTRICTS

(each district is named after its capital)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1972)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		Male	Female	Total	
Berlin (city)	403	490,377	599,497	1,089,874	2,704
Cottbus	8,262	408,710	461,225	869,935	105
Dresden	6,738	845,959	1,017,850	1,863,809	277
Erfurt	7,348	584,093	670,455	1,254,548	171
Frankfurt (a.d. Oder)	7,185	323,296	364,452	687,748	96
Gera	4,004	343,012	397,798	740,810	185
Halle (a.d. Saale)	8,771	891,861	1,021,184	1,913,045	218
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	922,132	1,101,723	2,023,855	337
Leipzig	4,966	671,821	804,854	1,476,675	297
Magdeburg	11,525	609,240	702,626	1,311,866	114
Neubrandenburg	10,793	301,568	333,013	634,581	59
Potsdam	12,572	525,833	605,707	1,131,540	90
Rostock	7,074	409,189	455,329	864,518	122
Schwerin	8,672	279,820	316,200	596,020	69
Suhl	3,856	259,668	292,851	552,519	143
TOTAL	108,178	7,866,579	9,144,764	17,011,343	157

PRINCIPAL CITIES

POPULATION (December 31st, 1972)

East Berlin (capital)	1,089,874	Erfurt	200,837
Leipzig	577,495	Zwickau	124,796
Dresden	505,385	Potsdam	113,701
Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz)	301,502	Gera	112,226
Magdeburg	273,268	Schwerin	100,888
Halle an der Saale	250,845	Dessau	100,188
Rostock	204,656		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1968	245,143	14.3	119,676	7.0	242,473	14.2
1969	238,910	14.0	125,151	7.3	243,732	14.3
1970	236,929	13.9	130,723	7.7	240,821	14.1
1971	234,870	13.8	130,205	7.6	234,953	13.8
1972*	199,651	11.7	133,644	7.8	233,970	13.7

* Provisional figures.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT*
(at September 30th each year)

	TOTAL	INDUSTRY†	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	BUILDING	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	OTHERS
1969 . . .	7,745,900	3,230,000	1,026,300	541,100	868,200	568,600	1,511,800
1970 . . .	7,769,300	3,242,000	997,100	555,100	857,900	581,300	1,535,900
1971 . . .	7,794,800	3,246,900	973,500	554,200	847,300	581,900	1,600,300
1972 . . .	7,811,100	3,251,000	936,300	560,000	847,900	588,700	1,627,100

* Excluding apprentices, numbering 455,100 at September 30th, 1972.

† Including fishing and handicraft.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1971
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	4,622
Under Permanent Crops	202
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,463
Forest Land	2,949
Other Land	1,371
LAND AREA	10,607
Inland Water	211
TOTAL AREA	10,818

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (‘000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (‘000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	598.2	633.2	689.9	2,132.3	2,489.8	2,743.6	35.6	39.3	39.8
Rye	680.4	667.7	646.5	1,483.4	1,753.7	1,904.1	21.8	26.3	29.5
Barley	639.5	656.1	617.9	1,925.9	2,286.2	2,592.5	30.1	34.8	42.0
Oats	209.6	229.9	246.8	557.6	806.9	889.9	26.6	35.1	36.1
Mixed Grain	153.6	131.6	119.6	342.7	394.6	379.0	22.3	30.0	31.7
Maize	5.3	3.4	8.8	14.5	8.8	27.2	27.5	26.0	30.8
Sugar Beet	191.7	210.9	221.7	6,134.7	5,128.3	7,223.0	320.1	243.2	325.9
Potatoes	666.9	657.9	646.5	13,053.8	9,411.6	12,139.6	195.7	143.0	187.8
Carrots*	5.8	7.2	7.6	183.1	216.1	269.6	317.6	298.7	354.3
Onions*	3.7	4.2	4.4	90.9	81.2	100.4	246.4	192.3	229.2
Tomatoes*	0.9	1.4	1.6	20.5	19.1	31.3	232.3	141.1	195.1
Red Cabbage*	3.1	4.3	4.3	91.8	115.4	133.8	294.8	266.8	309.7
White Cabbage*	5.9	7.3	7.4	228.0	260.4	292.1	385.1	358.8	396.0
Cauliflowers*	3.1	5.1	5.1	74.2	113.1	118.4	243.3	221.6	233.3
Green Beans*	2.5	3.3	3.7	16.3	12.0	24.1	65.4	36.4	64.8
Green Peas*	4.2	5.2	5.5	13.6	16.6	13.5	32.0	32.2	24.5
Cucumbers and Gherkins	4.1	5.2	5.1	63.8	52.7	86.2	154.4	102.1	167.8
Linseed	10.6	11.2	9.0	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1
Flax Fibre				4.8	5.9	n.a.	4.5	5.3	n.a.
Rapeseed (winter harvest)				180.0	195.7	233.5	18.4	19.0	21.1
Hops	2.1†	2.0†	n.a.	2.8†	2.3†	n.a.	13.4†	11.3†	n.a.
Tobacco	3.4	3.1	n.a.	5.4	4.5	n.a.	15.9	14.5	n.a.

* Figures refer to crops grown mainly for sale.

† Unofficial estimate quoted by FAO.

‡ FAO estimate.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Apples	197.8	328.9	261.4
Pears and Quinces	98.4	63.6	117.4
Plums	77.4	116.7	77.5
Sweet Cherries	47.4	34.6	27.2
Sour Cherries	40.5	33.3	38.4
Peaches and Apricots	4.7	2.4	2.0
Strawberries	19.0	14.6	13.4
Red Currants	35.0	38.2	40.7
Gooseberries	25.2	19.6	21.3

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded at December)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	5,171,400	5,190,200	5,292,870	5,379,369
Pigs	9,237,300	9,683,600	9,995,093	10,360,925
Sheep	1,696,100	1,597,500	1,607,223	1,656,820
Goats	157,900	135,200	113,200	96,400
Horses*	147,700	126,500	105,838	94,103
Poultry	42,564,900	43,033,700	43,342,619	43,748,400
Beehives	502,400	500,900	497,684	507,379

* Figures refer only to horses used in agriculture.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beef and Veal*	328,000	343,000	334,000	338,000†
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	10,000†	10,000†	10,000†	10,000†
Pig Meat*	847,000	815,000	854,000	875,000†
Poultry Meat	n.a.	104,000†	120,000†	135,000†
Lard	n.a.	109,000†	112,000†	119,000†
Tallow	19,000†	20,000†	19,000†	19,000†
Cows' Milk§	7,232,300	7,091,000	7,149,500	7,515,100
Goats' Milk	135,000†	130,000†	125,000†	120,000†
Butter: Factory Production	215,200	215,700	224,800	248,800
Farm Production	18,000	25,200	30,000†	31,000†
Cheese**	138,934	149,247	149,574	151,957
Condensed and Evaporated Milk	50,371	66,995	68,420	72,086
Dried Milk	73,614	97,050	108,489	131,393
Hen Eggs††	230,600	244,300	247,700	n.a.
Honey	6,044.5	5,828.7	5,613.2	5,088.6
Wool: Greasy	7,900	6,893	7,504	n.a.
Clean	3,538.9	3,100	3,380	3,637††
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	41,124†	42,878	41,992	42,075†
Sheep Skins	n.a.	2,300†	2,160†	2,180†

* Slaughter weight.

† Unofficial estimate quoted by the FAO.

‡ FAO estimate.

§ Including milk sucked by young animals.

** Supply to retailers of cheese produced at milk plants.

†† Production of hen eggs (in millions) was: 4,193.5 in 1969; 4,442.0 in 1970; 4,504.4 in 1971; 4,425.1 in 1972.

‡‡ State procurements.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*

('000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Industrial Wood	6,661.6	6,689.7	7,640.2	7,157.0
Fuel Wood	910.0	682.5	691.4	736.7
TOTAL	7,571.6	7,372.2	8,331.6	7,893.7

* Including private consumption.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1968	1969
Total (incl. sleepers) . .	1,870	1,929

FAO estimates ('000 cubic metres): 1,914 in 1970; 2,000 in 1971; 2,050 in 1972.

FISHING

(metric tons)

	SEA AND COASTAL	INLAND
1969	296,364	13,567
1970	306,140	13,156
1971	317,683	13,845
1972	311,170	12,111

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	1,334	1,049	857	n.a.
Brown Coal and Lignite*	254,553	260,582	262,814	248,451
Iron Ore: Gross Weight	899	422	318	268
Metal Content	225	106	80	n.a.
Copper Ore†	15§	10§	2§	n.a.
Lead Ore†	10§	10§	5§	n.a.
Tin Ore†	1§	1§	1§	n.a.
Zinc Ore†	10§	10§	5§	n.a.
Salt (unrefined)	1,971.5	2,180.0	2,220.8	2,186.8
Potash**	2,346	2,419	2,426	2,458
Sulphur (a)††	48.9	46.9	49.2	50.4
(b)††	109.6	109.0	99.9	88
Silver‡ (metric tons)	149	149	156	n.a.
Natural Gas (million cu. metres) . .	343	1,232	2,853	n.a.

Note: No recent figures are available for the production of nickel ore (100 metric tons in 1965), magnesite (1,600 metric tons in 1964) or crude petroleum.

* Gross weight.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated production (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

§ Estimated production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

** Figures refer to the K₂O content or equivalent of potash salts mined.

†† Figures refer to (a) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores; and (b) sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Flour*	'000 metric tons	1,324.8	1,338.4	1,304.7
Refined Sugar	" " "	540.1	589.2	661.5
Margarine	" " "	187.7	191.3	192.5
Spirits	'000 hectolitres	1,154.4	1,174.0	1,206.6
Beer	" "	16,642	18,057	18,445
Non-alcoholic Beverages	" "	6,469.6	7,543.7	8,098.3
Cigarettes	million	16,567	17,628	18,680
Cigars and Cigarillos	" "	1,321	1,336	1,190
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)†	metric tons	68,452	66,862	61,793
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	248,338	243,814	241,512
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	16,896	16,448	15,463
Woven Woollen Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	35,385	35,852	35,455
Synthetic Textile Yarns	'000 metric tons	47.6	56.6	69.6
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	65,876	65,038	64,856
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	36,381	37,240	36,396
Other Footwear	" "	37,458	39,702	41,494
Cellulose Wood Pulp	'000 metric tons	406.7	407.4	398.8
Newsprint	" " "	96.8	99.8	99.6
Other Paper	" " "	623.1	630.7	635.6
Paperboard and Products	" " "	343.0	342.2	371.1
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	117,971	129,363	132,743
Rubber Tyres†	'000	4,691.9	4,921.7	5,191.0
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	348	359	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,099.2	1,076.4	1,045.4
Caustic Soda	metric tons	412,819	414,318	419,587
Soda Ash	" "	676,295	714,072	720,670
Ammonia	" "	584,678	555,720	554,357
Calcium Carbide	'000 metric tons	1,248.4	1,301.7	1,332.3
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a)§	metric tons	395,173	388,224	428,221
Phosphate Fertilizers (b)§	" "	429,519	414,225	409,449
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	'000 metric tons	370.2	419.6	458
Motor Spirit (Petrol)**	" " "	2,236.2	2,358.9	2,507.2
Kerosene and Distillate Fuel Oils**	" " "	3,618.8	3,619.4	3,785.2
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	4,603.9	5,096.1	6,011.0
Lubricating Oils	" " "	351.8	345.9	356.6
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	566.2	688.1	758.7
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	2,572	2,316	1,605
Brown Coal Coke	" " "	6,276	6,174	5,738
Cement	" " "	7,987	8,473	8,857
Pig-iron and Ferro-alloys	" " "	1,994.0	2,027.4	2,150.6
Crude Steel	" " "	5,052.7	5,350.1	5,670.2
Radio Receivers	number	806,947	901,019	1,041,251
Television Receivers	"	380,117	410,942	429,787
Vacuum Cleaners	"	471,293	527,057	474,650
Domestic Refrigerators	"	380,325	410,539	442,296
Domestic Washing Machines	"	254,494	280,496	295,475
Cameras (photographic)	"	723,252	743,480	643,468
Wrist Watches	'000	3,307.0	3,539.3	3,409.3
Merchant Ships Launched	'000 gross reg. tons	334	316	n.a.
Passenger Motor Cars	number	126,611	134,265	139,606
Lorries	"	24,180	25,465	26,825
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	71,100	72,054	79,215
Tractors	"	16,376	15,172	8,295
Diesel Motors	"	72,466	74,601	75,054
Construction:				
New Dwellings Completed††	" "	65,786	65,021	69,552
Electric Energy	million kWh.	67,650	69,420	72,828
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	4,269	4,480	4,794

Other products (metric tons, 1967): Nitric Acid 420,600; Jet Fuel 251,000.

* Flour from wheat, rye and semolina.

† Including tyre cord yarn but excluding yarn made from waste.

‡ Tyres for passenger motor cars, commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles and animal-drawn road vehicles.

§ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorus pentoxide. Output of phosphate fertilizers includes ground rock phosphate.

** Including products made from coal. †† Dwellings in residential buildings only.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 Pfennige=1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark or "Ostmark").

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 DDR-Marks.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 DDR-Marks.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=4.322 DDR-Marks (basic rate);

U.S. \$1=1.861 DDR-Marks (basic rate).

100 DDR-Marks=£23.14=\$53.74 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the DDR-Mark was officially valued at 45 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=2.222 DDR-Marks). From December 1971 to February 1973 the value was 48.86 cents (\$1=2.047 DDR-Marks). In terms of sterling, the value of the DDR-Mark between November 1967 and June 1972 was 3s. 9d. (18.75p), the exchange rate being £1=5.333 DDR-Marks.

BUDGET

(million DDR-Marks)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Revenue . . .	60,183	65,761	70,619	80,206	86,951
Expenditure . . .	59,505	64,985	69,954	79,125	85,764

* Provisional figures.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

(million DDR-Marks at 1967 prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1970	1971	1972†
Agriculture and Forestry	13,188	12,568	13,890
Industry and Productive Crafts	68,831	72,440	76,370
Construction	9,348	9,793	10,184
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	14,259	15,147	15,965
Transport, Post and Telecommunications	5,894	6,278	6,675
Others	1,800	1,846	1,840
TOTAL	113,320	118,072	124,924
Statistical discrepancy†	-4,600	-4,510	-4,804
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	108,720	113,562	120,120

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Provisional figures.

‡ Relating to intermediate consumption.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million DDR Valuta-Marks)

	1970		1971		1972	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Communist Countries	14,119	14,221	14,368	15,891	15,190	18,050
Developing Countries	794	807	780	935	627	867
Other Countries	5,444	4,212	5,772	4,495	7,035	5,014
TOTAL	20,357	19,240	20,920	21,321	22,852	23,931

* Imports and exports are recorded f.o.b. in terms of the DDR Valuta-Mark.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=8.169 DDR Valuta-Marks; U.S. \$1=3.517 DDR Valuta-Marks.

100 DDR Valuta-Marks=£12.24=\$28.44.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.20 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=3.868 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=25.85 U.S. cents). For sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=10.08 DDR Valuta-Marks.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	8,192.0	7,973.0	7,601.0
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	3,123.0	3,045.0	3,077.0
Iron Ore	" " "	1,489.6	1,560.7	1,601.4
Bauxite	" " "	255.7	285.7	267.5
Phosphate Fertilizers	" " "	24.3	10.0	61.4
Crude Oil	" " "	10,334.0	10,919.0	14,858.0
Cotton	" " "	105.8	90.6	90.6
Wool	" " "	19.9	20.2	19.5
Cellulose	" " "	140.0	135.8	154.3
Raw Hides and Skins	" " "	16.0	16.1	16.7
Grain*	" " "	3,259.0	2,710.0	3,746.0
Oil Seeds	" " "	203.7	209.9	197.2
Meat and Meat Products	" " "	86.7	56.8	53.7
Grain Extracts and Cattle Food	" " "	525.1	637.1	834.2
Vegetable Oil	" " "	117.3	98.9	161.0
Fish	" " "	42.3	27.9	14.2

* Excluding rye.

EXPORTS	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Brown Coal Briquettes	'000 metric tons	3,786.0	2,760.0	2,486.0
Potash Salts	" " "	1,739.0	1,757.0	1,820.0
Calcinated Soda*	" " "	183.1	220.9	230.7
Caustic Soda	" " "	21.6	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	63.3	83.1	95.7
Motor Cars	thousands	56.2	74.2	79.2
Lorries	"	12.3	15.6	20.6
Motor Cycles	"	28.8	36.0	32.7
Radio Sets	"	104.9	95.7	95.9
Watches and Clocks	"	2,908.7	n.a.	n.a.
Cameras	"	406.1	409.9	465.8
Railway Passenger Coaches	number	1,071	937	1,158.0
Railway Freight Cars	"	1,022	1,112	1,149.0
Cargo-ships	"	41	36	30.0
Photographic Paper	thousand sq. metres	3,364	3,401	4,465.0
Cotton Fabrics	"	31,883	32,646	29,928.0
Stockings and Socks	million pairs	107.0	129.0	118.7

* Sodium carbonate (soda ash) content.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES
(million DDR Valuta-Marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Albania	26.5	29.8	33.0	25.8	32.5	28.5
Austria	148.4	175.1	139.1	99.2	112.8	229.5
Belgium and Luxembourg . .	138.0	195.6	179.9	142.7	129.1	221.4
Brazil	123.2	97.2	48.9	119.3	73.0	149.1
Bulgaria	714.1	760.5	912.1	664.7	748.9	767.6
China, People's Republic . .	150.0	163.8	182.2	177.7	184.8	189.2
Colombia	38.6	35.9	15.3	19.0	23.7	29.8
Cuba	220.7	203.7	153.5	259.6	206.3	136.1
Czechoslovakia	1,919.7	1,987.1	2,239.9	1,849.8	1,973.2	2,122.1
Denmark	80.1	84.4	123.5	89.2	97.4	102.5
Egypt	190.1	138.3	273.3	199.6	284.3	121.8
Finland	72.3	56.4	67.1	60.5	70.3	55.5
France	280.0	488.5	347.5	186.8	267.7	568.3
Germany, Federal Republic .	1,913.7	1,913.1	1,708.2	1,514.9	1,794.6	2,434.3
West Berlin	247.9	239.8	495.7	373.5	347.1	189.5
Hungary	930.9	1,065.7	1,219.4	1,123.6	1,285.5	1,273.6
India	143.2	130.1	130.9	133.5	206.1	75.6
Iraq	2.3	1.4	103.8	46.4	103.0	21.4
Italy	147.5	125.0	201.0	192.0	165.3	180.8
Japan	32.6	215.0	43.8	116.3	40.6	244.5
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	71.7	50.4	110.2	61.8	106.0	48.7
Lebanon	14.6	67.7	22.0	18.1	18.7	13.0
Mongolia	22.5	17.0	25.8	46.9	31.8	24.7
Netherlands	237.9	282.0	260.5	323.2	252.9	383.4
Norway	22.2	31.4	102.4	67.1	107.6	42.8
Peru	50.0	94.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	44.4
Poland	1,229.8	1,274.9	2,281.8	1,673.1	1,919.6	1,543.3
Romania	439.2	536.4	714.5	507.8	646.2	642.9
Sweden	233.1	253.3	225.9	177.0	172.6	218.5
Switzerland	395.0	339.3	207.6	186.1	142.5	413.8
Syria	16.8	17.1	49.6	50.2	31.1	31.7
Turkey	30.8	22.2	28.3	36.5	28.1	26.7
U.S.S.R.	8,169.6	7,954.3	9,615.2	7,314.9	8,138.6	8,008.5
United Kingdom	373.8	400.5	377.0	178.3	224.7	369.8
U.S.A.	168.7	270.7	33.5	38.4	39.7	269.0
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	16.3	27.5	86.4	154.5	95.6	14.2
Yugoslavia	207.9	297.0	475.9	361.0	521.7	390.4
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	20,357.2	20 920.1	23,931.1	19,240.2	21,320.5	22,851.3

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers	626	630	641
Passenger-kms.	17,666	18,407	19,932
Freight ton-kms.	41,513	44,033	44,630

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS LICENSED VEHICLES

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	1,159,778	1,267,846	1,400,390
Lorries	185,888	197,740	205,811
Omnibuses	16,686	17,221	17,774

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers (million)	8	8	8
Passenger-kms. (")	232	227	217
Freight ton-kms. (")	2,358	2,331	2,304

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET* (at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Ships	169	175	179	194
Displacement (g.r.t.) . .	878,130	940,060	961,355	1,027,671

* Excluding passenger vessels.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Goods loaded	2,408.2	2,394.0	2,689
Goods unloaded	10,309.5	12,079.0	13,241

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown ('000) . .	18,361.4	19,205	19,583
Passengers carried	841,600	923,400	925,900
Passenger-km. ('000) . . .	947,400	1,073,100	1,098,500
Freight ton-km. ('000)* . .	26,647	29,719	29,229

* Figures refer to both cargo and mail.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM
TOURIST ARRIVALS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bulgaria	17,760	14,664	8,883	14,156
Czechoslovakia	45,252	65,925	87,788	107,036
Hungary	22,479	18,582	17,716	17,200
Poland	53,974	32,686	36,006	74,058
Romania	5,414	4,813	8,603	9,637
U.S.S.R.	30,253	32,682	34,446	44,094
Others	359,217	428,927	403,801	422,583
TOTAL	544,906	598,279	597,243	688,764

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1972)

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENCES		BOOK TITLES	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Radio	Television		Number	Total Circulation
6,049,900	4,819,800	5,102	525	435,270,000

Telephones: 2,232,069 in 1972.

EDUCATION*
(1972)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Infant Schools	11,359	47,030	659,852
General Polytechnic Schools	5,025	n.a.	2,597,605
Extended Polytechnic Schools	291	n.a.	55,064
Vocational Schools	1,044	14,897	428,960
Technical Schools	196	n.a.	176,300
Universities (incl. Technical)	54	n.a.	153,997

* Provisional figures.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik, 102 Berlin, Hans-Beimler-Strasse 70/72.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic was promulgated on April 9th, 1968, replacing the original Constitution which came into force when the Republic was founded in 1949. A summary is given below.

I FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST STATE

Political Foundations (Articles 1-8)

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of the German nation. It is the political organization of the working people in town and countryside who are jointly implementing socialism under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The capital is Berlin; the State flag is black, red, and gold, and bears the State coat of arms. All political power in the Republic is exercised by the working people and all power serves their welfare. The National Front of Democratic Germany unites all political parties and mass organizations working for the development of the socialist state. Citizens exercise their political power through democratically elected people's representatives. The Republic pursues a peaceful foreign policy and fosters friendship with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states. It strives for the eventual reunification of the two German states on the basis of socialism.

Economic Foundations, Science, Education and Culture (Articles 9-17)

The national economy is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production and is a socialist planned economy. All foreign economic relations are the monopoly of the state. All large industrial enterprises, farms, banks and means of transport are nationally owned and private ownership of these facilities is not allowed. The personal property of citizens and the right of inheritance are guaranteed. The Republic promotes culture, the arts and science and assures all citizens a high standard of education.

II CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Basic Rights and Basic Duties of Citizens (Articles 18-39)

The Republic respects the dignity and freedom of personality and guarantees to all citizens the exercise of their rights. The conditions for acquiring and losing citizenship of the German Democratic Republic are stipulated by law. All citizens are equal before the law. Men and women have equal rights and the same legal status. All citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote and may be elected to the local people's representative bodies. Persons over the age of 21 may be elected to the People's Chamber (*Volkshammer*). Every citizen is obligated to service in defence of his country. The Republic can grant political asylum to citizens of other states in certain circumstances.

Freedom of speech, the press, radio and television are guaranteed, as is also the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. The person and the liberty of every citizen are inviolable and he has the right to move freely within the state territory within the framework of the law. Postal and telecommunication secrecy is assured and may be limited only for purposes of state security or criminal prosecution. Every citizen has the right to legal protection by the organs of the state when he is abroad.

The right to work is guaranteed and every citizen is free to select his own job. Everyone has the same right to education and attendance at secondary school is obligatory. All citizens are entitled to leisure time and annual paid holiday, to medical and other social welfare benefits. Social

care is provided for the elderly and disabled. Housing is under public control and there is legal protection against eviction. Every citizen has the right of the inviolability of his home. Marriage, motherhood and the family have the special protection of the state and provision is made for large families, fatherless families, etc. Religious freedom is assured. Citizens of the German Democratic Republic of Sorb nationality have the right to cultivate their mother tongue and culture.

Enterprises, Towns and Local Communities in Socialist Society (Articles 40-42)

Enterprises, towns, local communities and associations of local communities are communities with responsibilities of their own in which citizens work and shape their social relations. They safeguard the basic rights of citizens and are protected by the constitution. The local representative bodies are elected by the people and are responsible for local affairs. The working people also co-operate in the management of enterprises both directly and with the help of their elected organs.

The Trade Unions and their rights (Articles 43-44)

The free trade unions are united in the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. They are independent bodies, are represented at all levels of the social system and play a decisive part in the solution of problems. They conclude agreements with government authorities and enterprise managements on all questions concerning the working and living conditions of the people. They take part in the shaping of the socialist legal system and administer the social insurance system of the workers.

Socialist Production Co-operatives and Their Rights (Article 45)

These are voluntary associations of farmers for the purpose of joint production and receive government assistance. They are represented in the state organs and take an active part in the state planning. Production co-operatives on the same lines also exist among fishermen, craftsmen and gardeners.

III STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM OF STATE MANAGEMENT

The People's Chamber (Volkshammer) (Articles 48-65)

The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of state power and guarantees the enforcement of its laws. It is composed of 500 deputies elected by the people in a free and secret ballot for a period of four years. It is convened not later than the 30th day after the election. It elects its Presidium to conduct the plenary sessions for the electoral term. The People's Chamber can be dissolved before the expiration of the electoral term only on its own decision.

Committees are formed from among the members of the People's Chamber to discuss bills and to co-operate in submitting them to the voters for popular discussion. They then submit their comments to the plenary session of the People's Chamber. Laws passed are proclaimed in the Law Gazette by the Chairman of the Council of State within one month and come into force on the fourteenth day after their proclamation.

The Council of State (Staatsrat) (Articles 66-77)

The Council of State is the organ of the People's Chamber operating between sessions of the latter, and fulfils all fundamental tasks resulting from its laws and decisions. It is elected by the People's Chamber at its first session and is responsible to it for its activities. It deals with bills to

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(THE CONSTITUTION)

be submitted to the People's Chamber and deals with all basic tasks arising from its laws and decisions. It convenes the sessions of the People's Chamber, and issues the writ for elections to the People's Chamber and other representative bodies. It makes fundamental decisions on defence matters and exercises control over the constitutionality and legality of the activities of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. It determines military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles and establishes state honours. It also exercises the right of amnesty and pardon.

The Council of Ministers (Ministerrat)

The People's Chamber passed a Bill in October 1972 which redefined the status and functions of the Council of Ministers. The Council, under the direction of the party of the working class (the Socialist Unity Party), draws up the principles of national domestic and foreign policy and is in charge of the uniform execution of the national policy of the G.D.R.; it organizes the accomplishment of the political, economic, cultural and social tasks of the G.D.R., as well as the defence responsibilities assigned to it.

Local People's Representative Bodies and their Organs (Articles 81-85)

The elected organs of state power in the districts, towns, regions, municipal boroughs and local communities are responsible for deciding on all local issues on the basis of law. The local people's representative bodies draw up and implement the economic plan and budget for their areas, and have their own income. Their decisions are binding and must be published. All such bodies elect their own councils and committees.

IV SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND LEGALITY

(Articles 86-107)

The Constitution is direct and valid law and legal regulations may not contradict it. Details of all laws and binding regulations are published, and at no time may organs other than those provided by the Constitution be allowed to exercise state power. The citizens' participation in the administration of justice is guaranteed and it is

the joint concern of socialist society to combat all violations of the law. Laws on the punishment of crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes correspond to the generally recognized norms of international law.

The administration of justice in the Republic is exercised by the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Regional Courts and the social courts. In military matters jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, military tribunals and military courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of the administration of justice and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All judges are democratically elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens themselves and must be men of knowledge and experience who are loyally devoted to the socialist state. The public prosecutors' office safeguards socialist legality and ensures that persons who have committed crimes are called to account before the court. The public prosecutors' office is directed by the Prosecutor General and the public prosecutors of the districts and regions are appointed by him and subordinate to him.

An act is punishable only if it was covered by penal law at the time of its commission, if the offender has acted in a culpable way and if his guilt is proved beyond doubt. Persons under arrest must be brought before a judge not later than one day after their arrest and only judges are authorized to judge the admissibility of detention on remand. Nobody may be withheld from his lawful judge and special courts are inadmissible. Every citizen has the right to be heard in court and the right to be defended by a counsel is guaranteed throughout the whole criminal procedure. Any citizen or organization has the right to submit suggestions or grievances to the state organs and may suffer no disadvantages as a result. Damages inflicted on a citizen or his personal property as a result of unlawful measures by employees of state organs are to be compensated by the state organ concerned.

V AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution can be amended only through a law of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which expressly amends or supplements the text of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1974)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: WILLI STOPH.

Vice-Chairmen: FRIEDRICH EBERT, GERALD GÖTTING, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, HANS RIETZ.

Members: KURT ANCLAM, FRIEDRICH CLERMONT, Prof. Dr. Dr. ERICH CORRENS, WILLI GRANDETZKA, ERICH GRÜTZNER, BRUNHILDE HANKE, Prof. Dr. LIESELOTT HERFORTH, ERICH HONECKER, FRIEDRICH KIND, MARGARETE MÜLLER, BERNHARD QUANDT, Prof. Dr. HANS RODENBERG, Dr. KLAUS SORGENICHT, PAUL STRAUSS, ILSE THIELE, PAUL VERNER, ROSEL WALTHER, HERBERT WARNKE.

Secretary: HEINZ EICHLER.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

First Secretary: ERICH HONECKER.

Members: HERMANN AXEN, FRIEDRICH EBERT, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, Gen. HEINZ HOFFMANN, WERNER KROLIKOWSKI, WERNER LAMBERZ, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, HORST SINDERMANN, WILLI STOPH, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARNKE.

Candidate Members: WERNER FELFE, JOACHIM HERRMANN, Dr. WERNER JAROWINSKY, GÜNTHER KLEIBER, Frau INGE LANGE, ERICH MIELKE, MARGARETE MÜLLER, KONRAD NAUMANN, GERHARD SCHÜRER, HARRY TISCH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PRESIDIUM

Chairman: HORST SINDERMANN.

First Deputy Chairmen: ALFRED NEUMANN, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG.

Deputy Chairman: Dr. GERHARD WEISS.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Machine and Transport Manufactures: GÜNTHER KLEIBER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management: Dr. HANS REICHELT.

Deputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: HANS JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: RUDOLF SCHULZE.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. HERBERT WEIZ.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for the Supply of Materials: WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Treaty Commission: MANFRED FLEGEL.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜRER.

Minister and Head of the Price Office: WALTER HALBRITTER.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy: HEINZ KUHRIG.

Minister of Finance: SIEGFRIED BÖHM.

OTHER MEMBERS

Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Dr. KURT FICHTNER.

Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: HEINZ MATTHES.

Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WYSCHOFSKY.

Minister for Coal and Power: KLAUS SIEBOLD.

Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.

Minister for the County-Controlled Industry and the Foodstuffs Industry: Dr. UDO-DIETER WANGE.

Minister of Education: MARGOT HONECKER.

Minister of Culture: HANS-JOACHIM HOFFMANN.

Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics: OTFRIED STEGER.

Minister of External Trade: HORST SÖLLE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OTTO WINZER.

Minister for the Glass and Ceramics Industry: WERNER GREINER-PETTER.

Minister of Health: Prof. Dr. LUDWIG MECKLINGER.

Minister for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction: GERHARD ZIMMERMANN.

Minister for Higher and Technical Education: Prof. HANS JOACHIM BÖHME.

Minister of the Interior: FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Minister for Light Industry: Dr. KARL BETTIN.

Minister of National Defence: General HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Minister for Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash: Dr. KURT SINGHUBER.

Minister for Processing-Machine and Vehicle Construction: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister of State Security: ERICH MIELKE.

Minister of Trade and Supply: GERHARD PRIKSA.

Minister of Transport: OTTO ARNDT.

President of the State Bank of the German Democratic Republic: Dr. GRETE WITROWSKI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Puschkinallee 49, 1193 Berlin-Treptow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ENGJELL KOLANECI.

Algeria: Dönhoffstr. 38, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEHAFID MANSOURI.

Australia: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Austria: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH BAUER.

Bangladesh: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/V, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* KAZI AHMED KAMAL.

Belgium: Esplanade 13, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL FERNAND BIHIN.

Brazil: Hotel Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARNALDO CARILHO.

Bulgaria: Berliner Str. 127, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* MARIY IVANOV.

Burma: Heinrich-Mann-Strasse 36, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* U SEIN MAUNG.

China, People's Republic: Heinrich-Mann-Strasse 9, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E); *Ambassador:* PENG GUANG-WEI.

Congo (Brazzaville): Am Karlplatz 7, 104 Berlin (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EUGENE SAMA.

Costa Rica: Vienna, Austria (E).

Cuba: Berliner Str. 120-121, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* MAURO GARCIA TRIANA.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Czechoslovakia: Schönhauser Allee 10-11, 1054 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD DVOŘÁK.

Denmark: Unter den Linden 41, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* PER GROOT.

Egypt: Warmbader Strasse 50/52, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA TAWFIK EL SAYED.

Finland: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3A, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* ESKO VAARTELA.

France: Unter den Linden 40, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD GUILLIER DE CHALVRON.

Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Guinea: Heinrich-Mann-Str. 32, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E); *Ambassador:* DJIBA CAMARA.

Hungary: Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* IMRE KOVÁCS.

India: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/I, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* ARA VINDA RAMACHANDRA DEO.

Indonesia: Esplanade 9, 110 Berlin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOEPARMAN.

Iran: Hermann-Duncker-Strasse 28/II, 1157 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* FEREDOUN FARROKH.

Iraq: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/III, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* FAIK MAKKI AL-TIKRITI.

Italy: Unter den Linden 40, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* ENRICO AILAUD.

Japan: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3, 108 Berlin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TERNO JAMAKAWA.

Khmer Republic: Strasse 22, 2, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KHIEU THAIM.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dorotheastr. 4, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* RI DZANG SU.

Lebanon: Hotel Berolina, 102 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KHALIL MAKRAWI.

Mali: Karower Strasse 28, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen (E).

Mongolia: Rheinsteinstrasse 81, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* CHORLOGIYN DAMDIN.

Netherlands: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5/II, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KASPAR WILLEM REININK.

Norway: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* EGIL JOHANNES AMLIE.

Pakistan: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* JAMSHEED K. A. MARKER.

Peru: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN VARGAS-QUINTANILLA.

Poland: Unter den Linden 72, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* MARIAN DMOCHOWSKI.

Romania: Parkstr. 23, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE VLAD.

Rwanda: Paris, France.

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Spain: Hotel Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS GAMIR.

Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 97/IV, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* MUAWIA IBRAHIM.

Sweden: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3A, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* CARL JOHAN RAPPE.

Switzerland: Esplanade 21, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS MIESCH.

Syria: Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3A, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUSSEF CHAKRA.

Tunisia: Unter den Linden 32-34, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* MONCEY JAAFAR.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

U.S.S.R.: Unter den Linden 63-65, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL T. YEFREMOV.

United Kingdom: Unter den Linden 32-34, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT BEN CURTIS KEEBLE.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 125, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN SONG TUNG.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Am Karlplatz 7/I, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* DAO HAI LONG.

Yemen Arab Republic: Heiligenberger Strasse 7, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDUL-LAH AL-FUSAYIL.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Strasse 22, I, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED MOHAMED BANAFI.

Yugoslavia: Albrechtstr. 26, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA MILICEVIĆ.

Zaire: Hotel Berolina, 108 Berlin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Miss CHIKURU CHIREZI.

The German Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Togo, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

President of the Presidium: GERALD GÖTTING (CDU).

Vice-President: FRIEDRICH EBERT (SED).

Members: ERNST GOLDENBAUM (DBD), WILLI-PETER KONZOK (LDPD), EGON KRENZ (FDJ), ERICH MÜCKENBERGER (SED), MARGARETE MÜLLER (FDGB), WOLFGANG RÖSSER (NDPD), WILHELMINE SCHIRMER-

PRÖSCHER (DFD), KARL-HEINZ SCHULMEISTER (DKB), HANS EICHLER (SED).

The last election for 434 of the seats in the People's Chamber was held on November 14th, 1971. The National Front parties obtained 11,207,388 votes (99.85 per cent) against 16,951. The other 66 seats are filled by the Berlin members, elected by the East Berlin City Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The following belong to the National Front of Democratic Germany and issue a joint programme before General Elections:

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; 1.9m. mems.; First Sec. ERICH HONECKER; Mem. of Politburo: FRIEDRICH EBERT, HERMANN AXEN, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, Gen. HEINZ HOFFMAN, WERNER KROLKOWSKI, WERNER LAMBERZ, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, HORST SINDERMAN, WILLI STOPH, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARKE; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neuer Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; Chair. GERALD GÖTTING (Pres. of the People's Chamber and Deputy Chair. of the State Council); Deputy Chair. WOLFGANG HEYL (Chair. of the CDU-Faction in the People's Chamber), MAX SEFRIN (Chair. of the Viet-Nam Committee), Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (Pres. of the Supreme Court); publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat*, *Thüringer Tageblatt*, *Märkische Union* (provincial daily newspapers), and the periodicals *Union Pressdienst*, *Union teilt mit*, and *Hefte aus Burgescheidungen*.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (NDPD) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Acting Chair. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN; Deputy Chair. Dr. LOTHAR BOLZ.

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (LDPD) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Diekmann Strasse 48-49; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MANFRED GERLACH; publs. *Der Morgen* (daily), four regional newspapers and two monthly publications.

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (DBD) (*Democratic Peasants' Party*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 47-48; f. 1948; Chair. ERNST GOLDENBAUM; Deputy Chair. PAUL SCHOLZ.

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 16; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIELE.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (*Free German Youth*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 36/38; f. 1946; 2,000,000 mems.; 1st Sec. EGON KRENZ; publs. *Junge Welt* (daily), *Forum* (weekly), and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (*Confederation of Free German Trade Unions*): 102 Berlin, Fritz-Heckertstr. 70; f. 1945; it has 7 million members and is the largest organization in the G.D.R.; Chair. HERBERT WARKE.

Kulturbund der DDR (*German League of Culture*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 1; Pres. Prof. Dr.h.c. MAX BURGHARDT.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the German Democratic Republic was reorganized after 1945, at first under four-power direction; and the principles on which the judicial system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. Judges are elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens directly. State Prosecuting Counsels are nominated by the Prosecutor General. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, by the *Bezirke* Courts and by the *Kreis* Courts. All Courts decide on the appointment of one presiding and two assistant magistrates. The Assistant Magistrates in the first instance are jurors (lay magistrates from all classes of society); the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court appoints two official judges and three lay magistrates.

Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the Legislature. A judge can be recalled only if he has committed a breach of the law, grossly neglected his duties or been convicted by a court.

Lay Magistrates are elected for a period of four years after nomination by the democratic parties and organizations. Magistrates of the *Kreis* Courts are directly elected by the people; Magistrates of the *Bezirke* Courts, by the *Bezirkstag*; Magistrates of the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court, by the *Volkshammer*. Ali are equally authorized Judges.

Attached to the *Volkshammer* is a Constitutional and Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their numbers. In addition there are on the Commission three members of the Supreme Court as well as three State Law Teachers who may not be members of the *Volkshammer*. All members of the Constitutional and Legislature Commission are appointed by the *Volkshammer*.

The whole judicial and penal system was reformed on January 14th, 1968, the most important reform being the

introduction of a new Criminal Code to replace the German Criminal Code of 1871. Further details will be found in the Constitution section (above).

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): Dr. JOSEF STREIT; 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister HANS-JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

(For the origin, constitutional structure, and recent development of the Protestant Church see the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany.)

Nearly 50 per cent of the population of the G.D.R. belongs to one of the Territorial Churches united in the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* This contrasts with an estimated 80 per cent twenty years ago.

BUND DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK

(*Federation of Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic*)

Synod: Pres. Landessuperintendent OTTO SCHRÖDER, 285 Parchim, Strasse des Friedens 50.

Secretariat: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Exec. Sec. OKR MANFRED STOLPE.

Konferenz der Evangelischen Kirchenleitungen in der D.D.R. (*Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the G.D.R.*): 112 Berlin-Weissensee, Parkstr. 21; Chair. Bischof D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR.

FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic*): Chancellery: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. FRITZ HEIDLER.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN, 59 Eisenach, Pflugensberg.

Evangelische Kirche der Union Bereich D.D.R.: (see the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany for details); Chancellery in the G.D.R.: 104 Berlin, Auguststr. 80; Pres. Dr. REINHOLD PIETZ.

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(†Member of the E.K.U.; †Member of the V.E.L.K.D.D.R.)

†**Evangelical Church of Anhalt**: Kirchenpräsident: EBERHARD NATHO (Dessau, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 22).

Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (in the G.D.R.): 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 19; Bischof D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR (112 Berlin-Weissensee, Parkstr. 21).

†**Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Görlitz**: Bischof D. HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL (89 Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62); formerly Church of Silesia.

†**Evangelical Church of Greifswald**: Bischof Dr. HORST GIENKE (22 Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36); formerly Evangelical Church of Pomerania.

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg**: Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHKE (27 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).

†**Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Saxony**: Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE (301 Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony**: 8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6; Landesbischof Dr. JOHANNES HEMPEL.

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia**: Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN (59 Eisenach, Pflugensberg).

ASSOCIATED TO THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Evangelische Brüder-Unität, Distrikt Herrnhut (*Unitas Fratrum-Moravian Church in the District of Herrnhut*): 8709 Herrnhut, Vogtshof; Pres. Pfr. HELMUT HICKEL.

OTHER CHURCHES

The **Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in der D.D.R.** (*Association of Christian Churches in the G.D.R.*) unites member churches of the B.E.K.D.D.R. and the following free churches:

Evangelische-Methodistische Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Evangelical Methodist Church in the G.D.R.*): 8020 Dresden, Wiener Str. 56; Bischof ARMIN HÄRTEL.

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1034 Berlin, Gubener Str. 10; Pres. Rev. HERBERT MORET; Gen. Sec. Rcv. ROLF DAMMANN.

Evangelisch-Lutherische (altlutherische) Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Evangelical Lutheran—old-Lutheran—Church in the G.D.R.*): 102 Berlin, Annenstr. 53; Kirchenrat HEINRICH SCHRÖTER.

Verband der Altkatholischen Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Union of the Old Catholic Church in the G.D.R.*): 1054 Berlin, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 31; Diakon FRITZ SCHULZ.

Bund Freier Evangelischer Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Federation of Free Evangelical Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 154 Falkensee, Babelowstr. 42; Federal Chair. ARMIN RÜGER.

Mennonitengemeinde in der D.D.R. (*Mennonite Congregation in the G.D.R.*): 1054 Berlin, Schwedter Str. 262; Preacher WALTER JANTZEN.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Kirchenbund Evangelisch-Reformierter Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Church Federation of Evangelical Reformed Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 701 Leipzig, Tröndlingring 7; Pfr. HEINZ SCHEFER.

Religiöse Gesellschaft der Freunde (Quäker) in der D.D.R. (*Society of Friends*): 962 Werdau, Steigleiser Weg 19; HELMUT MACHT.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about ten per cent of the population of the Democratic Republic are Roman Catholics, the majority of them in the South.

The German Bishops meet twice a year, one of the conferences being held in Fulda. (See also the section on the Roman Catholic Church in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany.) As the bishops are not able to attend the German Conference of Bishops, they meet regularly in a general conference of the G.D.R.

Bishop of Berlin: ALFRED Cardinal BENGSC (112 Berlin, Gürtelstr. 8).

Bishop of Meissen: GERHARD SCHAFFRAN.

Apostolic Administrator in Görlitz: Weihbischof BERNHARD HUHNS.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

It is estimated that the Jewish Community in the Democratic Republic numbers about 5,000.

Verband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (Union of Jewish Communities in the G.D.R.): 806 Dresden, Bautzner Strasse 20; Pres. HELMUT ARIS; publ. *Nachrichtenblatt* (quarterly).

Jüdische Gemeinde von Gross-Berlin (Union of Greater Berlin): 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. HEINZ SCHENK.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the period of press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic. When the Allies introduced their press licensing system in 1946 as a means of closely controlling the press, licences were issued in the Soviet-occupied zone to approved parties and organizations only but not to individuals wishing to publish newspapers.

In 1947 the *Presseamt* (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the democratic bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment. This elaborate system of directives is seen as ensuring that the press serves the interest of the whole community in furthering the socialist cause by precluding the possible self-interest and irresponsibility of private individuals.

The 1968 Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the freedom of the press, radio and television, and states that every citizen of the G.D.R. has the right, "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution, to express his opinion freely and publicly. This right is not limited by any service of employment relationship. No person may be placed at a disadvantage for exercising this right". From these statements it follows that there is no right to express an opinion which is not "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution", or, in other words, which can be interpreted as contrary to the interests and development of the Socialist state defined in the Constitution. Editors, who are personally responsible for the content of their papers, and citizens alike realize their obligations, responsibilities and dependence upon the state, society and political system in which they live. For these reasons, formal censorship is not practised.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), and *National Zeitung* (National Democratic Party). A notable exception is the officially independent *Berliner Zeitung*. *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*. The official news agency, the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst*, became a state monopoly in 1946.

About 40 dailies appear in the G.D.R., with a total circulation of about 8 million. There are over 200 periodicals and illustrated magazines, covering a wide range of subjects. They embody considerably less variety in format and presentation than the corresponding Federal German press. There is no sensational popular press and though most papers' news coverage is quite serious, the breadth of coverage is restricted by the policy, enunciated by *Neues Deutschland*, of concentrating on news judged to be of interest and value to the public.

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are often not disclosed, a very popular paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Sächsisches Tageblatt* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Freie Presse* (Karl-Marx-Stadt), and *Freiheit* (Halle).

The daily press is more influential, particularly in political matters, than the weekly press and periodicals. Outstanding amongst these latter categories are *Sonntag* and *Forum*, the popular *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and the women's *Für Dich*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azet: 701 Leipzig, Emilien Str. 3; evening for Leipzig/Halle area.

Bauern-Echo: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT.

Berliner Zeitung: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; f. 1945; S.E.D.; Editor ROLF LEHNERT; circ. 500,000.

BZ am Abend: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; evening.

Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten: 15 Potsdam, Lenin-Allee 185; N.D.P.; Editor DANKWART HILLE; circ. 35,000.

Demokrat, Der: 25 Rostock, Kröpselinerstr. 44/47; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. XAVIER KUGLER; circ. 25,000.

Deutsches Sport Echo: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; sports daily.

Freie Erde: 208 Neustrelitz, Gntenbergstr. 2; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHWEIDEWITZ.

Freie Presse: 901 Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Brückenstr. 8; S.E.D. daily.

Freies Wort: 60 Suhl, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 6; S.E.D. daily.

Freiheit: 402 Halle, Strasse der DSF 67; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor HANS-DIETER KRUEGER; circ. 470,000.

Junge Welt: 102 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 36/37; F.D.J. daily; Editor H. PENNERT.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(THE PRESS)

Lausitzer Rundschau: Cottbus, Bahnhofstr. 52; S.E.D.; Editor ROBERT WASSMANN; circ. 160,000.

Leipziger Volkszeitung: 701 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 19; f. 1894; S.E.D.; Editor WERNER STIEHLER; circ. 400,000.

Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung: 40 Halle, Gr. Brauhausstr. 16-17; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Chair. Dr. G. BRUNNER; circ. 56,000.

Märkische Union: 80 Dresden, Königsbrückerstr. 9; C.D.U.; Editor URSULA FRIEDRICH; circ. 22,000.

Märkische Volksstimme: 15 Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 24; S.E.D.; Editor WILLI SIEBENMORGEN.

Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 701 Leipzig, Thomasstr. 2; N.D.P.D.; Editor ARND RÖMHILD; circ. 40,000.

Morgen, Der: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 45,000.

National-Zeitung: Berlin, C.2, Magazinstr. 15; N.D.P.D.; Editor-in-Chief HORST KRETER; circ. 60,000.

Neue Zeit: 108 Berlin, Zimmerstr. 79-80; C.D.U.; Editor H. KALB; circ. 50,000.

Neuer Tag: 12 Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Fischerstr. 7-8; S.E.D. Editor HERBERT THIEME.

Neue Weg, Der: 40 Halle, Franckestr. 11; f. 1946; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 33,500.

Neues Deutschland: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39-40; S.E.D.; Editor JOACHIM HERMANN; circ. 800,000.

Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 25 Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 16; N.D.P.; Editor MARIANNE WULFF; circ. 10,000.

Norddeutsche Zeitung: 27 Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTER GRASMEYER; circ. 13,000.

Ostsee Zeitung: 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 6; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI MASSOW.

Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten: 80 Dresden, Antonstr. 8; organ of the N.P.D.; Editor HERBERT BÖCKELMANN; circ. 35,000.

Sächsische Zeitung: 80 Dresden, Riesaer Str. 32; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SCHIMMER.

Sächsisches Tageblatt: 80 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 68,000.

Schweriner Volkszeitung: 27 Schwerin, Wismarerstr. 144/146; S.E.D.; Editor ERNST PARCHMANN.

Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten: 53 Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; N.D.P.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 31,000.

Thüringer Tageblatt: 53 Weimar, Coudraystr. 6; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 20,000.

Thüringische Landeszeitung: 53 Weimar, Marienstr. 14; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WÖITHON; circ. 32,000.

Tribüne: Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28/30; F.D.G.B.; Editor GERHARD BAUER; circ. 400,000.

Union, Die: 402 Halle, Franckestr. 11; C.D.U.; Editor KARL FRIEDRICH FUCHS.

Volk, Das: 50 Erfurt, Regierungsstr. 62; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD FUCHS.

Volksstimme: Karl-Marx-Stadt, Brückenstr. 15-19; S.E.D.

Volksstimme: Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; S.E.D.; Editor HERNERT KOPIETZ; circ. 320,000.

Volkswacht: 65 Gera, Julius Fucik Str. 18; S.E.D. daily.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (selection)

Bild und Ton: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; special photographic and cinematographic monthly.

Deine Gesundheit: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin;

popular monthly dealing with health and welfare; circ. 215,000.

Eulenspiegel: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73; political satirical weekly.

Freie Welt: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; monthly; circ. 338,187.

Für Dich: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; women's weekly; circ. 823,050.

FUWO—Die Neue Fussballwoche: Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; weekly; football; circ. 145,087.

Fotografie: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; special photographic monthly.

Fotokino-Magazin: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; popular photographic monthly.

Guter Rat: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly for women and home.

Illustrierter Motorsport: Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; fortnightly; cars, motor-boats and motorsport; circ. 67,300.

Jugend und Technik: Mohrenstrasse 36-37, 102 Berlin; f. 1953; popular technological monthly for young people.

Das Magazin: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; Editor HILDE EISLER.

Modische Maschen: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; popular women's quarterly for fashion and knitting.

Neue Berliner Illustrierte: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 689,487.

Neues Leben: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 315,000.

PRAMO: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; monthly; practical fashion for women and children.

saïson: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly; fashion.

Sibylle: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; six per year; women's fashion magazine.

Urania: Salomon Strasse 26-28, 701 Leipzig; popular scientific monthly; circ. 130,000.

Wochenpost: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 851,300.

Zeit im Bild: Fritz-Heckert-Platz 10, 801 Dresden; weekly; circ. 387,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (selection)

Ärztliche Jugendkunde: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18n, Postfach 109; f. 1888; incorporates *Zeitschrift für Schulgesundheitspflege*; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. H. GRIMM, Prof. Dr. H. PATZER; six times a year.

Bildende Kunst: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; applied art.

Biologische Rundschau: Villengang 2, 69 Jena; two monthly; all fields of biology; Editor F. W. STÖCKER; circ. 2,300.

Chemische Technik: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry.

Deutsche Aussenpolitik: Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; monthly international politics; also English edition *German Foreign Policy*; circ. 6,000.

Deutsche Finanzwirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly; finance and economics; circ. 18,600.

Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; weekly for the medical profession; circ. 10,000.

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie: Leipzig, 701, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(THE PRESS)

all over the world; published by the Deutsche Bucherei, Leipzig, in three sections: Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly); Series C: Theses and Inaugural Dissertations (monthly).

Elektrie: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; monthly for electrical trade; circ. 6,500.

Filmspiegel: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; films and cinematography.

Forum: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; fortnightly organ of the Free German Youth; circ. 30,000.

Fortschritte der Physik: Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; physics; circ. 1,620.

Fremdsprachen: Gerichtsweg 26, Postfach 130, 701 Leipzig; quarterly dealing with interpreting, translating, etc. in Russian, English, French and Spanish; circ. 3,500.

Ganztägige Bildung und Erziehung: Lindenstr. 54A, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 18,600.

Geologic: Leipziger Str. 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; geology, mineralogy, geophysics; circ. 1,700.

Handelswoche: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; weekly for trade and business.

Das Hochschulwesen: VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 2,500.

Horizont: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 86-88; Editor OTTO SCHWABE; weekly; international politics.

Humanitas: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for medical and social welfare; circ. 36,000.

Junge Generation: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 45,000.

die mode: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; twice yearly; fashion.

Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung: Schönhauser Allee 176, 1054 Berlin; agricultural weekly.

Neue Deutsche Literatur: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WERNER NEUBERT.

Das neue Handwerk: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly for industry; circ. 339,500.

Neue Werbung: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; advertising; circ. 14,000.

Plaste und Kautschuk: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry.

Die Private Wirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; private and semi-nationalized industry; circ. 82,500.

Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie: Schuhmachergässchen 1-3, 701 Leipzig; monthly; psychology, neurology, psychiatry; circ. 1,700.

radio fernsehen elektronik: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for radio, television and electronics industry; circ. 37,000.

Technische Gemeinschaft: Kronenstr. 18, 108 Berlin; monthly; technology; circ. 142,000.

Theater der Zeit: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; theatre and drama.

Weltbühne: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; weekly; politics, art, economics; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. HERMANN BUDZISLAWSKI.

Wirtschaft, Die: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARL HEINZ HILBERT; circ. 70,000.

Zahntechnik: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; bi-monthly; dentistry; circ. 3,500.

ZAMM: Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; eight per year; applied mathematics and engineering; circ. 2,160.

Zeitschrift für Chemie: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry; circ. 1,900.

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft: Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; history and historiography; circ. 6,000.

Zeitschrift für Psychologie mit Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B, Postfach 109; f. 1890; Editors Prof. Dr. F. KLIX, Prof. Dr. H. D. SCHMIDT, Dr. H. SYDOW, Dr. J. MEHL, Dr. F. KUKLA; four times a year.

Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B, Postfach 109; f. 1936; three times a year; Editors Prof. Dr. H. RENNERT, Prof. Dr. W. SCHLEFER, Prof. Dr. H. VERBIEST, Dr. F. WEICKMANN, Prof. Dr. K. J. ZÜLCH.

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): 108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 2/4; Telex. 112571-77, Tel. 200421; f. 1946; official news agency of the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has correspondents in 33 foreign countries. Maintains a press photo dept. and provides radio teletype casts in foreign languages.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AGP (Guinea): 1017 Berlin, Leninplatz 27.

Agerpres (Romania): 102 Berlin, Köpenicker Str. 104.

AR (Poland): 102 Berlin, Karl-Marx-Allee 70c.

BTA (Bulgaria): 102 Berlin, Alexanderstr. 5.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 1157 Berlin, Warmbaderstr. 126.

Hsinhua (China): 1157 Berlin, Waldowallee 11.

INA (Iraq): 1055 Berlin, Storkowerstr. 167; Man. ABDUL KARIM WUHAYEB.

IPG (India): 1017 Berlin, Singerstr. 110.

MENA (Egypt): 110 Berlin, Berlinerstr. 4.

MTI (Hungary): 102 Berlin, Mollstr. 12.

PAP (Poland): 113 Berlin, K.-Vesperstr. 7; and 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 3.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 113 Berlin, K.-Vesperstr. 7.

Reuters (U.K.): 1058 Berlin, Schönhauser Allee 27.

SANA (Syria): 1017 Berlin, Singerstr. 83.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 1017 Berlin, Lichtenbergerstr. 13.

Tan Xa (South Viet-Nam Liberation Agency): 104 Berlin, Karlsplatz 7.

Tass (U.S.S.R.): 1157 Berlin, Römerweg 113.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Verband der Deutschen Journalisten: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; Chair. HARRI CZEPUCK.

PUBLISHERS

Akademie-Verlag G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; books on scientific theory and practice.

Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, science, engineering.

Altberliner Verlag Lucie Groszer: 102 Berlin, Neue Schönerhauserstr. 8; children's books.

Johann Ambrosius Barth: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1780; textbooks and periodicals, medicine, science; Dir. K. WIECKE.

Aufbau-Verlag: Berlin and Weimar; 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.

VEB Verlag für Bauwesen: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.

VEB Bibliographisches Institut: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1826; German language books, reference books, bibliographies, biographies, information and documentation.

VEB Bild und Heimat: 98 Reichenbach i. Vogtland, Rossplatz 15; calendars and postcards.

H. Böhlau Nachf. Verlag: 53 Weimar, Meyerstr. 50A; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law.

VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; classical music, contemporary music, literature on music; f. 1719.

VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 17; travel books, reference books, popular science.

Buchverlag der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Taubenstrasse 47; belles-lettres.

VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 10; natural and social science, psychology.

VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine Str. 27; technical books for science and industry.

VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1954.

VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture.

Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 31; f. 1766; literature, history, philosophy; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF MARX.

Dietz Verlag Berlin: 102 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1946; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.

VEB Domowina-Verlag: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; books in Lusatian and in German on Lusatian culture.

Edition Leipzig—Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft: 703 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 77; arts and history of civilization, science and technology, reprints of rare books, travel.

VEB Edition Peters: 701 Leipzig, Talstr. 10, Postfach 746; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music.

Ernst Wähmann Verlag: 27 Schwerin, Str. Nat. Einheit 7; f. 1965; geography, nature and nature preservation; Dir. ERNST WÄHMANN.

Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor: 108 Berlin, Krönerstr. 73-74; humour.

Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1814.

Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion; Dirs. Dr. KRUMMACHER, OER. v. BRÜCK.

VEB Fachbuchverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; mathematics, physics and technical books and nineteen technical periodicals.

VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag: 6900 Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1878; biographical science, human and veterinary medicine.

VEB Fotokinoverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; books on photography, cinematography and three periodicals.

Greifenverlag: 682 Rudolstadt, Heidecksburg, Postfach 142; belles lettres.

Harth Musik Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.

Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft: 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; stage, music, literature, art; Dir. K. MITTELSTADT.

VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha/Leipzig: 58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.

VEB Hinstorff Verlag Rostock: Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 25; German and north European literature.

S. Hirzel Verlag Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, technical, agronomic sciences, intellectual sciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.

VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1807.

Alfred Holz Verlag: 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 28; children's books.

Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; world literature.

G. Kiepenheuer Verlag: 53 Weimar, Lenbachweg 2; classics; modern literature.

Kinderbuchverlag: 108 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz Str. 30; children's books.

Gebrüder Knabe Verlag: 53 Weimar, Lutherhof, Luthergasse 1; books for young people.

Koehler & Amelang (VOB): 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; history, history of culture and art, literary history, theology.

Kongress-Verlag: 108 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 8-9; current affairs.

VEB Landkartenverlag: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1945; maps, tourist guides, and travel books.

VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag: 102 Berlin, Hankenstr. 3; f. 1954; classical and light music, sheet-music, music for children, theatre music; Dir. HERBERT TÄSCHNER.

Paul List Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Paul-List-Str. 22; f. 1894.

Mitteldeutscher Verlag: 40 Halle/S., Thälmannplatz; new German literature.

Das Neue Berlin, Verlag: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; crime, adventure, science.

VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; languages, theology.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Neumann Verlag: 8122 Radebeul 1, Dr.-Schmincke-Allee 19; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, shooting, fishing, nature.

Verlag Philip Reclam Jun.: 701 Leipzig, Inselstr. 22-24; f. 1828; literature, philosophy, opera, aesthetics, *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek* (a wide range of paperbacks).

Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Pro musica Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.

VEB Rätigloben-Verlag Leipzig: 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14.

Rütten & Loening Berlin: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; belles lettres, literary criticism, magazines.

St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; Catholic publications.

Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; law, statistics, science, official publications.

VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag: 701 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; art.

Teubner, BSB, B.G., Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1811; mathematics, science, technology, classical philology.

Theodor Steinkopff Verlag: 8053 Dresden, Loschwitzerstr. 32; f. 1908; natural science, medicine, technology.

VEB Georg Thieme: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; medicine, biology.

Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des F.D.G.B.: 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28-30; trade union publications, general literature.

Union Verlag VOB: 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79-80; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; literature, art; Dir. Dr. HUBERT FAENSEN.

Urania-Verlag Leipzig, Jena, Berlin: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences, cultural history, hobbies.

Verlag Die Wirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; specialist books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics, economic planning, data processing, work study, trade.

VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; encyclopedias, dictionaries, foreign language textbooks.

VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; bibliographies.

Verlag für die Frau: 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, family, hobby.

Verlag Volk und Welt/Kultur und Fortschritt: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; f. 1947; foreign literature.

VEB Verlag der Kunst: 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; art books and reproductions.

Verlag der Nation: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HORÉ.

Seven Seas Publishers: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern G.D.R. authors.

VEB Verlag Technik: 102 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.

VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medical.

Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag: 108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54A; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. A. PLOOG.

Jugendbuchverlag Ernst Wunderlich: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstrasse 10; f. 1951; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Verlag Zeit im Bild: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee; Man. H. ZUMPE.

A. Ziemsen Verlag: 46 Wittenberg-Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; popular works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26, P.O.B. 83.

LKG Leipziger Kommissions- und Grossbuchhandel: 701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16; now incorporates the Zentralvertrieb für Musikalien und Volkskunstmateriale; responsible for distribution of all musical books; Dir. V. HÜNICH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk, Staatliches Rundfunkkomitee (*German Democratic State Broadcasting Committee*): 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Gen. Dir. R. GRIMMER; the co-ordinating body of the radio and television organizations of the German Democratic Republic.

RADIO

Radio DDR: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. ROLF SCHMIDT.

There are ten Medium Wave and twenty-two VHF transmitters with studios in Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, Schwerin, Rostock, Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Halle, Magdeburg, Cera and Suhl, broadcasting 168 hours a week on Programme I and 98 hours a week on Programme II.

Berliner Rundfunk: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

There are five Medium Wave and ten VHF transmitters broadcasting 140 hours a week from studios in Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/O.

Berliner Welle: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastrasse 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

There are one Medium Wave and one VHF transmitters broadcasting 150 hours a week.

Deutschlandsender: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. KURT GOLDSTEIN.

There are one Long Wave, three Medium Wave, two Short Wave and nine VHF transmitters broadcasting 156 hours a week from studio in Berlin.

Radio Volga: Menzelstrasse 5, 15 Potsdam; operates one 200 kW transmitter on 1141 metres for Soviet forces in

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

the G.D.R.; broadcasts for 18 hours a day with its own Russian language programmes and relays from Radio Moscow.

In 1971 there were 6,016,100 radio receivers.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio Berlin International: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. C. KIRSCHNEK.

There are one Medium Wave and twenty-seven Short Wave transmitters broadcasting a European Service in English, French, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish and German; Near East and North African Service in Arabic, French and German; Central, West and East African Service in English, French and Swahili; Latin

American Service in Spanish, Portuguese and German; South East Asia Service in English, Hindi, Indonesian and German; North American Service in English and German, totalling 368 hours a week.

TELEVISION

Deutscher Fernsehfunk: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Dir. HEINZ ADAMECK; Programme Dir. HEINZ PROHL; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER; Dir. of International Relations Dr. OTTERSBERG; member of International Radio and Television Organization.

There are sixteen transmitters and nine relay stations broadcasting 82 hours a week on Programme I and 30 hours a week on Programme II.

In 1971 there were 4,648,900 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33; performance of central bank functions as from January 1st, 1968; capital stock 600m. M.; Pres. Dr. GRETE WITTKOWSKI; Vice-Pres. HELMUT DIETRICH.

OTHER BANKS

Berliner Volksbank G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5.

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 49/50; f. 1966; responsible for the carrying out of all business connected with export, import and transit trade.

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Behren-Str. 22; f. 1956; cap. 30m. M; Gen. Man. PAUL RÜCKERT; Deputy Gen. Man. VERA ANSBACH; conducts banking business with regard to import, export and transit trade.

Industrie- und Handelsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Industrial and Trade Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 37; f. 1968; responsible for the financing of industry, building, internal trade and transport; cap. 700m. M; Pres. HANS TAUT; Vice-Pres. GERHARD TAUSCHER.

Landwirtschaftsbank der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. M; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations.

Sparkasse der Stadt Berlin: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 2.

INSURANCE

Deutsche Auslands- und Rückversicherungs-A.G. DARAG 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 18; f. 1958; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance; Chair. G. HEIN; Dirs. Prof. Dr. H. BADER, K. F. ROSS, E. NOACK, P. RÜCKERT, Dr. WEICHSEL, K. SCHMEISSER, E. RENNEISEN.

Staatliche Versicherung der D.D.R.: 1017 Berlin, Ehrenbergstr. 11; f. 1952; State organization for property, liability, and personal insurance; Gen. Man. GÜNTHER HEIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The greater part of trade and industry in the German Democratic Republic is nationalized and under direct governmental control. Each major industry has its own Association.

CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Schadowstrasse 1; f. 1952; Pres. RUDOLF MURGOTT.

Eleven branches in the G.D.R. Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Review* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

The *Deutsche Innen- und Aussenhandelsorganisationen* (DIA) are responsible to one of the government ministries.

Bergbau-Handel (*Mining*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55.

Deutscher Buch-Export und -Import G.m.b.H. (*Books, newspapers, maps, atlases*): 701 Leipzig, Leninstr. 16.

Büromaschinen-Export G.m.b.H. Berlin (*Office equipment*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61.

DIA Chemie-Export-Import (*Chemical Industry*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133.

VEB DEFA Aussenhandel (*Films*): 1058 Berlin, Milastr. 2. **Demusa m.b.H.** (*Musical Instruments and Toys*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46.

DIA Elektrotechnik Export-Import (*Electronics*): 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz, Haus der Elektroindustrie.

Fruchtimex Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Fruit and Vegetables*): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7.

Deutsche Genussmittel G.m.b.H. Import und Export (*Foodstuffs, Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Drinks*): 108 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 2.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

VEB Glas-Keramik (*Glass and Ceramics*): 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 19-19A.

Heimelectric m.b.H. (*Electric and Electronic Goods*): 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6.

VEB Holz und Papier Export-Import (*Wood and Paper*): 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-6.

Interpelz Export-Import G.m.b.H. (*Shins and Leather Goods*): 701 Leipzig, Brühl 42-50.

Industrieanlagen-Import: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 83-84; import of plant for chemical, electro-chemical, metallurgical, glass, ceramics, and construction industries.

VEB Intermed Export-Import: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7, P.O.B. 17; medical equipment and supplies (including public health service) and technical educational equipment.

VEB Invest Export (*German Internal and External Trade*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 7-9; import and export of machinery, industrial equipment and other goods.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Radioactive and Nuclear-Technical Material*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70.

Deutsche Kamera- und Orwo-Film-Export G.m.b.H. (*Cameras*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

Limex G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Breite Str. 12-17; responsible for contracts with developing countries, provision of personnel or training in the G.D.R. of students from developing countries.

VEB Maschinen-Export (*Heavy Industry Equipment*): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54.

Metallurgiehandel G.m.b.H. (*Metals*): 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190.

DIA Nahrung Export-Import (*Food*): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7.

Technocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Aircraft and Parts*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 4-6.

Textilcommerz (*Textiles*): 108 Berlin, P.O.B. 1206.

DIA Transportmaschinen Export-Import (*Transport Equipment*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 11-13.

Union Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Domestic, Sporting and Luxury Goods*): 108 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz-Str. 46.

Unitechna Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Textile Machines and Food*): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54.

Wiratex (*Drapery, Haberdashery, Furnishing*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68.

WMW-Export-Import (*Machine Tools, Metalware, Tools*): 104 Berlin, Chausseestr. 111-112.

AGENT FIRMS

Agema Aussenhandelsvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 1054 Berlin, Rosenthaler Str. 72A; represents foreign trade partners in the G.D.R. and negotiates commercial transactions.

Agrima G.m.b.H.: 104 Berlin, Albrechtstr. 11; agricultural products, fertilizers, machinery, and equipment for agriculture.

Asimex: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3A; food-stuffs and luxuries, perfumeries, cosmetics.

Ballica G.m.b.H.: 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 44-47; handles international business relations in shipbuilding, ocean-going fishing, ocean transport and port affairs.

Günther Forgher: 104 Berlin, Schlegelstr. 15; takes care of interests for industry and trade.

Interver: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97; consultation on all aspects of commerce with the G.D.D.

Intrac Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Pestalozzistrasse 5-8; undertakes all kinds of international trade operations, especially in non-ferrous metals and chemical products.

Kontakta Aussenhandelsvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 1058 Berlin, Granseer Str. 7; establishment of international business contacts.

Metama G.m.b.H.: 1055 Berlin, Prenzlauer Allee 225; establishment of business contacts and advice on trade.

Textilvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 1058 Berlin, Kastanienallee 1; representation of foreign firms and economic enterprises.

Transinter Aussenhandelsvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 1055 Berlin, Syringeweg 21; undertakes import and export representations for foreign firms and commercial enterprises.

Wamag G.m.b.H.: 1058 Berlin, Sonneburger Str. 56; international agents for machine tools and plant, arrangement of business contacts.

COMBINED WORKS AND ENTERPRISES CARRYING OUT FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES, SERVICING ENTERPRISES, TRANSPORT AGENCIES AND INTERHOTELS

Deutsche Auslands- und Rückversicherungs-AG Berlin: (see under Finance section).

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank AG: (see under Finance section).

VEB Deutrans Internationale Spedition (*Forwarding Agents*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25.

VEB Deutfracht: (see under Transport section).

Büro der Dispeaceure bei der Kammer für Aussenhandel der D.D.R.: 25 Rostock, Kossfelder Str. 20; settlement of cases of general compensation, advice and information on cases of compensation.

Genex Geschenkdiens G.m.b.H. (*Gift Articles and Small Consumer Goods*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 194-199.

Gesellschaft der Havariekommissare m.b.H. in der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, P.O.B. 43 (branch office in Rostock); assessment of damage in all spheres of shipping and port handling.

Iberma: 110 Berlin, Thulestr. 44; company for international economic and market research.

Intercontrol G.m.b.H., Deutsche Warenkontrollgesellschaft: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112-114; cargo supervision.

Interflug: (see under Transport section).

Interwerbung G.m.b.H.: 104 Berlin, Tucholskystr. 40; advice on advertising, both for G.D.R. exporters and foreign firms.

Vereinigung Interhotel: (see under Tourism section).

Intertext: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169-70; interpreters and translations in all fields.

Reisebüro der D.D.R.: (see under Tourism section).

VEB Deutsche Seereederei: (see under Transport section).

Schiffcommerz: 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 44-47; freighters, fishing vessels, special and passenger ships and marine machinery and equipment.

VEB Uhren- und Maschinenkombinat Ruhla: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7; watches, clocks and chronometers.

VEB Carl Zeiss Jena: 69 Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 1; instruments and instrument systems for industrial research, particularly in optics.

Zentral-Kommerz G.m.b.H., Gesellschaft für internationalen Handel (*Organization for International Trade*): 110 Berlin, Schönholzer Str. 10/11.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Associations of Nationally Owned Enterprises*): Each major industry has its own Association and the foreign trade enterprises co-operate closely with them. The managements of the Associations share responsibility with the foreign trade enterprises for the export of modern and top quality products, for market research, for advising customers and for organizing a number of services.

TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (*Confederation of Free German Trade Unions*): 102 Berlin 2, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; 7.3 million mems.; Chair.

HERBERT WARNEKE; publs. *Tribune* (daily), *Die Arbeit* (monthly).

Fifteen specialized Unions are federated under the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

TRADE FAIRS

International Leipzig Trade Fair: Leipziger Messeamt, Markt 11/15, Postfach 720, 701 Leipzig; 60 exhibiting countries; 200 issuing offices for Fair cards in principal cities of the world; capital and consumer goods; twice a year in March and September. Dir.-Gen. FRIEDRICH WONSACK. Publs. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, *MM-Information*.

International Book Exhibition: Messehaus am Markt, Leipzig; annual; from May to June.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (*Ministry of Transport*): 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport. In 1972 there were 14,002 km. normal gauge of which 1,384 km. were electrified. There were also 381 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Road Control Headquarters: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33. Autobahns 1,465 km., other State roads 10,900 km., local roads 33,208 km. (1972).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hauptverwaltung der Wasserstrassen und der Binnenschifffahrt: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all inland Shipping.

Direktion der Binnenschifffahrt: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 53-58.

Affiliated:

VEB Deutsche Binnenreederei: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 53-58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittelelbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 40 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr., Neuer Hafen.

VEB Binnenhäfen Königs Wusterhausen: 16 Königs Wusterhausen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 53-58.

Navigable rivers 1,810 km., canals 480 km.

SHIPPING

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (*Ministry of Transport*): 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33.

Sea Travel Bureau of the G.D.R.: 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 120.

Commercial Shipping Office of the G.D.R.: 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 120.

VEB Kombinat Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft—Deutfracht/Seerederei: 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; comprises various shipping and harbour authorities; Dir.-Gen. HEINZ NEUKIRCHEN.

VEB Deutfracht/Seerederei: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohlstr. 25; passenger liners, cargo, tankers; 192 freighters with capacity of about 1.4 million tons dead weight.

VEB Deutsche Schiffsmaklerei: Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and shipping agency; agencies at Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund; branch office in Berlin; Dir. HINNEBURG.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.b.H.: 1189 Berlin-Schönefeld; internal services, flights throughout Europe and to the Middle and Near East, North and West Africa and Central America; types of aircraft: IL-62, T-134, IL-18, An-24; Dir.-Gen. HERMANN SCHLIMME.

There are international airports in Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt and Leipzig. The German Democratic Republic is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, AUA, Balkan, CSA, Cubana, Egyptair, Finair, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, LOT, MALEV, MEA, SAS and TAROM. Among other airlines which fly to Leipzig during the Spring Fair are: Alitalia, British Airways, KLM and Lufthansa.

TOURISM

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz f. 1958; 5; Dir.-Gen. HEINZ WENZEL; Dep. Dirs.-Gen. HELMUT HEINECKE, ELEONORE STAIMER, ADOLF PILZ; Gen. Sec. SIEGFRIED HENNIG.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

Vereinigung Interhotel: 1035 Berlin, Simphonstr. 52-58; there are Interhotels in Berlin (3), Potsdam, Dresden (4), Rostock (2), Erfurt, Oberhof, Weimar, Suhl, Gera, Jena, Leipzig (5), Halle, Magdeburg and Karl-Marx-Stadt (3).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerium für Kultur: 102 Berlin 2, Molkenmarkt 1/3; f. 1949; Minister KLAUS Gysi.

The Ministry grants subsidies amounting to over 220 million marks a year to the country's 107 theatres, including summer open-air stages.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Deutsche Staatsoper (German State Opera): 108 Berlin,

Unter den Linden 7, Box 1300; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. Dr. HANS PISCHNER; publ. *Oper heute*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. WALTER FELSENSTEIN; publ. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly), *Jahrbuch der Komischen Oper* (annual).

Metropol Theater: Berlin; operetta.

Opernhaus: Leipzig; f. 1960.

Berliner Ensemble: 104 Berlin, Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; f. 1949; Dir. RUTH BERGHAUS.

Deutsches Theater: Berlin.

Volksbühne: Berlin.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Gewandhausorchester Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Katherincenstr. 23; f. 1743; Dir. KARL ZUMPE; Conductor KURT MASUR.

Dresdner Philharmonie: 801 Dresden, Kulturpalast am Altmarkt; f. 1870; 116 mems.; Chief Conductor GÜNTHER HERBIG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Staatssekretariat für Forschung und Technik (State Secretariat for Research and Technology): 102 Berlin, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliches Amt für Atomicherheit und Strahlenschutz der D.D.R. (Board of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the G.D.R.): 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Waldowallee 117; f. 1962; theoretical problems of radiation protection and nuclear safety; medical, biological and technical research; legislation and licensing; radiation protection monitoring in working areas and medical supervision; environmental protection including radioactive waste processing and disposal; nuclear safeguards; training courses of health physicists and physicians; Pres. Prof. Dr. med. habil. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung (Central Institute for Nuclear Research): Rossendorf, 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Man. Dir. Dr.-Ing. HELMUTH FAULSTICH; Deputy Dirs. Prof. Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KURT SCHWABE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (VEB WIB Vakutronik): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (VEB Atomic Power Station): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görsestr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

DAW = Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (German Academy of Sciences)

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir. W. MERZ.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (Institute for Molecular Electronics): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der DAW (Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the DAW): 1615 Zeuthen bei Berlin, Platanenallee 6; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. KARL LANIUS.

Institut für Metallphysik und Reinstmetalle der DAW (Institute of Applied Physics of High Purity Materials of the DAW): Dresden, Winterbergstr. 28; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. REXER.

Institut für angewandte Isotopenforschung der DAW (Institute of the DAW for Applied Research of Isotopes): Berlin-Buch, Lindenburger Weg 70; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr. GÜNTHER VORMUM.

Institut für angewandte Radioaktivität der DAW (Institute for Applied Radioactivity of the DAW): 705 Leipzig Permoserstr. 15; 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. H. KOCH.

Institut für stabile Isotopen der DAW (Institute for Stable Isotopes of the DAW): 705 Leipzig, Permoserstr. 15; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. JUSTUS MÜHLENPFORDT.

UNIVERSITIES

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Berlin; 3,000 teachers, 11,500 students.

Technische Universität Dresden: Dresden; 1,200 teachers, 12,000 students.

Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität: Greifswald; 130 teachers, 3,000 students.

Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg: Halle; 344 teachers, 7,520 students.

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität: Jena; 400 teachers, 4,642 students.

Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig: Leipzig; 2,200 teachers, 13,300 students.

Universität Rostock: Rostock; 309 teachers, 5,800 students.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe between 47° and 55° north latitude and 6° and 23° east longitude. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. Its climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 48°F, although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. Approximately half the population belongs to the Evangelical (Protestant) Church, 45 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church, and the remainder to smaller religious groups. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of three horizontal stripes of black, red and gold. The seat of Government is Bonn.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Germany was divided according to the Berlin Agreement into American, Soviet, British and French zones of occupation. In 1949 the zones occupied by the three Western Allies merged to become the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet Zone shortly afterwards declared itself the German Democratic Republic. Following general elections, and the constitution of the Federal Republic, the military occupation was converted into a contractual defence relationship. The last of the limitations to the sovereignty of the Republic were removed in 1955, in which year it joined the Western European Union and NATO. The Saarland, which immediately after the war became economically tied to France as a semi-autonomous protectorate, once more became fully politically and economically integrated into the Federal Republic in 1959. Berlin was also, according to the Berlin agreement, divided into four zones of occupation. In 1949 Soviet occupied Berlin proclaimed itself capital of the German Democratic Republic, leaving the remainder, known as West Berlin, an island in G.D.R. territory. Consistent with the belief that the Government of the Federal Republic was the only organ legally entitled to speak for Germany as a whole, the *Bundesstag* confirmed Berlin's status as capital of Germany in 1957. The seat of the Federal Government continues to be Bonn.

From considerable destruction inflicted by allied bombing and the last stages of the land war the Federal Republic, containing most of the principal industrial areas of Germany, rebuilt itself rapidly as one of the most affluent and economically dynamic states in Europe. The *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle), which received much of its stimulus from Marshall Aid and European co-operation, began under the Chancellorship of Dr. Konrad Adenauer (1949-63) and the direction of Economics Minister Dr. Ludwig Erhard, who subsequently became

Chancellor following the retirement of Adenauer. During these years much was done to reconcile Germany with the Western Allies. This policy culminated in the Federal Republic's becoming a founder member of the European Economic Community (EEC). No progress was made with eastern Europe due to the Government's insistence on its policy of re-unification, maintaining that the 1937 borders of the Reich remained legally valid until the signing of a peace treaty by the Government of a united Germany. The years of the Grand Coalition (C.D.U./C.S.U. and S.P.D.) under the Chancellorship of Dr. Kurt Kiesinger lasted from 1966 to 1969 and saw continuing prosperity with no change in the re-unification policy.

Although the C.D.U./C.S.U. gained more votes than any of the other parties in the general elections of October 1969, a coalition government of S.P.D. and F.D.P. was formed under the Chancellorship of Willy Brandt. However, in October 1970 three F.D.P. representatives withdrew their support for the Government and joined the Opposition, mainly in disapproval of foreign policy, and further defections cost the coalition its majority in April 1972 but the opposition failed to take over power by a "constructive vote of no confidence". Various measures were found to keep the Government going but it was eventually found necessary to call for an early general election. This was held in November and, by West German standards, was an overwhelming success for the coalition, the S.D.P. becoming for the first time the largest party in the *Bundesstag*. Herr Brandt reformed his Government and announced that the emphasis would be switched to domestic policies and to western Europe.

The coalition Government had adopted a fresh policy towards eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), and particularly towards the German Democratic Republic. During 1970 formal talks were conducted between the two countries for the first time and there was a marked increase in diplomatic contacts between the Federal Republic and the other Communist countries of Europe. An agreement over the supply of gas from the Soviet Union and trade agreements with Poland and Hungary preceded the signing of the Treaty on the Renunciation of Force with the Soviet Union in August, and the signing of a treaty with Poland in November 1970. The latter constitutes a reversal of the policy prior to Brandt's Chancellorship, in that it recognizes the Oder/Neisse Line as the border between Germany (actually the G.D.R.) and Poland, and renounces the former Federal German claims upon the Eastern territories of the old Reich. In 1971 there were lengthy talks between the four powers aimed at clarifying the position of West Berlin. An agreement was signed in September and was followed by negotiations between the two German governments and the authorities in West Berlin. These were concluded in December and provided for unimpeded access from the Federal Republic to West Berlin and for the citizens of West Berlin to be allowed to

visit the G.D.R. After much parliamentary debate the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland were finally ratified in May 1972. The two German states then concluded a treaty governing their relationship and this was signed on December 21st. Following ratification, the treaty came into force on June 21st, 1973, and the two Germanies joined the United Nations on September 18th.

Government

The Federal Republic comprises ten states (Länder). The legislative organ is the Bundestag, which is elected for four years by universal suffrage on a mixed proportional representation system. A number of deputies are directly elected, the remainder being chosen from the party lists according to the proportion of "second votes" given to each party. The Länder are represented in the legislature by the Bundesrat, whose members are appointed and recalled by the Länder themselves. In addition to the ten Länder, West Berlin is represented in the Bundesrat, as in the Bundestag, in a consultative capacity.

The Federal Government, which is headed by a Chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag, is responsible for the foreign affairs and defence of the Republic and for such matters as citizenship, migration, currency, customs, railways, posts and telecommunications.

Each of the Länder has its own parliament, which has the right to pass laws except in such matters as are the exclusive right of the Federation. Both education and police are in the control of the Länder.

Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and State Laws is undertaken by the Gemeinden (communes) and Landkreise (counties).

Defence

As a member of NATO and the Western European Union since 1955, Federal Germany undertook to supply twelve divisions, and formation of these was completed in 1964. After the United States, Germany is the second largest financial contributor towards NATO infrastructure. Conscription has been in force since 1956 and lasts for a period of fifteen months. In 1973 the strength of the Army stood at 334,000 and there were 510,000 reserves. The Navy is 37,000 strong with 35,000 reserves, and there were 104,000 in the Air Force with 80,000 reserves. Defence estimates for 1973 totalled 26,600 million DM. France and Great Britain co-operate with Federal Germany in combined training schemes and military exercises.

Economic Affairs

After the destruction caused by the Second World War the Federal German economy made a remarkable recovery which was sustained over a number of years, and has often been described as Germany's "economic miracle". The basis of this prosperity has been iron and steel, vehicles, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods and chemicals, and since the late 1950s Federal Germany has been the second largest trading nation in the world. During the past two years, however, the economy has been experiencing many of the difficulties common to other Western European countries—steep rises in prices of raw materials, inflation, monetary uncertainties and worsening industrial relations. In late 1973 the problems were accentuated by the world energy crisis.

The real rate of growth of GNP in 1973 was 5.3 per cent, but it has been officially estimated that the rate of growth for 1974 will be between nil and 2 per cent. Inflation has not been as severe as in many western European countries. The rate of inflation for 1973 was approximately 7 per cent, and the 1973 balance of payments surplus of DM 9,500 million (over £1,500 million) has placed Federal Germany in a stronger position than other western European countries to face the inevitable economic difficulties of increased oil prices.

Federal Germany's labour relations have recently been more turbulent than at any time since the Second World War, and after a series of strikes in February 1974 the Government reached a settlement with over 4 million workers in the public sector which gave them average pay increases of 12.5 per cent. In an effort to improve industrial relations the Federal German Government has drafted a Bill to extend co-partnership to all big companies. This scheme is expected to be approved by Parliament during 1974 and become effective at the beginning of 1975.

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, road and air. Over £5,000 million pounds were invested in the field of transport and communications between 1949 and 1960. Under a ten-year road-building plan 9,865 kilometres of Federal roads were constructed by 1969, and by the end of 1971 there were 417,000 kilometres of classified roads, including 4,829 kilometres of modern motorway (*Autobahn*). The railways have been modernized and the shipping fleet redeveloped after the run-down of the war and the immediate post-war years. The canals linking the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube are being widened and deepened to form a trading route linking the North Sea with the Black Sea. There are international airports at West Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart.

Social Welfare

Social legislation in the Federal Republic, tracing its origins back to 1881, provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered by national health insurance. More than 20 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security payments.

Education

The Basic Law gives the control of education entirely to the State governments. They do, however, co-operate quite closely to ensure a large degree of conformity in the system.

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and nine years must be full-time. Primary education is free, and grants are made for secondary education wherever fees are payable. Attendance at the basic school (*Grundschule*) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they may continue in the elementary school, as do 80 per cent of the pupils, or proceed to the intermediate school (*Realschule*) for six years or the high school (*Gymnasium*) for nine years. There are three types of High School,

FEDERAL GERMANY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

specializing in Classics, Modern Languages, and Mathematics and Science. A *Gymnasium* school-leaving certificate is a necessary prerequisite for University education. Those who stay in the elementary school complete their education by part-time attendance at a vocational school.

There are in the Federal Republic thirty-five universities and nine technical universities, as well as a number of colleges specializing in individual subjects.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, the Rhineland, mediaeval towns and villages. In 1970 nearly eight million people visited Germany but since then the total has declined slightly. There are more than one million beds available for tourists.

Receipts from tourism totalled 5,973 million DM in 1972.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, The Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, San

Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

Sport

Sport in the Federal Republic is highly organized, football and gymnastic clubs being extremely numerous. Other popular sports are athletics, shooting, handball, swimming, table tennis and tennis.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi)*, June 17 (Day of German Unity), August 8 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day)*, November 20 (Repentance Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Other public holidays are celebrated in certain Länder only.

* Except Berlin, Hamburg and Hanover.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 6.14 DM;
U.S. \$1 = 2.645 DM.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 31st, 1972)

	CAPITAL	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	Bonn	248,599	61,809	281.1
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	Kiel	15,678	2,564	268.8
Hamburg	Hamburg	753	1,766	1,766.2
Lower Saxony	Hanover	47,417	7,215	511.3
Bremen	Bremen	404	734	589.8
North Rhine Westphalia . . .	Düsseldorf	34,054	17,193	637.1
Hesse	Wiesbaden	21,112	5,533	252.2
Rhineland Palatinate . . .	Mainz	19,835	3,690	181.1
Baden-Württemberg . . .	Stuttgart	35,751	9,154	630.4
Bavaria	Munich	70,547	10,779	1,338.9
Saarland	Saarbrücken	2,567	1,119	125.9
WEST BERLIN	West Berlin	480	2,063	2,062.6

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

POPULATION

Cologne . . .	840,328	Duisburg . . .	441,452
Essen . . .	682,336	Wuppertal . . .	413,153
Frankfurt am Main . . .	667,451	Gelsenkirchen . . .	339,845
Dortmund . . .	638,288	Bochum . . .	339,167
Nuremberg . . .	514,976	Mannheim . . .	328,411

REFUGEES FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN REGISTERED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

('000)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
41.9	29.6	24.1	19.6	16.0	17.0	17.5	17.4	17.2

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1972)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Federal Republic . . .	701	11.3	415	6.7	731	11.8

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1971—'000)

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, ETC.	MINING, POWER, ETC.	OTHER INDUSTRIES	BUILDING
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	26,102	2,200	528	10,345	1,976
Schleswig-Holstein	997	110	7	279	91
Hamburg	804	12	8	235	48
Lower Saxony	2,945	378	47	999	243
Bremen	307	—	5	105	19
North Rhine Westphalia	6,873	259	307	2,973	505
Hesse	2,356	160	28	961	164
Rhineland Palatinate	1,495	184	11	546	126
Baden-Württemberg	4,148	368	27	1,963	296
Bavaria	4,887	711	42	1,825	381
Saarland	410	11	34	153	27
WEST BERLIN	939	—	12	315	77

[continued on next page.]

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT—continued from previous page].

	TRADE, FINANCE	PRIVATE SERVICES	TRANSPORT	PUBLIC SERVICES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	3,869	3,882	1,493	1,801
Schleswig-Holstein	176	161	68	105
Hamburg	191	158	93	60
Lower Saxony	469	409	178	223
Bremen	63	42	41	29
North Rhine Westphalia	1,064	983	361	422
Hesse	341	354	159	189
Rhine Palatinate	207	217	82	122
Baden-Württemberg	500	585	181	228
Bavaria	637	699	246	289
Saarland	67	61	26	32
WEST BERLIN	155	214	60	102

In June 1972, 2,317,000 foreigners were employed.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1973—'000 hectares)

ARABLE	GARDENS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
7,552	529	5,347	7,172	4,162	24,762

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Wheat	1,554	1,626	1,603	7,142	6,608	7,134
Rye	865	843	739	3,032	2,917	2,576
Barley	1,505	1,549	1,671	5,774	5,997	6,622
Oats	836	808	821	3,037	2,887	3,045
Mixed Grains	384	359	345	1,367	1,270	1,226
Sugar Beets	315	331	352	14,409	14,656	15,294*
Potatoes	554	503	481	15,176	15,038	13,676

* Preliminary figure.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1970	1971	1972
Milk (^{'000} metric tons)	21,856	21,165	21,490
Butter { " " " }*	494	462	489
Cheese { " " " }*	222	230	249
Eggs (millions)* . . .	15,300	15,301	16,078

* Excluding Berlin

LIVESTOCK (^{'000} head)

	1970	1971	1972
Horses	253	265	283
Cattle	14,026	13,638	13,892
Pigs	20,969	19,985	20,028
Sheep	843	850	908
Chickens	99,444	100,298	100,401

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREST INDUSTRY

	SAWN TIMBER (⁰⁰⁰ cu. m.)	MECHANICAL WOOD-PULP (tons)	PAPER (tons)	NEWSPRINT (tons)	CELLULOSE (tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (tons)
1969 .	9,395	735,574	3,808,109	313,672	767,235	1,234,677
1970 .	9,383	800,272	4,005,728	407,419	756,304	1,278,955
1971 .	9,597	810,084	4,048,631	447,771	698,599	1,317,517
1972 .	9,592	847,971	4,288,111	491,838	692,302	1,409,465

FISHING

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons live weight)

	1970	1971	1972
Deep-sea Trawlers .	405.5	345.4	267.8
Herring Fleet .	8.5	7.6	6.9
Others .	177.4	139.5	130.4
TOTAL .	591.4	492.5	405.1

MINING

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal .	111,271	110,795	102,470
Brown Coal .	107,766	104,478	110,415
Iron Ore (Fe content)	1,904	1,804	1,720

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Electricity .	million kWh	242,750	259,633	274,769
Manufactured Gas .	million cu. metres	19,894	18,830	17,239
Hard Coal Briquettes .	⁰⁰⁰ metric tons	3,725	3,716	2,427
Hard Coal Coke .	" "	42,444	39,551	36,168
Brown Coal Briquettes .	" "	9,571	7,758	6,751
Pig-iron .	⁰⁰⁰ metric tons	33,627	29,990	32,002
Steel Ingots .	" "	44,315	39,655	43,154
Rolled Steel .	" "	32,291	28,717	31,192
Motor Spirit .	" "	13,860	14,265	14,598
Diesel Oil .	" "	9,769	9,451	10,081
Cement .	" "	38,325	41,012	43,149
Potash (K ₂ O) .	" "	2,306	2,443	2,448
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃) .	" "	3,620	3,582	3,866
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃) .	metric tons	1,334,117	1,350,524	1,397,441
Caustic Soda .	" "	1,681,696	1,773,175	1,934,905
Chlorine .	" "	1,726,403	1,844,275	2,032,002
Calcium Carbide .	" "	878,902	748,352	640,000
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N) .	" "	1,142,704	964,010	958,612
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅) .	" "	479,586	526,232	546,706
Artificial Resins, Plastics .	" "	4,359,682	4,823,947	5,514,017
Artificial Fibres .	" "	723,320	784,615	800,677
Aluminium .	" "	309,347	427,546	444,685
Copper .	" "	307,240	305,001	300,584
Zinc .	" "	150,224	n.a.	n.a.
Lead .	" "	305,428	301,950	273,443
Tyres and Tubes .	" "	480,761	482,043	511,729
Wool and Cotton Yarns .	" "	317,387	306,120	309,086
Machine Tools .	" "	427,441	432,605	382,051
Internal Combustion Engines .	" "	145,687	135,307	131,046
Agricultural Machinery .	" "	343,322	264,782	291,431
Textile Machinery .	" "	150,846	158,789	161,235
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses .	number	3,839,786	3,969,784	3,805,216
Motor Cycles and Bicycles .	"	2,035,208	2,504,515	2,906,413
Radio and Television Sets .	"	9,655,724	8,702,680	8,567,573
Clocks and Watches .	⁰⁰⁰	46,344	44,300	45,455
Shoes .	⁰⁰⁰ pairs	158,336	153,777	147,370
Cameras .	thousand DM	286,740	244,300	251,358
Dwellings Completed .	number	478,050	554,987	660,636

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 Pfennige=1 Deutsche Mark (DM).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2 and 5 DM.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 DM.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=6.14 DM; U.S. \$1=2.645 DM.

100 DM=£16.29=§37.81.

Note: From March 1961 to October 1969 the par value of the Deutsche Mark was 25 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.00 DM). Between October 1969 and May 1971 the rate was \$1=3.66 DM. From December 1971 to February 1973 it was \$1=3.225 DM. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between October 1969 and May 1971 was £1=8.784 DM.

FEDERAL BUDGET (million DM)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972	1973 (est.)
Federal Taxation and Customs Duties*	27,505	28,708	31,549	35,221
Federal Share of Joint Taxes and Trade Tax Levy	56,201	63,518	70,157	77,479
Tax-like Charges	755	168	8	7
Other	3,827	4,986	4,216	3,583
TOTAL REVENUE	88,288	97,380	105,930	116,290

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972	1973 (est.)
Defence	20,558	22,889	25,859	27,846
Social Security†	26,773	29,524	31,164	34,203
Agriculture and Food	6,520	3,719	3,233	3,230
Transport and Communications	7,050	8,495	9,576	9,847
Electricity, Gas, Water	1,979	2,278	2,615	3,132
Education and Science	3,284	4,694	5,966	6,666
Housing	988	1,160	1,553	1,822
Other Expenditure	20,117	25,316	29,763	33,644
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	87,269	98,075	109,729	120,390

* In 1970 redistribution of tax yield among central and local government according to the laws of the new fiscal reform.

† Excluding debt register obligations to social insurance institutions, including restitution payments and promotion of wealth formation.

LÄNDER BUDGET (million DM)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Taxes and Similar Revenue	58,706	69,377	Personnel Expenses	37,443	41,668
Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	10,141	12,815	Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	19,622	22,398
Interest	591	557	Interest	2,000	2,317
Loans and Grants for Investments	6,096	7,640	Investments	7,198	7,034
Other	7,171	7,418	Loans and Grants for Investments	13,594	15,872
TOTAL REVENUE*	82,708	97,807	Other	8,361	9,960
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE†	88,217	99,250

* Excluding special financial operations, borrowings in the credit market and withdrawals from reserves.

† Redemption of resources borrowed in the credit market and additions to reserves of this kind.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (thousand million DM)

	1970*	1971*	1972*
NATIONAL INCOME	529.2	582.4	633.7
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	353.2	400.2	439.0
Income from entrepreneurial activity and property	176.0	182.2	194.7
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	81.6	91.1	101.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	610.8	673.5	735.2
Depreciation allowances	74.8	85.1	93.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	685.6	758.6	828.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	369.0	409.6	447.7
Government consumption	109.0	130.6	146.9
Gross investment in fixed assets	181.1	203.1	215.6
Inventory changes	15.3	4.0	4.4
Balance of exports and imports	11.2	11.2	14.2

* Preliminary estimates.

MONEY AND GOLD (December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Note and Coin Circulation . . . (million DM)	34,689	36,889	40,292	45,767	46,556
Gold Holdings at Deutsche Bundesbank . . . (million U.S. \$)	4,080	3,980	4,013	4,364	5,684

* August 31st, 1973.

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1970=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRAVEL	HEALTH	EDUCA- TION AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1969 . . .	96.7	97.7	96.2	95.8	95.7	96.0	97.1	94.7	95.4	98.1
1970 . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 . . .	105.3	103.8	105.9	106.1	105.4	105.3	106.7	106.9	104.5	107.3
1972 . . .	111.1	109.7	112.3	112.5	110.1	109.7	114.0	113.8	108.1	111.9

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million DM)

	1970	1971	1972
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	21,222	22,659	26,339
Services	— 9,490	— 10,674	— 11,773
NET BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	11,732	11,985	14,566
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	— 5,632	— 6,903	— 7,690
Official	— 3,727	— 3,950	— 5,596
Net transfer payments	— 9,359	— 10,852	— 13,286
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS	2,373	1,133	1,280
<i>Long-Term Capital:</i>			
<i>German Investments Abroad:</i>			
Private	— 7,885	— 2,835	1,342
Official	— 2,351	— 2,328	— 1,261
Total	— 10,236	— 5,163	81
<i>Foreign Investments in Germany:</i>			
Private	7,462	11,755	13,384
Official	— 105	— 56	— 209
Total	7,357	11,699	13,175
Net long-term capital	— 2,879	6,536	13,255
NET BASIC BALANCE	— 506	7,669	14,535
<i>Short-Term Capital:</i>			
Credit institutions	7,927	1,174	— 420
Enterprises	6,454	— 1,383	— 5,561
Public authorities	— 428	1,038	131
Net short-term capital	13,953	829	— 5,850
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS AND CAPITAL	13,447	8,498	8,685
Net Errors and Omissions	8,465	7,860	7,005
TOTAL (Net Monetary Movements)	21,912	16,358	15,690
Adjustment for DM revaluation	—	— 5,996	— 1,116
IMF Special Drawing Rights	738	627	620
Movement of Gold and Exchange (change in net monetary reserves of Deutsche Bundesbank)	22,650	10,989	15,194

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT AID

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES
(million DM)

	1970	1971	1972*
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	2,686	3,136	3,086
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Gifts	903	973	983
Credit:			
1-5 years	209	78	—
5 years and over	1,626	2,044	2,192
Repayments	—740	—788	—957
Consolidated Credits:			
Consolidated amounts	76	273	102
Repayments	—76	—227	—5
<i>with International Funds:</i>			
Gifts to:			
United Nations	147	204	191
European Development Fund	192	236	208
<i>with International Development Banks:</i>			
Capital deposits and credit (net to World Bank)	194	92	125
International Development Association	143	237	236
Asiatic Development Bank	12	14	11
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	2,482	3,172	2,037
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Guaranteed Export Credit:			
Guaranteed part (80%)	535	1,137	—115
Non-guaranteed part (20%)	150	302	—84
Returns from capital	490	550	610
Other direct investment	672	700	1,187
Other long-term capital outlay	404	78	—268
<i>with International Finance Institutions:</i>			
Purchase of loans	231	405	707
TOTAL	5,168	6,308	5,123
Contributions of Private Organizations† from Own Resources	285	378	400
GRAND TOTAL	5,453	6,686	5,523

* Preliminary estimates.

† Churches, trade unions, associations, foundations, etc.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million DM)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	81,179	97,972	109,606	120,119	128,744
Exports†	99,551	113,557	125,276	136,011	149,023

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic (see p. 825).

† Excluding war reparations and restitutions, except exports resulting from the Israel Reparations Agreement.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million DM)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals . . .	15,352	16,652	17,683	19,662	2,850	3,501	3,984	4,804
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	5,534	5,754	6,111	6,709	232	280	319	395
Cereals and Cereal Preparations . . .	2,239	2,488	2,662	2,717	495	811	555	652
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,585	1,477	1,875	2,001	407	402	459	508
Crude Materials, inedible . . .	13,423	13,746	13,002	13,530	2,855	3,009	2,986	3,175
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap . . .	4,091	4,226	3,301	3,307	527	689	562	539
Textile Fibres and Waste . . .	1,967	1,747	1,731	1,931	1,046	964	972	1,078
Wood, Lumber and Cork . . .	1,503	1,599	1,573	1,702	196	186	193	191
Oil-Seeds, Nuts and Kernels . . .	1,051	1,229	1,449	1,454	18	41	99	73
Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials . . .	1,185	1,282	1,453	1,626	238	268	286	325
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . .	8,635	9,614	12,213	11,833	3,167	3,701	4,053	3,911
Petroleum and Products thereof . . .	7,911	8,571	11,165	10,627	1,040	1,161	1,375	1,287
Coal, Coke and Briquettes . . .	461	649	533	530	2,079	2,497	2,653	2,584
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	710	860	969	813	371	407	544	535
Chemicals . . .	6,092	6,887	7,583	8,087	14,031	14,983	15,816	17,453
Chemical Elements and Compounds . . .	2,489	2,877	3,049	3,134	4,216	4,480	4,603	4,953
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . . .	24,734	26,512	26,642	29,305	25,103	27,392	29,181	30,656
Non-ferrous Metals . . .	6,865	6,956	5,151	4,967	2,651	2,665	2,469	2,633
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc. . .	5,090	5,227	6,224	6,863	4,923	5,467	6,359	6,492
Iron and Steel . . .	5,433	6,206	6,048	6,884	8,205	9,259	9,531	9,685
Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures . . .	2,283	2,327	2,440	2,655	1,163	1,321	1,517	1,712
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures . . .	1,756	1,932	2,266	2,725	2,345	2,424	2,563	2,790
Manufactures of Metals . . .	1,287	1,712	2,056	2,248	4,037	4,436	4,721	4,952
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	15,373	20,675	23,370	24,662	52,156	58,192	64,396	71,895
Machinery other than electric . . .	6,870	8,943	9,837	10,230	24,581	27,895	30,436	34,007
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. . .	3,879	5,150	5,292	5,929	9,365	10,782	11,562	12,978
Transport Equipment . . .	4,625	6,582	8,242	8,503	18,210	19,515	22,370	24,911
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	8,122	9,633	11,914	14,680	11,006	11,645	12,400	13,774
Clothing . . .	3,158	3,770	4,771	6,217	1,495	1,574	1,839	2,116
Professional, Scientific, Control Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks . . .	1,466	1,706	1,994	2,286	3,468	3,822	3,922	4,338
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind; gold*	3,947	3,549	4,866	4,170	1,611	2,044	2,219	2,311
TOTAL . . .	97,972	109,606	120,119	128,744	113,557	125,276	136,011	149,023

* Includes goods returned and replaced, which have not been allocated to their appropriate sections

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million DM)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	632	630	860	772	763	791
Australia	614	760	902	1,061	1,011	984
Austria	2,313	2,454	2,657	5,684	6,363	7,474
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,388	11,638	12,964	10,294	11,581	12,301
Brazil	1,130	1,112	1,439	1,133	1,456	1,849
Canada	1,851	1,464	1,419	1,180	1,453	1,553
Denmark	1,506	1,586	1,685	2,911	2,902	2,980
Finland	966	946	1,003	1,522	1,523	1,660
France	13,899	15,919	18,157	15,480	16,975	19,406
India	261	257	285	571	645	739
Iran	871	1,150	1,194	1,177	1,279	1,329
Italy	10,836	12,692	13,899	11,172	11,451	12,556
Japan	2,052	2,528	3,177	1,957	1,815	1,969
Libya	2,431	2,331	2,126	169	208	356
Netherlands	13,313	15,769	17,578	13,313	14,522	15,178
Norway	1,720	1,582	1,464	1,861	1,937	1,888
South Africa	1,217	1,051	1,159	1,940	1,997	1,756
Spain	1,211	1,302	1,645	2,076	2,044	2,585
Sweden	3,148	3,139	3,195	4,688	4,631	5,028
Switzerland	3,336	3,511	3,718	7,674	8,057	8,764
U.S.S.R.	1,254	1,277	1,386	1,546	1,608	2,295
United Kingdom	4,264	4,413	4,582	4,456	5,449	7,046
U.S.A.	12,066	12,420	10,765	11,437	13,140	13,798

TRADE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLICS (million DM)

	1970	1971	1972
From the Federal* to the Democratic Republic	2,416	2,499	2,927
From the Democratic to the Federal Republic*	1,996	2,319	2,381
TOTAL	4,412	4,818	5,308

* Including West Berlin.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
7,715,105	7,604,322	7,564,979	16,376,040	16,185,934	16,499,582	4,853	5,340	5,973*

* Preliminary results.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
United States	1,403,963	1,376,224	2,668,387	2,776,328
Austria	290,696	288,097	613,119	599,234
Belgium and Luxembourg	455,059	461,400	998,532	1,025,026
Denmark	438,594	405,792	753,367	710,323
France	606,790	606,939	1,338,094	1,325,806
Greece	71,728	62,737	181,567	166,856
Italy	356,889	355,639	720,898	742,577
Netherlands	1,102,006	1,110,651	2,679,845	2,748,882
Norway	90,143	92,603	165,141	164,097
Spain	89,717	94,708	201,352	213,802
Sweden	375,325	360,943	649,755	625,733
Switzerland	372,482	374,198	811,117	832,801
United Kingdom	732,674	724,219	1,432,599	1,460,333
Africa	89,406	84,973	247,505	241,513
Asia	275,588	313,224	669,159	751,683
Latin America	200,415	182,549	455,703	426,884
Other Countries	652,847	670,083	1,599,794	1,687,704
TOTAL	7,604,322	7,564,979	16,185,934	16,499,582

Number of tourist beds (without private lodgings): 1,146,866 (1973).

TRANSPORT FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers (million)	949	980	981	979
Passenger-km. (")	36,355	37,314	36,093	38,824
Freight net ton-km. (")	68,351	72,521	66,196	65,680

ROADS (Licensed vehicles in January—'000)

	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	OTHERS	TRAILERS
1970	15,965.8	12,198.2	970.4	960.7	45.5	1,426.0	242.1	122.9	600.2
1971	17,243.2	13,298.9	1,077.6	1,009.1	48.2	1,466.1	208.8	134.4	653.8
1972	18,408.3	14,300.6	1,175.0	1,043.1	51.0	1,496.8	194.1	147.7	716.3
1973	19,310.6	15,064.1	1,259.9	1,060.2	53.8	1,516.0	197.0	159.6	780.4

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Freight ton-km. (million)	47,932	47,650	48,813	44,991	43,969

Length of inland waterways: 6,002 km. in 1972.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tons) . . .	7,477,807	8,440,802	8,427,484	7,830,974
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tons)* . . .				
Domestic (Coastwise)	9,649	10,369	11,300	11,836
International	85,540	93,438	97,281	104,439
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tons)* . . .				
Domestic	9,249	10,124	10,751	11,342
International	59,175	60,748	64,935	71,672
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)†				
International	92,745	106,332	101,777	102,019
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)†				
International	21,878	22,493	21,007	22,460
Total Domestic Freight ('000 metric tons) . . .	3,398	3,072	3,372	3,488

* Loaded vessels only.

† Including trans-shipments.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC (‘000 metric tons)

SEAPORT	GOODS LOADED			GOODS UNLOADED		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Brake	648	417	514	3,458	3,084	3,005
Bremen	6,972	6,384	7,111	14,998	14,579	15,133
Emden	1,843	2,099	1,831	12,862	10,493	9,837
Hamburg	9,371	8,630	9,057	35,608	34,619	34,898
Lübeck	1,613	1,546	1,729	3,871	3,502	3,638
Nordenham	227	213	304	3,632	2,901	3,044
Puttgarden	1,118	1,046	1,083	1,231	1,112	1,170
Wilhelmshaven	2	2	13	22,092	23,330	23,044
Others	699	670	818	8,580	8,157	8,250
TOTAL	22,493	21,007	22,460	106,332	101,777	102,019

CIVIL AVIATION (‘000)

	1970		1971		1972	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres Flown	60,041	292,017	65,550	335,305	65,832	366,854
Passenger-kms.	3,293,365	22,355,086	3,565,320	27,059,412	3,474,363	32,240,905
Freight ton-kms.	33,428	693,486	32,837	811,207	31,925	982,521
Mail ton-kms.	11,373	80,190	11,957	90,537	12,825	100,804

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1972)

RADIO LICENCES	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOK TITLES	TELEPHONES	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Total Circulation
19,199,320	17,100,133	36,116	16,521,000	413	18,126,000

EDUCATION

(1971)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Special	24,811	221,065	6,888,669
Secondary	4,691	112,890	2,417,868
Vocational and Technical	9,162	44,086	2,112,472
Teacher Training (winter term 1971-72)	43	n.a.	69,211
Universities and Colleges (winter term 1971-72)	237	n.a.	528,474

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 62 Wiesbaden, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution read out in the Paulskirche, in Frankfurt/Main, during the revolution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble.

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform, war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal

state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the basic law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organization must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be reorganized with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The deputies of the Lower House or *Bundestag* shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 21 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 25 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953, the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

only with the permission of the *Bundestag*, unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which can appoint and recall them (*Art. 51*). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Bundespräsident

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art. 54*). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a further ballot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art. 61*).

VI. The Bundesregierung

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeskanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art. 63*). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art. 67*). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art. 68*).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art. 74*), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag*, into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art. 76*). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within two weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art. 77*). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within one week.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in *Articles 1* and *20* would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art. 79*).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorized by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency must not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art. 81*).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art. 84*). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art. 91*).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art. 97*).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts

and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art.* 101). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (see VII above).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property dues serving non-recurrent purposes, are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art.* 109). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalize the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art.* 113).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles* 116–146 regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article* 143 contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

HISTORY OF MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Between July 1952, when legislation for the ratification of the E.D.C. Treaty was first put before the *Bundestag*, and March 1954, when the process of ratification was completed, the Federal Government had at intervals referred to the Constitutional Court to determine whether an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary.

On March 7th, 1953, in response to the Government's application, the Constitutional Court announced that it could give no ruling as to the constitutional legality or otherwise of the legislation until this had been passed by Parliament. Accordingly, the two Bills, one for the ratification of the E.D.C. and one for the ratification of the Bonn Conventions, were given their third reading in the *Bundestag* on March 9th, 1953, and both were ratified. On May 15th the ratification Bills were passed by the *Bundesrat*. The elections of September 1953 gave Dr. Adenauer's Government the majority necessary to make changes in the Federal Constitution, and an amending Bill was presented to the *Bundestag* in February 1954. This received its second and third readings on February 26th, 1954, and was passed by 334 votes to 144, the Government majority of 190 being 9 more than the two-thirds necessary to make constitutional changes.

This Bill:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article* 73 of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age",
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions

and E.D.C. Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

The effect of the amendment was to empower the Federal Government to raise forces for the E.D.C. or for any similar organization which might come into being, to avoid continual recourse to the Constitutional Court.

Since these Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the treaties concerned (the Bonn Conventions and the E.D.C.) have themselves lapsed; but the Amendments apply equally to the new instruments drawn up as a result of the London Conference of September 1954.

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people. There was unforeseen delay in putting the Bonn Conventions into force, simply because they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty (that is to say the two were bound to come into force simultaneously), and this E.D.C. Treaty had not been ratified by France. The position from May 1952 until September 1954 was therefore that the Occupation Statute (with Amendments) was still the ultimate legal basis for Germany's relations with the western Allies, and for her position in international law; whereas the Bonn Conventions provided the psychological atmosphere in which these relations developed, and in which the Federal Republic gradually took its place as a positive factor in European politics. The Bonn Conventions are important, for this reason, and also because, pruned and revised and divorced

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

from the E.D.C., they were used as the basis for the new instruments of sovereignty, drawn up after the London Conference of September 1954 (*see below*).

The Bonn Conventions

At the Brussels Conference in December 1950 the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France declared themselves ready and willing to enter into contractual negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and thereby to complete agreements which would supersede the Occupation Statute of 1949 and restore to Germany the maximum degree of sovereignty possible in the light of the international situation. The Allied governments made it clear from the outset that they did not wish this move to abolish in their entirety the Four-Power agreements of 1945, which were the remaining link between East and West Germany and which could still be the basis for settlement of the German problem by negotiation; but that they considered that the powers of the Federal Government could not be curtailed indefinitely or pending such settlement. The resulting Conventions were a product of the unique political situation which had developed in Germany since 1945, and could not in themselves do away with the division of Germany, nor overcome the facts that foreign troops will undoubtedly remain on German soil until international tension has eased, and that the final Peace Treaty continues to be deferred; and as they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty they could not without new decisions come into force without it.

The negotiations which led to the Bonn Conventions began in May 1951, and the Conventions were signed in Bonn by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France on the one hand, and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other, on May 26th, 1952. Under the Conventions:

(1) The Occupation Statute was abolished, and the Federal Government inherited full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.

(2) Allied forces in Germany were no longer occupation forces, but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".

(3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty were resolved; the Conventions were in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions were made:

- (a) The Federal Republic would have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers would be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation would the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the re-unification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertook to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers would consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic would participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany was their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also included supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

The London and Paris Agreements

On August 30th, 1954, the E.D.C. Treaty was finally debated and defeated in the French National Assembly, and with it the corner stone of western policy over the previous two years was swept away. The need to fill the void was urgent; and it was generally realized that some means must be found to restore German sovereignty, and to allow for its corollary, a German contribution to western defence, in a manner which would be acceptable to France.

For this purpose a conference was held in London at the end of September, at which the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States took part. This conference opened on September 28th, and on October 3rd the Final Act was signed after intense negotiation. By this it was agreed that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization; that German sovereignty should be restored and that she should, on agreed terms, enter N.A.T.O.; and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. Instructions were then given for the drafting of the various instruments which would be necessary to give effect to these decisions, and it was agreed that a further meeting should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to endorse them in their detailed form.

On October 20th, 1954, a conference began in Paris to complete the work of the London Conference. It was again attended by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; and as in London the Governments of The United States, Great Britain and France, dealt with the aspects of German sovereignty for which they have special responsibilities.

It was announced on October 21st that full agreement had been reached on the outstanding issues concerning German sovereignty, and that details for the expansion of the Brussels Treaty Organization, both in scope and functions and in size, to include both Germany and Italy, had also been agreed; the expanded organization is known as Western European Union.

German Sovereignty and Western European Union

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the German Federal Republic attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants. The ratification also brought into being the newly constituted Western European Union, and the Federal Republic simultaneously became a member of it and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

II. OTHER AMENDMENTS

In June 1968 legislation was finally passed providing for emergency measures to be taken during a time of crisis. The Bill had received much opposition, mainly from the Left, since the introduction of the first draft by Dr. Schröder in 1960.

The main provisions of this, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, were to allow the authorities to place certain restrictions on the secrecy of correspondence and tele-

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

communications, to conscript men into the armed forces and to use the armed forces to fight armed insurgents if the free democratic status of the Federal Republic or of any Land was threatened. A new Article 53a provided for the establishment of a committee of 33 members, two-thirds members of the Bundestag and one-third members of the Bundesrat, which must be informed by the Federal Government of any plans in the event of a defence

emergency. The life of parliamentary bodies and the terms of office of the Federal President and his deputy might be extended during a defence emergency.

In June 1969 a Bill amending Article 38 was passed by both houses. This reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for Federal elections and the age of eligibility for election to the Federal Parliament from 25 years to 21 years.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: D.Dr. Dr. GUSTAV HEINEMANN.
(Elected October 1969)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party; formed December 1972.)
(March 1974)

Federal Chancellor: WILLY BRANDT (S.P.D.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: WALTER SCHEEL (F.D.P.).
Minister of the Interior: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (F.D.P.).
Minister of Justice: GERHARD JAHN (S.P.D.).
Minister of Finance: HELMUT SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).
Minister of Economics: Dr. HANS FRIDERICH (F.D.P.).
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (F.D.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: WALTER ARENDT (S.P.D.).
Minister of Defence: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Transport: Dr. LAURITZ LAURITZEN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Housing and Planning: Dr. HANS-JOCHEN VOGEL (S.P.D.).
Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANKE (S.P.D.).
Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs: Dr. KATHARINA FOCKE (S.P.D.).
Minister for Education and Science: Dr. KLAUS VON DOHNANYI (S.P.D.).
Minister of Scientific Co-operation: Dr. ERHARD EPPLER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Research and Technology, and for Post and Telecommunications: Prof. Dr. HORST EHMKE (S.P.D.).
Minister for Special Duties: EGON BAHR (S.P.D.).
Minister for Special Duties: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. WERNER MAIHOFFER (F.D.P.).

DEFENCE

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: Gen. DE MAIZIERE.
Army Chief of Staff: Major-Gen. FERBER.
Navy Chief of Staff: Rear-Admiral H. KÜHNLE.
Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. G. RALL.
*see Late Information.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
(In 53 Bonn unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Bonn-Röttgen, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* Dr. GHOLAM FARUGK (also accredited to Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland).
Algeria: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rhinallee 32; *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMED BOUZAR.
Argentina: Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MAXIMIANO VASQUEZ.
Australia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg I, Kölner Str. 107; *Ambassador:* RALPH L. HARRY.
Austria: Poppelsdorfer Allee 55; *Ambassador:* Dr. W. GREGLER-OXENBAUER.

Bangladesh: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 54; *Ambassador:* HUMAYUN RASHEED CHOUDHURY.
Barbados: London, England.
Belgium: Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 7; *Ambassador:* CONSTANT SCHUURMANS.
Bolivia: Venusbergweg 50; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. RAFAEL REVEROS (also accredited to Switzerland).
Botswana: London, England.
Brazil: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dreizehnmorgenweg 10; *Ambassador:* J. B. PINHEIRO.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Bulgaria: Lindenstr. 37; *Chargé d'Affaires:* PENKO M. PENKOV.

Burma: Am Hofgarten 1-2; *Ambassador:* U BA SAW (also accred. to Netherlands).

Burundi: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* ADOLPHE BINAGANA (also accred. to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Vatican Republic).

Cameroon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 53; *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE NGOH (also accred. to Switzerland).

Canada: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 18; *Ambassador:* GORDON GALE CREAN.

Central African Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 23; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE KEZZA (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Chad: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* JULES PIERRE TOURA GABA (also accred. to Italy and Switzerland).

Chile: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstrasse 20; *Chargé d'Affaires:* PABLO VALDÉS.

China, People's Republic: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 104; *Ambassador:* WANG YU-TIEN.

Colombia: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 35; *Ambassador:* Dr.-Ing. ALEJANDRO URIBE.

Congo (Brazzaville): Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 45; *Ambassador:* FIDÈLE BINOYANI.

Costa Rica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Strasse 122; *Ambassador:* M. B. CERVANTES (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 73; *Ambassador:* TASOS PANAYIDES (also accred. to Switzerland).

Czechoslovakia: Bonn-Beuel, Im Rheingarten 7; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. FRANTISEK MIKA.

Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Victoriastrasse 7; *Ambassador:* VIRGILE OCTAVE TEVOEDJRE (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Denmark: Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* EIGIL JØRGENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Martinstr. 8; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN M. CONTIN (also accred. to Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland).

Ecuador: Oxfordstrasse 10; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EGBERT ESPINOSA EICHLER (also accred. to Norway).

Egypt: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstrasse 2; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED IBRAHIM KAAMEL.

El Salvador: Gangolfstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL ZALDIVAR-BRIZUELA (also accred. to Denmark and Turkey).

Ethiopia: Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* ASSEFA LEMMA (also accred. to Switzerland).

Finland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Am Aennchenplatz; *Ambassador:* Dr. YRJÖ VÄÄNÄNEN.

France: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kapellenstrasse 1A; *Ambassador:* JEAN SAUVAGNARGUES.

Gabon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstrasse 16; *Ambassador:* PHILIBERT BONGO (also accred. to Denmark and Norway).

Gambia: London, England.

Ghana: Bonn, Adenauer Allee 73A; *Ambassador:* ERIC KWAMINA OTOO.

Greece: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 76; *Ambassador:* NIKITAS SIORIS.

Guatemala: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ziethenstr. 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO LINARES ARANDA (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Guyana: London, England.

Haiti: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 38; *Ambassador:* CARLET R. AUGUSTE.

Honduras: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Burgstr. 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO LÁZARUS.

Hungary: 5 Cologne 1, Hardefuststr. 7; *Chargé d'Affaires:* LÁSZLÓ HAMBURGER.

Iceland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 6; *Ambassador:* ARNI TRYGGVASON (also accred. to Greece, Iran and Switzerland).

India: Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* YOGENDRA KRISHAN PURI.

Indonesia: Kurt-Schumacher-Str. 2; *Ambassador:* H. ACHMAD TIRTOSUDIRO.

Iran: Cologne 51, Parkstr. 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. AMIR ASLAN AFSHAR.

Ireland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* ROBERT McDONAGH.

Israel: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN.

Italy: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Karl-Finkelburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* MARIO LUCIOLLI.

Ivory Coast: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Bachemer Str. 25; *Ambassador:* ADONIT GAËTAN MANOUAN.

Jamaica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Am Kreuter 1; *Ambassador:* KEITH JOHNSON (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Japan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 139; *Ambassador:* AKIRA SONO.

Jordan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 106; *Ambassador:* Dr. NIJMEDDIN DAJANI.

Kenya: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Michaelplatz, Villiehgasse 23; *Ambassador:* HENRY NZIOKA MULLI.

Korea, Republic: Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* KIM, YOUNG CHOO.

Laos: Paris, France.

Lebanon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Königstr. 79; *Ambassador:* KESROUAN LABAKI.

Lesotho: London, England.

Liberia: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Bondorferstr. 2; *Ambassador:* Mrs. EUGENIA A. STEVENSON.

Libya: Argelanderstr. 1; *Ambassador:* JALAL MOHAMED DAGHELY (also accred. to Switzerland).

Luxembourg: Bonn Center, HI 1104, Am Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL REUTER.

Madagascar: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE PHILIPPE MARO.

Malawi: Bonn-Center, HI 1103, Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* SAMSON MARTIN KAKHOBWE (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Malaysia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 52; *Ambassador:* H. K. KUOK.

Mali: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Luisenstr. 54; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU TRAORE (also accred. to Denmark and Sweden).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium.

Mauritania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 8; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OULD CHEIKH-SIDIA (also accred. to Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Mauritius: Paris, France.

Mexico: 5 Cologne 51; Eugen-Langen-Str. 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS WECKMANN.

Monaco: Berne, Switzerland.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Morocco: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstrasse 35; *Ambassador:* ABD EL KHALEK KABBAJ (also accredited to Finland).

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* ISHWARI MAN SHRESTHA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Netherlands: Strässchensweg 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. G. DE BEUS.

New Zealand: Bonn-Center, HI 902; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS ZOHRAH (also accredited to Austria).

Nicaragua: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 41; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME SOMARRIBA-SALAZAR (also accredited to Denmark).

Niger: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dürenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* IBRA KABO.

Nigeria: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kennedyallee 35; *Ambassador:* SHUAIB UTHMAN YOLAH.

Norway: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* EINAR-FREDRIK ORSTAD.

Pakistan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* SAJJAD HYDER.

Panama: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Lützowstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* M. E. JIMENEZ ICAZA.

Paraguay: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROGUE J. YÓDICE CODAS (also accredited to Denmark).

Peru: Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* HUBERT WIELAND (also accredited to Greece).

Philippines: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kaiserstr. 6; *Ambassador:* MAURO S. CALINGO (also accredited to Finland).

Poland: 5 Cologne 51, Pferdmenesstrasse 5; *Ambassador:* WACŁAW PIĄTKOWSKI.

Portugal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 111; *Ambassador:* Dr. VASCO FUTSCHER PEREIRA.

Romania: 5 Cologne, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN OANCEA.

Rwanda: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Koblenzer Strasse 91; *Ambassador:* LEONARD NGERAGEZE (also accredited to Switzerland).

Saudi Arabia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 27; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MUSTAFA ABUKHUDAIR.

Senegal: Bonn-Center; *Ambassador:* Gen. JEAN-ALFRED DIALLO (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 88; *Ambassador:* Dr. SHEKA HASSAN KANU (also accredited to Belgium and Netherlands).

Singapore: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 45; *Ambassador:* HO RUI HWA.

Somalia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Max-Franz-Str. 13; *Ambassador:* Gen. M. I. AHMED.

South Africa: 5 Cologne, Heumarkt 1; *Ambassador:* DONALD BELL SOLT.

Spain: Schlosstr. 4; *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. FRANCISCO JAVIER CONDE.

Sri Lanka: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rolandstrasse 52; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR R. RATNAVALE (also accredited to Belgium and Netherlands).

Sudan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Habsburgerstrasse 8; *Ambassador:* Brig. MUZZAMIL SULEIMAN GHANDOUR (also accredited to Finland).

Swaziland: London, England.

Sweden: Allianzplatz, Haus, I, An der Heussallee 2-10; *Ambassador:* SVEN BACKLUND.

Switzerland: 5 Cologne 51, Bayenthalgürtel 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS LACHER.

Tanzania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Theaterstr. 2; *Ambassador:* DANIEL NARCIS MTONGA MLOKA.

Thailand: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 65; *Ambassador:* Dr. UPADIT PACHARIYANGKUN (also accredited to Finland).

Togo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 13; *Ambassador:* BRUNO J. SAVI DE TOVE.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 103; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MAAMOURI.

Turkey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Utestrasse 47; *Ambassador:* VAHIT HALEFOĞLU.

Uganda: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dürenstr. 36; *Ambassador:* LINO SITEFANO EZATI AVUA (also accredited to the Vatican).

U.S.S.R.: Remagen-Rolandseck; *Ambassador:* VALENTIN M. FALIN.

United Kingdom: Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir NICHOLAS HENDERSON.

U.S.A.: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mehlemer Aue; *Ambassador:* MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND.

Upper Volta: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wendelstadallee 18; *Ambassador:* AISSÉ MENSAH (also accredited to Switzerland).

Uruguay: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO QUADROS.

Vatican: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Msgr. Dr. CORRADO BARTILE.

Venezuela: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Arndstr. 16; *Ambassador:* WALTER H. BRANDT.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Victoriast. 28; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY LIEN (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 95; *Ambassador:* AHMED KAID BARAKAT.

Yugoslavia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Schlossstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* BUDIMIR LONČAR.

Zaire: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Meisengarten 133; *Ambassador:* ZAMUNDU, KASONGO AGENUNGA.

Zambia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstrasse 39; *Ambassador:* MOTO NKAMA (also accredited to France and Italy).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(BUNDESTAG, BUNDESRAT, THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

BUNDESTAG

President: ANNEMARIE RINGER (S.P.D.).

Vice-Presidents: KAI-UWE VON HASSEL (C.D.U.), Dr.
HERMANN SCHMITT-VOCKENHAUSEN (S.P.D.), LISE-
LOTTE FUNCKE (F.D.P.), Dr. RICHARD JAEGER (C.S.U.).

(General Election, November 1972)

	VOTES	%	SEATS			
			Directly Elected	Land Lists	Berlin*	Total
Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.)	17,175,169	45.8	152	78	12	242
Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and Christian Social Union (C.S.U.)	16,806,020	44.9	96	129	9	234
Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.)	3,129,982	8.4	—	41	1	42
National Democratic Party (N.P.D.)	207,465	0.6	—	—	—	—
Communist Party (D.K.P.)	113,891	0.3	—	—	—	—
Others	27,223	0.1	—	—	—	—

* Owing to the special status of Berlin, its representatives have no voting power.

BUNDESRAT

President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER.

Each Land is entitled to vote in the Bundesrat in proportion to its population and sends as many members to the sessions as it has votes. As in the Bundestag, representatives from Berlin have no voting power. The Head of Government of each Land is automatically a member of the Bundesrat. Ministers and Members of the Federal Government attend the fortnightly sessions.

LÄNDER	SEATS
North Rhine-Westphalia	5
Bavaria	5
Baden-Württemberg	5
Lower Saxony	5
Hesse	4
Rhineland-Palatinate	4

LÄNDER	SEATS
Schleswig-Holstein	4
Berlin	4
Hamburg	3
Saarland	3
Bremen	3

THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

The ten Länder of the Federal Republic are autonomous, but not sovereign states, enjoying a high degree of self-government and wide legislative powers.

	CAPITAL
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
Hamburg	
Lower Saxony	Hanover
Bremen	
North Rhine, Westphalia	Düsseldorf

	CAPITAL
Hesse	Wiesbaden
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart
Bavaria	Munich
Saar	Saarbrücken

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the Diet on December 13th, 1949.

The Land Government consists of the Minister-President and the Ministers appointed by him. It is formed from the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: ERNST ENGELBRECHT-GREVE.

Minister of Justice: Dr. HENNING SCHWARZ.

Minister of Finance: GERD LAUSEN.

Minister of Interior: RUDOLF TITZCK.

Minister of Economics and Transport: Dr. JÜRGEN WESTPHAL.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Social Welfare and Health: KARL EDUARD CLAUSSEN.

Minister of Culture: Prof. WALTER BRAUN.

Representative to Federal Government: JOACHIM DORENBURG.

The Diet was elected on April 25th, 1971, and is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. HELMUT LEMKE.

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	40 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	32 "
S.S.W. (Südschleswigscher Wählerverband)	1 "

HAMBURG

The Constitution of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg" was passed in June 1952. There is complete identity between the Town Assembly and the *Land* Diet on the one hand and between the Mayor and the President of State on the other.

The members of the Senate are elected by the City Council. The Senate in turn, elects the President and his deputy from its own ranks. The President remains in office for one year, but may offer himself for re-election. The Senate is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

President of Senate and First Bürgermeister: PETER SCHULZ.

Deputy President of the Senate, Second Bürgermeister and Department of Finance: HANS RAU.

Department of Culture: REINHARD PHILIPP.

Departments of Labour and Social Welfare: ERNST WEISS.

Department of Justice: Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEELER.

Department of Youth Welfare: GÜNTER APEL.

Department of Health: Dr. ILSE ELSNER.

Department of Building: CÄSAR MEISTER.

Department of Economics and Transport: HELMUTH KERN.

Department of Food and Agriculture: WILHELM ECKSTRÖM.

Department of Interior: HANS-ULRICH KLOSE.

Representative to Federal Government: ERNST HEINSEN.

The City Council was elected on March 22nd, 1970, and is composed as follows:

President: HERBERT DAU (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	70 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	41 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	9 "

LOWER SAXONY

The Provisional Constitution was passed by the Diet on April 13th, 1951, and came into force on May 1st, 1951.

The Land Government is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

Minister-President: ALFRED KUBEL.

Minister of the Interior: RICHARD LEHNERS.

Minister of Finance: Prof. Dr. SIEGFRIED HEINKE.

Minister of Justice: HANS SCHAEFER.

Minister of Social Affairs: KURT PARTSCH.

Minister of Culture: Prof. Dr. PETER VON OERTZEN.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: KLAUS PETER BRUNS.

Minister of Federal Affairs: HERBERT HELLMANN.

Minister of Economics and Public Works: HELMUT GREULICH.

As a result of elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: WILHELM BAUMGARTEN (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 75 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) . 74 "

Lower Saxony is divided into eight governmental districts: Aurich, Osnabruck, Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Oldenburg, Brunswick.

BREMEN

The Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was sanctioned by referendum of the people on October 12th, 1947. The main constitutional organs are the City Council, the Senate and the Constitutional Court.

The Senate is the executive organ elected by the Council for the duration of its own tenure of office. The Senate elects from its own ranks two *Bürgermeister*, one of whom becomes President of the Senate. The Senators cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. A vote of non-confidence can only be given under special conditions. Decisions of the Council are subject to the delaying veto of the Senate. The Council is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

President of the Senate: HANS KOSCHNICK.

Second Bürgermeister and Senator for Welfare and Youth Affairs: Frau ANNEMARIE MEVISSSEN.

Senator for the Interior: HELMUT FRÖHLICH.

Senator for Harbours, Shipping and Transport: OSWALD BRINKMANN.

Senator for Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs: WOLFGANG KAHRS.

Senator for Finance: OSKAR SCHULZ.

Senator for Education: MORITZ THAPE.

Senator for Housing: HANS STEFAN SEIFRIZ.

Senator for Public Health: ALBERT MÜLLER.

Senator for Economy and Labour: KARL-HEINZ JANTZEN.

Representative to Federal Government: KARL WILLMS.

The Council consists of 100 members elected for four years. The election of October 10th, 1971, resulted in the following composition:

President of the Bürgerschaft: Dr. DIETER KLINK (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 59 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 34 "

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 7 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President of the State High Court and of six members elected by the City Council.

NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA

The present Constitution was passed by the Diet on June 6th, 1950, and was endorsed by the electorate in the elections held on June 18th.

The Land Government is presided over by the Minister-President who appoints his Ministers. It is formed by a coalition of S.P.D. and F.D.P.

Minister-President: HEINZ KÜHN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of The Interior: WILLI WEYER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HANS WERTZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of University Affairs and Science: JOHANNES RAU (S.P.D.).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Justice: Dr. DIETHER POSSER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Economics: HORST LUDWIG RIEMER (F.D.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WERNER FIGGEN
 (S.P.D.).
Minister of Food Agriculture and Forestry: DIETHER
 DENEKE (S.P.D.).
Minister of Culture: Dr. JÜRGEN GIRGENSOHN (S.P.D.).
Minister of Federal Affairs: Dr. FRIEDRICH HALSTENBERG
 (S.P.D.).

As the result of the elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet is composed as follows:

President of Diet: WILHELM LENZ (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	95 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	94 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	11 "

The State is divided into five governmental districts:
 Düsseldorf, Münster, Arnsberg, Detmold, Cologne.

HESSE

The Constitution of this *Land* dates from December 11th, 1946.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet and he appoints and dismisses his Ministers with its consent. The Diet can force the resignation of the State Government by a vote of non-confidence. The Government is formed by a coalition of S.P.D. and F.D.P.

Minister-President: ALBERT OSSWALD (S.P.D.).
Deputy Minister President and Minister of the Interior:
 HANS HEINZ BIELEFELD (F.D.P.).
Minister of Economics: HERBERT KARRY (F.D.P.).
Minister of Finance: HERIBERT REITZ (S.P.D.).
Minister of Justice and Representative to the Federal Government: KARL HEMFLER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Culture: Prof. Dr. LUDWIG VON FRIEDEBURG
 (S.P.D.).
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: HANS KROLLMANN
 (S.P.D.).
Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. HORST SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

The Diet, elected on November 8th, 1970, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: GEORG BUCH (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	53 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	46 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	11 "

The Constitutional Court consists of five judges and six other members elected by the Diet.

Hesse is divided into two governmental districts:
 Kassel, Darmstadt. The districts are divided into urban and rural districts.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

The three chief agencies of the Constitution of this *Land* are the Diet, the Government and the Constitutional Court.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet, with whose consent he appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is dependent on the confidence of the Diet, is made up from the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. HELMUT KOHL.
Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Agriculture, Viniculture and Forestry: OTTO MEYER.

Minister of the Interior: HEINZ SCHWARZ.
Minister of Justice: OTTO THEISSEN.
Minister of Education: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL.
Minister of Finance: JOHANN WILHELM GADDUM.
Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. HEINRICH GEISSLER.
Minister of Economics and Transport: HEINRICH HOLKEN-
 BRINK.

The members of the Diet are elected according to a system of proportional representation. Its composition, as the result of elections held on March 20th, 1971, is as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. JOHANN BAPTIST RÖSLER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Party)	53 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	44 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	3 "

Rhineland-Palatinate is divided into three districts,
 Koblenz, Rheinhessen-Palatinate and Trier.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The Constitution was passed by the *Land* Assembly in Stuttgart on November 19th, 1953.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. He appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is responsible to the Diet, is formed by the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER.
Minister of the Interior: KARL SCHIESS.
Minister of Economics: Dr. RUDOLF EBERLE.
Minister of Justice: Dr. TRAUGOTT BENDER.
Minister of Education and Church Affairs: Prof. D.Dr.
 WILHELM HAHN.
Minister of Finance: ROBERT GLEICHAUF.
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. FRIEDRICH
 BRÜNNER.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ANNEMARIE
 GRIESINGER.
Minister to Federal Council: EDUARD ADORNO.

The Diet, elected on April 23rd, 1972, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: CAMILL WURZ (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	65 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	45 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President, four judges and four lay members.

The *Land* is divided into four administrative districts:
 Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Tübingen and Freiburg.

BAVARIA

The Constitution of Bavaria allows for a two-chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court. Provision is also made for a popular referendum.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the Diet. The State Government is formed from the majority party (C.S.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. ALFONS GOPPEL.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS, WEST BERLIN)

Deputy Minister-President and Minister for Economics and Transport: ANTON JAUMANN.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forests: Dr. HANS EISENMANN.

Minister of Finance: Dr. LUDWIG HUBER.

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. FRITZ PIRKL.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BRUNO MERK.

Minister of Justice: Dr. PHILIPP HELD.

Minister for Education and Culture: Prof. Dr. HANS MAIER.

Minister for Federal Affairs: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL.

The composition of the Diet, as the result of elections held on November 22nd, 1970, is as follows:

President of Diet: RUDOLF HANAUER (C.S.U.).

C.S.U. (Christian Social Union) . 124 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 70 „

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 10 „

The Senate, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests. e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the Senate is replaced by elections.

President of the Senat: HIPPOLYT, Freiherr von POSCHINGER.

The Constitutional Court consists of a President and a number of professional judges elected by the Diet for six years.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts: Mittelfranken, Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each district is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts.

THE SAAR

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st, 1957, the Saar became politically integrated with the Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. The Land Government is formed by the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. FRANZ-JOSEF RÖDER.

Minister of the Interior: LUDWIG SCHNUR.

Minister of Justice and for Federal Affairs: ALOIS BECKER.

Minister of Finance and Forestry: ALFRED WILHELM.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Dr. RAINER WICKL-MAYR.

Minister of Education and Culture: WERNER SCHERER.

Minister of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: Dr. MANFRED SCHAEFER.

The Diet, elected on June 14th, 1970, is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: Dr. HANS MAURER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 27 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 23 „

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 138 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate, which is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence, is formed by the majority party (S.P.D.).

Regierender Bürgermeister: KLAUS SCHÜTZ.

Bürgermeister: KURT NEUBAUER.

SENATORS:

Interior: KURT NEUBAUER.

Finance: HEINZ STRIEK.

Justice: HORST KORBER.

Labour and Social Welfare: HARRY LIEHR.

Economics: Dr. KARL KÖNIG.

Arts and Science: Prof. Dr. WERNER STEIN.

Education: Gerd LÖFFLER.

Building and Housing: Dr. KLAUS RIEBSCHLÄGER.

Family, Youth and Sports: Frau ILSE REICHEL.

Health and Environment: ERICH PATZOLD.

Federal Affairs: DIETRICH STUBBE.

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on March 14th, 1971, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: WALTER SICKERT (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 73 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 54 „

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 11 „

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christlich-DEMOKRATISCHE Union (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (**C.D.U./C.S.U.**) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): 53 Bonn, Konrad-Adenauer-Haus, Friedrich-Ebert Allee 73-75; f. 1945; 534,000 mems.; the second largest party in the *Bundestag*, it stands for the united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual; Chair. Dr. Dr. HELMUT KOHL; Gen. Sec. Dr. K. KRASKE; publ. *Deutsches Monatsblatt* (monthly), *Union of Deutschland* (weekly).

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (S.P.D.) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): 53 Bonn, Ollenhauerstrasse 1; is the largest party in the *Bundestag* and forms the Government in coalition with the Free Democratic Party; holds that a vital democracy can only be built on the basis of social justice; a new programme, adopted November 1959, advocated for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring controlled disarmament; a policy of religious toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 950,000 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HEINZ KÜHN, H. SCHMIDT; Chair. of Parliamentary Party HERBERT WEHNER; Deputy Chair. Dr. KLAUS DIETER ARNDT, GÜNTHER METZGER, ALEX MÖLLER,

Prof. Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHÄFER, Prof. Dr. ERNST SCHELLENBERG.

Freie Demokratische Partei (F.D.P.) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Bonner Talweg 57; approx. 100,000 mems.; the party stands for the freedom of the individual, the retention of private property and private enterprise, advocates a programme of liberal social reform, and a foreign policy of appeasement in Central Europe; Chair. WALTER SCHEEL; Deputy Chair. HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER, WOLFGANG MISCHNICK, Dr. HERMANN MÜLLER; Chair. in *Bundestag* WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; Gen. Sec. KARL-HERMANN FLACH; publs. *Freie Demokratische Korrespondenz* (twice weekly); circ. 2,000; *Liberal* (monthly; circ. 9,000); press service.

Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (D.K.P.) (*German Communist Party*): Frankfurt; 33,000 mems.; Chair. HERBERT MIES.

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): Hanover, Marienstr. 5, P.O.B. 4303; f. 1964; right-wing party; 21,000 mems.; Chair. MARTIN MUSSGUG; publ. *Deutsche Nachrichten* (weekly).

There are also numerous other small parties, none of them represented in Parliament, covering all shades of the political spectrum and various regional interests. These parties, with the D.K.P. and N.P.D., polled only 1 per cent in the 1972 Federal elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the *Bundestag* and half by the *Bundesrat*. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (Federal Constitutional Court): Karlsruhe, Schlossbezirk 3.

President: ERNST BENDA.

Deputy President: WALTER SEUFFERT.

Judges: Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Prof. Dr. HANS BROX, WILTRAUT RUPP VON BRÜNNECK, Prof. Dr. WILLI GEIGER, Dr. KARL HAAGER, Dr. HANS JUSTUS RINCK, THEODOR RITTERSPACH, Prof. Dr. HANS RUPP, Dr. FABIAN VON SCHLABRENDORFF, MARTIN HIRSCH, RUDI WALTER WAND, Dr. HANS JOACHIM FALLER, Dr. JOACHIM ROTTMANN, Dr. HELMUT SIMON.

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Dr. Dr. h.G. ROBERT FISCHER.

Vice-President: Dr. FRITZ HAUSS.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. OSKAR HAIDINGER, ERNST MAI, Prof. Dr. h.G. WERNER SARSTEDT, CARLHANS SCHAPESEEL, GERD MEYER, Dr. GERD PFEIFFER, HUBERT MEYER, WALTER STIMPEL, Frau Dr. GERDA KRÜGER-NIELAND, Dr. REINHOLD WEBER, Dr. WOLFGANG VOGT, WILHELM TRÜSTEDT, RUDOLF SCHUMACHER, HANS HILL.

Federal Solicitor-General: LUDWIG MARTIN.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (Federal Administrative Court): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. WALTHER FÜRST.

Presidents of the Senate: Frau CHARLOTTE SCHMITT, Dr. HARALD DICKERTMANN, Prof. EUGEN HERING, Dr. FRIEDRICH SIEVEKING, HORST ARNDT, JOHANNES OPPENEIMER, Prof. Dr. HORST SENDLER, Dr. GEORG KONRAD GLÖCKNER, JÜRGEN SAALMANN.

Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Financial Court): 8 München 80, Ismaningerstr. 109.

President: Dr. HUGO VON WALLIS.

Vice-President: GÜNTHER WAUER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. HANS EGLÜ, Dr. HANS-GEORG RAHN, Dr. KARL RINGLEB, GERHARD HUHN, Dr. EBERHARD LITTMANN, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH LIST.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (Federal Labour Court): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Chief Judge (Permanent Representative of the President): Dr. FRIEDRICH POELMANN.

Chief Judges: Prof. Dr. HERMANN STUMPE, Frau Prof. Dr. MARIE-LUISE HILGER, Dr. KARL GRÖNINGER.

Bundessozialgericht (Federal Social Court): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GEORG WANNAGAT.

Chief Judge (Permanent Representative of the President): KURT BRACKMANN.

Chief Judges: Dr. GERHARD DAPPRICH, Dr. FRITZ HAUZEISEN, Dr. FRIEDRICH HAUG, Dr. HERBERT LANGKEIT, NORBERT PENQUITT, Frau Dr. MARIA SCHWARZ, Dr. ERICH MAISCH, ALFRED SONNENBERG, Dr. ERWIN BROCKE.

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

German Protestantism is mainly of Lutheran origin with strong Calvinistic elements in some areas, and three main confessional groups—the Evangelical-Lutheran, the Evangelical-Reformed, and the United Confessional—have emerged among the Protestant population. In spite of confessional differences, these Churches have similar constitutional structures: the smallest community is the parish, with its church council and pastor (*Pfarrer* or *Pastor*). Several parishes form a church district headed by a Dean (*Dekan*), a Provost (*Propst*), or a Superintendent; the districts are united in the Territorial Church (*Landeskirche*), whose governing organs are the Synod, the Bishop or Church President (*Kirchenpräsident*) and the Church Council (*Landeskirchenrat*) or the Church Office (*Landeskirchenamt*). The episcopal office is of primarily administrative importance and does not imply that the Bishop receives a higher form of ordination than the pastor.

Until 1969 the Protestant churches in both the Federal and Democratic Republics were united in the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* (E.K.D.), a federation established at the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948. In 1969, however, the churches in the Democratic Republic declared themselves organizationally independent and established the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* Consequently the E.K.D. is now restricted to the Federal Republic only, but maintains links with the churches in the Democratic Republic.

The *Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands*, one of the federations within the E.K.D., also divided in 1968 and is paralleled in the Democratic Republic by the V.E.L.K.D.D.R. The *Evangelische Kirche der Union* is partly divided and spans both the Federal and the Democratic Republics.

About 49 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic (29.2 million) are members of the Protestant Church, the great majority belonging to churches forming the E.K.D. The total membership of the Lutheran churches is almost 13.6 million, of the United Churches about 15.1 million, and of the Reformed Churches about 466,000.

Outside the E.K.D. are numerous small Evangelical Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND (*The Evangelical Church in Germany*)

The governing bodies of the E.K.D. are its Synod of Clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, and the Council, composed of fifteen elected members. The E.K.D. has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Evangelical Church Chancellery), and a special office for foreign relations.

Chairman of the Council: Landesbischof D. HELMUT CLASS; 7 Stuttgart 1, Gänsseidestr. 2-4.

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Pres. CORNELIUS A. VON HEYL.

Evangelical Church Chancellery: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Berlin Office: 1 Berlin 12, Goethestr. 87; Bonn Office: 53 Bonn, Löwenburgstr. 4; Pres. WALTER HAMMER.

Office for Foreign Relations: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; Pres. D. ADOLF WISEMANN.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (V.E.L.K.D.) (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany*): (Office) 3 Hanover, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 13.6 million; Pres. HUGO SCHNELL; a body uniting the Lutheran territorial Churches within the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not 'belong' to the V.E.L.K.D.

Presiding Bishop: Bischof D. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER (2 Hamburg 11, Neue Burg 1).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Evangelical Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Evangelical Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Gölitz (Silesia), Westphalia, the Rhineland and Anhalt; Chancellery, Western Region: 1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3.

Chairman: Präses D. THIMME (48 Bielefeld, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5).

Arnoldshainer Konferenz: 1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3; f. 1967; a loose federation of the church governments of all United, one Lutheran and two Reformed Territorial churches, aiming at greater co-operation between them.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Evangelical Reformed Churches*): 34 Göttingen, Untere Karspüle 11.

Chairman: Präses P. HANS-JOACHIM PITSCH.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine or Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität (*The Moravian Church*): The Moravian Church was founded in Moravia in 1457 as one of the earliest of the Reformation movements. After many years of persecution in 1722 the rest of its members found refuge in Herrnhut, Saxony, whence their name. Their schools have a great tradition in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. At present there are 22 congregations in the Federal Republic, the Democratic Republic, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 18,000 members. The Herrnhut Brethren are in close contact with correspondent churches in Great Britain, U.S.A., East and South Africa, the Caribbean area and Surinam; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit* (quarterly).

Chairman: Pfr. Dr. HELMUT BINTZ (7325 Bad Boll, Unitätshaus).

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bleichstr. 40; f. 1884; unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator.

Moderator: Prof. Dr. HANS-HELMUT ESSER (4485 Horstmar, Schlossstrasse 15).

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(* Member of the V.E.L.K.D.; † member of the E.K.U.)
Evangelical Church in Baden: Landesbischof Prof. Dr. HEIDLAND (Karlsruhe, Blumenstr. 1).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof D. HERMANN DIETZFELBINGER, D.D. (8 Munich 37, Meiserstr. 13).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RELIGION)

- †**Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg:** Berlin West: Bischof D. KURT SCHARF (1 Berlin 21, Bachstr. 1-2).
- Evangelical Church of Bremen:** Pres. H. H. BRAUER, (28 Bremen, Franziseck 2/4).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Eutin:** Bischof WILHELM KIECKBUSCH (242 Eutin, Schlossstr. 13).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the State of Hamburg:** f. 1529; Bischof D. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER; 2 Hamburg 11, Neue Burg 1.
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hanover:** Landesbischof Prof. D. EDUARD LOHSE (Hanover, Rote Reihe 6).
- Evangelical Church in Hesse and Nassau:** Pres. HELMUT HILD (61 Darmstadt, Paulusplatz 1).
- Evangelical Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck:** Bischof D. ERICH VELLMER (35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Wimmerstr. 4).
- Church of Lippe:** Landessuperintendent Dr. FRITZ VIERING (493 Detmold, Leopoldstr. 27).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Lübeck:** Senior K.-H. STOLL (24 Lübeck, Backerstr. 3/5).
- Evangelical-Reformed Church in North-West Germany:** Pres. Pastor P. PETERSEN; Provincial Superintendent and Pres. of the Territorial Church Council Dr. G. NORDHOLT (295 Leer, Saarstr. 6).
- Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg:** Bischof D. H. H. HARMS (29 Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).
- United Protestant-Evangelical-Christian Church of the Palatinate:** Pres. WALTER EBRECHT (672 Speyer, Domplatz 5).
- †**Evangelical Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. Lic. KARL IMMER (4 Düsseldorf 10, Hans-Böckler-Str. 7).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** Landesbischof J. G. MALTUSCH (4967 Bückeburg, Schloss, Westflügel).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein:** Bischof Dr. FRIEDRICH HÜBNER (Kiel, Dänische Str. 27-35).
- †**Evangelical Church of Westphalia:** Pres. D. HANS THIMME (48 Bielefeld, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5).
- Evangelical Church in Württemberg:** Landesbischof D. HELMUT CLASS (7 Stuttgart 1, Gänsheidestr. 2/4).

OTHER CHURCHES

- Alt-Katholische Kirche (Old Catholic Church):** 53 Bonn, Gregor-Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *All-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).
- Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations):** 638 Bad Homburg, Louisenstr. 121; f. 1849; Pres. Rev. JOHANNES ARNDT; Gen. Secs. Rev. GERHARD CLASS, Rev. MANFRED OTTO.
- Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche (United Methodist Church):** 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 8; f. 1968 when the former Evangelische Gemeinschaft and Methodistenkirche united; Bishop Dr. C. ERNST SOMMER.
- Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (Union of Free Evangelical Churches of Germany):** 581 Witten (Ruhr),

Goltenkamp 2; f. 1854; 23,000 mems.; Pres. WILHELM GILBERT, D.D.; Sec. Assessor HEINZ-ADOLF RITTER.

Selbständige Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche: 56 Wuppertal 1, Funckstr. 43; OKR. Dr. ROST.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (Union of German Mennonite Congregations): 297 Emden, Brückstr. 74; f. 1886; Chair. Pastor Dr. H. FAST.

Heilsarmee, Die (Salvation Army): 5 Cologne 1, Salicerring 23; f. in Germany 1886; Territorial Commander Col. WILLIAM LARSON; Chief Sec. Col. VICTOR C. KEANIE; publs. *Der Kriegsruf*, *Der junge Soldat*.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in Deutschland (Council of Christian Churches in Germany): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; the Evangelical Church in Germany and thirteen other Churches are affiliated to this Council; the Roman Catholic Church has recently also become a member; Pres. Bishop Dr. CARL-ERNST SOMMER.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Kirchen für Auswanderungsfragen (Council of Churches for Emigration Affairs): 28 Bremen, Am Dobben 112; f. 1947; Dir. Pater FRIEDRICH FRÖHLING, S.A.C.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (German Evangelical Church Conference): 64 Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59; Pres. Dr. HEINZ ZAHRT; Gen. Sec. Dr. HANS HERMANN WALZ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic are members of the Catholic Church, which is strongest in the South.

The German Bishops meet twice a year. One of these conferences is held in Fulda. (See also the section on the Roman Catholic Church in the chapter on the German Democratic Republic.)

The Bishops

- Archbishop of Bamberg:** DDr. JOSEF SCHNEIDER.
Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. ALOIS BREMS.
Bishop of Speyer: Dr. FRIEDRICH WETTER.
Bishop of Würzburg: Dr. h.c. JOSEF STANGL.
- Archbishop of Munich and Freising:** JULIUS, Cardinal DÖPFNER.
Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.
Bishop of Passau: Dr. ANTON HOFMANN.
Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.
- Archbishop of Freiburg:** Dr. HERMANN SCHÄUFELE.
Bishop of Mainz: Cardinal Dr. HERMANN VOLK.
Bishop of Rottenburg: Dr. KARL JOSEPH LEIPRECHT.
- Archbishop of Cologne:** JOSEPH, Cardinal HÖFFNER.
Bishop of Aachen: Dr. JOHANNES POHLSCHNEIDER.
Bishop of Münster: HEINRICH TENHUMBERG.
Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT HERMANN WITTLER.
Bishop of Limburg: Dr. WILHELM KEMPF.
Bishop of Trier: Dr. BERNHARD STEIN.
Bishop of Essen: Dr. FRANZ HENGSBACH.
- Archbishop of Paderborn:** vacant.
Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH MARIA JANSSEN.
Bishop of Fulda: Dr. ADOLF BOLTE.
- Apostolic Nuncio in Germany:** Archbishop Dr. CORRADO BAFILÉ; Seat: Bad Godesberg.

IMPORTANT CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

Secretariate of the German Conference of Bishops: 53 Bonn, Beringstr. 39; Sec. Prälat Dr. JOSEF HOMER.

Commissariat of German Bishops—Catholic Office: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 9; (represents the German Conference of Bishops before the Federal Government on political issues); leader Prälat WILHELM WÖSTE.

Central Committee of German Catholics: 53 Bonn, Hochkreuzallee 246 (summarizes the activities of Catholic laymen in the Federal Republic); Pres. Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH KRONENBERG.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Synod of all those Bishops who are not under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow has its headquarters

in New York, U.S.A. It is in permanent communication with the orthodox communities in other European States, in North Africa and in North and South America.

President of the Synod: His Eminence Metropolitan PHILARET; 75 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community in Germany is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany): 4 Düsseldorf 30, Fischerstr. 49; Pres. Board of Dirs. WERNER NACHMANN; Gen. Sec. ALEXANDER GINSBURG; publ. *Der Jüdische Presse Dienst*.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic and which was not fully restored until 1949. In 1946 the Allies introduced a licensing system, considerably restricting press freedom by confining it to a limited number of approved publishers. Two years later six eminent German citizens, including Konrad Adenauer and Carlo Schmid, issued to the Allies their celebrated "Memorandum on Democracy and the Freedom of the Press"; in it they criticized the licensing system and the monopolies and curtailment of freedom that ensued, and appealed for German press freedom to be entrusted to German Law and German Courts.

This appeal became effective in 1949 when licences were abolished and the Federal Constitution was promulgated to constitute the Basic Law of the Republic. Article 5 stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalising the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1964 to pass a bill permitting prior censorship of the press and other stringent measures in times of emergency such as war.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual Länder. Many Länder have recently enacted laws defining the press's democratic role. For example the Hamburg Press Law of January, 1965, declares that "the press is free and serves free democratic

order" and defines its public function as the gathering and publicizing of news, criticism, the forming of public opinion and public education. Many Länder give the press access to sources of government information. Some Länder authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council, modelled on the English pattern, is composed of publishers and journalists. It investigates complaints against the press and enjoys a considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No daily is directly owned by a political party, and though some 10 per cent of papers support a party line, at least two-thirds of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups. This situation, analogous to the U.K. press structure, has been criticized as "undemocratic".

The press situation has been under consideration by three government commissions, which have suggested various measures to halt the trend towards concentration. Such a measure was the tax rebate granted for one year in April 1968 to papers selling less than 160,000 copies. About 400 publications benefited by some DM 20,000 (£2,000).

The main press commission, the Günther commission, issued an interim report on May 22nd 1968. The commission laid down various limits on the proportions of circulation one group should be allowed to control: (1) 40 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers or 40 per cent of the total circulation of magazines; (2) 20 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines together; (3) 15 per cent of the circulation in one field if the proportion owned in the other field is 40 per cent. At that time Springer's estimated ownership was 39.2 per cent of newspaper circulation (65-70 per cent in Berlin) and 17.5 per cent of magazine circulation. In June Springer reduced his share of the periodical market to around 11 per cent by selling *Ellern*, *Twen*, *Jasmin* and *Bravo* (whose joint circulation is some 4,500,000), and *Das Neue Blatt*. *Ellern*, *Twen* and *Jasmin*, having changed hands again, now belong to another group in Hamburg. Gruner und

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

Jahr, while *Bravo* and *Das Neue Blatt* are part of Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag.

Before the report of the Günther commission the most active opponents of press concentration had been the students. Their long campaign against the Springer Group culminated in April (after Rudi Dutschke's shooting) in attacks on the offices of the Group and attempts in many parts of Germany to prevent distribution of its papers. The most powerful of these is *Bild Zeitung*, whose mass circulation (4,700,000) was easily attracted by a formula completely new to the German press of the 1950s: bold, simple reporting and editorials, coupled with striking pictures and banner headlines. The paper's success has also been helped by Springer's ability to print it in eight different provincial centres, a great advantage in a country where the regional press has always been strong.

Axel Springer Group (Prop. AXEL SPRINGER): Kochstrasse 50, 1 Berlin 61; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Bild Zeitung*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Welt am Sonntag*, *Bild am Sonntag*), two radio, television and family magazines (*HÖRZU*, *Funke Uhr*) and the Propyläen Verlag and Ullstein Verlag publishing firms.

The other principal groups are as follows:

Gruner und Jahr Group AG & Co. (Drs. J. JAHR, G. BUCERUS): 221 Itzehoe, Klaus-Groth-Strasse 11; owns amongst others the following: *Brigille*, *Capital*, *Eltern*, *Essen und Trinken*, *Gong*, *Jasmin*, *Schöner Wohnen*, *Schule*, *Sesamstrasse*, *Stern*, *Twen*.

Süddeutscher-Verlag (Pres. HANS DÜRRMEIER): owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Praline*, *Neue Post*; and *Das Neue Blatt* and *Bravo*, formerly owned by the Springer Group.

Burda Druck und Verlag (Pres. Dr. FRANZ BURDA): 7600 Offenbach/Baden; owns *Bunte Illustrierte*, *Bild und Funk*, *Freundin* and *Das Haus*.

The most important and influential daily newspapers include *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *Die Welt* (Hamburg). The most popular dailies apart from *Bild Zeitung* are *Westdeutsche Allgemeine*, *Hamburger Morgenblatt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt* and *B.Z.*

The most influential weeklies include *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag* and *Bild am Sonntag*, and the political periodical *Der Spiegel*. Numerous popular illustrated weekly periodicals have developed, led by *HÖRZU*, *Stern* and *Quick*.

Figures for 1973 show that 432 dailies and 63 Sunday and weekly papers were published in Germany, giving an average daily circulation of over 21 million—the highest on the Continent. In the same year 878 periodicals, with a total circulation of nearly 90 million were published. Of these 227 were of the popular variety.

SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 24-34; f. 1878; Drs. ULRICH CERFONTAINE, GERT SCHNIBBE; Political Editor E. HAHN; circ. 50,000.

Aachener Volkszeitung: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 70-74; f. 1946; Publishers Schmitz, Maas, Hofmann & Co., GmbH; Editor Dr. K. SIMONS; circ. 100,811.

Der Abend: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; published by H. SONNENFELD; Editor FRANK E. W. DREXLER; circ. 80,000.

Abendzeitung: 8 Munich, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; Publisher ANNELESE FRIEDMANN; circ. 300,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 85 Nürnberg, Winklerstr. 11; f. 1964; Drs. KURT FELDER, KARL GNATZ; circ. 60,000.

Allgauer Zeitung: 896 Kempten, Kottenerstr. 64; f. 1968; Editors GEORG FÜRST VON WALDBURG ZU ZEIL, CURT FRENZEL; circ. 95,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: 65 Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50; part of the Zeitungsgruppe Rhein-Main-Nahe; Publisher WALTHER ZECH; circ. 121,000.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: 75 Karlsruhe, Lammstr. 18-5; Publisher and Editor WILHELM BAUR; circ. 145,000.

Badische Zeitung: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor OSCAR STARK; circ. 120,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: 757 Baden-Baden, Stefaniensstrasse 3; Editor RUDOLF DIETRICH; circ. 33,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1898; Editor WALTER BRÜCKMANN; circ. 215,791 (weekdays), 350,379 (Sundays).

B.Z.: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Verlag Ullstein G.m.b.H.; f. 1877; Editor MALTE-TILL KOGGE; circ. 350,218.

Bild Zeitung: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1952; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 4,700,000.

Bonner Rundschau: 53 Bonn, Meckenheimer Str. 53; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: 33 Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8; Publisher and Editor HELGA ECKENSBERGER; circ. 158,429.

Bremer Nachrichten: 28 Bremen 2, Schlachtpforte 5-7; f. 1743; Publisher CARL SCHÜNEMANN; Editors W. SCHÜNEMANN, C. F. SCHÜNEMANN; circ. 52,500.

Darmstadter Echo mit Rüsselsheimer Echo: 61 Darmstadt, Hofhofallee 25-31; f. 1945; Publisher and Editor HANS J. REINOWSKI; circ. 68,000.

Donau-Kurier: Ingolstadt, Donaust. 11; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISSMÜLLER; circ. 65,000.

Düsseldorfer Nachrichten: 4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 27; f. 1876; independent; published by Verlag W. Girardet; circ. 119,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: 239 Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7; Publishers H. ANDRESEN, H. G. DETHEFFSEN, FR. IVERSEN, I. MACKNOW-LISBOA, H. M. PETERSEN, Dr. W. PETERSEN; Mans. FR. IVERSEN, RAINER FABER, AUGUST DITTRICH; circ. 91,000.

Frankenpost: Hof-Saale, Poststr. 9-11; Editor T. YOST; circ. 67,000.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhof Str. 2-4; f. 1949; Editors NIKOLAS BENCKISER, BRUNO DECHAMPS, JÜRGEN EICK, FRITZ ULLRICH FACK, KARL KORN, ERICH WELTER; circ. 284,830.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 150,000.

Frankfurter Rundschau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18; Editor WERNER HÖLZER; circ. 190,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-11; Editor WILHELM WIEDFELD; circ. 41,000.

Fränkischer Tag: 86 Bamberg, Gutenbergstr. 1; Editor GEORG WROBEL; circ. 67,000.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

General-Anzeiger Wuppertal: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Otto-Hausmann-Ring; Publisher and Editor Dr. M. GIRARDET; circ. 102,517.

General-Anzeiger, Unabhängige Tageszeitung für den Grossraum Bonn und Umgegend: 53 Bonn, Justus von Liebig-Strasse 15; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor EDMUND ELS; circ. 65,000.

Die Glocke: 474 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 50,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: 34 Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12; f. 1888; Editors ALFRED WURM, Dr. HEINRICH WURM, Dr. VIKTOR WURM; circ. 50,000; Sundays 55,000.

Hamburger Abendblatt: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; Editor-in-Chief WERNER TITZRATH; circ. 340,000.

Hamburger Morgenpost: 2 Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; Editor HEINRICH BRAUNE; circ. 400,000.

Handelsblatt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; Only newspaper of Economics, Business and Finance with national circulation and IVW (ABC) control; Man. Dir. Dr. PIERRE GERCKENS; Editor-in-Chief KLAUS BERNHARDT; circ. 86,084.

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung: 3 Hanover, Gosriede 9; circ. 170,000.

Heilbronner Stimme: 71 Heilbronn, Allee 2; f. 1946; Editors H. SCHWERDTFEGER, F. DISTELBARTH; circ. 85,000.

Hessische Allgemeine: 35 Kassel, Presse und Druckzentrum am Park Schönfeld; f. 1959; independent; Publishers ADOLF W. DIEHL, Dr. PAUL DIERICH, Dr. WILHELM BATZ, Dr. ALFRED BRUGGER; Editors-in-Chief WOLFGANG MENTZEL, ACHIM V. ROOS; 180,000.

Kieler Nachrichten: 23 Kiel 1, Postfach (Fleethörn 1-3); Editor HANS SCHÄFER; circ. 112,000.

Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger: 5 Cologne, Breite Str. 70; f. 1876; Publisher ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor KURT BECKER; circ. 261,000.

Kölnische Rundschau: 5 Cologne, Stollgasse 25-45; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; Editor RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 173,000.

Lübecker Nachrichten: 24 Lübeck, Königstr. 51-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor CARL M. LANKAU; circ. 100,000.

Main-Echo: 875 Aschaffenburg (Main), Pfaffengasse 11; Editor A. GRÄF; circ. 52,600.

Main-Post: 87 Würzburg, Plattnerstr. 14; f. 1883; independent; Managing Editor MICHAEL MEISNER; circ. 104,100.

Mannheimer Morgen: 68 Mannheim, Am Marktplatz; Editors E. F. V. SCHILLING, Dr. K. ACKERMANN; circ. 195,000.

Mittelbayerische Zeitung: 84 Regensburg, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. 100,000.

Münchener Merkur: 8 Munich 3, Bayerstr. 57-67; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 175,000.

Münstersche Zeitung: 44 Münster, Neubrückerstr. 8-11, Postfach 5560; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. RALF-RICHARD KOERNER; circ. 45,000.

Neue Hannoversche Presse: 3 Hanover, Gosriede 10; f. 1971 by merger of *Hannoversche Presse* and *Hannoversche Rundschau*; Editor WOLFGANG FECHNER; circ. 153,000.

Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung: Osnabrück; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabrücker Tageblatt*; circ. 216,807.

Der Neue Tag: 8480 Weiden, Ringstr. 3-5; Editor HERMANN-JOSEPH KONZE; circ. 70,000.

Neue Westfälische: 48 Bielefeld, Niedernstr. 23-27; f. 1967; Editors WILHELM F. HANKE, Dr. HEINZ EPPING.

Neue Württembergische Zeitung: Göppingen, Rosenstr. 24, f. 1946; Published by Zeitungsverlag- und Druckhaus G.m.b.H. Göppingen; circ. 112,000.

Nordbayerischer Kurier: 858 Bayreuth, Am Jägerhaus 2; f. 1968 as a fusion of *Fränkische Presse* and *Bayreuther Tagblatt*; Editors W. FISCHER, Dr. H. ARBINGER; circ. 40,000.

Nordsee-Zeitung: 285 Bremerhaven, Hafenstr. 140; Editors KURT DITZEN, Dr. JOACHIM DITZEN-BLANKE; circ. 66,784.

Nordwest-Zeitung: 29 Oldenburg, Peterstr. 28-34; Published by the Druck- und Pressehaus G.m.b.H.; circ. 100,000.

Nürnberger Nachrichten: 85 Nuremberg, Marienplatz 1/5; f. 1945; Editors Dr. JOSEPH E. DREXEL, H. G. MERKEL, BRUNO SCHNELL; circ. 300,000; 330,000 (Sundays).

Oberbayerisches Volksblatt: Rosenheim, Prinzregentenstr. 2; f. 1855; Publishers FRANZ NIEDERMAYER and ALFONS DOESER; circ. 48,000.

Offenbach-Post: 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-42, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Editor UDO BINTZ; circ. 50,000.

Passauer Neue Presse: 839 Passau, Neuburger Str. 28; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor ERWIN JANIK; circ. 120,000.

Rheinische Post: 4 Düsseldorf, Schadowstr. 11; f. 1946; Dirs. Dr. K. BRINGMANN, Dr. M. NITZSCHE, Dr. J. SCHAFFRATH; Editor JOACHIM SOBOTTA; circ. 350,000.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung: 69 Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23; Publishers Dr. HERMANN KNORR, Dr. DIETER SCHULZE; circ. 85,000.

Die Rheinpfalz: 67 Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Amtsstr. 5-11; Dir. Dr. DIETER SCHAUB; circ. 230,000.

Rhein-Zeitung Koblenz: 54 Koblenz, Postfach 1540; Editor HELMUT KAMPMANN; circ. 195,810.

Ruhr-Nachrichten und Westfalen-Post: 4 Dortmund, Pressehaus, Westenhellweg 86-88; f. 1949; Editor Dr. WILHELM JUNGEMANN; circ. 413,372.

Saarbrücker Zeitung: 66 Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-24; f. 1761; Editor Dr. HANS STIFF; circ. 220,000.

Schwäbische Zeitung: Leutkirch, Rudolf-Roth-Str. 18; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 180,000.

Schwarzwälder Bote: Oberndorf (Neckar), Kirchplatz 5; Dir. Dr. H. WOLF; circ. 125,000.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten: 7 Stuttgart, Rappelenstrasse 17-19; f. 1946; Publishers ERWIN SCHOETTEL, RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief RUDOLPH BERNHARD; circ. 116,581.

Stuttgarter Zeitung: 7 Stuttgart, Eberhardstr. 61; Editor Prof. Dr. JOSEF EBERLE; circ. 175,000.

Süddeutsche Zeitung: 8 Munich, Sendlingerstr. 80; f. 1945; Editor Dr. HANS HEIGERT; Publisher HANS DÜRRMEIER; circ. 235,801.

Südkurier G.m.b.H.: 755 Konstanz, Südkurierhaus; f. 1945; Editor Dr. F. OENLE; circ. 125,000.

Südwest Presse: 79 Ulm, Frauenstrasse 77, Postfach 612; circ. 260,000.

Der Tagesspiegel: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Editors W. KARSCH, F. K. MAIER; circ. 116,454.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

- Telegraf:** 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1946; Editor EBERHARD GRASHOFF; circ. 86,500 (weekdays), 134,000 (Sundays).
- Trierischer Volksfreund:** 55 Trier, Böhmerstr. 30; Publisher and Dir. NIKOLAUS KOCH; Editor WILHELM STETTNER; circ. 72,000.
- Wahrheit, Die:** 1 Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Editor HANS MAHLE; circ. 25,000; six times a week.
- Die Welt:** 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1946; Man. Dirs. HANS HEINRICH SCHRECKENBACH, Dr. ERNST-DIETRICH ADLER, Dr. HORST KEISER, HELWIG WÖLK; Editor Dr. HERBERT KREMP; circ. 263,400.
- Weser-Kurier:** 28 Bremen, Martinstr. 43; f. 1945; Editor H. R. MEYER; circ. 140,000.
- Westdeutsche Allgemeine:** 43 Essen, Friedrichstr. 36-38; Editor ERICH BROST; circ. 569,900.
- Westfälische Nachrichten:** 44 Münster, Gallitzinstr. 13; Chief Editor W. GIER; circ. 150,000.
- Westfälische Rundschau:** 46 Dortmund, Ostenhellweg; Editor HANS G. MÜLLER; circ. 250,000.
- Westfalen-Blatt:** 48 Bielefeld, Südbrackstr. 16; f. 1946; Editor CARL-W. BUSSE; circ. 158,000.
- Westfalenpost:** Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; Publisher Dr. A. STRÄTER; Editor RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 150,000.
- Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung:** 633 Wetzlar, Karl-Kellner-Ring 23; f. 1945; Editor JOHANN EIFINGER; circ. 45,000.
- Wiesbadener Kurier:** 62 Wiesbaden, Langgasse 21; Editor KURT MILTE; circ. 65,000.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

- Bild am Sonntag:** 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1956; Sunday; Published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 2,600,000.
- Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt:** 2000 Hamburg, Mittelweg 111; Sundays; circ. 137,300.
- Deutsche National Zeitung:** 8 Munich 60, Pasing, Paosstrasse 2A; right-wing weekly; Editor Dr. G. FREY; circ. 136,000.
- Das Neue Blatt:** 2 Hamburg 11, Katharinenstrasse 5; f. 1950; circ. 1,500,000.
- Neue Welt:** 4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; circ. 986,000.
- Rheinischer Merkur:** 5000 Cologne, Stollwerckhaus, Am Hof 6; f. 1946; weekly; Editor HERWIG GUECKELHORN; circ. 65,000.
- Vorwärts:** 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 108-112; central organ of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands; circ. weekly 74,000.
- Welt am Sonntag:** 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; Editor WARFRIED ENCKE; circ. 480,000.
- Die Zeit:** 2 Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; weekly; Publisher Dr. MARION GRÄFIN DÖNNHOFF; Editor Dr. THEO SOMMER; circ. 340,000.

PERIODICALS

The following is a selection of periodicals published in the Federal Republic.

AGRICULTURE

- Agrarwirtschaft:** 3 Hanover, Osterstr. 32; agricultural management and market research; f. 1952; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,000.
- Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt:** 8000 Munich 2; P.B. 20 05 09, Presshaus Bayerstrasse; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor Dr. ANTON BURGHARDT; circ. 120,000.

- Der Bauernfreund:** 3 Hanover, Osterstr. 32; monthly farming bulletin; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 90,000.
- Deutsche Bauernzeitung:** 5 Cologne, Augustinerstr. 5; weekly; Editor HASKO KLAGES; circ. 30,900.
- Eisenbahn-Landwirt:** 43 Essen 11, Am Ellenbogen 12, Postfach 110309; f. 1918; monthly; Dirs. HERMANN FLEISCHHAUER, HANS HÜSKEN; circ. 135,000.
- Feld und Wald:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 63,500.
- Das Landvolk:** 3 Hanover, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALDEMAR FRITZ; circ. 100,000.
- Die Landpost:** Dr. Neinhaus Verlag, G.m.b.H., 775 Konstanz, Postfach 188; weekly; Editors Dr. HANS HEIDENREICH, Dr. W. TÖLLE; circ. 29,500.
- Land und Garten:** 3 Hanover, Gosseriede 9; f. 1920; agriculture and gardening; weekly; Editor LUISE MADSAK; circ. 95,000.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

- Architektur und Wohnform:** 7 Stuttgart, Hauptstätterstr. 87; f. 1890; every six weeks; Editor M. FENGLER; circ. 9,500.
- Bauen & Wohnen:** 8 Munich, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 12,000.
- Die Kunst und das schöne Heim:** 8 Munich 90, Pilgerheimer Str. 38; f. 1885; monthly; published by Verlag Karl Theimig AG; circ. 12,000.
- Das Kunstwerk:** 7 Stuttgart, Urbanstrasse 12-16; modern art; bi-monthly.
- Musica:** 35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Schütz-Allee 29-37; Editor Dr. WOLFRAM SCHWINGER; circ. 10,000.
- Opernwelt:** 3001 Velber/Hanover, Im Brande 15; f. 1963; published by Erhard Friedrich Verlag; Editor IMRE FABIAN.
- Theater heute:** 3001 Velber/Hanover, Varrelmannstr. 9; f. 1960; published by Erhard Friedrich Verlag; Editor FRIEDRICH RISCHBIETER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

- Absatzwirtschaft:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1958; monthly; journal for marketing; circ. 13,070; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor PETER REICHARD.
- Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1956; monthly; technical, scientific and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; Editors WOLFGANG D. MÜLLER, Dipl.-Ing. R. HOSSNER; circ. 4,000.
- Baurundschau:** 2 Hamburg 11, Gr. Burstah 49; monthly; published by Robert Mölich Verlag; Editor ROBERT MÖLICH.
- Der Betrieb:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 13,975.
- Capital:** 221 Itzehoe, Klaus-Groth-Str. 11; business and economics; circ. 125,000.
- Creditreform:** 4040 Neuss, 1 Marienkirchplatz 6-8; f. 1879. eleven times yearly; Editor Dr. CARL SWART; circ. 75,000.
- Elektronik-Anzeiger:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1969; monthly; Editor Prof. ENGL; circ. 12,100.
- German Economic Review:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1963; monthly, in English; Editor DIETER HELD; circ. 4,700.

Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 16, P.O.B. 4189, Siegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 30,000.

Haustechnischer Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1970; monthly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 20,000.

Illustrierter Wirtschaftspiegel: 61 Darmstadt, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 6; circ. 10,000.

Industrie-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 27,100.

VDI Nachrichten: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Graf-Recke-Strasse 84; weekly; circ. 115,000.

Versicherungswirtschaft: 75 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1948; fortnightly; Editor Dr. WALTER SCHICKINGER; circ. 11,600.

Wirtschaft und Statistik: 6500 Mainz-Hechtsheim, P.O.B. 120; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor PATRICK SCHMIDT; circ. 5,000.

Wirtschafts-Correspondent: 2 Hamburg 36, Gansmarkt 21/23; weekly.

PLUS, Zeitschrift für Unternehmensführung: 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1967; journal for company management; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. WERNER SIEGERT; circ. 17,000.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Archiv für Berufsbildung: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; annually; Editor GÜNTER WIEMANN; circ. 2,000.

Blätter für Lehrerfortbildung: 8 Munich 80, Vilshofenerstrasse 8; monthly; Editor HANS GRÖSSEL.

Erziehung und Wissenschaft: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; monthly; published by the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; circ. ca. 145,000.

Geographische Rundschau: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ADOLF KARGER, Dr. HANS KNÜBEL, Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS, Man. Editor Dr. DIETER NEUKIRCH.

Management International Review: 62 Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of European Foundation for Management Development, Brussels; English, German, French; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. L. PERRIDON (Augsburg).

Welt der Schule: 8 Munich 80, Vilshofener Str. 8; monthly; Editors HANS DUMANN, SEGFRIED PALLMANN.

Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. CAESAR HAGENER, Prof. Dr. HANS-KARL BECKMANN, Prof. Dr. CARL SCHIETZEL, Prof. ERWIN SCHWARTZ, Dr. HANS TÜTKEN, BURKHARD HITZ; circ. 14,000.

Zeitschrift für Pädagogik: 694 Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955.

POPULAR

Das Beste aus Readers Digest: 7000 Stuttgart, Rotenbühlplatz 1; Editor Frau MÖRIKE; circ. 1,515,800.

Bild und Funk: 7600 Offenburg, Hauptstrasse 130; radio and television weekly; Editor H. MARKWORT; circ. 863,500.

Brigitte: 221 Itzehoe, Klaus-Groth-Str. 11; women's magazine; fortnightly; Dir. PETER BRASCH; circ. 1,151,000.

Bunte Illustrierte: 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly family illustrated; circ. 1,614,272.

burda-moden: 76 Offenburg, Am Kestendamm 2; f. 1949; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 1,800,000.

FRAU die aktuelle illustrierte: 4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1965; Editor RENATE SCHWEIZER; circ. 750,000.

Frau im Spiegel: 2400 Lübeck, Julius Leber Str. 3, Postfach 2139; women's magazine; circ. 1,500,000.

Freundin: 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly for young women; circ. 635,962.

Funk Uhr: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television weekly; Editor W. WREDE; circ. 1,186,700.

Für Sie: 2000 Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; women's magazine; circ. 1,280,400.

Gong Funk-Fernsehwelt: 8500 Nuremberg, Luitpoldstr. 35; radio and television weekly; circ. 817,600.

Heim und Welt: 3 Hanover, Am Jungfernpfad 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNIES; circ. 1,903,224.

HÖRZU: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television; Editor HANS BLUHM; circ. 4,300,000.

Ich und Meine Familie: 5000 Cologne 7, Neumarkt 35; women's magazine; Editor H. MAENCHEN; circ. 847,200.

Jasmin: 8000 Munich 80, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; women's magazine; Editor G. PRINZ; circ. 1,662,200.

Kicker-Sportmagazin: 85 Nuremberg, Badstr. 4-6; f. 1946; sports weekly illustrated; published by Olympia Verlag; circ. 250,000.

Mann in der Zeit: 89 Augsburg; published by Verlag Winfried-Werk GmbH; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.

Neue Post: 2 Hamburg 1, Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Burchardstr. 1; weekly; Editor HEINRICH BAUER; circ. 425,000.

Neue Revue: 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 57; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; circ. 2,110,230; Editor-in-Chief HORST EBERT.

Pardon: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Hebelstr. 11; f. 1962; satirical monthly; circ. 350,000; Editors ERICH BÄRMEIER, HANS A. NIKEL.

Neue Welt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1932; weekly; Editors PETER PREISS, GÜNTHER GROTKAMP; circ. 950,000.

Petra: Jahreszeiten-Verlag, 2 Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1, monthly; circ. 560,000.

Praline: 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; women's magazine; circ. 1,114,715.

Programm: Funk-Fernsehen: 2 Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; weekly; Editor JOACHIM WENZ; circ. 250,000.

Quick: 8 Munich 2, Augustenstr. 10; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; published by Verlag Th. Martens G.m.b.H.; Editor HELMUT EILERS; circ. 1,683,895.

Revue: 8 Munich 2, Augustenstr. 10; weekly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; Editor WOLFGANG FRICKE, DIETER WILDT; circ. 1,300,000.

Scala International: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 384,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Indonesian.

Schöner Wohnen: 2 Hamburg 1, 36 Warburgstrasse 50; home paper; monthly; Editor JOSEF KREMERSKOTHEN; circ. 525,667.

7 Tage: 6720 Speyer, Wormser Landstrasse; f. 1843; weekly; Editor WERNER FISCHER; circ. 692,654.

Der Spiegel: 2000 Hamburg 11, Brandtsbüte 19/Ost-West-Strasse; weekly; f. 1947; political, general; Editors RUDOLF AUGSTEIN, ERICH BOEHME, JOHANNES K. ENGEL; circ. 1,000,000.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

- Stern:** 2 Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,865,000.
- Twen:** 8 Munich, Arabellastr. 4/111; f. 1959; monthly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; circ. 300,000.
- TV Hören + Sehen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; Chief Editors HAJO PAUS, KLAUS NESTLE; circ. 2,100,000.
- Wochenend:** 2 Hamburg, Burchardstrasse 11; f. 1948; weekly; Editor FRED KRAUSE; circ. 1,600,000.

LAW

- Archiv des öffentlichen Rechts:** 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Editors Prof. PETER BADURA, Prof. KONRAD HESSE, Prof. PETER LERCHE; circ. 1,000.
- Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht:** 65 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. K. MÖRSBORG.
- Deutsche Richterzeitung:** 5 Cologne 1, Gereonstr. 18-32; f. 1909; monthly; Editor Dr. HERBERT ARNDT; circ. 11,000.
- Juristenzeitung:** 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; fortnightly; Editor Dr. ULRICH WEBER; circ. 8,000.
- Juristische Rundschau:** 1 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor Dr. HELWIG HASSENPFUG.
- Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht:** 2 Hamburg 13, Abteistr. 34; monthly; Publisher Dr. KURT MITTELSTEIN; circ. 8,800.
- Neue Juristische Wochenschrift:** 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Dir. Dr. HANS DIETER BECK; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS DAHS, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. PH. MÖHRING, Dr. FRITZ OSTLER, Dr. KONRAD REDEKER; circ. 38,500.
- Rebels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht:** 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187; quarterly; Editor KONRAD ZWIEGERT.
- Versicherungsrecht:** 75 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1950; four issues a month; Editors Prof. Dr. ERNST KLINGMÜLLER, Dr. WALTER SCHICKINGER; circ. 6,300.
- Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft:** 74 Tübingen, Wilhelm Str. 18; quarterly; Dirs. F. BÖHM, H. SAUER-MANN; circ. 1,000.
- Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft:** 1 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Chief Editor HANS-HEINRICH JESCHKE.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Akzente:** 5000 Cologne, Bobstr. 28; f. 1954; Editor HANS BENDER.
- Das Bücherschiff:** 637 Oberursel/Taunus, Korfstr. 13; 4 a year; circ. 23,000.
- Cooperation Ost-West:** 43 Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1974; four times a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 10,000.
- Europa-Archiv:** 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; f. 1946; twice monthly; organ of the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Managing Editor HERMANN VOLLE; published by the Verlag für Internationale Politik G.m.b.H. Bonn; circ. 4,100.
- Die Fackel:** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 2-4; monthly; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE and HANS ANDERS; circ. 930,000.
- Frankfurter Hefte:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. Prof. Dr. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOGON.
- Gegenwartskunde:** C. W. Leske Verlag, 567 Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; quarterly, economics, politics, education; Editors: F.-W. DÖRGE W. GAGEL, H.-H. HARTWICH, W. W. PULS.

- Geist und Tat:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Elbestrasse 46; Bonn, P.O.B. 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.
- Historisches Jahrbuch:** 8 Munich, Kaiserstr. 59; f. 1879; yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. JOHANNES SPÖRL; circ. 800.
- Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie:** Westdeutscher Verlag, 567 Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; quarterly; Editor RENÉ KONIG; circ. 900.
- Merian:** 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; f. 1948; monthly; every issue deals with a country or a city; Chief Editor Dr. WILL KELLER; circ. 220,000.
- Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken):** 8 Munich 40, Ainmillerstr. 26; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. PAESCHEKE; circ. 5,400.
- Neue Deutsche Hefte:** 1 Berlin 46, Kindelbergweg 7; f. 1954; Editor JOACHIM GÜNTHER; circ. 2,500.
- Neues hochland:** Redaktion 8993 Nonnenhorn, Postfach 22; f. 1972; (formerly *Hochland*, f. 1903); six times yearly; political, social, literary; Editor Dr. HELMUT LINDEMANN; circ. 5,000.
- Die Neue Rundschau:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Postfach 700 480, Geleitstrasse 25; Editors GOLO MANN, RUDOLF HARTUNG, PETER HERBERT HECKMANN, GOTTFRIED B. FISCHER; circ. 7,000.
- Neue Sammlung:** 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; publishers HELMUT-BECKER, ELISABETH BLOCHMANN, ELISABETH HEIMPEL, HARTMUT VON HENTIG, MARTIN WAGENSCHNEIN; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPEL, Göttingen.
- Osteuropa:** 51 Aachen, Grosskölnstrasse 32-34; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. KLAUS MEHNERT.
- Politik:** 53 Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDEL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.
- Stimmen der Zeit:** 8 Munich 19, Zuccalistr. 16; f. 1865; monthly; cultural; Editor WOLFGANG SEIBEL, S.J.; circ. 8,000.
- Universitas:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1946; monthly; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Prof. Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 9,350; quarterly editions in English and Spanish (circ. 4,000).
- Welt des Buches, Die:** 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1971 (formerly *Die Welt der Literatur*, f. 1964); weekly; literary supplement of *Die Welt*.
- Welt und Wort:** 8000 Munich 13, Baucstr. 9; f. 1946; monthly; literary; Editors KARL UDE, Dr. EWALD KATZMANN; circ. 2,200.
- Westermanns Monatshefte:** 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; circ. 125,000.
- Wille und Weg:** 8000 Munich 34, VdK-Abhofach; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 450,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

- Caritas:** 78 Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstr. 18; monthly; Editor Dr. ALFONS FISCHER; circ. 4,000.
- Christ in der Gegenwart:** 78 Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Dr. theol. h.c. KARL FÄRBER; circ. 40,000.
- Die Christliche Familie:** 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrtalstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT E. FISCHER; Editor Dr. HEINRICH HÖPKER; circ. 123,000.
- Der Dom:** 479 Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifatius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 175,000.
- Evangelische Theologie:** 8000 Munich 40, Isabellastrasse 20; six times a year; f. 1934; Chief Editor Dr. JÜRGEN MOLTSMANN; circ. 4,200.

- Katholischer Digest:** 8000 München 80, Kirchenstr. 38; Editor WILLY SCHLEUNUNG; circ. 80,000.
- Katholisches Sonntagsblatt:** 7304 Ruit b. Stuttgart, Gutenbergstr. 12; weekly; Editors FRANZ UHL, Dr. REINHARD ABELN, PAUL MÜLLER; circ. 140,000.
- Kirche und Leben:** 44 Münster, Aegidiistrasse 63 (Süd); f. 1945; weekly; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER MEER; circ. 220,000.
- Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln:** 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editor Dr. PETER PAUL PAUGUET; circ. 200,000.
- Philosophischer Literatur-Anzeiger:** Verlag Anton Hain, 6554 Meisenheim am Glan, Mühlgasse 3, Postfach 180; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. GEORGI SCHISCHKOFF; circ. 700.
- Philosophisches Jahrbuch:** 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1893; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Dr. H. KRINGS, Prof. Dr. L. OEING-HANNOFF, Prof. Dr. H. ROMBACH.
- Theologische Quartalschrift:** 74 Tübingen, Kath.-Theol. Seminar, Liebermeisterstrasse 12; quarterly; f. 1819; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS KÜNG, Prof. Dr. JOHANNES NEUMANN; circ. 1,300.
- Theologische Rundschau:** 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Dirs. RUDOLF BULTMANN, ERICH DINKLER, WERNER GEORG KÜMMEL; circ. 1,000.
- Der Weg:** 4 Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor H. SCHWANECKE; circ. 125,000.
- Weltbild:** 89 Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; twice-weekly; Catholic; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 550,000.
- Zeitschrift für Philosophische Forschung:** Verlag Anton Hain, 6554 Meisenheim am Glan, Mühlgasse 3, Postfach 180; quarterly; organ of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Philosophie; Editor Prof. Dr. GEORGI SCHISCHKOFF; circ. 1,250.
- Zeitwende:** 7500 Karlsruhe, Blumenstr. 7; twice monthly cultural; Editors Dr. WOLFGANG BÖHME, HERMANN GREIFENSTEIN, KURT SCHMIDT-CLAUSEN; circ. 1,400.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

- Angewandte Chemie:** Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; fortnightly; f. 1883; Editor H. GRÜNEWALD; circ. 12,000; f. 1962; monthly; international edition in English publ. jointly by Verlag Chemie and Academic Press (New York/London); circ. 3,500.
- Archiv der Pharmazie:** 694 Weinheim, Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. H. AUTERHOFF; circ. 4,400.
- Ärztliche Forschung:** 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1947; monthly; results of medical research; Editor Prof. Dr. K. BRECHT; circ. 2,000.
- Ärztliche Praxis:** 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice-weekly; Editor T. AUMILLER; circ. 45,000.
- Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie:** Verlag Chemie, 694 Weinheim (Bergstr.), Pappelallee 3; f. 1894; monthly; Editor K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.
- Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik:** Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1928; fortnightly; Editors D. MOEGLING, K. STEFFES; circ. 6,500.
- Chemische Berichte:** 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1868; monthly; Editor H. ZAHN; circ. 3,300.
- Chemische Industrie:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1949; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; Dir. WILHELM ZÜNDLER; Editor LOTHAR FRANZKE; circ. 5,000.

- Der Chirurg:** 1 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; monthly; f. 1929; Editors Prof. Dr. O. LINDENSCHMIDT, Prof. Dr. G. HEBERER, Prof. Dr. E. KERN; circ. 5,200.
- Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1861; weekly; Editor Prof. Dr. HARRY ANTERHOFF; Editors-in-Chief HERBERT HÜGEL, Dr. HANS R. PETRI, Dr. SIGRID-ROSMARIE KUHLMLEY; circ. 15,400.
- Der deutsche Arzt:** 65 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; twice monthly; Editor ULRICH BORN; circ. 72,000.
- Deutsche Automobil-Revue:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Städelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.
- Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift:** 7 Stuttgart, Herdweg 63; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, F. KÜMMERLE, R. H. ROSIE.
- Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift:** 8 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly; dental surgery; Editors Prof. Dr. A. KRÖNCKE, Dr. G. MASCHINSKI.
- Diabetes-Journal:** 65 Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; circ. 28,000.
- Elektro-Anzeiger:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1948; 28 issues a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 15,100.
- Erkundung:** 53 Bonn, Giergasse 11; f. 1947; quarterly; scientific; Editors Profs. Drs. H. HAHN, W. KULS, W. LAUER, H. MENSCHING; circ. 1,500.
- Europa Chemie:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service of the review *Chemische Industrie*; Dir. WILHELM ZÜNDLER; Editor Dipl. Chem. H. SEIDEL; circ. 5,200.
- Geologische Rundschau:** Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Mendig, Brauerstr. 5; general, geological; circ. 3,000.
- Hippokrates:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; quarterly; medical theory and practice; Editors Prof. Dr. K. E. ROTHSCHEID, Dr. FRITZ BRECKE.
- Historisches Jahrbuch:** 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4, f. 1879; two double vols. per year; Editor Prof. Dr. J. SPÖRL.
- Jahrbuch für Psychologie, Psychotherapie und medizinische Anthropologie:** 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herderstr. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. J. REVERS.
- Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie:** 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1832; 12 issues a year; circ. 2,400.
- Kerntechnik + Atompraxis:** 8 Munich 90, Pilgersheimer Str. 38; f. 1958; published by Verlag Karl Theinig AG; journal for nuclear engineers and scientists; circ. 4,200.
- Kosmos:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Pfäzerstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor WOLFGANG BECHTLE; circ. 120,000.
- Medizinische Klinik:** 8000 Munich 2, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. V. KOEPPPE, Prof. Dr. H. BEGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT; circ. 24,000.
- Medizinische Monatschrift:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1947; monthly; general therapy; Editor Dr. M. BRAUN-STAPPENBECK; circ. 6,500.
- Mikrokosmos:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Pfäzerstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.
- Nachrichten aus Chemie und Technik:** 694 Weinheim, Bosh Str. 12; f. 1953; fortnightly; circ. 22,000.
- Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1948; monthly; scientific; Editors HANS RÖTTA, ROSWITHA SCHMID; circ. 8,600.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

- Planta Medica:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. E. SCHRATZ.
- Pro Medico:** 8032 München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor Dr. J. AUMILLER; circ. 6,000.
- Therapie der Gegenwart:** 8 Munich 2, Pettenkoferstrasse 18; f. 1890; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. HANS-WERNER KOEPPE; circ. 30,000.
- Zahnärztliche Praxis:** 8032 München-Gräefelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. J. MÜNCH; circ. 11,600.
- Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin—Der Landarzt:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1924; thrice monthly; Editors Dr. H. BÜHLER, Dr. W. MAHRINGER, Dr. K. WEIDNER, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Prof. Dr. GERKEC.
- Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie und Grenzgebiete:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1964; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOPPICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN, Prof. Dr. M. BETTEX, Dr. med. H. HARTL.
- Zeitschrift für Metallkunde:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Seestrasse 75; monthly; metal research; Editors W. KÖSTER, E. GEBHARDT, P. HAASEN, V. SCHUMACHER.
- Zeitschrift für Neurologie/Journal of Neurology:** Springer-Verlag, 69 Heidelberg 1, Postfach 1780; f. 1891; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. M. MUMENTHALER; continuation of *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde*.
- Zeitschrift für Physik:** 6900 Heidelberg 1, Philosophenweg 12; nine per year; Editors Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL, Prof. Dr. E. FÜNFER, Prof. Dr. G. LEIBFRIED, Prof. Dr. H. A. WEIDENMÜLLER.

NEWS AGENCY

- dpa Deutsche Presse-Agentur G.m.b.H.:** 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; f. 1949; supplies all the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin with its radio teleprinter services and regional services. English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German language news is also transmitted regularly to press agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in Europe and overseas. The dpa Television News Service delivers daily news films to European overseas television stations. Gen. Mans. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYNEN, Dr. THILO POHLERT; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANS BENIRSCHKE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (France):** 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 5; Man. R. BOOSZ.

- ANSA (Italy):** 53 Bonn, Pressehaus 1/21; Bureau Man. LUIGI SAPORITO.
- ADN (German Democratic Republic):** 53 Bonn, Pressehaus.
- AP (U.S.A.):** 6 Frankfurt, Moselstr. 27; Chief of Bureau RICHARD K. O'MALLEY; also in Bonn, Hamburg, Berlin.
- BTA (Bulgaria):** 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Man. RADOSLAV GORNENSKI.
- Central News Agency (Republic of China):** 53 Bonn, Germanenstr. 63; Bureau Man. FRANCIS FINE.
- ČTK (Czechoslovakia):** 53 Bonn, Henssallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/206.
- Jiji Press (Japan):** 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; Man. HIROAKI HASUMI.
- Kyodo News Service (Japan):** 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270.
- Middle East News Agency (Egypt):** 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelmstr. 1.
- Reuters (U.K.):** 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270; Bureau Man. MICHAEL REUPKE.
- UPI (U.S.A.):** 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1; Man. for Germany WELLINGTON LONG.
- Tass is also represented.

PRESS AND JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger e.V. (Association of Newspaper Publishers):** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Riemenschneiderstr. 10; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES BINKOWSKI; Chief Sec. RÜDIGER NEUMANN; there are 9 Land Associations affiliated with the union.
- Deutscher Journalisten-Verband (German Journalists' Association):** 53 Bonn, Bannauerstrasse 60; Chair. HELMUT CROUS; Sec. HANS DAWILL; 12 Land Associations; publ. *The Journalist*.
- Deutscher Presserat (German Press Council):** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 46; 20 mems.; Gen. Sec. EGON, FRHR. VON MAUCHENHEIM.
- Verband Deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger e.V. (Association of Publishers of Periodicals):** 53 Bonn, Bundeskanzlerplatz, Bonn Center HI 1003; Pres. ALFRED STROTZE; there are six Land Associations affiliated with the union.
- Verbin der Ausländischen Presse in Deutschland (V.A.P.) (Foreign Press Association):** 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/35.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,850 publishing firms in the Federal Republic of Germany, of which nearly 80 per cent produce less than ten books a year. There is no national publishing centre: West Berlin has 240 publishers, Munich 220, Stuttgart 180, Hamburg 180, Frankfurt 120, Düsseldorf 80 and Cologne 70.

- Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Athenaion:** 6 Frankfurt am Main, Falkensteiner Str. 75-77; f. 1912; biology, history, politics, literature; Dir. FRANZ DIETRICH.
- Karl Alber Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 7800 Freiburg i.Br., Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1939; history and theory of science, psychology, sociology, education, philosophy, politics.
- Wilhelm Andermann Verlag:** 8 Munich 13, Frankfurter Ring 97; f. 1921; fine arts, geography.
- Apollo-Verlag Paul Lincke o.H.G.:** 1 Berlin 45, Ostpreussendamm 26; f. 1901; Dirs. WERNER SEIFERT, ERICH SEIFERT.

- Arani Verlags-G.m.b.H.:** 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1947; reference, political, general; Dir. OSCAR SCHOLZ.
- Arena-Verlag Georg Popp:** 87 Würzburg 2, Talavera 7-11; books for children and juveniles, non-fiction.
- Artemis Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 8 Munich 23, Mariusstr. 8; f. 1946; literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. Dr. DIETER LUTZ.
- Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung:** 44 Münster/Westfalen, Gallitzinstr. 13, Postfach 1124; f. 1720; education, Catholic literature, history, fiction, law, political and

FEDERAL GERMANY—(PUBLISHERS)

economic science, natural science, philosophy, arts; Dirs. MAXFRITZ HÜFFER, Dr. ANTON WILHELM HÜFFER.

Johannes Asmus Verlag: 2 Hamburg 50, Eimsbüttler Strasse 16; f. 1922; humour.

Athenäum Verlag G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Falkensteiner Str. 75-77; f. 1949; literary criticism, linguistics, philosophy, memoirs, social science, anthropology; Dirs. WALTER J. JOHNSON, DIETRICH PINKERNEIL.

Atlantis-Verlag Dr. Martin Hürlimann: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Erwinstrasse 58/60, Postfach 127; f. 1930; art, literature, music, children's; Dir. Dr. MAX MITTLER.

Badenia Verlag und Druckerei G.m.b.H.: 75 Karlsruhe 21, Rudolf-Freytag-Strasse 6, Postfach 210166; f. 1874; religion, text-books, school books, fiction; Dir. Dr. HELMUT WALTER.

August Bagel Verlag: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Grafenberger Allee 100; textbooks for schools; literary research.

Bardfenschlager Verlag G.m.b.H.: 8000 Munich 90, Schönerstrasse 7; juvenile literature, pedagogics; Dr. PETER EISMANN.

Otto Wilhelm Barth-Verlag: 8 Munich 19, Stievestr. 9; f. 1924; philosophy.

O. Bauer Verlag: 7 Stuttgart-Sillenbuch, Mendelssohnstrasse 71, Postfach 103; f. 1945; protestant religion, literature; Dir. OTTO BAUER.

Bechtle-Verlag: 8 Munich 19, Hubertusstrasse 4; biography, history, literature, humour, poetry.

Verlag C. H. Beck: 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 9; f. 1763; law, science, theology, archaeology, philosophy, philology, history, politics, mathematics, literature; Dirs. Dr. HANS DIETER BECK, WOLFGANG BECK.

Beltz Verlag: 694 Weinheim, Postfach 167; text books.

Berghaus Verlag Wolfgang Bader: 8265 Ramerding; f. 1960; art.

Bornard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, P.O.B. 2613, Hebelstr. 17; f. 1918; military law and administration, war history, military science; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG METZNER.

C. Bertelsmann Verlag: 8 Munich 80, Steinhauser Strasse 1; f. 1835; general literature; Propr. REINHARD MOHN; other depts. at 483 Gütersloh, Carl Bertelsmann Strasse 161.

Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler KG: f. 1928; reference and text books; Dirs. Dr. Dr.h.c. REINHOLD SELLEN, Dr. HELMUT SELLEN.

Beuroner Kunstverlag G.m.b.H.: 7207 Beuron-Hohenzollern; f. 1898; fine art, religion; Dir. P. GABRIEL GAWLETTA.

Bibliographisches Institut AG: 68 Mannheim, Friedrich Karl-Strasse 12; f. 1826; encyclopaedia, reference books, scientific pocket books, periodicals.

Biederstein-Verlag: 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 9; f. 1946; belles lettres; Dirs. Dr. H. BECK, G. END.

Georg Bitter Verlag K.G.: 435 Recklinghausen, Herner Strasse 62; f. 1968; children's, juvenile, picture books, fiction, non-fiction.

L. Bielefelds Verlag Nachf. Herbert Müller K.G.: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Goethestr. 59; f. 1839; linguistics, fiction; Dir. HERBERT MÜLLER.

Verlag Lothar Blanvalet: 1 Berlin 39 Wannsee, Am Kleinen Wannsee 31; fiction, children's books.

BLV Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 8 Munich 40, Lothstrasse 29; agriculture, forestry, art and belles-lettres, housekeeping, gardening; Dirs. Dr. A. EGGER, OSCAR PAULI, CURT OESTERREICHER.

Boje-Verlag Hans-Jörg Fischer: 7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 1278, Reinsburgstrasse 96A; f. 1947; children's books; Dirs. HILDEGARD SCHWARZ, ALBERT LAMMER.

Gebirgsträger Verlagsbuchhandlung: 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstr. 3A; f. 1970; geology, mineralogy, biology, botany, oceanography, geophysics, geomorphology; Proprs. Dr. E. NÄGELE, KLAUS OBERMILLER.

Bote & Bock: 1 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 9A; f. 1838; music, gramophone records; Man. Dirs. HANS JÜRGEN RADECKE, WERNER STAEDTKE, DIETER LANGHELD.

Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann: 53 Bonn 1, Am Hof 32, Postfach 346; f. 1829; philosophy, pedagogics, sociology, jurisprudence, politics, letters, arts, music, psychology; Propr. H. GRUNDMANN.

Oscar Brandstetter Verlag K.G.: 62 Wiesbaden, Wilhelmstrasse 16; f. 1862, re-f. 1950; technical, scientific; Gen. Man. MARTIN ARNDT.

Verlag G. Braun: 75 Karlsruhe 1, Karl-Friedrich-Strasse 14-18; physics, mathematics.

Braun & Schneider: 8 Munich 2, Maximiliansplatz 9; f. 1843; children's literature, fiction; Propr. Dr. J. SCHNEIDER.

Breitkopf & Härtel: 62 Wiesbaden 1, Walkmühlstr. 52, Postfach 74; f. 1719; music and music books; Dirs. Dr. HELLMUTH VON HASE, Dr. JOACHIM VOLKMANN, LIESELOTTE SIEVERS.

F. A. Brockhaus: 6200 Wiesbaden, Leberberg 25, Postfach 261; f. 1805; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, travel, natural sciences, memoirs, archaeology; Dirs. K. JÄGER, U. PORAK.

Verlag F. Bruckmann K.G.: 8 Munich 19, Nymphenburgerstrasse 86; f. 1858; art.

Büchergilde Gutenberg: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 66, Postfach 16220; f. 1947; novels, art, travel literature, popular science; Man. Dir. Dr. HELMUT DRESSLER.

Buchhändler-Vereinigung G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Grosser Hirschgraben 17/21; f. 1946; publishing dept. of Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels e.V. (German Book Trade Assn.); Dir. Dr. HANS-KARL VON KUPFSCH; publs. *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, *Frankfurter Ausgabe* (twice weekly), *Deutsche Bibliographie* *Wöchentliches Verzeichnis* (weekly), etc.

Buchheim Verlag: 8133 Feldafing, Biersackstr. 23; f. 1951; art; Dir. Lothar-Günther Buchheim.

Butzon & Bercker G.m.b.H.: 4178 Kevelaer 1, Postfach 215; f. 1870; theology, art, children's books; Dirs. KLAUS BERCKER, Dr. EDMUND BERCKER.

Georg D. W. Callwey Verlag: 8 Munich 80, Streitfeldstr. 35; f. 1884; history, architecture, sculpture, painting, gardens; Propr. KARL BAUR.

Verlag Hans Carl: 85 Nuremberg 111, Breite Gasse 58-60; f. 1861; general and scientific literature; Chair. Dr. TILMAN SCHMITT.

Carlsen Verlag G.m.b.H.: 2057 Reinbek, Dieselstrasse 6, Postfach 1169; f. 1953; children's books; Dir. HERBERT VOSS.

Verlag Chemle, G.m.b.H.: 6940 Weinheim/Bergstr., Papellallee 3; f. 1921; physical and life sciences, patent and copyright law; Man. Dirs. JÜRGEN KREUZHAGE, HANS SCHERMER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(PUBLISHERS)

Christliche Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 775 Konstanz, Zasiustrasse 8; f. 1892; religion, children's books, literature; Dir. Dr. WILHELM BENDER.

Christophorus-Verlag Herder G.m.b.H.: 7800 Freiburg, Hermann-Herderstr. 4; f. 1935; Catholic literature, records, art, music; Dirs. Dr. Th. HERDER-DORNEICH, F. KNOCH, J. DIEWALD.

Colloquium Verlag: 1 Berlin 45, Unter den Eichen 93; f. 1948; Dirs. OTTO H. HESS, MANFRED KÖPPEN.

Columbus Verlag Paul Oestergaard: 7056 Beutelsbach b. Stuttgart, Columbus Haus; f. 1909; maps, globes, atlases; Editor PAUL OESTERGAARD.

Cotta Verlag: 7 Stuttgart 1, Adolf-Krönerstr. 24; f. 1659; classics, fiction, literature, history, music; Dir. GÜNTHER WEIMER.

Demmig Verlag K.G.: 61 Darmstadt, Mainzerstrasse 80, Postfach 324; f. 1924; natural science, technology; Dir. R. DEMMIG.

Verlag Kurt Desch G.m.b.H.: 8 Munich 19, Romanstr. 7-9; f. 1945; fiction, fine arts, theatre, biography, history, futurology, popular sciences; Chair. KURT DESCH.

Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt G.m.b.H.: 7000 Stuttgart 1; Neckarstr. 121, Postfach 209; f. 1848; general; Dir. HELMUT WEYGANDT.

Deutscher Apotheker-Verlag: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1861; pharmacy; Dirs. E. VAETH, H. RÖTTA.

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Verlag Lambert Schneider G.m.b.H.: 69 Heidelberg, Hausackerweg 16; f. 1925; literature, Judaism (especially the publications of Martin Buber); Dir. L. STIEHM.

Verlag Schnell & Steiner: 8 Munich 21, Von-der-Pfordten-Str. 15, Postfach 21 02 60; art, travel, history, literature.

Jos. Scholz Verlag: 852 Erlangen, Am Pestalozziring; f. 1793; picture books for children; Proprs. EDITH HORMANN-SCHOLZ, KONSTANTIN SCHOLZ.

B. Schott's Söhne: 65 Mainz, Weiergarten 1-11, Postfach 3640; f. 1770; music, music periodicals, reference books; Proprs. Dr. Dr. L. E. STRECKER, H. SCHNEIDER-SCHOTT; Dirs. Dr. ARNO VOLK, GERHARD KAMLEITER.

Verlag J. F. Schreiber: 73 Esslingen, Postfach 285; f. 1831; children's books, juveniles; Publisher GERHARD SCHREIBER.

Marion von Schröder Verlag G.m.b.H.: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Gruppellostrasse 28; f. 1935; fiction, foreign literature, biography, non-fiction for women, science fiction and fantastica.

Carl Schünemann Verlag: 28 Bremen 1, Schlachtpforte 7, Postfach 1109; f. 1810; newspapers, cultural and philosophical history, theatre, general; Dirs. CARL SCHÜNEMANN, WALTHER SCHÜNEMANN, CARL SCHÜNEMANN JR., CARL FRITZ SCHÜNEMANN.

Schwabenverlag A.G.: 7304 Ruit bei Stuttgart, Gutenbergstr. 12; f. 1848; theology, psychology, education, children's books; Dir. PAUL LÖCHER.

Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann G.m.b.H.: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Postfach 7640, Charlottenstrasse 80-86; f. 1821; pedagogics, languages, art, history, children's books; Dir. Dr. PAUL BÖHRINGER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(PUBLISHERS)

E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstrasse 3A; f. 1826; geology, paleontology, mineralogy, hydrobiology, limnology, botany, zoology, fisheries, anthropology, periodicals; Proprs. KLAUS OBERMILLER, Dr. E. NÄGELE.

Seewald Verlag: 7 Stuttgart 70, Postfach 6, Obere Weinsteige 44; f. 1956; politics, economics, contemporary history, sociology, wine; Man. GEORG SCHILLER.

Societäts-Verlag: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 72-81, Postfach 3429; f. 1921; publisher H. SCHEFFLER; literature, art.

W. Spemann Verlag: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5/7; f. 1873; history, culture, art; Dirs. R. KELLER, E. NEHMANN.

Adolf Sponholtz Verlag: 325 Hameln, Osterstr. 19; f. 1894; literature, poetry; Dir. GÜNTHER NIEMEYER.

Verlag für Sprachmethodik: 533 Königswinter 41, Kanterring 51-55; f. 1953; language; Owner HERMANN KESSLER; Dir. EBERHARD POLSCHER.

Springer Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, New York K.G.: 1 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; f. 1842; medicine, biology, mathematics, physics, engineering, geosciences, philosophy, law economics; Proprs. Dr. Dres. h.c. HEINZ GÖTZE, Dr. KONRAD F. SPRINGER.

Axel Springer Verlag A.G.: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstrasse 50; f. 1947; Board of Dirs. AXEL SPRINGER, Dr. HEINRICH PRINZ REUSS, Dr. HEINZ PENTZLIN; Chair. PETER TAMM.

Franz Steiner Verlag G.m.b.H.: 62 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 39; f. 1949; archaeology, philology, history, geography, history of arts and sciences; periodicals; Dirs. Dr. CLAUD STEINER, KARL JOST.

Dr. Dietrich Steinkopff Verlag: 6100 Darmstadt, Saalbaustr. 12, Postfach 1008; f. 1908; medical and science books and periodicals; Dir. JÜRGEN STEINKOPFF.

Lothar Stiehm Verlag G.m.b.H.: 69 Heidelberg, Hausackerweg 16; f. 1966; literature; Dir. L. STIEHM.

Südverlag G.m.b.H.: 775 Konstanz, Marktstätte 4; f. 1946; literature, history, children's books; Dirs. JOHANNES WEYL, BARBARA WEYL, Dr. BRIGITTE WEYL.

Suhrkamp Verlag K.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Lindenstrasse 29-35, Postfach 4229; f. 1950; modern German and foreign fiction, philosophy, poetry; Dir. SIEGFRIED UNSELD.

B. G. Teubner G.m.b.H.: 7 Stuttgart 80, Industriestrasse 15, Postfach 80 10 69; f. 1811; physics, mathematics, engineering, sociology and translations; Man. Dir. HEINRICH KRÄMER.

Georg Thieme Verlag: 7 Stuttgart 1, Herdweg 63; f. 1886; medicine and natural science; Dirs. Dr. GÜNTHER HAUFF, Dr. ALBRECHT GREUNER.

K. Thienemanns Verlag: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Blumenstrasse 36; f. 1849; dict cookery books, picture books, children's theatre plays and books.

Thomas-Verlag: 4152 Kempen/Niederrhein 1, Burgstr. 30; f. 1871; Catholic literature, belles lettres, children's books; Dir. HERBERT HÜMMELER.

Triltsch Konrad Druck- und Verlagsanstalt: 8700 Würzburg, Haugerring 5, Postfach 1011; f. 1905; education, music, philosophy, physics, mathematics, theatre, pedagogy; Dir. BARBARA TRILTSCH.

Verlag Ullstein G.m.b.H.: 1 Berlin 61, Lindenstrasse 76; f. 1877; architecture, art, geography, politics, fiction.

Verlag Eugen Ulmer: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Gerokstr. 19; f. 1868; agriculture, horticulture, science, periodicals; Dirs. ROLAND ULMER, LISEL VOIGT.

Umschau-Verlag: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Stuttgarter Strasse 18-24; f. 1850; fine arts, biology, chemistry, geography, films, food, military affairs.

Universitas-Verlag: 1000 Berlin 30, Welscherstr. 10, 12; f. 1920; travel, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. KLAUS SCHWEITZER.

Urban & Schwarzenberg: 8 Munich 2, Pottenkofersstr. 18; f. 1866; medicine, natural science; Proprs. Dr. HEINZ URBAN, ERNST URBAN; branches in Berlin and Vienna.

Franz Vahlen Verlag G.m.b.H.: 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 9; f. 1870; law, economics; Man. Dr. HANS-DIETER BECK.

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlag: 34 Göttingen, Theaterstr. 13; f. 1735; education, Protestant literature, social science, medical psychology, mathematics, philosophy, linguistics, history, classical studies; Dirs. GÜNTHER RUPRECHT, HELMUT RUPRECHT, Dr. ARNDT RUPRECHT, Dr. DIETRICH RUPRECHT.

Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn G.m.b.H. Verlag: 33 Brunswick, Burgplatz 1, Postfach 3367; f. 1786; books on mathematics, natural sciences and technics; scientific and technical periodicals.

C. R. Vincentz-Verlag: 3 Hanover, Schiffgraben 43; f. 1893; science, trade, building; Dir. KURT VINCENTZ.

Verlag Klaus Wagenbach: 1 Berlin 31, Jenaer Strasse 6; f. 1964; literature, politics, periodicals; Dir. Dr. KLAUS WAGENBACH.

Verlag Ernst Wasmuth: 7400 Tübingen, Fürststr. 133; f. 1872; architecture, archaeology, art; Dir. GÜNTHER WASMUTH.

A. Weichert Verlag: 3 Hanover, Drotestrasse 14-16; f. 1872; children's books.

Gebrüder Weiss Verlag: 1000 Berlin 62, Hewaldstr. 9; f. 1945; fiction, popular science, children's books, science fiction, pocket books; Propr. RICHARD WEISS.

Werk-Verlag Dr. Edmund Banaschewski: 8 München-Gräefling, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1938; dentistry, medicine, technology; Propr. Dr. E. BANASCHESKI.

Westdeutscher Verlag—Leske Verlag: 567 Opladen, Ophovenner Strasse 1-3; sociology, politics, periodicals.

G. Westermann Verlag: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1838; cartography, education, science, technology, fiction, periodicals; Dirs. Dr. JÜRGEN MACKENSEN, DIRK TEBBENJOHANN, KLAUS HILLIG.

Bruno Wilkens Verlag: 3000 Hannover-Buchholz, Postfach 23, 748; medicine; Propr. BRUNO WILKENS.

Winkler Verlag: 8 Munich 23, Martiusstr. 8, Postfach 26; f. 1945; general literature.

Carl Winter Universitätsverlag G.m.b.H.: 69 Heidelberg 1, Lutherstr. 59; f. 1822; philology, literature; Dirs. OTTO WINTER, Dr. CARL WINTER.

Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik Köln: 5 Cologne 1, Saliering 14-16; f. 1960; politics, sociology, history, law; Dirs. BEREND VON NOTTBECK, SIEGMUND MINDT.

Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft: 61 Darmstadt, Hindenburgstrasse 40, Postfach 1129; f. 1949; German classics; Man. ERNST KNAUER.

Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; science, medicine, pharmacology; Dir. E. VAETH, H. RÖTTA.

Friedrich Wittig Verlag: 2 Hamburg 76, Papenhuder Str. 2; f. 1946; history, religion, fiction.

Reiner Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins: 74 Tübingen, Goethestr. 6; f. 1926; fiction, biography, music, politics, history, poetry; Propr. HERMANN LEINS.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Johann Joseph Zimmer Verlag G.m.b.H.: 55 Trier, Krahenstrasse 47; f. 1939; art, religion, philosophy; Propr. JOHANN JOSEPH ZIMMER.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Hohe Bleichen 7; f. 1948; poetry, non-fiction, fiction; Mans. CHARLES and KURT LINGENBRINK.

PRINCIPAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 2404, Grosser Hirschgraben 17-21; f. 1825; Chair. Dr. ERNST KLETT; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS-KARL VON KUPSCH; for periodical publs. see Buchhändler-Vereinigung G.m.b.H. under Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (A.R.D.) (*Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bertramstrasse 8; Chair. Intendant HELMUT HAMMERSCHMIDT (until 31.12.1973); the co-ordinating body of the Federal German Radio and Television organizations; Members are: Bayerischer Rundfunk, Hessischer Rundfunk, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen, Saarländischer Rundfunk, Sender Freies Berlin, Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Südwestfunk, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Deutsche Welle, Deutschlandfunk; R.I.A.S. is represented on the Council by an observer.

In 1972 there were 19,199,320 radio licences and 17,100,133 television licences in the Federal Republic.

RADIO

Each of the members of A.R.D. broadcasts 2-3 programmes. Deutsche Welle and Deutschland Funk broadcast programmes for Europe and overseas.

Deutschlandfunk: 5 Cologne 51, Lindenallee 7; twenty-four hours daily broadcasting from seven stations; Dir. REINHARD APPEL; Dir. of Current Affairs Programmes S. THOMAS; Dir. of Cultural Programmes Dr. J. PETERSEN; Dir. of European Programmes Dr. JÜRGEN REISS; Controller of Programme Organization E. IMELMANN; Administrative Dir. KLAUS PRISSOK; Technical Dir. O. SCHEFFLER.

TELEVISION

Members of A.R.D. (except Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk) supply a national programme, Deutsches Fernsehen, regional programmes and an educational "Third Programme".

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen: 65 Mainz, Postfach 4040; f. 1963 by the Länder Governments as a second television channel; eighty-eight stations; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. HOLZAMER; Dir. of Programmes J. VIEHÖVER.

REGIONS

Bayerischer Rundfunk: 8 Munich 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Chair. REINHOLD VÖTH; Admin. Dir. HANS SPIES; Technical Dir. FERDINAND MARIA DASER; Radio Dir. WALTER VON CUBE; Television Dirs. Dr. CLEMENS MÜNSTER, Dr. HELMUT OELLER.

RADIO

There are five Medium Wave, one Short Wave, and fifty-one VHF transmitters. There are studios at Munich, Nuremberg and Bonn supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are thirty-three transmitters and 122 relay stations.

Radio Bremen: 28 Bremen, Heinrich Hertzstr. 13; Chair. KLAUS BOELLING; Technical Dir. H. HEYER.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave, one Short Wave and five VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

There are three transmitters.

Sender Freies Berlin: 1 Berlin 19, Masurenallee 8-14; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG HAUS; Dir.-Gen. FRANZ BARSIG.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave and three VHF transmitters supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are two transmitters.

Hessischer Rundfunk: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Bertramstr. 8; Gen. Dir. WERNER HESS; Chair. Admin. Council LEOPOLD W. BRÖKER; Chair. Radio Council RUDI ROHLMANN; Dir. Television HANS OTTO GRÜNEFELDT; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. HENNING WICHT; Technical Dir. Dr. ROLF THIELE; Admin. Dir. Dr. A. JERGER; Pers. Dir. and Chief Legal Advisor W. LEHR.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave and seventeen VHF transmitters. Studios in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Bonn and Kassel supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are two television programmes; one has 117 transmitters, the other has 75 transmitters.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (N.D.R.): 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 132-134; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD SCHRÖDER; Dep. Dir.-Gen. L. V. HAMMERSTEIN; Dir. Radio Programmes W. JÄGER; Dir. Television Programmes D. SCHWARZKOPF; Technical Dir. H. A. C. KRIEGER; Prod. Dir. H. G. SASS.

RADIO

There are nine Medium Wave and forty-two VHF transmitters. Studios in Hamburg, Hanover, Kiel, Flensburg, Oldenburg, Berlin and Bonn supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are seventeen transmitters and seventy relay stations.

Saarländischer Rundfunk: 6600 Saarbrücken, Funkhaus Halberg, Postfach 1050; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FRANZ MAI; Radio Dir. Dr. H. GÄRBER (a.i.); Television Dir. KARL SEHNELTING; Chief Editor K. H. REINTGEN; Technical Dir. W. GLESNER; publ. *SR-information*.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

RADIO

There are one Medium Wave (1200 kW) and nine VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

There is one transmitter with eighteen relay stations.

Süddeutscher Rundfunk: 7000 Stuttgart 1, P.O.B. 837; f. 1924; Man. Dir. Prof. Dr. HANS BAUSCH; Programme Dir. Dr. PETER KEHM; Technical Dir. Dr. HELMUT RUPP; Admin. Dir. HERMANN FÜNFELD; Television Dir. HORST JAEDICKE; Press Chief Dr. KARL LERCH; publ. *Südfunk*.

RADIO

There are ten Medium Wave, one Short Wave and twenty-six VHF transmitters. Studios in Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Ulm and Heilbronn provide three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are eight transmitters and 119 relay stations.

Südwestfunk: 757 Baden-Baden, Hans-Bredow-Str. 5; Chair. HELMUT HAMMERSCHEIDT; Dir. Radio Programmes M. HÄBERLEN; Technical Dir. Dr. WALTER KNÖPFEL; Admin. Dir. FRITZ AECKERLE; Chief of Television Section Dr. H. J. LANGE; Public Relations HORST SCHARFENBERG.

RADIO

There are seven Medium Wave, one Short Wave and fifty VHF transmitters. Studios in Baden-Baden, Mainz, Freiburg and Tübingen supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are twenty-three transmitters and 210 relay stations.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR): 5 Cologne 1, Appellhofplatz 1; Dir. Gen. KLAUS VON BISMARCK; Admin. Dir. FRIEDRICH WILHELM FREIHERR VON SELL; Technical Dir. I. DAHRENDORF; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. FRITZ BRÜHL (from April 1st, 1974, MANFRED JENKE); Dir. Television Programmes WERNER HÖFER; Legal Adviser Dr. GÜNTHER HERRMANN; Chief of T.V.-Production HARALD TÖLDT.

RADIO

There are seven Medium Wave and thirty-four VHF transmitters. Studios at Cologne, Bonn, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Münster, Bielefeld and Essen supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are twenty-two transmitters and 212 relay stations.

EXTERNAL RADIO SERVICE

Deutsche Welle: 5 Cologne, Bonner Strasse 211, Postfach 10 04 44; German short-wave service; Dir. Gen. WALTER STEIGNER; Dir. Political Programmes JOHANNES GROSS; Dir. Cultural Programmes CHR. v. CHMIELEWSKI; Tech. Dir. G. RÖSSLER; Admin. Dir. Dr. H. FELLHAUER.

There are nine 100 kW, four 500 kW and four 250 kW transmitters.

Programmes: Asia: German, English, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit; Near East: German, Arabic, Maghrebi, Persian, Pushtu, Dari; Africa: German, English, French, Swahili, Hausa, Amharic; Latin America: German, Portuguese, Spanish; North America: German, English; Europe: German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish; East Europe: Russian, Czech, Slovak, Croat, Serbian, Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Bulgarian.

RIAS Berlin (Rundfunk im amerikanischen Sektor): 1 Berlin 62, Kufsteiner Str. 69; Intendant ROLAND MÜLLER-BURG; Chairman of U.S. Supervisory Board GERARD M. GERT.

RADIO

There are five Medium Wave, one Short Wave and three VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes to Berlin and G.D.R.

FOREIGN RADIO STATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

American Forces Network: A.P.O. 09757, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer HAROLD W. RÖDER; Programme Dir. ROBERT J. HARLAN.

There are thirty-one Medium Wave and thirteen VHF transmitters.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: 5 Cologne-Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller: JOHN K. PARSONS; Senior Programme Organizer: DICK NORTON; Chief Engineer: MICHAEL E. TOWNLEY; also studio in Berlin.

There are eight VHF transmitters.

Radio Free Europe: Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.; 8 Munich 22, Englischer Garten 1; Pres. (Free Europe Inc.) WILLIAM P. DURKEE; Dir. (Radio Free Europe) RALPH E. WALTER.

There are one Medium Wave and thirty-one Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Bulgarian.

Radio Liberty: 8 Munich 81, Arabellastr. 18; Exec. Dir. FRANCIS S. RONALDS Jr.; supported by the Radio Liberty Committee Inc., whose funds come from appropriate grants from the U.S. Congress; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. HOWLAND H. SARGEANT.

Broadcasts 24 hours daily in 13 national languages of the U.S.S.R.

Voice of America (Relay Station and Program Center): 8 Munich 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

There are one Long Wave, one Medium Wave and eight Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, German, Arabic, Romanian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Slovene, French and Serbo-Croat.

The Program Center provides VOA Washington headquarters with correspondent reports and feature programs in English and other languages on newsworthy developments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

Until 1957 the issue of bank notes was the responsibility of the *Bank Deutscher Länder*; since that time the task has been carried out by the *Deutsche Bundesbank* (Federal Bank), with its central offices in the *Länder* acting as "main administrative organs of the Federal Bank". In exercising its legal powers, the Federal Bank is not subject to control from the Government. Apart from the Federal Bank there are central financial institutions with special tasks such as the Credit Institute for Reconstruction (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) which administers European Recovery Plan funds, the Equalization of Burdens Bank (*Lastenausgleichsbank*) which administers funds for the rehabilitation of refugees, and the clearing houses of the communal banks—the German Municipal Bank, the Industrial Credit Bank, and the Agricultural Annuity Bank.

There are over 1,600 institutions with 15,000 branches in the banking sector of the Federal Republic, and the three largest banks are the Deutsche Bank, the Commerzbank and the Dresdner Bank. All of these three carry on the German private bank tradition of *universal banking*, whereby banks offer advice and carry out all kinds of financial transaction on their customers' behalf. Although the Deutsche Bank has over 800 branches, and the Commerzbank over 700, 83 per cent of all bank-branches have less than ten employees, and there is considerable competition from the large number of small establishments. The Post Office runs a well established *giro system*, and there are over 850 *small savings banks* with 3,700 branches, mainly run by local, municipal, and rural authorities,

which hold about 60 per cent of the capital in the savings sector. During the last few years the savings banks have been encroaching upon the formerly commercial bank monopoly of industrial credit. Also important are the *Credit Co-operatives* such as the "Volksbanken" which grant industrial credit, and the "Raiffeisenkassen" which deal in agricultural credit. The "Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank" is a typical *regional bank*, and an example of a *specialist bank* which has rapidly grown into one of Germany's major banks is the trade-union and consumer co-operatives owned "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft" which originally specialized in the salvage of floundering business.

There are about 8,900 *insurance companies* and 31 *building societies* operating in the Federal Republic, of which 910 of the former and 17 of the latter are subject to supervision by Federal Board of Control for Insurance and Building Savings; the remainder being controlled by *Länder* authorities. Of the insurance companies 251 specialize in forms of life insurance, 220 in pensions, 100 in accident insurance, 172 in general insurance, 85 in agriculture, 38 in shipping, and 34 in re-insurance, 168 foreign companies operate in the Federal Republic, 143 of them from OECD countries.

There are stock-exchanges at West Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt-am-Main (considered to be the financial capital of the Federal Republic), Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart.

BANKS

1. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6 Frankfurt am Main 50, Wilhelm-Epstein-Str. 14; Pres. Dr. KARL KLASSEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER; Dirs. Dr. HANS GEORG EMDE, Dr. ROLF GOCHT, Dr. HEINRICH IRMLER, WERNER LUCHT, Dr. HELMUT SCHLESINGER, JOHANNES TUN-
GELER.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management Dr. FRITZ SCHIETTINGER.

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8 Munich 2, Postfach, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management CARL WAGENHÖFER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: 1 Berlin 12, Leibnizstr. 7-10; Pres. Board of Management WERNER GUST.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: 28 Bremen, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 1, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON SCHELLING.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management LEOPOLD W. BRÖKER.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 4-5; Pres. Board of Management WILHELM RAHMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. Board of Management ERNST FESSLER.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: 6500 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. FRITZ DUPPRÉ.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. Dr. PAUL SCHÜTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Fleet-
hörn 26; Pres. Board of Management OTTO KÄHLER.

By the Law of July 26th, 1957 the former Land Central Banks and the Berlin Central Bank were merged with the *Bank deutscher Länder* to form the *Deutsche Bundesbank*. The functions of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit, and to ensure due execution by banks of both internal and external payments.

The organs of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are the Central Bank Council (*Zentralbankrat*), the Directorate (*Direktorium*) and the Boards of Management of the Land Central Banks. The Central Bank Council consists of the President and Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the other members of the Directorate and the Presidents of the Land Central Banks. Its general function is to determine money and credit policies, to lay down business and administrative directives, and to state the responsibilities of the Directorate and Boards of Management. The Directorate consists of the President and the Vice-

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE)

President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* and of not more than eight further members. It must implement decisions taken by the Central Bank Council and manage and administer the Bank, except in matters coming within the competence of the Land Central Banks' Boards of Management. The Directorate controls Federal, foreign exchange and open market transactions.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* maintains Head Offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*. The Boards of Management of each of these Land Central Banks, normally consisting of the President and Vice-President, are responsible for all transactions and administrative business within the *Land*.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* is bound, as far as is consistent with its functions, to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote.

2. THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

During the banking reform of 1946-47 the three large private banking houses of Germany, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank (known as the D-Banks), were decentralized into thirty small successor institutions, none of which might have branches outside its own *Land*. This arrangement was superseded in 1952 by a further reorganization; at this stage the three D-Banks formally transferred their business to nine successor institutes, and the three Berlin successors to the D-Banks were brought into the scheme. The successors to the Deutsche Bank were the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, the Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft West of Düsseldorf, and the Süddeutsche Bank of Munich; those of the Dresdner Bank were the Hamburg Kreditbank, the Rhein-Main Bank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Rhein-Ruhr Bank of Düsseldorf, and those of the Commerzbank, the Commerzbank Bankverein of Düsseldorf, the Commerz- und Kreditbank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Commerz- und Discontobank of Hamburg. The three Berlin successors of

the D-Banks were the Berliner Disconto Bank, the Bank für Handel und Industrie, and the Berliner Commerzbank.

By a further agreement reached in April 1957 the process of decentralization was reversed to a large extent and both the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank reabsorbed their successor institutions, with the exception of their Berlin successors, the Berliner Disconto Bank and the Bank für Handel und Industrie which continue as separate subsidiary concerns of the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank respectively. This agreement did not affect the previous arrangement of 1952 with regard to the successor institutes of the Commerzbank, which still functioned as independent organizations.

A final reorganization took place in November 1958, by which the three successor institutions to the Commerzbank were merged into one organization, the Commerzbank A.G.; the Berlin successor institute, the Berliner Commerzbank A.G., continues to exist as a separate institute.

3. PRINCIPAL PRIVATE BANKS

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Austalt: 28 Bremen 1, Ohernstrasse 2-14, Postfach 13 (formerly Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., f. 1931); has 43 brs.; Mans. HELMUT BITZER, PETER BORCHARDT, Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE.

Badische Bank: 75 Karlsruhe 1, Friedrichsplatz 1/3; f. 1870; cap. DM 18m.; Mans. ADOLF BARCHEWITZ, WALTER STAIGER, WOLFGANG GLÜCK.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Mainzer Landstrasse 16-24; f. 1958; cap. DM 410m.; Commercial Bank; Chair. HEINZ O. VETTER.

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G. (Subsidiary of Dresdner Bank A.G.): 1 Berlin 12, Uhländstr. 9/11; f. 1949; cap. DM 40m.; res. DM 56m. (Dec. 1972); Mans. Dr. HANS BORN, FRANZ-GEORG GOESCH, EBERHARD LINNENKAMP.

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser: 8 Munich 1, Löwengruhe 18; f. 1870; Partners Dr. ALBRECHT MÜLLER, Dr. HANS HEINRICH RITTER VON SRBIK, RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. WOLFGANG WUNDER.

Bankhaus Bensel & Co.: 68 Mannheim; f. 1936; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannhof; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; took over Ahr, Krath & Co. in 1970; Partners JOHANN PHILIPP, Freiherr VON BETHMANN, Konsul Prof. Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN.

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.: 5 Cologne, Unter Sachsenhausen 6; f. 1956; cap. and res. DM 86.2m.; dep. 1,715.7m. (Dec. 1972); Partner IWAN-D. HERSTATT; Man. Dirs. ROBERT FISCHER, BERNHARD GRAF von der GOLTZ; Mans. Dr. H. H. GERLHOF, D. HECKEROTH, H. HEDDERICH (Foreign Dept.), J. KLINKHAMMER, R. MUTI, H. SAURE, K. H. SCHNITZLER, E. STERN, K. WICKEL.

Bankhaus J. A. Krebs: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Muensterplatz 4, f. 1721; Proprs. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS.

Bankhaus Herman Lampe K.G.: 48 Bielefeld, Alter Markt 3; f. 1852; Owner RUDOLF AUGUST OETKER; Managers RUDOLF V. RIBBENTROP, HORST DICKHUTH.

Bankhaus Ludwig & Co.: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Schadowplatz 14; f. 1953 as Schacht & Co.; Owners WALDEMAR LUDWIG, PETER FREIHERR VON KAP-HERR.

Bankhaus Marcard & Co.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 36; f. 1893; Dirs. E. VON MARCARD, R. VON FRANKENBERG, W. KRUSEMARK.

Bankhaus Martens & Weyhausen: 28 Bremen, Langenstr. 15/21; f. 1872; Partners Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE, HORST HEROLD, GEORG WALTER MARTENS.

Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.: 28 Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 13m.; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. HELMUT LANDWEHR; Vice-Chair. HANS-DETLEV V. LAUE; Board of Dirs. WILHELM KRÖNCKE, HEINZ LEVERENZ, JOACHIM WEICHERT, Dr. ROLF ZIELKE.

Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.: 4 Düsseldorf, Martin-Luther-Platz 32; f. 1960; cap. DM 22m.; dep. 700m. (Dec. 1972); Partners Dr. JOACHIM BORCHARDT, Dr. HELMUT FROST, Dr. ULRICH WÖRRINGER.

Bass & Herz: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 5126, Bockenheimer Landstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH GRAF SCHAFFGOTSCH; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank: 8 Munich 1, Theatinerstr. 11, Postfach 200527; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ANTON ERNSTBERGER.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: 8 Munich 1, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 1 und 14; f. 1869; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. LUDWIG MELLINGER.

Joh. Barenberg, Gossler & Co.: 2 Hamburg 20, Neuer Jungfernstieg 20; f. 1590; Partners Baron HEINRICH VON BERENBERG-GOSSLER, HEINZ A. LESSING, JOACHIM H. WETZEL; Limited Partners Bank of Montreal, Philadelphia International Investment Corporation, Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt.

Berliner Bank A.G.: 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32; f. 1950; 73 brs. in West Berlin; cap. DM 60m.; dep. 3,334,053,000 (June 1973); Chief Man. International Division GERHARD VON SELZAM.

Berliner Commerzbank A.G.: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamerstr. 125; cap. DM 25m.; dep. DM 1,285m. (1972); Mans. DIETRICH VON GRUNELIUS, MAX F. A. BOLSTORFF, Dr. HANS STRATHUS.

Berliner Disconto Bank A.G. (Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.): 1 Berlin 10, Otto-Suhr-Allee 6/16; f. 1949; cap. DM 35m.; dep. DM 2,309,993,421 (1972); Gen. Mans. Dr. GERHARD HERBST, HANS WECHSEL, BERNHARD AHLEMANN.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt (Main), Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; Berlin 15, Uhländstr. 165-166; 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 9; f. 1856; cap. DM 75.0m.; dep. 4,727m. (Dec. 1972); Partners G. BECKER, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOENWARTH, H. SCHMID-LOSSBERG, Dr. H. G. GOTTHEINER, KLAUS SUBJETZKI, R. V. TRESCKOW.

Bernhard Blanke: 4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 53; f. 1923; Sole owner Konsul-General WALTER BLANKE.

Commerzbank A.G.: 4 Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; International Departments are all in Frankfurt a.M., P.O.B. 2534; f. 1870; 744 brs.; cap. DM 1,115m.; dep. DM 25,226m. (June 1973); Chair. Dr. HANS DEUSS.

Delbrück & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 5; f. 1854 as Delbrück, Schickler & Co., merged with Delbrück v.d. Heydt & Co. 1968; Man. Partners, Consul H. W. MOMM, A. RATJEN, Dr. J. FRESE, A. MOMM, Dr. G. ERNST, H. CADENBACH, P. VON DER HEYDT, C. GRAF VON POURTALES, CHRISTIAN RATJEN.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud): 2 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, branches in Berlin and Panama; f. 1906; cap. DM 50m.; Chair. HELMUT HAEUSGEN; Gen. Mans. KARL SCHMIDT, ERNST-GÜNTHER LIPKAU, EBERHARD MAACKEN, WILHELM RUMPF.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Central Offices: 6 Frankfurt/M., Grosse Gallusstr. 10-14, Junghofstr. 5-11; 4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45-47; f. 1957; cap. DM 720m.; dep. DM 38,308 (1973); Chair. HERMANN J. ABS.

Deutsche Länderbank A.G.: 42 Kurfürstendamm, 1000 Berlin 15; 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. p.u. DM 12m.; dep. DM 961m.; Mans. Dr. HANS-HELMUT KRÜGER, Dr. LEO UHEN.

Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank: 1000 Berlin 12, Fasanenstr. 4; 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 7; f. 1886; cap. DM 40m.; dep. DM 945.3m.; Man. Dirs. EBERHARD F. KNORR, GÜNTHER E. MEISSNER, LOUIS RODENSTEIN.

Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Goetheplatz 1/3; f. 1889; cap. DM 19m.; dep. DM 187m.; Managing Dirs. D. K. SIAS Jr., Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH VOLLMER.

Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 23/25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 50m.; dep. 2,399m.; res. 49m. (1972); Mans. Dr. H.-D. TETTENBORN, K.-H. BOLDT, Dr. K. MENCHE.

Conrad Hinrich Donner: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 27; f. 1798; Proprs. H. J. PETERS, J. WILLINK, B. v. ZITZELWITZ, G. KRAUEL.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Gallusanlage 7; f. 1872; cap. DM 533.6m.; dep. 35.62m. (1973); Chair. Dr. HERMAN RICHTER; Mans. Dirs. JÜRGEN PONTO, Dr. KARL-LUDWIG BRESSER, Dr. CHRISTOPH VON DER DECKEN, ROLF DIEL, HELMUT HAEUSGEN, Prof. Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH HAGENMÜLLER, HERBERT HENZEL, Dr. WOLFGANG LEEB, Dr. MANFRED MEIER-PRESCHANY, Cai Graf zu RANTZAU, Dr. WOLFGANG RÖLLER; Vice-Chair. of G.D.R. Boards ERNST MATTHIENSEN.

Effectenbank-Warburg A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1969; cap. DM 40m.; Mans. K. NOWOTNY, H.-J. PLEIN, J. WEBER.

Frankfurter Hypothekenbank: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. 52.8m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. PAUL KUMMERT, Dr. GÜNTHER LETSCHERT.

Grunelius & Co.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Chair. Dr. E. MAX VON GRUNELIUS.

Hallbaum, Maier & Co.: 3 Hanover, Rathenaust. 7; f. 1955; Partners OTTO HALLBAUM, DIETER HALLBAUM, GÜNTHER HALLBAUM.

Hardy & Co., G.m.b.H.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Mainzer Landstr. 11-13; and 1 Berlin 12, Bismarckstr. 105; Gen. Mans. C. Graf KAGENECK, Dr. L. SCHNEIDER, H. A. SCHMIDT, MANFRED SCHNEIDER.

Georg Hauck & Sohn, Bankiers: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstrasse 24; f. 1796; Partners M. HAUCK, F. HEIDE, R. C. SCHROEDER, A. SCHÜTZ.

Hesse Newman & Co.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 25/27; f. 1777; cap. DM 17.5m.; Partner HANS MÜLLER.

Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Neumarkt 7-9; f. 1754; foreign trade bankers; Partners Dr. HANS DEUSS, BERNHARD MÜRKÖSTER, Dr. KURT VOLLMER, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.

Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.: 28 Bremen 1, Domshof 14/15; f. 1949; Gen. Man. ROLF E. BEISSER; Deputy Gen. Man. HERBERT SCHOENNAGEL; Man. with Gen. Power of Attorney KLAUS F. MÜLLER; br. in Hamburg.

Industriekreditbank A.G.: 4 Düsseldorf, Karl Theodorstr. 6; f. 1949; cap. DM. 78m.; Chair. Board of Dirs. FRITZ BERG.

Investitions- und Handels-Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannstr. 50-56, Postfach 3313; cap. DM 140m.; dep. DM 3,501m. (1972); f. 1948; Gen. Mans. Dr. JOACHIM ADRIAN, PAUL D. HÖRTH, Dr. JACOB CONRAD, Dr. GERHART WIELE, H. J. JANSEN.

Paul Kapff: 7 Stuttgart, Heustr. 1; f. 1887; Partners Konsul P. RUEFF, Dr. ERNST MÜLLER.

Koch, Lauteren & Co.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 61; f. 1586; Partners WALTER G. HOLSTE, HINNERK HOLSTE, JÜRGEN HOLSTE.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Palmengartenstr. 5-9; f. 1948; Chair. HELMUT SCHMIDT; Vice-Chair. HANS FRIDERICH.

August Lenz & Co.: 8 Munich, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partner Dr. A. ERNSTBERGER.

Maffei & Co.: 8 Munich 1, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners Prof. Dr. LUDWIG ADERBAUER, Dr. LUDWIG KOCH.

Magnus, J., & Co.-Wilhelm Rée Jnr. Bank: 2 Hamburg 1, Paulstr. 5; f. 1813 (amalgamated with *Wilhelm Rée Jnr.* in 1972); Partners RUDOLF PHILIPPI, WILHELM PHILIPPI, KLAUS PHILIPPI and KARL PHILIPPI.

Gebr. Martin: Göppingen (Württemberg); f. 1912; Partners GUSTAV MARTIN, WALTER HEES, JORG MARTIN.

Merck, Finck & Co.: 8 Munich, Pacellistr. 4; f. 1870; Partners AUGUST VON FINCK, WILHELM VON THELE-

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE)

- MANN, AUGUST VON FINCK, JR., WILHELM VON FINCK, DR. ANTON HORN, DR. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN.
- Metallgesellschaft A.G.:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Reuterweg 14; f. 1881; cap. DM 207m.; dep. DM 310m. (Sept. 1972).
- B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; Partners ALBERT VON METZLER, DR. GUSTAV VON METZLER, KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS, CRISTOPH VON METZLER, FRIEDRICH VON METZLER.
- Nationalbank A.G.:** 43 Essen, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. DM 13m.; dep. DM 686m. (Dec. 1972); Managers Dr. DERTMANN, OTTO KRAFT, GÜNTHER EHLEN.
- Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale:** 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 1; f. 1970 by merger of several north German banks; cap. DM 300m.; dep. DM 17,447m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. KURT HÄHNEL.
- Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.:** 29 Oldenburg, Gottorpsstr. 28; f. 1868; cap. DM 24m.; dep. 1,027m. (Dec. 1971); Mans. Dr. P. BERNING, H. VON BUTTLAR, Dr. C. S. GROSS.
- Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.:** 5 Cologne, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; Frankfurt/M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 20; f. 1789; Partners Konsul Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH CARL FREIHERR VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, MANFRED FREIHERR VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS GRAF STRASOLD, ALFRED FREIHERR VON OPPENHEIM; Man. Dirs. JOSEF FERDINAND GRAF VON OPPERSDORFF, G. J. MEIDENBAUER, C. GRAF VON OEYNDHAUSEN-SIERSTORPF, P. VON VELSEN.
- Carl F. Plump & Co. Bankhaus:** 28 Bremen, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 100; f. 1828; foreign trade bank; Partners E. G. ROGGMANN, ALBRECHT ROGGMANN, FR. HOFFMANN.
- Poensgen, Marx & Co. G.m.b.H.:** 4 Düsseldorf, Benrather Str. 12; f. 1881 as B. Simmons & Co., name changed 1942; Mans. Dr. WOLFGANG BRÜNING, KONRAD MÖNTHER.
- Reuschel & Co.:** 8 Munich 2, Maximiliansplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL, Dr. FRITZ DEYMANN, LEOPOLD TRÖBINGER; Gen. Man. CARL GROHE.
- Rheinische Bank A.G.:** 4 Düsseldorf 1, Pempelforter Str. 11; f. 1971 (formerly August-Thyssen-Bank A.G., f. 1923); cap. DM 16m.; dep. 388m.; brs. at Duisburg-Hamborn, Siegen and Walsun; Chair. H. SCHMIDLOSSBERG; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. TRETZE, Dr. H. B. HEIL.
- Schmidt Bank:** Hof/Saale, Altstadt 29/31, Postfach 1649; f. 1828; 80 brs.
- Schneider & Münzing:** 8 Munich 2, Salvatorplatz 2; f. 1829; Partners Dr. H. THELEN, F. THELEN.
- Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.:** 2 Hamburg 1, P.O.B. 683, 33 Ballindamm, f. 1969 as the result of a merger between Schröder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg, Münchmeyer & Co., Hamburg and Friedrich Hengst & Co., Offenbach and Frankfurt.
- Otto M. Schröder:** 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.
- Sloman Bank K.G.:** 2 Hamburg 1, Chilehaus; f. 1922; cap. DM 26m.; Proprs. F.-W. SLOMAN, E. M. CADMUS, S. HÖLTMANN, H. P. HAGEN, K.-H. VON WALDTHAUSEN.
- J. H. Stein, K.G.:** 5 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-26, Postfach 201748; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. PAUL VIKTOR BÜRGERS, Dr. HANS KASPAR FREIHERR VON RHEINBACHEN.
- Stuber & Co.:** 7 Stuttgart, Hospitalplatz 17-19; f. 1875; Owner Dr. F. W. SCHÖBER.
- Carlo Z. Thomsen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Schauenburgerstr. 32; f. 1886; affiliated to the Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.
- G. G. Trinkhaus & Burckhardt:** 4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 17 (branches in Essen and Frankfurt); f. 1785 (amalgamated with Burckhardt & Co. 1972); Partners RUDOLF GROTH, Dr. FRITZ MEYER-STRUCKMANN, KARL-WILHELM GRAF FINCK VON FINCKENSTEIN, JOACHIM J. HECKER, WERNER KEHL, Dr. HERMANN-SIEGFRIED GRAF ZU MÜNSTER, BRUNO J. NEUMANN, OTTO SCHOEPFLER, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN, Dr. KARL WULF.
- Vereinsbank in Hamburg:** 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20-32; f. 1856; cap. DM 45,530m.; dep. DM 2,325m. (1973); Mans. Dr. HANS JOACHIM BECHTOLF, Dr. KARL HÜBNER, EBERHARD-RAINER LUCKEY, HANS H. RUPERTI, HANS H. SIEVERT.
- Waldthausen & Co.:** (Subsidiary of Sloman Bank K.G.); 43 Essen, Lindenallee 43; f. 1922; Hon. Chair. KARL-HEINRICH VON WALDTHAUSEN.
- Von Wangenheim & Co.:** 35 Kassel, Königsplatz 57; f. 1854; Partners EBERHARD FREIHERR VON WANGENHEIM, HELMUT SCHMIDT.
- M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; Partners Dr. R. BRINCKMANN, ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. F. PRIESS, Dr. H. WUTTKE, Dr. C. BRINCKMANN, Dipl.-Kfm. H.-D. SANDWEG, Dr. HANS STRACKE.
- Westbank A.G.:** 2 Hamburg 50, Postfach 50 1369; f. 1896; stock cap. DM 26m.; dep. 1,765m. (1972) Board: YORK HOOSE, Dr. RICHARD OERTEL, Dr. HANS-CURT VON PANNWITZ.
- Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, 56 Friedrichstr.; f. 1969 by merger of Rheinische Girozentrale und Provinzialbank and Landesbank für Westfalen Girozentrale; cap. and res. DM 1,207m.; dep. DM 31,802m. (1970); Chair. LUDWIG POUILLAIN.
- Westfalenbank A.G.:** 4630 Bochum, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 148m. (May 1973); dep. 3,191m. (Dec. 1972); Dirs. W. FEHRES, Dr. G. HOLLENBERG, Dr. B. MÜLLER, Dr. W. ZEITLER, R. EGE.
- Württembergische Bank:** 7 Stuttgart, Kleiner Schlossplatz; f. 1871; cap. DM 18m.; dep. 1,391m. (Dec. 1972); Mans. Dr. H. GOESER, Dr. M. PRECHTL.

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Frankfurt-am-Main:** 6 Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585; mems. 135; Chair. KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.
- Berlin:** Börse, 1 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f. 1685; Pres. Dr. GERNOT ERNST.
- Bremen:** Börse, 28 Bremen 1, Museumstrasse 1, Postschliessfach 39.
- Düsseldorf:** Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 10; f. 1935; 118 mem. firms; Pres. Konsul Prof. Dr. JOHANNES C. D. ZAHN.
- Hamburg:** 2 Hamburg 11, Börse; Chair. HERBERT WESTERICH.
- Hannover:** Niedersächsische Börse zu Hannover, 3 Hanover, Rathenastr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 19; Pres. HANS-JOSEF HECKING.
- Munich:** Bayerische Börse, 8 Munich 2, Lenbachplatz 1; f. 1548; mems. 55; Chair. of Council RUDOLF BAYER; Mem. of Council Dr. WILHELM ARENDTS, Dr. MAX HACKL, Dr. BERNT W. ROHRER; Syndic Dr. ERNST REHM.
- Stuttgart:** Wertpapierbörse in Stuttgart, 7 Stuttgart 1, Hospitalstrasse 12; f. 1861; mems. 34; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS KUNKEL; Man. Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND WEST BERLIN

(L)—Life, (NL)—Non-Life excluding sickness,
(M)—Medical.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-A.G.: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 7-9; f. 1876; Chair. Dr. ERICH R. PRÖLSS; Gen. Man. Dr. WOLFGANG JASPER, LEONHARD WOLTER.

Aachener und Münchener Versicherung A.G.: 51 Aachen, Aureliusstr. 2/16; f. 1825; Chair. HERMANN HEUSCH; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. REIMER SCHMIDT.

Agrippina Versicherungen A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Riehler Str. 90; f. 1844; cap. DM 28m.; Chair. Dr. ROLF GAMPER.

"Albingia" Versicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HARALD MANDT; Gen. Man. H. VON MÖLLER.

Allianz Lebensversicherungen A.G.: 7 Stuttgart, Reinsburgstr. 19; (L); f. 1899/1923; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN; Gen. Man. A. P. BÄUMER.

Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1 Berlin 15, Joachimstalerstr. 10-12, and München, Königinstr. 28; (NL); f. 1890; Chair. ALFRED HAASE.

Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 42; f. 1830; Chair. Dr. F. WESSENDORFF.

Barmenia Krankenversicherung A.G.: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Kronprinzenallee 12-18; f. 1904; Dirs. Dr. KARLHEINZ BOHN, HERBERT KESSLER, HANSJÖRG MAYER, KARL SCHULZE, HORST APPEL.

Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.: 8 Munich, Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. A. HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. DITTRICH.

Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung auf Gegenseitigkeit: 5 Cologne 1, Postfach 100348, Pantaleonswall 65-67; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. G. WIRTH; Gen. Man. L. SCHMÖLE.

Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 7-9; and 6200 Wiesbaden, Schillerplatz; f. 1836; Chair. Dr. A. ALZHEIMER.

Central-Krankenversicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne, Hansaring 40/46; f. 1913; cap. DM 8m.; Pres. Dr. KARL-HEINZ MINTROP.

Colonia Versicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Oppenheimstr. 11; f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Chair. Dipl. Kfm. DIETER WENDELSTADT; Deputy Chair. (vacant).

Concordia-Lebensversicherungen A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Maria-Ablassplatz; f. 1853; Man. Dir. OTTO GARDE.

Continental-Volkswohl Krankenversicherung A.G.: 46 Dortmund, Ruhrallee 92; (M); Chair. Dipl.-Ing. HANS BRINKMANN; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ BACH.

Debska Krankenversicherungs A.G.: 54 Koblenz, Südallee 15/19; f. 1905; Chair. H. LANGE.

Deutsche Kranken-Versicherungs A.G.: 5 Cologne 41, Aachener Str. 300; f. 1927; Chair. HANS GEORG TIMMER.

Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G.: 53 Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; f. 1918; Man. Dir. Gen. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. G. DAMM, H. KOWSKI, W. RICHTER, St. KOENIG, K. TILLMANN.

Deutscher Herold Volks- und Lebensversicherungen A.G.: 53 Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; and 1 Berlin 30, Nuernberger Str. 8; f. 1922; Man. Dir. Gen. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. G. DAMM, St. KOENIG, H. KOWSKI, H. SANNER, Dr. H. STEINBUCH, B. M. GRAEWE, P. WINKLER.

Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1953; also two sister companies for health and life insurance; Dirs. GÜNTHER PALM, H. GRUTSCHUS, V. MÜLLER, G. SÖCHTING, G. SORGE, K.-H. STADTMÜLLER.

Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 18; f. 1929; Chair. PROSPER Graf. zu CASTELL-CASTELL.

Gerling Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, von-Werthstr. 4-14; (NL); Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gerling-Konzern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; (L); f. 1922; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gothaer Versicherungsbank VVaG: 5 Cologne, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23-25; f. 1820; Pres. Prof. Dr. rer. pol. Dr. h.c. Dr. h.c. KARL HAX; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. WILHELM KLEIN.

Hamburg-Mannheimer Versicherungen A.G.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 1; (L); f. 1899; Man. Dir. HERBERT DAU; Dirs. GÜNTER KALBAUM, PETER KAKIES, HERBERT ROTHFUSS Dr. JÜRGEN GASSMANN.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: 2 Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; also sister company for industrial life insurance; Gen. Dir. HORST BECKER; Dirs. H.-A. POKORNY, K.-A. APPEL, K. BEHREND, K. LINGAU, Dr. H. SCHLEE.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: 75 Karlsruhe, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ALEX MÖLLER; Dirs. ERNST GREVEMEYER, Dr. HEINZ CLOSS, Dr. HELMUT ORTNER, Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBLER.

Lebens-Versicherungs-A.G.: 1 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and 4 Düsseldorf 1, Bahnstr. 2; (L); f. 1853; also two affiliated companies at same addresses for fire insurance and re-insurance; Chair. Dr. jur. KURT HAMANN; Gen. Man. HEINZ SCHMÖLE.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs Gesellschaft: 3 Hanover, Aegidientorplatz; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. h.c. OSCAR RABBETHGE.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Gereonstr. 43-65; Pres. Dr. H. BRUNS; Mans. Dr. W. ASMUS, H.-G. BRÖG, P. HEBBEN, H. W. JACOB, Dr. R. KÜRTEH, H. MAYER, H. PLONKA.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungen A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; f. 1867; Pres. Dr. H. BRUNS; Mans. H. G. BRÖG, Dr. R. KÜRTEH, H. PLONKA, R. PORSCHE.

Thuringia Versicherungen A.G.: 8 Munich 22, Widenmayerstr. 16; f. 1853; Pres. H. HEUSCH; Chair. J. WEINGARTEN; Dirs. H. DECKER, U. FINGER.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: 1 Berlin, Ansbacher Str. 62; and München 23, Leopoldstr. 24; (M).

Volksfürsorge: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 57/63; (L); f. 1912; Dirs. WALTER RITTNER (Man.), HANS LÖH, PAUL HEISE.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G. in Stuttgart: 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Dirs. WILKO H. BÖRNER, Dr. GREGOR BÜCHNER, Dr. LUDWIG FUSSHOELLER, Dr. DIETER PAULUS.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8 Munich 44, Leopoldstr. 4, Postfach 106; f. 1911; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. J. SASSE; Vice-Chair. Dr. P. FREY.

Frankona Rück- und Mitversicherungs A.G.: 8 Munich 27, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. K. GROSS; Mans. H. RÜDINGER, Dr. K. BERNAU, Dr. G. SCHUBERT, H. W. KÖRNER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Gerling-Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5 Cologne 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Gen. Manager Dr. jur. C. PFEIFFER.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 8 Munich 40, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. Dr. ALOIS ALZHEIMER; Gen. Man. HORST K. JANNOT.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. asscns. and 391 mem. companies; Mem. of the Presidium: Dipl.-Ing. VOSSEN (Cologne; Chair.), BÄUMER (Stuttgart; Vice-Chair.), DAU (Hamburg), LANGE (Koblenz), v. d. MEDEN (Hamburg), Prof. Dr. R. SCHMIDT (Aachen), Dr. STECH (Hanover), Dr. Voss (Düsseldorf).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (*Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec.-Gen. R. A. PAUL BROICHER; affiliates 81 member Chambers of Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also seven regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 member Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Prof. Dr. ROLF RODENSTOCK; Sec. GÜNTHER BRUNS; publ. *Industrie und Handel*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Börsenplatz; Chair. FRITZ DIETZ; Konsul a.D. Sec. Dr. GOTTFRIED WOLDERING.

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 3 Hanover, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; Chair. R. A. HANS-JOACHIM GÖTZ; Sec. P. SIEMENS.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Goltsteinstr. 31; Chair. Dr. jur. DIETRICH WILHELM VON MENGES; Sec. Dr. HANS LICHT.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: 5400 Koblenz, Schloss-Str. 1; Sec. KARL DARSCHIED.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Lorentzendamm 24; Man. Dr. HENDRIK GENTH; Chair. HANS-DETLEV PRIEN.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Jägerstr. 30; Chair. ROLAND KLETT; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER STEUER.

EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: 5 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; Dir. KLAUS-ULRICH GOCKSCH.

Bundesverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: 5300 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: 5 Cologne, Sachsenring 89; f. 1947; Chair. FRITZ CONZEN; Exec. Dir. WILMAR BONENKAMP.

Zentralverband des Genossenschaftlichen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V. (*Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Foreign Trade*): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 5; Pres. EWALD FISCHER; Dir. ERICH H. DIEDERICH; 800 mems.; 5 mem. asscns.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (*Federation of German Industries*): 5 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; Pres. Dr.-Ing. E.H. HANS-GÜNTHER SOHL; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HELLMUTH WAGNER; 12 district offices; 39 industrial asscns. are members, including some of the following:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrt-Industrie e.V.: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Heerstrasse 90; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TH. BENECKE.

BREWING

Deutscher Brauer-Bund e.V.: 532 Bad Godesberg, Annaberger Strasse 28; f. 1949; Dir.-Gen. OTTO MEYER.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 38; f. 1948; Pres. Senator Dr.-Ing. HERMANN BRUNNER; Mans. GÜNTHER BUCHENROTH, HANNS VAN KANN; publ. *Bauindustriebrief*; 16 mem. asscns.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstr. 52, Postfach 5007; f. 1948; 24 mems.; Pres. Dr.-Ing. PAUL FLACHSENBERG; Sec. Dr. THEODOR PIEPER.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Am Hauptbahnhof 12; Pres. Dr. HERMANN WINTERLING; Sec. BARTHOLOMÄUS STEIN; 6 mem. asscns.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Karlstr. 21; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG MÜNDE.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Cigarettenindustrie: 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 88; Sec. Dr. HELMUT SCHENZER.

CLOTHING

Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. Dr. JOACHIM HOFMANN; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HERMANN JOSEF UNLAND.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie e.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2; f. 1948; Sec. KURT BERGMANN; publ. *Zweirad Report*.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Stresemannallee 21; f. 1893; 26,000 mems.; Pres. Dr.-Ing. ULRICH HAER; Sec. Dr.-Ing. H. FLETSCHER; publ. *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, *Nachrichtentechnische Zeitschrift*.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Stresemannallee 19; f. 1918; 1,300 mems.; Chief Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. RUDOLF SCHEID; Gen. Man. Obering Dipl. Kfm. HANS SCHMITZ.

FOOD

Arbeitgeberverband Nahrung und Genuss (*Association for social politics of the Food, Confectionery and Drink Industry*): 5 Köln-Deutz, Gotenring 53; Pres. Dr. Dr. h.c. WALTER KRAAK; Dir. Dr. HERMANN SIEBERG; 7 mem. asscns.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Augustastraße 31; f. 1949; Sec.-Gen. GÜNTHER KLEIN; Sec. Dr. WILHELM GIESEKE; publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Deutscher Giessereiverband: 4 Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70; Pres. WERNER BOSSLER; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS ADOLF ESCH.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: 4 Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; f. 1964; Pres. WALTER H. PIERSTORFF; Secs. WALTER FETT, Dr. GEORG PETER, Dr. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE; 4 mem. asscns.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: 85 Nuremberg, Königstr. 13; Sec. Dr. HANS-WERNER KRAUSSE.

IRON AND STEEL

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Breitestr. 69; Chair. HANS-JÖRG SENDLER.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlbau- und Energie- Technik Set: 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; Sec. ERNST MARTIN RHEIN.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.: Hagen, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Secs. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA, Dr. HERMANN HASSEL.

LEATHER

Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.: 623 Frankfurt a.M., Höchst, Leverkusener Str. 20, Postfach 800809; Pres. L. C. Freiherr von HEYL; Man. Dr. E. MERGET.

Verband der Deutschen Lederwaren- und Kofferindustrie e.V.: 605 Offenbach a.M., Kaiserstr. 108; f. 1948; Manager P. E. HARTMANN.

LIME

Bundesverband der Deutschen Kalkindustrie e.V. (German Lime Association): 5 Cologne 51, Annastr. 67-71; Pres. ERNST ELLSIEPEN; Dir. Dr. NORBERT ROGGMANN; 4 mem. asscns.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau-Anstalten e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Niederrad 1, P.O.B. 710709; f. 1892; Chair. Dipl.-Kfm. H. RUPF; Gen. Man. R. AUDOUARD.

METAL GOODS

Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.: 4 Düsseldorf, Kaiserswertherstr. 135; Pres. Consul HERBERT PAVEL; Dir. K. BELLWINKEL.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Metalle e.V.: 4 Düsseldorf 30, Tersteegenstraße 28; Pres. GEORG SCHLICHTERMANN; Dir. CLEMENS SCHÜLLER.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke: 4 Düsseldorf, Drahthaus, Kaiserswertherstr. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN JUNIUS; Sec. GÜNTHER MÜLLER.

MINING

Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus: 43 Essen, Friedrichstraße 1; Pres. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.

Unternehmensverband Eisenerzbergbau e.V. (Association of Iron Ore Mining Enterprises): 53 Bonn, Zitelmannstr. 9-11; Pres. HEINZ PRAUSE.

Unternehmensverband Ruhrbergbau (Federation of Ruhr Coal Mines): 43 Essen 1, Friedrichstr. 1; Pres. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HANS-HELMUT KUHNKE.

Unternehmensverband Saarbergbau (Federation of Saar Coal Mines): 66 Saarbrücken, Triererstr. 42, Postfach 361; Chair. ERWIN ANDERHEGGEN.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.: 53 Bonn 12, Zitelmannstr. 9-11, Postfach 120280; Pres. Dr. HELMUTH BURCKHARDT; Gen. Mans. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES, Dipl.-Berging Dr.-Ing. HARALD KLIBBHAN; 15 mem. asscns.

MOTOR CARS

Zentralverband des Kraftfahrzeughandels e.V. (Central Association of Motor Vehicles Trade): 53 Bonn, Franz-Lohe-Str. 2; f. 1909; Pres. Dr. MÜLLER-HERMANN; Dir. Dr. JÜRGEN CREUTZIG; 13 mem. asscns.

OIL

Wirtschaftsverband Erdöl- und Erdgasgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil and Gas Producers): 3 Hanover, Brühlstr. 9; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. Ing. WALTER BARTELS; Dir. Dr. GÜNTHER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.: 5 Cologne, Pipinstr. 16; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH VON DER TRECK.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

Hauptverband der Papier, Pappe und Kunststoffe verarbeitenden Industrie e.V. (HPV): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Arndtstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 18 production groups; Pres. RICHARD DOHSE (Bielefeld); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH FREIWALD; 13 mem. asscns.

Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V.: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Dir.-Gen. Dr. GERD PASSAUER.

PETROLEUM

Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, Stein-damm 71; f. 1946; Chair. ALBERT HALLMAN.

PLASTICS

Gesamtverband kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Niddastr. 44; f. 1970; 1,000 mems.; Chair. HEINZ-JOCHEN STIEGE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS WEBER.

POTASH

Kaliverein e.V. (Potash Association): 3 Hanover, Theaterstr. 15/III; f. 1945; Pres. M.-St. SCHULZE; Dir. OTTO LENZ; publ. *Kali und Steinsalz*.

PRINTING

Bundesverband Druck e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 503, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. GERHARD WIEBE; Sec. Dipl.-Volkswirt HUBERTUS LOSS.

RUBBER

Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1894; 125 mems.; Pres. A. NIEMEYER; Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LAMPERT, G. SILBER-BONZ; Man. HEINZ A. FRITZ.

SAWMILLS

Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, Mainzer Str. 64; Pres. Dr. CHR. RUMMEL; Man. Dr. E. J. NEUSER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

SHIPPING

Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dipl. Kfm. WERNER SCHIRMER; Sec. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

SHOES

Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie e.V.: 6050 Offenbach/Main, Aliceplatz 7; f. 1950; Pres. PETER VERHUVEN; Sec. PHILIPP URBAN; 6 mem. asscns.

SUGAR

Verein der Zuckerindustrie: 53 Bonn 1, Am Hofgarten 8, Postfach 318; f. 1850; Pres. WALTER AHRENS; Dir.-Gen. J. MICHAEL.

TEXTILES

Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. WILHELM HARDT; Man. Dir. Dr. H. W. STARATZKE.

WOODWORK

Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, An den Quellen 10; Postfach 207; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. EUGEN SCHMIDT, Darmstadt; 35 mem. asscns.

CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesstelle für Ausenhandelsinformation (German Foreign Trade Information Office): 5 Cologne, Blaubach 13, P.O.B. 108007.

Gemeinschaftsausschuss der Deutschen Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Joint Committee for German Industry): 5 Cologne, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. Dr. H. G. SOHL; Sec. Dr. HELMUTH WAGNER, J. F. HÜNEMORDER.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie: 5 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88.

Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.: 5 Köln 1, Mohrenstr. 35-41; Chair: Dr. ALWIN MÜNCHMEYER.

Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (CDH): 5 Köln 41, Gelenusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. OTTO KERN; Gen. Sec. HEINZ VOSS.

Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. LEO IMHOFF.

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag: 53 Bonn 1, Adenauer-allee 148.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 5302 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstr. 43.

Bundesverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 13, Postfach 609; 12 mem. asscns.; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ.

Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.: 53 Bonn, Buschstr. 32; Pres. HELMUT GEIGER; Man. Dir. HERMANN ELSNER; publs. *Deutsche Sparkassenzeitung* (twice weekly), *Sparkasse* (monthly).

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: 5 Cologne, Sachsenring 89; Pres. FRITZ CONZEN; 12 mem. asscns.

Verband Deutscher Reeder: 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6, Postfach 325; Pres. Dr. KARL-HARTMANN NECKER.

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV): 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; f. 1947; Pres. HEINZ HERZIG; Sec. WALTER NEUMANN.

Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks: 53 Bonn, Haus des Deutschen Handwerks, Jönniterstr. 1; Pres. P. SCHNITKER; Gen. Sec. Dr. K. KÜBLER; publ. *Deutsches Handwerksblatt*; 52 mem. asscns.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (Confederation of German Employers' Associations): 5 Cologne 51, Postfach 51 05 08, Oberländer Ufer 72; Pres. Dr. h.c. OTTO A. FRIEDRICH; Dirs. Dr. WOLFGANG EICHLER, Dr. ERNST-GERHARD ERDMANN, Dr. FRITZ-HEINZ HIMMELREICH; publ. *Der Arbeitgeber, Presse-dienst, Kurznachrichtendienst*; affiliates 12 regional associations, and 43 trades associations, of which some are listed under industrial associations (see above).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Chemical Industry): 6200 Wiesbaden, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 24, Postfach 844; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 12 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarettenindustrie (Employers, Association of Cigarette Manufacturers): 2 Hamburg 13, Harvesthuder Weg 88; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ MANTHEY; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.

Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V. (Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. Dipl.-Vw. KURT BEYER; Dir. RAINER MAUER; 11 mem. asscns.

Gesamtverband der Metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. HERBERT VAN HÜLLEN; Dir. Dr. DIETER KIRCHNER; 14 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Paper Industry): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. KARL HEINZ NICOLAUS; Dir. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 10 mem. asscns.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie (General Textile Employers' Organization): 6 Frankfurt 70, Schanmainkai 87; Pres. Dr. KURT BLEYLE; Dir. G. W. KELLER; 10 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (Private Banking Employers' Association): 5 Cologne, Andreaskloster 5-7; f. 1934; 175 mems.; Pres. ROLF DIEL; Dir. Dr. HANS BOHN.

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 142-148, Postfach 928; Pres. Dr. G. F. BAUR; Dir. Dipl.-Volksw. Dipl.-Landw. FRIEDRICH THOMAS; 15 mem. asscns.

AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (German Railway Employers' Association): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. FRANZ BRENDGEN; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPHENHEUER.

Allgemeiner Arbeitgeberverband für die Rheinschifffahrt e.V. (General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine): 41 Duisburg 13, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. FRIEDRICH WILHELM HAARMANN; Dirs. Dr. K. DUTEMEYER, W. GIEHL, H. U. PABST.

Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (Employers' Association of Insurance Companies): 8 Minich 22, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. J. VON DER MEDEN; Dir. Dr. EDGAR MUSSIL.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmungen (Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Undertakings): 3000 Hanover, Reuterstrasse 9; f. 1962; Pres. Dr. ROLF SIEBERT; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. asscns.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria): 8000 Munich 2, Brienner Str. 7; Pres. Dr.-Ing. HEINRICH FREIBERGER; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 95 mem. asscns.

Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin): 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WEYERMANN; Dir. Dr. HORST MARTIN; 53 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lande Bremen o.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen): 28 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. Dr. HANS DOMBROWSKY; Dir. Dr. jur. EBERHARD WEHR; 12 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg o.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg): 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. Dr. WILHELM IMHOFF; Dir. EDUARD THORMANN; 19 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Hessischen Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Hessian Employers' Associations): 6 Frankfurt a.M. 90, Lilienthalallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. HORST KNAPP; Dir. and Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH PEPPLER; 42 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände o.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony): 3 Hanover, Am Schiffgraben 36; Pres. Dr. MAX MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER SUHLE; 52 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der industriellen Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalens o.V. (North-Rhine Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations): 4000 Düsseldorf, Humboldtstr. 31; Pres. Dr. FRIEDRICH A. NEUMANN; Dir. Dr. HANS HELLMUT KRAUSE; 78 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände o.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate): 65 Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. HANS C. W. HARTMUTH; Manager Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 17 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände des Saarlandes o.V. (Federation of the Saar Employer's Associations): 6000 Saarbrücken, Hindenburgstr. 9; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FERD. THÖNNESSEN; Dir. MAX WEBER; 17 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Unternehmensverbände o.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig Holstein): 237 Rendsburg, Adolf-Steckel-Strasse 17; Pres. BERND W. VON BRAUCHITSCH; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 32 mem. asscns.

Verband der Südbadischen Industrie o.V. (Association of Industry in South Baden): 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Lerchenstrasse 6; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. KARL WILHELM ZACHRICH; Dir. WERNER RUDOLPH; 18 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung Baden-Württembergischer Arbeitgeberverbände o.V.: 7 Stuttgart 1, Hölderlinstr. 3A; result of amalgamation between the Association of the Württemberg-Hohenzollern and the Württem-

berg-Baden Industries; Pres. Dr. HANNS MARTIN SCHLEYER; Dir. Dr. REINHARD BLASIG; 45 mem. asscns.

TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): 4 Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Haus am Kennedydamm, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Vice-Pres. MARIA TACKER, GERD MUHR; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of over 6,800,000 members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau-Steine-Erden (Building and Stonework): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 522,653 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (Mining): 463 Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. ADOLF SCHMIDT; 380,831 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie, Papier, Keramik (Chemical, Paper and Ceramics): 3 Hanover, Königsworther Platz 6; Pres. KARL HAUENSCHILD; 644,672 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Printing and Paper): 7 Stuttgart 1, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. LEONHARD MAHLEIN; 153,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (Railwaymen): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. PHILIPP SEIBERT; 434,889 mems.

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (Education and Sciences): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; Pres. ERICH FRISTER; 145,000 mems.; publ. *Erziehung und Wissenschaft*.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry): 3500 Kassel, Wilhelmshöhe, Drusetalstr. 51, Postfach, f. 1909; Pres. ALOIS PFEIFFER; Vice-Pres. JOSEF ROTHKOPF, WILLI LOJEWSKI; 42,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (Commerce, Banks and Insurance): 4 Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 30; Pres. HEINZ VIETHEER, ANNI MOSER; f. 1967; 191,047 mems.

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (Woodwork): 4 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. GERHARD VATER; 134,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Kunst (Art): 4 Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Str. 39; Pres. WOLFGANG WINDGASSEN; 35,344 mems.

Gewerkschaft Leder (Leather): 7 Stuttgart 1, Theodor-Heuss-Str. 2A; Pres. ADOLF MIRKES; 59,155 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Metal Workers' Union): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 79-85; Pres. EUGEN LODERER; 2,345,975 mems.

Gewerkschaft Nahrung, Genuss, Gaststätten (Food, Delicacies and Catering): 2 Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. HERBERT STADELMAIER; 264,503 mems.

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (Public Services and Transport Workers' Union): 7000 Stuttgart 1; Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 997,771 mems.

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (Postal Union): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rhonstr. 2; Pres. ERNST BREIT; 398,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (Textiles and Clothing): 4 Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 94; Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN; 291,605 mems.

The following unions are not affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.; publs. *Der Angestellte*, *Jugendpost*, *Der Standpunkt*.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 157; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 725,000 mems.; publ. *Der Beamtenbund* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): 4010 Hilden, Forststr. 3a; f. 1950; 120,000 mems.; Chair. W. KUHMANN; Sec. F. GNIESMER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

TRADE FAIRS

The following are the more important annual trade fairs held in the Federal Republic.

Cologne: 5 Köln-Deutz, Postfach 210760; International Trade Fair, household goods and hardware: February; men's clothing: February and August; International Fair for the Child: March and October.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Messe- und Ausstellungs-G.m.b.H., 6000 Frankfurt/Main, P.O.B. 970126; Frankfurt International Trade Fair: Spring and Autumn; Interstoff International Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles: May and November.

Hanover: Messegelände, Hanover Fair 1974, April 25th-May 3rd.

Munich: 8000 Munich 12, Messegelände, P.O.B. 121009; fairs throughout 1974 cover a wide range of subjects.

Nuremberg: Messezentrum Nürnberg; International Toy Fair; f. 1950; February (1974, February 2nd-8th).

Offenbach: Kaiserstr. 108-112; International Leather Goods Fair: Spring fair: March 2nd-7th; Autumn fair: August 24th-28th.

Stuttgart: International Trade Fairs from February to June.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Bundesbahn (DB) (*German Federal Railways*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 43-45; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG VAERST; Dirs. Prof. Dr. HEINZ MARIA OEFTERING (Man. Dir.), FRANZ EICHINGER, HANS KALB, Dr. HEINRICH LEHMANN.

In 1972 German Federal Railways controlled 29,191 km. of standard gauge track of which 9,304 km. were electrified. There are also some 190 private railways with 4,250 km. of track.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Eisenbahnen BDE (*Union of Non-Federal Railways, Bus-Services and Cable-Ways*): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. HELMUT ELLIGER; Dir. KARL BECKMANN.

Verband Öffentlicher Verkehrsbetriebe e.V. (VÖV) (*Association of Public Transport*): 5 Cologne, Kamekestrasse 37-39; f. 1895; Pres. Dr.-Ing. TAPPERT; Sec. Dr. iur. LABS.

ROADS

ROAD ORGANIZATION

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV) (*Highway Transport Council*): 6 Frankfurt am Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; Pres. HEINZ HERZIG; Gen. Sec. W. NEUMANN.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club (ADAC) e.V.: 8 Munich 70, Baumgartnerstrasse 53; f. 1903; 3,300,000 mems.; Pres. FRANZ STADLER; Gen. Sec. HERMANN JAEGER; publ. *ADAC-Motorwelt*.

Automobilclub von Deutschland e.V. (AvD): 6 Frankfurt a.M.-Niederrad, Lyoner Str. 16; f. 1899; Pres. PAUL ALFONS FÜRST von METTERNICH-WINNEBURG; Dir. HANS-JÜRGEN LINDEN; Sec. Gen. HANS VON ROSENTHAL; Publ. *Motor-Reise-Revue* (monthly).

Deutscher Motorsport Verband e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Schweizer-Str. 10; Pres. EMIL VORSTER; Gen. Sec. O. FRITSCHE.

Deutscher Touring Automobil Club (DTG): 8 Munich 60, Amalienburgstr. 23, Postfach 140; f. 1895; 150,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ROLF EHMER; publ. *Motor-Tourist*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Abteilung Binnenschifffahrt (*Federal Ministry of Transport*): 53 Bonn, Berliner Freiheit 20-24; deals with national and international inland water transport.

ASSOCIATIONS

Zentral-Verein für deutsche Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 5302 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1869; an organization for the benefit of all branches of the inland waterways; advice on practical matters, research, lectures; 550 mems.; Vice-Pres. Dr. WILHELM GEILE; Mans. Dr. ARTHUR BIRKENDAHL, Dr. HANS TZSCHUCKE.

Bundesverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 5302 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1948; central body for Inland Waterway Associations for the Rhine, West German Canals, Weser, Elbe, Danube and Bavarian Lakes; to further the interests of operating firms; Pres. Dipl. Kfm. HANS HÜTTNER; Mans. Dr. KASPAR DÜTENEYER, Prof. Dr. FRANZ JOSEF SCHROIFF, Dr. DIETER WULF; publs. *Zeitschrift für Binnenschifffahrt, Binnenschifffahrtsnachrichten*.

Verband deutscher Rheinreeder e.V. Duisburg: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

Schifferbetriebsverband "Jus et Justitia": 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Rheinallee 3; Chair. WILLI BECKER.

Schiffahrtsverband für das westdeutsche Kanalgebiet e.V.: 46 Dortmund, Arndstrasse 71.

Schiffahrtsverband für das Wesergebiet e.V.: 28 Bremen 1, Tiefer 5, Postfach 1847; f. 1947; Chair. Dr. FRANZ EGGERS; publ. *Die Weser*.

Binnenschifffahrtsverband Elbe e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Elbe: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II; f. 1932; Manager GÜNTHER BRACKERT.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Unterelbe: 2 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 1-3.

Hafenschifffahrtsverband Hamburg e.V.: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 2.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Donauschifffahrt und der bayerischen Seen e.V.: 84 Regensburg, Adolf-Schmetzer-Str. 4/II; Chair. Dr. HANS-GEORG MÜLLER; Man. H. J. SCHMIDT.

Verein zur Wahrung der Rheinschiffahrtsinteressen o.V.: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping companies are:

Christian F. Ahrenkiel: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp; 8 vessels, 65,095 gross tonnage.

Argo Reederei Richard Adler & Söhne: 28 Bremen, Tiefer 12; Finland, East Norway, Great Britain, Mediterranean; 7 vessels, 11,863 gross tonnage; Man. Dir. MAX ADLER.

Aug. Bolten Wm. Miller's Nachfolger: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp; 18 vessels, 113,449 gross tonnage.

Bugsier-Reederei- und Bergungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Johannishollwerk 10; Western Europe; salvage, tugs; 17 vessels, 92,110 gross tonnage.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: 2 Hamburg-Altona, Palmaille 45; Africa; 25 vessels, 270,000 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, K. LINDENBERG, L. BIELENBERG, R. BRENNER.

Deutsche Shell Tanker G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 20; tanker; 11 vessels, 437,657 gross tonnage.

Fisser & v. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; tramp; 11 vessels, 84,261 gross tonnage.

John T. Essberger: 2 Hamburg 50, Palmaille 49; f. 1924; tankers, freighters, barges; 15 vessels, 278,183 gross tonnage; 6 barges; owners L. v. RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, Dr. R. STÖDTER.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 39, Kapstadtring 2; f. 1928; 10 sea-going tankers, 410,054 gross tonnage; 30 tank barges.

Fritzen Schiffsagentur und Bereederungs G.m.b.H.: Emden, Neptunhaus; bulk carriers; 1,250,000 tons.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25; North, Central, West Coast and South America, Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand; 66 vessels, 469,118 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. KARL KLASSEN.

Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck (and Rudolf A. Oetker): 2 Hamburg; South America; 58 vessels, 415,079 gross tonnage; Propr. H. AMSINCK.

"Hansa" Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Schlachte 6, Postfach 4; f. 1881; Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Ceylon, Burma, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Spain, Portugal, U.S.A.; 53 vessels, 380,211 gross tonnage; Chair. H. HELMS.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G. Hamburg/Bremen: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25 and 2800 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2-6; f. 1970 (from amalgamation between Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen and Hapag (Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt A.G.), Hamburg); Canary Isles, Americas, Indonesia, Far East, Australia, New Zealand; 65 vessels; 615,359 gross tonnage.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 9 refrigerated vessels, 2 containers, 2 bulk carriers, 160,783 gross tonnage.

"Neptun" Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Langenstr. 52-54; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe; 31 vessels, 56,572 gross tonnage; Mans. JÜRGEN WILHÖFT, WALTER HOLTZ.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs Reederei Kusen Heilmann & Cie., K.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Postfach 110869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Morocco, Canary Isles; 4 vessels, 7,350 gross tonnage.

Egon Oldendorff: 24 Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 36 vessels, 464,140 gross tonnage.

Poseidon Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 30; Canada, Great Lakes, U.S.A., Lübeck-Finland, Lübeck-Norway; 8 vessels; 41,967 gross tonnage.

Ernst Russ: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1893; Scandinavia, Africa, Canada; tramps and tanker; 10 vessels, 267,000 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH, Dr. HEINRICH RIENSBERG.

Schlüssel Reederei KG: 28 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 876; f. 1950; tramps; 7 vessels, 110,744 gross tonnage.

H. Schultdt: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean; 15 vessels, 81,937 gross tonnage.

Schulte and Bruns: Emden Ringstrasse 2, Hamburg; also Bremen; f. 1883; tramps; 31 vessels, 350,000 gross tonnage; new building 43,000 gross tonnage.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 17; f. 1920; tramps; 8 vessels, 424,000 gross tonnage; Dirs. E. EBERS, E. EITEL, Dr. N. ROTHEN.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: 28 Bremen, Blumenthalstr. 15/16; tramps; 34 tugs.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Vorband Deutscher Küstenschiffseigner (German Coastal Shipowners Association): 2 Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Man. Dipl. sc. pol. KLAUS KÖSTER.

Vorband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6; Pres. Dr. KARL-HARTMANN NECKER.

Vorband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER SCHIRMER; Sec. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Central Federation of German Seaport Operators): 2 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstrasse 14; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. ERNST SUTOR; Man. Dr. LOTHAR L. V. JOLMES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.: 5 Cologne 21, von-Gablenz-Str. 2-6; f. 1953; extensive world-wide network; fleet of 5 Boeing 747 Jumbo Jets, 1 747F Jumbo Cargo Jet, 20 707, 27 727, 22 737, 6 737-230C, and 25 training aircraft; 3 Airbus A-300B2, 12 Boeing 727, 9 McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 on order; Chair. Dr. WALTER HESSELBACH.

Cimber Air G.m.b.H.: 2390 Flensburg, Flugplatz; associate company of Cimber Air Denmark; domestic services linking Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Kiel, Munich, Münster/Osnabrück, Nuremberg, Saarbrücken and Flensburg; fleet of four Nord 262A; Man. I. BAUER-REIND.

General Air G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 63, Flughafen Fuhlsbüttel; f. 1962; domestic services linking Bremen, Cologne/Bonn, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Heligoland, Kassel, Wangerooge, Westerland and Wyk/Föhr; fleet of three Twin Otters, three Sky Servants and one Aztec; Man. Dirs. Dr. HEINZ KOCH, Dr. HERMANN WULF.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TOURISM)

General Air Nord G.m.b.H.: 24 Lübeck, Flughafen Blankensee; f. 1972; domestic services linking Frankfurt, Kassel, Lübeck and Munich; fleet of five Yak-40; Man. Dirs. as above.

There are international airports at West Berlin, Bremen,

Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart, and Federal Germany is served by 55 foreign airlines (Jan. 1973). Apart from the above airlines, internal air services are also provided by BEA and Pan American.

TOURISM

Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus (DZT) (*German National Tourist Board*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Gen. Man. GÜNTHER SPAZIER; publs. *Information Service* (9 languages), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 1010 Vienna I, Ecke Stephansplatz, Brandstätte 1.

Belgium: Office Allemand du Tourisme, Brussels 4, 23 rue du Luxembourg.

Denmark: Tysk Turist-Central, "Buen", Vesterbrogade 6 D II, 1620 Copenhagen.

France: Office National Allemand du Tourisme, 4 Place de l'Opéra, 75 Paris 2e.

Italy: Ufficio Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo, 00187 Rome, Via L. Bissolati 22.

Netherlands: Duits Reis-Informatiebureau, Spui 24, Amsterdam 1001.

Spain: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo, San Agustín, 2 (Plaza de las Cortes), Madrid 14.

Sweden: Tyska Turistbyrån, Stockholm C, Birger Jarlsgatan 11.

Switzerland: Offizielles Deutsches Verkehrsbüro, 8001 Zurich, Talstr. 62.

United Kingdom: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London, W1R 0EN.

There are also branches in Ljubljana, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Johannesburg and Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education in the Federal Republic of Germany*): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; co-ordination of education and cultural affairs for which in principle the governments of the Länder are responsible; Pres. Minister of Culture JÜRGEN GIRGENSOHN; Sec.-Gen. KURT FREY.

THEATRES

In the Federal Republic there are about 135 theatres and about 60 permanent opera companies. 20 theatres are run by the State, 80 by the towns and 18 by the Länder. About 55 are run on a private basis. The following are among the most important theatres:

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 34-37; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. EGON SEEFELDER.

Schiller-Theater: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 110; drama; Dir. HANS LIETZAU.

Städtische Bühnen Frankfurt (Main): 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. (opera) CHRISTOPH VON DOHNÁNYI; Dirs. (drama) PETER DANZEISEN, KLAUS GELHAAR, PETER PALITZSCH.

Deutsches Theater in Göttingen: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; f. 1890; drama; Dir. GÜNTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Gr. Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Intendant Prof. AUGUST EVERDING; Dir. ROLF MARES.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchcnallee 39; drama; Dir. IVAN NAGEL.

Bühnen der Stadt Köln: 5000 Köln, Opernhaus, Offenbachplatz; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Intendant Dr. CLAUD HELMUT DRESE.

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1-3; opera and ballet; Staatsintendant Dr. GÜNTHER RENNERT.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel- Residenztheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; Dir. KURT MEISEL.

Württembergisches Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart, Oberer Schlossgarten 6; state theatre for drama, opera and ballet; Gen. Man. PETER DOLL.

ORCHESTRAS

There are numerous symphony and chamber orchestras. The following are among the most important.

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: 86 Bamberg.

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: 1 Berlin, 30 Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN.

Radio-Symphonie-Orchester Berlin: 1 Berlin; Dir. HEINZ HOEFS; Chief Conductor LORIN MAZEL.

Philharmonisches Staatsorchester: 2000 Hamburg 36, Grosse Theaterstr. 34; f. 1828; Conductor WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg-NDR-Sinfonieorchester: 2 Hamburg 13; Chief Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

Philharmonia Hungarica: Theater der Stadt, P.O.B. 1422, 4370 Marl; originally from Hungary; Gen. Man. GERNARD HELMWIG.

Bayerischer Rundfunk Sinfonie-Orchester: 8 Munich; Dir. RAFAEL KUBELIK.

Bayerisches Staatsorchester: 8 Munich.

Münchener Philharmoniker: 8 Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/III; f. 1893; Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: 7 Stuttgart 1, Charlottenplatz 17; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie (*Federal Ministry for Research and Technology*): Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Stresemannstrasse 2, Postfach 120370; f. 1955; Minister Prof. Dr. Horst EHMKE.

The Ministry is divided into five departments, the first dealing with administration, planning, finance, co-ordination of research institutions, the second with principal political problems of research, general promotion of research and international co-operation, the third with energy, raw materials and maintenance of supplies, biology, ecology and medicine, the fourth with data-processing and information systems, and the fifth with space travel and transport systems.

The Ministry's responsibility in the nuclear energy field is to promote nuclear research and nuclear engineering as well as to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all of these bodies within the framework of the German Nuclear Programme. In 1973 some DM 1,300 million were placed at the Ministry's disposal for the fulfilment of its tasks in the nuclear energy field.

Nuclear research is carried out by the research centres of the following institutions in co-operation with universities and industry:

1. Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg.
2. Gesellschaft für Kernenergieverwertung in Schiffbau und Schifffahrt m.b.H., Hamburg.
3. Gesellschaft für Kernforschung m.b.H., Karlsruhe.
4. Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung m.b.H., Darmstadt.

5. Gesellschaft für Strahlen- und Umweltforschung m.b.H., München.
6. Hahn-Meitner-Institut für Kernforschung Berlin G.m.b.H.
7. Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, Garching/München.
8. Kernforschungsanlage Jülich G.m.b.H., Jülich.

There are 11 nuclear power stations in operation, 11 are under construction and 2 have been commissioned.

One large nuclear power station with a capacity of 640 MW is operated at Würgassen (Weser). There are also 2 stations in Karlsruhe, 1 in Kahl (Main), Jülich, Grosswelzheim and Niederaichbach in operation. One large commercial plant of 630 MW is operated in Stade (Elbe). Three larger demonstration plants are each in operation in Grundremmingen (Danube), 237 MW, Lingen (Ems) 255 MW and Obrigheim (Neckar) 328 MW.

The following nuclear power stations are under construction and are due to come into commercial operation within the next few years: Brunsbüttelkoog 770 MW, Biblis (Rhine) 1,145 and 1,230 MW, Neckarwestheim (Neckar) 775 MW, Ohu (Isar) 900 MW, Esenshamm (Weser) 1,230 MW, Krümmel 1,260 MW, Uentrop 300 MW, Kalkar 280 MW and 2 at Philippsburg, both with a capacity of 864 MW.

Nuclear power stations at Mülheim-Karlrich (Ruhr) 1,154 MW and Wylh 1,280 MW were contracted in 1973 and are due to come into operation in 1978 and 1979 respectively.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Augsburg: Augsburg; f. 1970; 74 teachers, 519 students.

Freie Universität Berlin: Berlin; 940 teachers, 18,223 students.

Universität Bielefeld: Bielefeld; f. 1966; 25 teachers, 1,850 students.

Ruhr Universität Bochum: Bochum; 398 teachers, 14,733 students.

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn: Bonn; 800 teachers, 17,129 students.

Universität Bremen: Bremen; f. 1964; 102 teachers, 1,300 students.

Universität Dortmund: Dortmund; 1,400 students.

Universität Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf; 2,835 students.

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen-Nürnberg: Erlangen; 448 teachers, 13,437 students.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität: Frankfurt am Main; 1,136 teachers, 17,963 students.

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität: Freiburg; 500 teachers, 13,387 students.

Justus Liebig-Universität: Giessen; 690 teachers, 11,248 students.

Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen: Göttingen; 700 teachers, 13,034 students.

Universität Hamburg: Hamburg; 1,500 teachers, 22,610 students.

Ruprecht-Karl-Universität: Heidelberg; 1,475 teachers, 15,350 students.

Universität Fridericiana: Karlsruhe; 710 teachers, 10,000 students.

Gesamthochschule Kassel: f. 1970; 260 teachers, 4,000 students.

Christian-Albrechts-Universität: Kiel; 1,145 teachers, 9,584 students.

Universität zu Köln: Cologne; 895 teachers, c. 20,000 students.

Universität Konstanz: Konstanz; 72 teachers, 2,000 students.

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität: Mainz; 770 teachers, 14,100 students.

Universität Mannheim: Mannheim; 154 teachers, 5,319 students.

Philipps-Universität: Marburg; 11,300 students.

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München: Munich; 1,250 teachers, 25,222 students.

Ukrainische Freie Universität: Munich; 50 teachers, 600 students.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(UNIVERSITIES)

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster: Münster; 22,221 students.

Universität Osnabrück: Osnabrück; f. 1970.

Universität Regensburg: Regensburg; 590 teachers, c. 8,000 students.

Universität des Saarlandes: Saarbrücken; 659 teachers, 10,555 students.

Universität Stuttgart: Stuttgart; 375 teachers, 10,108 students.

Universität Hohenheim: Stuttgart-Hohenheim; 230 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universität Trier-Kaiserslautern: Trier und Kaiserslautern; f. 1970; 1,330 students.

Eberhard-Karls-Universität: Tübingen; 846 teachers, 15,448 students.

Universität Ulm: Ulm; 107 teachers, 668 students.

Julius-Maximilians-Universität: Würzburg; 780 teachers, 10,229 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Medizinische Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 97 teachers, 678 students.

Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule: Aachen; 732 teachers, 16,500 students.

Technische Universität Berlin: Berlin; 602 teachers, 11,973 students.

Technische Universität Carolo Wilhelmina: Brunswick; 494 teachers, 6,600 students.

Technische Hochschule Clausthal: Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 154 teachers, 1,738 students.

Technische Hochschule Darmstadt: Darmstadt; 319 teachers, 8,124 students.

Technische Universität Hannover: Hanover; c. 400 teachers, 10,000 students.

Technische Universität München: Munich; 631 teachers, 11,349 students.

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; c. 100 teachers, 902 students.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about one mile long and a half-mile wide. The Rock, as it is often called, is situated in latitude 36° 7' N. and longitude 5° 21' W. and runs from north to south for a length of nearly three miles. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and has a total area of two and a quarter square miles. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 13°C. (54°F.) and 18°C. (65°F.) respectively and during the summer they are 13°C. (55°F.) and 29°C. (85°F.) respectively; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches. The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. Seventy-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Muslim, 8 per cent Church of England, and 2½ per cent Jewish. There is also a small Hindu community. The flag (proportions two by one) bears the banner of the Gibraltar coat of arms (castle and key) on a background the upper two-thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of tourism. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964 and control over most internal matters since 1969.

A Biennial Review of all wages and salaries in the public sector took place during 1972. Negotiations with industrial workers in official employment broke down in August of that year when a general strike, lasting just under a week, took place. A settlement was then reached and negotiations proceeded with the non-industrial employees. Corresponding increases in pay were made in the private sector, and it was finally agreed that the next Review should take place in 1974.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as an integral part of her territory, whilst Britain maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) granted to Britain sovereignty over Gibraltar in perpetuity. Since 1963 the Spanish Government has intensified its campaign through the United Nations, for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain and, when Britain failed to comply with the UN deadline for decolonization, imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar. These include closing the land frontier, imposing an air space ban affecting aircraft landing at Gibraltar, removing the Algeciras Ferry (the only remaining means of direct access to Spain), withdrawing the Spanish labour force and cutting off telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account in the talks, Britain held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority (12,138 to 44) voted for retaining their link with the U.K. rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the drafting of a new Constitution, promulgated in 1969, and in the Preamble to the Constitution Order 1969 the British Government has given an undertaking never to enter into arrangements whereby the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

During 1970 the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs again repeated Spain's undying determination to re-establish sovereignty over Gibraltar. But Britain continues to stand by the assurances given in 1969.

Gibraltar joined the EEC with U.K. on January 1st, 1973, under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome relating to European territories for whose external relations a member state is responsible, but at her own request is excluded from the Common External Tariff and agricultural policy. There is no value added tax in Gibraltar.

In late 1973 Spain appealed to the UN in a fresh campaign to acquire sovereignty over Gibraltar and to put an end to its colonial status. While the likelihood of this venture succeeding is slight, a compromise solution is a possibility.

Government

Under the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order in Council, 1964, Gibraltar attained a large measure of internal self-government.

This Order has now been superseded by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969, which gives Ministers certain responsibilities in defined domestic matters. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five elected and four *ex-officio* members. The Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister.

Under the new Constitution the Legislative and City Councils have been merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly consisting of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, fifteen elected members, and two *ex-officio* members.

Elections take place every four years.

Defence

There is a local Defence Force—The Gibraltar Regiment—which, following the abolition of conscription, has been reorganized as a Volunteer Reserve Unit. Its complement is 18 officers and 211 soldiers. United Kingdom Naval, Army and Air Force Units are stationed at Gibraltar which is also a NATO Sub-Command. In August 1965, a Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve was formed to assist in manning the Maritime Headquarters in Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Economic Affairs

Owing to the absence of natural resources, the chief factors in the economy are the thriving tourist industry, the operation of the Admiralty Dockyard, services supplied to shipping and the re-export of manufactured goods. In 1972 the Gross Domestic Product was estimated at £9 million, of which 65 per cent came from British military spending.

Since her isolation from Spain, Gibraltar has had to diversify her economy, and many Gibraltarians have adopted second jobs. The tourist industry has adapted to attract long-stay visitors, while the port facilities are being extended to accommodate deeper draughted vessels and attract more merchant shipping in addition to military vessels. Further light industry has been introduced and work has begun on a semi-industrialized housing project on reclaimed land. The building industry, in particular, benefits from Government training schemes introduced to compensate for the loss of Spanish skilled workers, and a £15 million building programme, partially financed by a British Government loan, is under way for the period 1971-76.

For the period 1973-76 a development programme is in train financed to a large extent by British aid and involving expenditure of approximately £6.5 million in the public sector. The most important item continues to be the provision of housing, and an estate comprising 650 new dwellings is being built on reclaimed land. Work has also started on a sports centre which will provide facilities for most indoor sports. In the private sector a new 200-bed hotel has recently been completed and another of 500 beds is nearing completion. British aid to Gibraltar during the financial year ended March 1973 amounted to approximately £1.5 million.

While trade and tourism have obviously been affected by the closure of the frontier by the Spanish Government, Sir Joshua Hassan's Government, elected in June 1972, intends to develop further the private sector of the economy, in order to offset the effects of the restrictions, and to increase the number of companies having their registered offices in Gibraltar.

Transport and Communications

The Port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. Wharf space is ample for both landing passengers and handling cargo, and there are dry dock facilities and a commercial ship repair yard. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners who register their ships at Gibraltar. Since the closure of the Suez Canal sea communication with North European and Mediterranean ports is limited, and there are now no regular passenger services, though P. and O. and British India Lines make occasional calls. However some 90 cruise ships per annum call at Gibraltar and will on occasion take passengers, and a passenger and car-ferry service operates between Gibraltar and Tangier on week-days. Air services are frequent to the United Kingdom and Tangier, and weekly to Madrid. There are bus services and taxis but no railway.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social

insurance and three non-contributory schemes financed from the general revenue and covering unemployment benefits and retirement pensions, family allowances and supplementary benefits. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 and provided free in government schools. There are several nursery schools, eleven government primary schools, two Services schools administered by the Ministry of Defence for the children of military personnel, two private schools and two comprehensive schools—one for boys and one for girls. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land communications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right, where the transient visitor is being replaced by the long-stay tourist and package holidays are increasing. The expansion of hotels and the casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have all contributed to this change. Conference facilities are being provided including a conference hall with 160 seats already in use in one of the large hotels. Cruise traffic is growing, and the virtually duty-free shopping facilities in Gibraltar have led to an increase in the number of cruise passengers taking excursions ashore.

Visas are not required except for: (a) stateless persons, (b) nationals of Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, who will not, however, require visas when travelling in direct transit by air.

Sport

There is a great variety of sport including fishing, swimming, water-skiing, football, hockey, tennis, athletics, rowing and cricket.

Public Holidays

1974: April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), May 27 (Spring Bank Holiday), June 4 (Queen's Birthday), September 2 (Late Summer Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (see United Kingdom).

Currency

100 pence = 1 Gibraltar pound.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = G£1.00;

U.S. \$1 = 43.05 pence.

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY
AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

	AREA (acres)	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS
1972 . .	1,360	29,254	581	244

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1969 . .	4,280	1,906	2,466	262	8,914
1970 . .	6,828	2,360	2,259	295	11,748
1971 . .	6,430	2,149	2,819	258	11,656
1972 . .	6,039	1,783	2,246	167	10,235

FINANCE

100 pence (pennies)=1 Gibraltar pound (G£).

Coins: United Kingdom coinage ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50p) and a Gibraltar coin of 25p.

Notes: G£1 and G£5 (U.K. notes also circulate).

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=G£1.00; U.S. \$1=43.05p.

G£100=£100.00 sterling=\$232.30.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1973-74—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	1,830,000	Principal items of Expenditure: Social Services (nearly half the total expenditure), Public Works (approximately one-quarter of the total), Justice, Public Services, Pensions, Administration.	
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues . .	64,450		
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue .	1,371,300		
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	504,300		
Post Office and Telegraph	229,820		
Rents on Government Property	398,400		
Interest	150,000		
Lottery	214,500		
Miscellaneous Receipts	247,700		
Municipal Services	1,632,430		
TOTAL	6,642,900	TOTAL	5,559,072

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports . .	10,021,614	10,315,751	11,944,029	12,777,294
Re-Exports . .	2,175,680	3,070,760	3,509,473	3,025,501

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Foodstuffs	2,483,724	2,924,628	3,550,961
Manufactured Goods	5,714,621	6,321,928	5,485,369
Fuels	1,340,280	2,062,342	1,761,538
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco	777,126	671,131	965,262

RE-EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Wines, Spirits, Malt	140,068	144,958	159,596
Petroleum Products	1,624,597	2,141,068	1,816,071
Tobacco and Manufactured Goods	1,306,115	1,223,447	720,966

COUNTRIES

Imports come chiefly from Great Britain (worth £5,787,177 in 1970, £6,935,921 in 1971, and £7,237,199 in 1972) and the Commonwealth; other sources of supply are Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Air	46,304	47,726	48,255	49,109
Sea	173,967	92,943	83,754	86,628
Land*	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	220,171	140,669	132,009	135,737

* Since the frontier closure by the Spanish Government there have been no arrivals by land.

Number of hotel beds: (1969) 1,446; (1970) 1,226; (1971) 1,576; (1972) 1,660.

TRANSPORT

ROADS (1972) (Vehicles Registered)		
CARS AND TAXIS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
5,527	539	331

SHIPPING				TONNAGE CLEARED
1970	.	.	.	10,206,751
1971	.	.	.	11,149,580
1972	.	.	.	13,329,884

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT LANDING AND TAKING-OFF	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kgs.)
1970	1,371	136,936	592,723
1971	1,500	138,617	794,991
1972	1,471	132,162	1,570,283

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	5,817	5,886	5,955
Radio Sets*	3,004	3,440	5,251
Daily Newspapers	2	2	2
Circulation	7,100	7,100	7,100
Television Sets*	6,351	7,530	6,528

* Number licensed.

† In 1972 combined television/radio licences were introduced.

EDUCATION

(1972)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	15	3,811	179
Secondary	2	1,428	106
Technical and Vocational	2	148	18

THE CONSTITUTION

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony, and the supreme authority is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is the representative of the Queen. Relations with the British Government are maintained through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

In 1830 the first Charter of Justice was given to the City and a Magistracy established; thus the advantage of civil liberty was accorded to the inhabitants.

On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar a certain representation in the management of municipal affairs. In addition a Legislative Council, defined by an Order-in-Council, was inaugurated by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on November 23rd, 1950, and included elected members. Its composition was modified several times, notably by the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964 and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions, which gave it greater control of internal affairs.

Since 1969 Gibraltar has had full control over most of her own internal affairs, while Britain continues to be responsible for matters of external affairs, defence and internal security. Following the Referendum of September, 1967, in which the people of Gibraltar showed their overwhelming support for remaining under British sovereignty, discussions on appropriate constitutional changes took place between the British Government and representatives of Gibraltar during 1968. The resultant new Constitution was introduced in August, 1969, as an Annex to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 and in conjunction with the Gibraltar Royal Instructions 1969. The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar. The other main provisions are described below.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY

The Preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order contains assurances that Gibraltar will remain part of Her Majesty's dominions unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another

State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

As representative of the Queen, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is responsible for matters which directly relate to external affairs, defence and internal security and certain other matters not specifically defined as domestic matters. He is also head of the executive and administers Gibraltar in accordance with the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions 1969, acting generally on the advice of the Gibraltar Council. In exceptional circumstances he has special powers to refuse any advice from the Gibraltar Council which may not be in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. His formal assent on behalf of the Crown is required for all legislation and in some cases the prior concurrence of the Crown conveyed through the Secretary of State.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

Consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, *ex-officio*, the Chief Minister, who is appointed by the Governor as the Elected Member of the House of Assembly most likely to command the confidence of the other Elected Members, and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. Advises the Governor, who usually acts on its advice.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Chief Minister and not less than four nor more than eight other Ministers appointed from the Elected Members of the Assembly by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister. It is presided over by the Chief Minister and deals with domestic matters which have been defined as such by the Constitution. Individual Ministers may be given responsibility for specific business. Heads of Departments and other government officials appear before it when required.

GIBRALTAR—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

With the coming into force of the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 and Royal Instructions 1969 on August 11th, 1969, the Legislative and City Councils were merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly.

The Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, eleven elected members and two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary); the City Council consisted of seven elected members and four appointed by the Governor. The House of Assembly is composed of a Speaker, 15 elected members and two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary). The Speaker is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections are open to all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months up to the date for registration as an elector. The voting age is 18. The system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections has been abandoned in favour of a new system where each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Elected Members of the House of Assembly elect the Mayor from amongst themselves, and he carries out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir JOHN GRANDY.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

President H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The DEPUTY GOVERNOR, the DEPUTY FORTRESS COMMANDER, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Elected Members: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA HASSAN, The Hon. A. W. SERFATY, The Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO, The Hon. M. K. FEATHERSTONE, The Hon. A. J. CANEPA.

Clerk of the Council: J. NEISH.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: The Hon. A. J. VASQUEZ.

Elected Members: There are fifteen Elected Members: The Council of Ministers (*see below*), and the Opposition: The Hon. M. XIBERRAS, The Hon. Major R. J. PELIZA, The Hon. P. J. ISOLA, The Hon. W. ISOLA, The Hon. J. BOSSANO, The Hon. J. CARUANA, The Hon. L. DEVINCENZI.

Ex-Officio Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Clerk to the House of Assembly: P. A. GARBARINO.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA HASSAN.

Minister for Tourism, Trade and Economic Development: The Hon. A. W. SERFATY.

Minister for Medical and Health Services: The Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO.

Minister for Education: The Hon. M. K. FEATHERSTONE.

Minister for Labour and Social Security: The Hon. A. J. CANEPA.

Minister for Housing: The Hon. I. ABECASIS.

Minister for Public Works and Municipal Services: The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. L. HOARE.

Minister for Information and Sport: The Hon. H. J. ZAMMIT.

CIVILIAN ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: E. H. DAVIS.

Financial and Development Secretary: A. MACKAY.

Attorney-General: J. K. HAVERS.

Administrative Secretary: J. L. PITALUGA.

Director of Public Works: F. SHARRATT.

Director of Medical and Health Services: (vacant).

Director of Education: W. HENDERSON.

Accountant-General: A. J. GAREZE.

Principal Auditor: N. HARRISON.

Captain of the Port: R. L. RICKARD.

Director of Labour and Social Security: C. J. GAREZE.

Commissioner of Police: J. D. O. BIRD.

City Electrical Engineer: V. BENSADON.

Director of Tourism: J. E. A. VAUGHAN.

Postmaster: J. L. HOARE.

Chief Fire Officer: H. E. SMITH.

Superintendent of Telephones: W. C. BISHOP.

ARMED FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

Flag Officer, Gibraltar: Rear-Admiral H. W. E. HOLLINS.

ARMY

Deputy Fortress Commander: Brigadier M. C. THURSBY-PELHAM.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Air Commander, Gibraltar: Air Commodore D. SUTTON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights: 31 Governor's Parade; Leader Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN; Gen. Sec. ISAAC ABECASIS.

Integration with Britain Party: Leader M. XIBERRAS; Gen. Sec. O. DRAGO.

GIBRALTAR—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR GRANVILLE FORBES.

Justices of Appeal: Sir PAGET BOURKE, Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Sir EDGAR IGNATIUS UNSWORTH.

Registrar: F. PIZZARELLO.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

Judge: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA.

MAGISTRATES' COURT

Stipendiary Magistrate: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA.

RELIGION

	Per cent of Population (1970 Census)
Roman Catholic	77.55
Moslem	8.06
Church of England	7.85
Jewish	2.24
Hindu	0.96
Presbyterian	0.54
Methodist	0.45
Other	2.34

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar: Rt. Rev. EDWARD RAPALLO, Bishop's House, 4A Engineer Rd.; 21,700 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Fulham with Gibraltar JOHN RICHARD SATTERTHWAITE, 19 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8, England; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean The Very Rev. A. W. M. WEEKES; Precentor and Port Missioner to the Mediterranean Missions to Seamen Rev. E. HOLLAND; 1,500 mems.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. W. MELVILLE-KING; St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. K. R. JEFFERIES; Wesley House, 297 Main Street.

Jewish: Managing Board Jewish Community, 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar; Pres. A. B. SERFATY; Hon. Sec. I. M. ISRAEL.

THE PRESS

Calpense, El (The Calpean): College Lane, Gibraltar; f. 1868; Spanish and English; weekly; Editor-in-Chief S. MARRACHE; circ. 2,000.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Editor J. SEARLE; circ. 3,200.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Fridays; circ. 350.

Gibraltar Evening Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; daily; circ. 3,100; Editor J. GARCIA.

Vox: Cloister House; f. 1955; English and Spanish; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Managing Agents Thomson Television International.

RADIO

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 16 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcriptions and relays are used. The station operates on 202.2 metres with a power of $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. In 1971 3,440 radio

licences were issued, and in 1972 television and radio licences were combined.

(There is also a local wired system operated by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, relaying programmes from the BBC. The Forces Broadcasting Service is now broadcasting on VHF.)

TELEVISION

GBC-TV: operates in English for 4½ hours daily, and for 15 hours over winter weekends. There were 6,528 licensed sets at the end of 1972.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 84-90 Main St.; Man. D. G. FOGDEN.

Banque de l'Indochine: 206-210 Main St., Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Office, 62-64 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1875; Man. (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

A. L. Galliano: 56 Main Street; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Midland Bank Ltd., London, and Bank of America, New York; Partners F. L. GALLIANO (Managing), J. P. GALLIANO, F.C.A., V. GALLIANO, M.S.I.A., and L. GALLIANO.

Mediterranean Bank Ltd.: 2-6 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1964; affiliated to Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.; Chair. A. J. RUSSO, J.P.; Man. Dir. A. OORTMAN GERLINGS.

The City Bank Ltd.: 153 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1960; share cap. £130,000; Pres. NICHOLAS ROSENBAUM; Vice-Pres. DAVID WETZLER; Man. Dir. SIGMUND KOPPEL; Man. GEORGE TALLOS.

SAVINGS BANK

Government Post Office Savings Bank: Deposits totalled £1,602,622 in March 1973.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., The: P.O.B. 344, Suite 8, Gibraltar Heights; f. 1841; cap. £50,000; gen. res. £6,070; Chair. A. RUSSO; Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. J. D. HASSAN.

Castle Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 344, Suite 8, Gibraltar Heights; f. 1969; share cap. £600,000; gen. res. £192,895; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. J. D. HASSAN.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Agents S. L. Balensi Ltd., P.O.B. 105, 160 Main St., Gibraltar.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Limited: P.O.B. 142, 113 Main St., Gibraltar.

Many Insurance Companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance of 1947 provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions (both employers' and employees' organizations), and for the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: Department of Labour & Social Security, 23 John Mackintosh Square.

At December 31st, 1972, there were 24 registered unions, total membership 7,424. Of these 12, including the Chamber of Commerce, were employers' associations, total membership 338, and 12 were unions of employees, total membership 7,086. Seven of the employees' unions are branches of U.K. unions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce: 40 Main St.; f. 1962; 212 mems.; Pres. LEWIS STAGNETTO; Hon. Sec. C. E. ISOLA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Gibraltar Hoteliers' Association: c/o Montarik Hotel; f. 1957; 8 mems.; Sec. E. J. RESTANO.

Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association: 23 Engineer Lane; f. 1961; 12 mems.; Sec. A. PROVASOLI.

Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association: Industrial Area-North Front; f. 1947; 6 mems.; Sec. C. CRUZ.

Gibraltar Master Builders' Association: 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 8 mems.; Pres. W. SERFATY; Hon. Sec. S. J. SCIACALUGA.

Gibraltar Master Printers' Association: Garrison Library Printing Office, 2 Library Gdns.; f. 1964; 10 mems.; in process of deregistration; Hon. Sec. V. J. SMITH.

Gibraltar Motor Traders' Association: P.O.B. 5, 4 Queensway; f. 1961; 8 mems.; Sec. S. CANEPA.

Gibraltar Shipping Association: 47 Irish Town; f. 1959; 8 mems.; Sec. J. J. PORRAL.

Gibraltar Transport Association: Waterport Wharf; f. 1964; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. O. L. CHAMBERLAND, O.B.E.

Gibraltar Travel Agents' Association: Cloister Building; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. M. G. BOSSANO.

Gibraltar Victuallers and Caterers' Association: registered 1970; 30 mems.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 82; f. 1964; 35 mems.; Hon. Pres. K. KHUBCHAND; Hon. Sec. R. SHIVDASANI.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Engineering Union (U.K.): f. 1947; 30 mems.

Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers (Gibraltar Branch): f. 1953; 48 mems.

Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs: f. 1947; 50 mems.

Civil and Public Service Association: f. 1967; 312 mems.

Gibraltar Civil Service Association: f. 1947; 158 mems.

Gibraltar Government Clerical Association: f. 1967; 385 mems.

Gibraltar Pharmaceutical Society, The: f. 1970; 13 mems.

Gibraltar Security Police Staff Association: f. 1953; 47 mems.

Gibraltar Shop Assistants Association: f. 1967; 235 mems.

Gibraltar Taxi Association: f. 1957; 80 mems.

Institute of Professional Civil Servants (U.K.) (Admiralty Technical Classes Branch): f. 1947; 52 mems.

Society of Technical Civil Servants (U.K.) (Gibraltar Branch): f. 1949; in process of deregistration.

Transport & General Workers' Union (U.K.) (Gibraltar Branch): f. 1947; 5,765 mems.

Gibraltar Trades Council: c/o 31 Governor's Parade; associates seven unions representing 97 per cent of trade union membership; affiliated to the U.K. Trades Union Congress; Pres. I. ABECASIS; Sec. J. VICTORY.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

The Public Works Department, Gibraltar: is responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 8 miles of such roads in the City, and a total road mileage of 30 including 4.25 miles of footpaths.

SHIPPING

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd.: Cloister Bldg., Gibraltar; f. 1810 hrs. in Casablanca, Tangier; mail, passenger and cargo services between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, aviation, travel and insurance agents; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

Many long distance liners call at Gibraltar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd.: Cloister Building; f. 1947; owned by M. H. Bland & Co. Ltd. (51 per cent) and BEA; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier; aircraft: Vickers Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

British Caledonian Airways and British Airways also fly regular services to Gibraltar.

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, main St.; London Office: 2 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, WC2N 5EJ; Minister for Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, The Hon. A. W. SERFATY; Dir. of Tourism J. E. A. VAUGHAN.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hellenic Republic is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south, east and west, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is modern Greek, of which there are two forms—*katharevousa*, the formal language, and *demotiki*, the language commonly spoken. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The Greek national flag (proportions 12 by 7) consists of nine horizontal stripes (five blue and four white, alternating), with a white cross dividing a blue square into four equal parts in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

The liberation of Greece from the German occupation was followed by a civil war which lasted until 1949. The Communist forces were defeated, and the constitutional monarchy re-established. In the 1963 elections the Centre Union, led by Georgios Papandreu, obtained an overall majority but the Papandreu Government resigned in 1965 when King Constantine opposed some of the Prime Minister's proposals. A series of short-lived minority governments followed and fresh elections were planned for May 1967. These were forestalled by a military *coup d'état* on April 21st, 1967. The King's attempted counter-*coup* failed, and he fled to Rome. Colonel Georgios Papadopoulos emerged as the dominant figure in the new régime, becoming Prime Minister in December 1967 and also Regent in March 1972. A new constitution was produced in 1968, but Greece continued to be ruled by the strict and sometimes brutal methods of the military junta. A Legislative Advisory Committee was elected in 1970, but in the absence of Parliament their deliberations were of little significance. The cabinet continued to rule by decree and maintain order by martial law. Following an abortive naval mutiny, said to be supported by the exiled King, Greece was declared a republic on June 1st, 1973. The republic, a presidential form of government and the appointment of Papadopoulos as President were approved by a referendum on July 29th, 1973.

Some moves were made towards a return to parliamentary rule; an amnesty for political prisoners, the restoration of civil and human rights, the ending of martial law and the appointment of a civilian cabinet led by Spyros Markezinis were announced as preparations for elections, to be held by the end of 1973. The elections were never held; a violent student uprising, the rapidly deteriorating economic situation and fears of a too rapid progress towards elections led to another military *coup* on November 25th, 1973. Lieutenant-General Phaidon Ghizikis took the presidency, and a mainly civilian cabinet, with Adamantios Androutsopoulos as Prime Minister, was appointed.

Once again, Greece experienced rule by decree and martial law. A new Constitutional Act was announced, giving considerable powers to the President, including the appointment of ministers, until such time as a Parliament is elected.

Government

On June 1st, 1973, Georgios Papadopoulos, Prime Minister and Regent of Greece, declared the establishment of the Hellenic Republic. The 1968 Constitution was amended to remove those sections concerning the monarchy, and twelve principles establishing a presidential form of government were adopted, with provisions for an eventual return to parliamentary rule. The Government established by the *coup* of November 1973 produced a Constitutional Act on December 17th, 1973. The powers of the President were reduced, but until a Parliament is elected the President and Council of Ministers will continue to rule by decree.

Defence

Greece is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years. The armed forces number 159,000, consisting of an Army of 118,000, a Navy of 18,000 and an Air Force of 23,000; there is a Gendarmerie of 23,500 and also a National Guard of 68,000. Defence estimates for 1973 totalled 17,366 million drachmae.

Economic Affairs

Greece has traditionally been an agricultural nation, producing most of its own needs and exporting a considerable amount of produce. Although only about a quarter of the land is cultivable, the rest being mountain and marshland, Greece produces large quantities of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, sugar beet, tomatoes and other fruit.

In 1970 manufactures contributed more to the gross domestic product than agriculture for the first time, as a result of a government policy of rapid industrialization. The marked growth in both investment and production following the army *coup* in 1967 was particularly effective in the fields of metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, rubber, plastics and electrical machinery and appliances. Mineral resources are intensively exploited, and a major development in the progress of the Greek economy has been the processing of an expanding proportion of the ores in Greece, rather than exporting raw materials. Electricity output nearly doubled between 1966 and 1971, new power stations having been built to use lignite deposits and reduce dependence on imported fuel oil, and hydro-electric power resources are being developed. Exports of manufactures accounted for 35 per cent of all exports in 1972; in 1962 the figure was only 6.1 per cent.

Industrialization and the expansion of exports, which quadrupled in ten years from 1962-3 to 1972-3, have not saved Greece from a large balance of payments deficit. On the other hand, invisible earnings from the merchant fleet

GREECE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

and tourism have risen rapidly in recent years. About one-fifth of Greek exports go to Federal Germany, and 43 per cent to the enlarged EEC. Over 53 per cent of imports came from the EEC in 1972. The association agreement between Greece and the EEC, which came into force in 1962, protects Greek industry from EEC imports but allows Greek industrial products to enter the EEC duty-free. Progress towards full membership of the EEC has been "frozen" since the 1967 *coup*.

The economic growth of the 1960s helped to reduce unemployment and emigration, and for some years the drachma was exceptionally stable, but in 1973 the cost of living rose by some 40 per cent. In October the drachma was temporarily revalued by 10 per cent, and cuts in public expenditure were announced. Shortly before the November 1973 *coup* all wages were increased by 20 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Although Greece's railways were almost completely destroyed during the Second World War, there is now 2,572 km. of track. A network of over 39,000 km. of roads now covers the country, but many of these are unclassified; there are 8,042 km. of main roads and 27,248 km. of secondary roads. The three-mile Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to Piraeus (port of Athens) by 202 miles. Greece has a large mercantile marine of over 21 million tons. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old-age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 438,000 secondary. The illiteracy rate has been reduced from 72 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the last thirty years. There are five universities attended by 60,000 students.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archaeo-

logical interest. The industry is expanding rapidly with the improvement of transport and accommodation facilities. Under the Five-Year Plan (1973-77) it is expected to increase its hotel capacity to 300,000 beds compared with 135,377 beds in 1971, to earn \$1,000 million in foreign exchange, and to have some six million foreign visitors by 1977. In 1972 2,731,587 people visited Greece, and the total was expected to reach three million in 1973.

Receipts from tourism reached \$305 million in 1971, reflecting a growth of more than 57.7 per cent over 1970 and accounting for 24.3 per cent of the country's total "invisible" earnings. In the first ten months of 1973 earnings from tourism rose still further, to U.S. \$393 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (May Day), June 3 (Holy Spirit Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 28 ("Ochi" Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 17 (First Day of Lent), March 25 (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lepta = 1 drachma.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 69.505 drachmae;

U.S. \$1 = 30.00 drachmae.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.) (Measured 1963, revised 1971.)				POPULATION (Census of March 14th, 1971)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
106,778	8,331	16,877	131,986	7,475,599	456,642	836,400	8,768,641

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Athens (capital)	867,023	Larissa	72,760
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	345,799	Volo	51,290
Piraeus	187,458	Cavala	46,887
Patras	112,228	Serres	41,091
Iraklion	78,209	Cayea	40,564

URBAN AREAS

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Greater Athens*	2,540,241	Greater Volo	88,096
Greater Salonika	557,360	Greater Iraklion	84,710
Greater Patras	120,847	Greater Cayea	53,026

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	MARRIAGES ('000)	DEATHS ('000)
1967	162.8	81.7	72.0
1968	160.3	65.4	73.3
1969	154.1	72.5	74.8
1970	144.9	67.4	74.0
1971	141.1	73.3	73.8
1972*	140.6	63.5	76.8

* Provisional figures.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1971 Census*)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	845,460	484,860	1,330,320
Mining and Quarrying	19,660	1,320	20,980
Manufacturing	394,960	144,920	539,880
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	22,380	2,580	24,960
Construction	253,300	1,720	255,020
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	275,540	74,880	350,420
Transport, Storage and Communications	199,960	13,180	213,140
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	57,620	20,520	78,140
Community, Social and Personal Services	256,320	152,900	409,220
Other Activities (not adequately described)	44,540	17,260	61,800
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	2,369,740	914,140	3,283,880

* Sample tabulation. The figures exclude those on compulsory military service and those seeking work for the first time.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMIGRATION OF GREEK CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	1969	1970	1971	1972
Federal Germany and German Democratic Republic (combined)	59,450	65,283	40,057	26,681
United States of America	12,714	10,920	8,277	6,613
Australia	9,949	7,972	7,017	3,663
Canada	4,569	4,415	2,607	2,282
Africa	904	666	649	545
Italy	830	813	640	592
United Kingdom	601	506	439	513
TOTAL (incl. others)	91,552	92,681	61,745	43,397

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Barley	737	781	867
Maize	511	569	579
Oats	107	114	113
Wheat	1,931	1,948	1,773
Rice (Paddy)	79	79	74
Potatoes	756	667	683
Cotton Seed	328	359	392
Tobacco	95	87	85
Grapes (dessert)	193	155	175
Table Olives	49	108	75
Olive Oil	186	193	n a
Citrus Fruits	593	530	n a
Fresh Fruits	691	687	n a
Currants and Sultanas	169	161	141
Dried Fruit (Carobs and Figs)	47	51	n a
Tomatoes	1,011	1,095	949
Sugar Beet	1,359	1,380	1,197
Edible Nuts	69.9	66.6	n a

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at December)

ANIMALS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Asses	393	376	358	345
Buffaloes	23	18	14	10
Cattle	1,038	997	952	986
Goats	4,005	4,054	4,130	4,185
Horses	267	255	232	216
Mules	194	183	179	170
Pigs	392	383	446	504
Sheep	7,724	7,680	7,535	7,686
Chickens	25,316	22,494	24,143	28,643
Ducks	204	187	177	172
Geese	78	61	57	56
Turkeys	317	218	191	179

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat	85,903	89,754	86,770
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat	89,795	90,876	96,157
Pig Meat	44,826	52,056	63,219
Poultry Meat*	57,860	71,240	88,406
Edible Pig Fat	4,155	4,419	4,936
Cows' Milk	528,261	552,535	556,509
Buffaloes' Milk	6,056	5,257	3,605
Sheep's Milk	431,522	452,757	477,770
Goats' Milk	332,967	347,367	362,724
Butter	6,610	6,824	6,596
Cheese: hard	24,320	24,803	24,515
soft	89,086	91,215	93,675
Fresh Cream	2,295	3,181	3,206
Hen Eggs	95,201	96,533	107,711
Honey	6,437	6,932	8,678
Raw Silk	639	534	609
Wool: Greasy	8,102	7,988	8,144
Hides and Skins ('000 pieces):			
from small animals	7,485	7,215	7,046
from large animals	429	377	378

* Including meat from other small animals.

FISHING*
('000 metric tons)

1967	1968	1969	1970
85.1	92.9	101.3	96.3

* By motor-propelled vessels only.

MINING AND INDUSTRY
('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Lignite and Brown Coal	5,850.2	6,700.2	7,683.1	10,887.3
Iron Ore	238.4	464.4	882.6	1,165.7
Zinc Concentrate	19.6	17.4	17.7	27.1
Bauxite	1,836.1	1,899.1	2,282.5	2,833.3
Chromite	13.0	60.6	56.8	46.4
Silver ('000 kgs.)	8.3	8.0	13.0	14.2
Magnesite	448.1	580.0	717.7	899.9
Salt	98.8	96.6	112.6	113.7
Iron Pyrites	199.2	266.2	308.3	133.7
Cement	4,074.0	4,835.4	4,934.0	5,543.4
Cigarettes	16.2	16.6	17.0	21.4
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Yarn	49.6	53.4	62.7	67.4
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Fabrics	30.8	29.3	28.3	32.1
Electricity (million kWh)	6,949.0	8,010.3	8,991.3	10,610.9
Gas (million cu. metres)	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.5
Sponges ('000 kgs.)	80.0	80.1	55.0	63.9

* Provisional figures.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 lepta (singular, lepta)=1 drachma.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 lepta; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 drachmae.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 drachmae.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=69.505 drachmae; U.S. \$1=30.00 drachmae.

100 drachmae=£1.439=\$3.333.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million drachmae)

REVENUE	1972	1973*	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973*
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct Taxes	15,969	18,240	Political Ministries	50,275	58,095
Excise Duties	18,887	20,540	Defence	11,483	12,351
Indirect Taxes	31,640	34,352	Police and Other Sectors	3,822	4,004
Other	6,055	5,918			
				65,580	74,450
			Provision for Increase	2,170	2,100
	72,551	79,050		67,750	76,550
Extraordinary Budget:			Extraordinary Budget:		
Revenue from Investments	1,200	800	Expenditure on NATO Works	480	1,253
Aid and Loans from Abroad	3,000	4,000	Investments	18,000	27,500
Revenue from NATO Works	480	1,253			
Increase in National Debt	9,000	20,200		86,230	105,303
			Provision for Bad Debts	—	—
TOTAL	86,231	105,303	TOTAL	86,230	105,303

* Provisional figures.

1974 Ordinary Budget Estimates: Revenue 91,500 million drachmae; Expenditure 77,800 million drachmae (plus Public Investment of 18,000 million drachmae).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million drachmae at current prices)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	220,199	246,971	274,901	318,612
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	42,608	46,700	51,215	59,213
Manufacturing	40,828	48,261	54,735	64,168
Wholesale and retail trade	23,371	26,530	29,237	34,117
Public administration and defence	20,137	22,439	24,464	26,498
Other activities	93,255	103,041	115,250	134,616
Income from abroad	4,974	5,288	7,322	9,461
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	225,173	252,259	282,223	328,253
Less depreciation allowances	—13,999	—15,938	—18,541	—22,058
NET NATIONAL INCOME	211,174	236,321	263,682	306,195
Indirect taxes less subsidies	37,379	40,767	43,069	48,568
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES .	248,553	277,088	306,751	354,763
Depreciation allowances	13,999	15,938	18,541	22,058
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	262,552	293,026	325,292	376,821
Balance of export and imports of goods and services, and borrowing†	18,861	19,679	19,838	22,078
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	281,413	312,705	345,130	398,899
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	182,064	201,084	216,459	244,768
Government consumption expenditure	34,540	38,764	42,647	46,734
Fixed capital formation†	65,066	68,357	80,795	101,596
Change in stocks	—257	4,500	5,229	5,801

* Provisional data.

† Excluding ships operating overseas.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million drachmae)

1968: 33,094.0; 1969: 35,440.6; 1970: 38,878.1; 1971: 43,007.2; 1972: 50,556.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(June 1969=100)

	1968	1971	1972
Foodstuffs	96.8	108.5	112.7
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	99.9	100.1	100.4
Clothing and Footwear	99.4	103.2	107.3
Housing	98.3	101.1	102.6
Household Equipment	99.6	105.3	108.8
Medical and Personal Care	97.2	104.9	113.6
Education and Recreation	99.1	113.0	119.9
Transport and Communications	93.4	106.6	115.6
Miscellaneous	98.1	104.4	112.1
Average	97.6	106.1	110.7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	-1,092.4	-1,320.4	-1,605.8	-1,990.0
Non-monetary gold	—	—	23.6	—
Transportation	234.9	306.4	355.8	332.3
Foreign travel	138.3	231.6	296.9	313.0
Insurance	— 6.2	— 4.6	— 8.2	— 9.8
Investment income	— 48.9	— 67.6	— 60.5	— 33.4
Government	— 4.4	— 6.3	— 0.8	— 19.2
Other services	29.3	38.5	47.8	54.4
NET BALANCE	- 749.4	- 809.8	- 949.6	-1,314.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Private	343.1	467.7	567.9	549.5
Central government	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.5
NET BALANCE	344.9	468.9	568.6	550.0
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Private long-term loans	286.0	271.6	502.5	390.7
Private short-term loans	31.8	52.7	66.4	95.9
Central government	— 4.1	— 25.5	— 25.3	— 14.7
Central institutions	2.8	— 93.5	— 345.7	— 61.1
Private institutions	61.6	129.4	203.5	138.0
Use of SDRs	16.8	10.3	— 7.1	—
NET BALANCE	394.9	345.0	394.3	578.2
Net Errors and Omissions	- 9.6	4.1	13.3	186.1

* Jan.-Sept.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million drachmae)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Total Imports	41,831	47,825	58,750	62,943	70,374	55,271
Total Exports	14,047	16,609	19,276	19,874	26,126	19,666

* Jan.-July.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 drachmae)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	5,671,536	7,033,245	7,029,137
Beverages and Tobacco	74,795	105,598	145,178
Crude Materials, except Fuels	4,941,208	5,226,402	6,112,056
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	4,039,628	4,603,063	6,935,141
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	399,634	257,017	100,821
Chemicals	4,758,293	5,582,665	6,861,097
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	9,198,945	9,754,752	12,062,314
Machinery and Transport Equipment	27,937,162	28,498,631	28,824,569
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,720,326	1,864,136	2,281,935
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	8,819	17,210	21,307
TOTAL	58,750,346	62,942,722	70,373,558
EXPORTS			
Food and Live Animals	4,418,835	5,031,018	6,517,184
Beverages and Tobacco	3,370,394	3,187,076	4,168,152
Crude Materials, except Fuels	3,257,802	3,734,522	3,678,065
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	192,260	182,228	327,033
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	148,269	170,486	390,977
Chemicals	1,384,488	1,453,346	1,926,003
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	5,507,615	4,787,143	6,898,583
Machinery and Transport Equipment	286,672	367,021	610,119
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	709,620	961,412	1,609,455
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	303	—	100
TOTAL	19,276,258	19,874,257	26,125,676

COUNTRIES

('000 drachmae)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Austria	838,417	949,009	1,019,825	285,501	235,628	317,249
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,692,388	1,987,106	2,574,530	748,841	756,649	667,418
France	4,274,266	4,640,048	5,751,463	1,085,475	1,863,916	2,125,179
Federal Republic of Germany	10,900,882	12,264,458	14,688,379	3,886,947	4,008,350	5,639,348
Italy	4,915,580	5,781,199	7,703,214	1,933,380	1,709,643	2,634,867
Netherlands	1,962,362	2,224,584	2,552,476	1,183,926	1,245,540	1,672,052
Sweden	2,130,185	1,119,037	848,277	257,332	144,353	306,306
United Kingdom	5,064,328	4,616,879	4,912,434	1,146,703	850,816	861,615
United States	3,478,740	4,172,122	4,367,266	1,448,011	1,783,256	2,549,692

TOURISM

	CRUISE PASSENGERS	OTHER TOURISTS	TOTAL	EARNINGS ('000 U.S. dollars)
1967	147,488	848,985	1,996,473	126,768
1968	138,132	879,489	1,017,621	120,263
1969	166,570	1,139,381	1,305,951	149,470
1970	201,754	1,407,456	1,609,210	193,556
1971	276,699	1,981,295	2,257,994	305,299
1972	295,195	2,436,392	2,731,587	392,700

2,971,639 tourists visited Greece between Jan. and Oct. 1973.

Number of hotel beds (1972): 151,420.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	1,530.8	1,635.1	1,563.0
Net ton-kilometres .	688.1	748.1	755.6

ROADS
NUMBER OF VEHICLES

	1970	1971	1972
Cars . . .	226,823	263,499	302,455
Buses . . .	10,555	10,981	11,533
Trucks . . .	107,145	118,025	130,623

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	74,674	84,400	86,518	93,033	102,702
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	3,920	4,136	4,158	4,415	5,929
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	10,507	12,038	13,390	14,170	17,772

MERCHANT FLEET

(June 1973)

	NUMBER	GROSS REG. TONS
Cargo Boats .	2,128	12,998,332
Passenger Boats .	297	799,697
Tankers . .	428	7,686,110
Others . . .	182	78,076

CIVIL AVIATION

(Domestic and foreign flights of *Olympic Airways*)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown ('000) . . .	21,473	26,345	29,755	38,381	38,144
Passenger-kilometres ('000) . . .	1,250,940	1,697,578	2,126,394	2,342,568	2,964,408
Freight (ton-kilometres) ('000) . .	24,958	33,071	32,116	32,386	42,213
Mail (ton-kilometres) ('000) . . .	3,109	3,439	3,376	3,620	3,961

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephone Subscribers (1972) . . .	1,420,703
Radio Receivers (1972) . . .	1,300,000
Television Receivers (1972) . . .	250,000

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	9,838	29,536	914,275
Secondary Schools	940	12,958	438,519
Higher	31	3,483	76,198

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece, 14-16 Lycourgou St., Athens.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL monarchy was instituted in Greece when the first Constitution was granted by King Otho on September 3rd, 1833. Formerly known as Prince Otto of Bavaria, he ascended the throne at the age of 18 in 1833, three years after Greece achieved her full independence from Turkey. Revolution, reaction, and foreign embroilment shook the country repeatedly. In 1862 Otho was expelled and his place was taken in 1863 by Prince William, the younger son of the King of Denmark, who assumed the title of George I. The dynasty was shaken by the ascent to the throne of his son Constantine in 1913. King George II, who came to the throne when his father, Constantine, abdicated in 1922, was compelled to leave the country on December 19th, 1923. The dethronement of the dynasty was proclaimed by the Papanastasiou Government in 1924, as a result of the crisis brought on by the disastrous termination of the Asia Minor expedition in 1922. A plebiscite held on April 13th, 1924, confirmed the republican régime, and the republican Constitution was formally promulgated in 1927.

On the restoration of the monarchy in the person of King George II in 1935, after a plebiscite, the 1863 Constitution, as amended in 1911, was again adopted, with certain changes, of which the most important was the institution of the Council of State. This supreme administrative tribunal, formed on the French model, examined the validity of decrees and tried cases between the State and private individuals, thus forming an important bulwark against arbitrary State action on the part of Government officials or departments.

Parliamentary government in accordance with the Constitution continued until August 4th, 1936, when certain basic provisions of the Constitution were suspended by the Prime Minister, General Ioannis Metaxas, with the consent of the King. This action had been preceded by a period of political deadlock and internal unrest. The Metaxas Government assumed dictatorial powers, dissolved Parliament, and suspended the main provisions of the Constitution which had hitherto protected the liberties of the Greek people, such as the freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, parliamentary and municipal elections, habeas corpus, etc.

The dictatorship of General Metaxas lasted until the occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers in 1941. The parliamentary system was restored after the liberation of

Greece in 1944. The Constitution was re-established, and the first elections held since January 1936 took place on March 31st, 1946. A revised Constitution was promulgated on January 1st, 1952. This Constitution left the fundamental provisions of the 1911 Constitution intact. The military junta headed by Col. George Papadopoulos which seized power in April 1967 suspended the constitution, but promised a quick return to democratic government.

The military junta produced a new Constitution in 1968, but its provisions relating to the election of a parliament and the exercise of civil and human rights remained in abeyance. After the proclamation of the Hellenic Republic on June 1st, 1973, a referendum was held which approved the twelve principles amending the 1968 Constitution. Constitutional Monarchy was replaced by what was described as a Presidential Parliamentary Republic. Under the revised Constitution, considerable powers were given to the President, who had exclusive jurisdiction over national defence and security, foreign affairs and public order, and appointed the ministers for these departments, as well as the Prime Minister. The President also had the power, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, to proclaim martial law, and could appoint 20 of the 200 members of Parliament when one was elected. Some steps towards the holding of elections had been made when President Papadopoulos and his régime were overthrown by another military *coup*.

The Constitutional Act published on December 17th, 1973, abolished both the presidential autocracy of the previous régime and the plans for a return to parliamentary rule. The exclusive powers of the President in defence, foreign affairs and public order were abolished, and his term of office reduced from seven to five years. The post of Vice-President was abolished. The President was given the right to convene the Council of Ministers and to preside at its meetings. Until Parliament begins to function—an event for which no date was given—the President appoints and dismisses the government, and on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers he can introduce or lift martial law. The form of government in Greece, in practice rather than the parliamentary theory of the Constitution, is rule by decree. The Council of Ministers and the President have total power, giving their instructions by means of constitutional acts, and despite the temporary and provisional nature of this arrangement, no schedule for a return to parliamentary rule has been published.

GREECE—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Lieut.-Gen. PHAIDON GHIZIKIS.

(Took power November 25th, 1973)

THE CABINET

(Appointed November 25th, 1973)

Prime Minister, Minister of Co-ordination and Planning and Minister of Finance: ADAMANTIOS ANDROUTSOPOULOS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SPIRIDON TETENES.

Minister to the Presidency: CONSTANTINOS RALLIS.

Minister of Defence: Gen. EFSTATHIOS LATSODIS.

Minister of the Interior: VASSILIOS TSOUMBAS.

Minister of Public Order: Gen. GEORGIOS TSOUMANIS.

Minister of Justice: STYLIANOS TRIANTAFYLLOU.

Minister of Culture and Science: Prof. DIMITRIOS TSAKONAS.

Minister of National Education and Religion: Prof. PANAYIOTIS CHRISTOU.

Minister of Social Services: CHARALAMPOS GEORGIPOULOS.

Minister of Mercantile Marine: CONSTANTINOS SKIADOPOULOS.

Minister of Transport and Communications: ALEXANDROS TZAVELLAS.

Minister of Public Works: TRYFON TRIANTAFYLAKOS.

Minister of Agriculture: TZORTZIS TZORTZAKIS.

Minister of Industry: CONSTANTINOS KYPREOS.

Minister of Commerce: GEORGIOS ANASTASOPOULOS.

Minister of Employment: PANAYIOTIS PAPARODOPOULOS.

Alternative Minister of Co-ordination and Planning: Prof. ILIAS BALOPOULOS.

DEFENCE

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. GREGORIOS BONANOS.

Chief of the Army: Lieut.-Gen. ANDREAS GALATSANOS.

Chief of the Navy: Rear-Admiral PETROS ARAPAKIS.

Chief of the Air Force: Lieut.-Gen. ALEXANDROS PAPANICOLAOU.

Chief of the Gendarmerie: Brig.-Gen. CONSTANTINOS KARABATSOS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Albania: 1 Odos Karachristou-Kolonaki (E); *Ambassador:* LIK SEITI.

Argentina: 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE M. PELTZER.

Australia: 8 Odos Makedonon (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD HORNE.

Austria: 26 Leoforos Alexandras (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUDWIG STEINER (also accredited to Cyprus).

Belgium: 3 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL BIHIN.

Brazil: 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias, 1st Floor (E); *Ambassador:* HÉLIO DE BURGOS CABAL.

Bulgaria: 63 Odos Ypsilantou (E); *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR D. POPOV.

Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Canada: 4 Odos Gennadiou (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GAUVIN.

Central African Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* CHOU PONG-PING.

Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Cyprus: 16 Odos Herodotou (E); *Ambassador:* Nicos KRANIDIOTIS (also accredited to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia).

Czechoslovakia: 1 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF CVIK.

Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etairias, Kolonaki (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* H. J. ASSING.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: 3 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AHMED KAMEL.

Ethiopia: 22 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* MESFIN ABEBE.

Finland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

France: 7 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN DE MARGERIE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3 Odos Caraoli kai Dimitriou (E); *Ambassador:* DIRK ONCKEN.

Guatemala: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Hungary: 73 Odos Marathoudromon, Psychiko (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA SZILAGYI (also accredited to Cyprus).

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

India: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Iran: 29 Odos Antinoros (E); *Ambassador:* JAVAD KOWSAR.

Iraq: 19 Odos Amaryllidos, Psychiko (E); *Ambassador:* DHIAH AL-ALGAWI.

Israel: 4 Odos Coumbari; *Diplomatic Representative:* YEHUDA GOLAN.

Italy: 2 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI D'ORLANDI.

GREECE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Japan: 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA TAKAHASHI.

Jordan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Korea, Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Kuwait: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Lebanon: 26 Leoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE MATTAR (also accred. to Romania).

Libya: 2 Odos Hirodotou (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED RAGAB FAITUR.

Madagascar: Rome, Italy (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mauritania: P.O.B. 1020 (E) (*Ambassador resident in Tnnis, Tunisia*).

Mexico: 21 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS MARTINEZ.

Morocco: Rome, Italy (E).

Netherlands: 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* CARL D. BARKMAN.

Nepal: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: 6 Odos Ermou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PER THELIN HAUGESTAD (*Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy*).

Pakistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Panama: 82 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MARIA LAKAS BAHAS (*Ambassador resident in Jerusalem, Israel*).

Peru: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: 24 Odos Chryssanthemon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW DOBROWOLSKI (also accred. to Cyprus).

Portugal: 18 Odos Dorileou (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO D'OLIVEIRA NEVES.

Romania: 14-16 Odos Ravine (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISC PĂCURARIU (also accred. to Cyprus).

Saudi Arabia: 59 Odos Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED A. KHOGUIR.

South Africa: 69 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL RICHARD LINDHORST.

Spain: 29 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* José MANUEL ANIEL-QUIROGA Y REDONDO.

Sri Lanka: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: 4 Odos Meleagrou (E); *Ambassador:* DAG BERGMAN.

Switzerland: 2 Odos Iassiou (E); *Ambassador:* EGBERT DE GRAFFENRIED.

Syria: 5 Leoforos Kifissias, App. No. 1 and 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MOSSEIN ZYFA.

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Tunisia: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 8 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* ILTER TURKMEN.

Uganda: Paris, France (E).

U.S.S.R.: 7 Odos Hirodou Atticou (E); *Ambassador:* KLIMENT LEVICHKIN.

United Kingdom: 1 Odos Ploutarchou (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ROBIN HOOPER, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.

U.S.A.: 91 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY J. TASCA.

Uruguay: 5 Odos G. Sissini (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ARECO.

Venezuela: 115 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SALVADOR PAPARONI (*Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy*).

Viet-Nam, Republic: 40 Odos Alopekis (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* TA THAI BUU (*Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy*).

Yugoslavia: 106 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR VUČINIĆ.

Zaire: 3 Odos Digheni Griva, Filothei (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN-MARIE KIKANGALA.

Greece also has diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic.

POLITICAL PARTIES

At present no political parties are permitted in Greece.

The following parties were suspended by the military junta in April 1967, following the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in February:

Centre Union: f. 1961 by G. PAPANDREOU; coalition of Liberals and Progressives together with several smaller groups.

Liberal Democratic Centre Party: f. December 1965 as a breakaway party from the Centre Union by 45 members of the Chamber of Deputies who had supported the Government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos in September 1965.

National Radical Union (*Ethniki Rizospastiki Enosis*): f. 1956 by Constantine Karamanlis; provided the Government elected February 1956 which lasted until 1963; policy of expanded production and economic stability.

E.D.A. (*Ethniki Demokratiki Aristiki*): extreme left party; f. 1953.

Progressive Party: led by SPYROS MARKEZINIS.

Despite the ban on political activity, several clandestine political parties are known to be active in Greece. They include the **Communist Party**, the **Patriotic Front** (also Communist), **Democratic Defence**, and the **Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement**.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law administering justice in Greece are as follows:

The Supreme Court. This is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum. President V. PATSOURAKOS.

Prosecutor: PANAYIOTIS THERAPOUS.

Courts of Appeal. These are eleven in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional cases, of first degree.

Courts of First Instance. There are fifty-eight Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and in exceptional cases, of second degree. They are mixed courts, functioning both as Courts of First Instance and as Penal Courts.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Criminal Courts and Juvenile Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial

cases are tried by ordinary courts of law. There are, however, Tax Courts in some towns.

Courts of the Justice of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace and the Magistrates' Courts, there are District Attorneys. In Magistrates' Courts the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

The State Council. In addition to the above there is a State Council, with competence over the following cases:

Administrative disputes

Administrative contraventions of law in force.

Revision of Disciplinary procedure on permanent Civil Servants (1952 Constitution, Articles 87-97).

President ALEXANDROS DIMITSAS.

RELIGION

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF GREECE

The Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church is the officially established religion of the country, adhered to by nearly 97 per cent of the population. The Church uses the Credo of the Ecumenical Synods of Nicaea and Constantinople, as it was originally formulated that is without the *filioque*, and administers the seven Holy Sacraments. The administrative body of the Church is the Holy Synod of ten members, elected by the 66 bishops of the Hierarchy. The Primate of Greece is the head of the Church. In 1967 a special synod was set up to nominate a Primate, following the *coup*, and chose Archbishop Ieronymos. Ieronymos was closely linked with the Papadopoulos régime, and resigned after the 1973 *coup*. The new government disqualified 34 bishops from the synod called to elect a new Primate. In January 1974 the President chose the Primate from among the three candidates presented by the synod.

Primate of Greece: Archbishop SERAPHIM of Athens.

Within the Greek State there is also the semi-autonomous Church of Crete, composed of seven Metropolitans and the Holy Archbishopric of Crete. The Church is administered by a Synod consisting of the seven Metropolitans under the Presidency of the Archbishop; it is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which also maintains a degree of administrative control.

Archbishop of Crete: The Most Reverend EUGENIUS PSALLIDAKIS (whose See is in Heraklion).

There are also four Metropolitan Sees of Dodecanese, which are spiritually and administratively dependent on the Ecumenical Patriarchate and, finally, the peninsula of Athos, which constitutes the region of the Holy Mountain (Mount Athos) and comprises twenty Monasteries. These are dependent on the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, but are autonomous and are safeguarded constitutionally.

OTHER CHURCHES

The Roman Catholic Church: Odos Omirou 9, Athens 135; comprises 7 dioceses: 3 archbishoprics (Naxos-Tinos, Athens and Corfu) and 2 bishoprics (Syra, Santorin), 1 Vacariate Apostolic (Salonika) and two exarchates (one for the Byzantine Rite and one for the Armenian Rite). Archbishop of Athens Most Rev. NICOLAUS FOSCOLOS. The Roman Catholic Church has 127 churches.

The Catholic Church of the Greek Rite in Greece has one parish at Athens (Odos Acharnon 246) and another at Jannitsa (Macedonia); Exarch Apostolic Msgr. HYACINTHUS GAD, titular Bishop of Gratianopolis, Odos Acharnon 246; the Church, Catholic exarchate of Byzantine rite, has about 3,000 adherents; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly), the only Catholic paper in Greece (circ. 2,500).

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): Bd. Amélie 50, Athens; f. 1886; comprising 30 organized churches; embraces about 1 per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Moderator Rev. STELIOS KALOTERAKIS; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Muslims: their status is regulated by Law 2345, "On Minorities"; the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

The Jewish Community: the Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1973 there were about 5,000 Jews in Greece. The Rabbi of Athens is JACOB D. ARAR; temple and offices: 5 Melidoni Street, Athens. The officially recognised representative body for the community is the *Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece*, Odos P. Tsaldari 46, Athens; f. 1945; Pres. JOSEPH M. LOVINGER.

THE PRESS

At the beginning of 1967, 123 dailies were being published in Greece, 13 being based in Athens and competing for a share in a total circulation of only 700,000. After the *coup d'état* of April 1967, the number of papers in Athens was halved, total circulation dropped by a third and the remainder of the press was subject to censorship.

Despite constitutional guarantees of press freedom, the Papadopoulos régime exercised strict control over Greek newspapers and magazines. After publication of articles offensive to the Government, issues could be seized, writers and editors arrested and papers closed. State-controlled advertising, a means of subsidizing friendly papers, could be withdrawn as an economic sanction. Post-publication censorship proved an effective means of controlling the dissemination of news.

Immediately after the 1973 *coup* Athens newspaper editors were told that censorship had been lifted, and that they were free to publish whatever they pleased. At the same time, the commander of the Military Police warned editors not to sabotage the new government by printing rumours and other embarrassing items, or anything likely to cause "fear or anxiety among the people". The press was told that it cannot be an enterprise run only for profit. The limits to the new freedom of the press, and the authorities' attitude to criticism were shown by the closure of the Athens daily paper *Vradyni* and the fortnightly *Christianiki*, each of which welcomed the fall of Papadopoulos, but expressed the hope that democracy could soon be restored. In the absence of preventive censorship, the permissible limits of comment are unclear. Control of the press rests with the Military Police, whose policy was demonstrated in the week following the *coup*. The five publishers of the eight national newspapers published in Athens were summoned by the leaders of the Military Police and told to support the new régime or to leave the country.

DAILY PAPERS

Morning papers are not published on Mondays, nor afternoon papers on Sundays.

ATHENS

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1881; morning; Independent-Conservative; Publishers N. and D. BORSIS; circ. 108,500.

Apogevmatini (The Afternoon): Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1952; Independent; Publishers N. and D. BORSIS; Editor AL. FILIPPOPOULOS; circ. 112,700.

Athener Kurier: Odos Voukourestiou 17; morning; German language; Propr. A. LORANDOU.

Athens Daily Post: 57 Stadium St.; f. 1958; morning; English; Publisher G. SKOURAS; Editor KONSTANTINE SKOURAS; circ. 10,000.

Athens News: Odos Havriou 5; f. 1952; English with sections in French; Publisher-Propr. YANNIS HORN; circ. 7,500.

Athlitiki Ichō (Athletics Echo): Odos Voulgazi 11; f. 1945; morning; Editor ATHANASSE SEMBOS; circ. 60,000.

Azat Or: evening; in Armenian; Proprietor O. ZAKARIAN.

Eleftheros Kosmos (Free World): Odos Panepistimiou 58; f. 1966; morning; Propr. S. CONSTANTOPOULOS; circ. approx. 13,000.

Estia (Hearth): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7; f. 1898; Editor K. KYROU.

Imerisia (Daily): Odos Agion Constantine 4; Publisher E. CHATZIATHANASIADIS.

Kosmos (Globe): Odos Karytsi 12; Editor SOCRATES SINANIDIS.

Naftemboriki (Daily Journal): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; morning; non-political journal of finance, commerce and shipping; Editor P. A. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 25,000.

Nea (News): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1931; Liberal; evening; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.

Vima (Tribune): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1922; Liberal; Publisher CHRISTOS LAMBRAKIS; Editor L. B. CARAPANAYOTIS.

Vradyni (Evening Newspaper): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; afternoon; Gen. Man. GEORGE ATHANASSIADES; circ. 135,000; closed by police December 1973.

CORINTH

Estia: evening; Proprietor and Editor KYROS A. KYROU; circ. 10,000.

Ta Nea: evening; Editor C. NITSSES; circ. 58,500.

Vradyni: evening; Editor L. BORTOLIS; circ. 30,000.

PATRAS

Imera (Day): Odos Michalakopoulou 61A; f. 1945; morning; Propr. Mrs. ANNA RIZOPOULOS; Dir. CHRISTOS RIZOPOULOS.

Neologos: Odos Kanakari 199; Editor P. PAPANDROPOULOS.

Peloponnesos: Odos Gerocostopoulou 50; Editor P. PAPA-GELOUTSOV.

SALONIKA

Eleftheros Laos (Free People): Odos Aristotelous 4; Propr. A. NASTOS.

Ellinikos Vorras (Greek North): 329 Leoforos Valissis Olgas; f. 1935; morning; Propr. P. X. LEVANTIS; Editor S. CHRISTODOULOU; circ. 30,000.

Esperini Ora (Evening Hour): Odos Valissis Olgas 329; Propr. P. X. LEVANDISSA.

Makedonia: Odos Megalou Alexandrou 77; f. 1911; morning; Propr. and Editor J. VELLIDIS; circ. 25,000 (Sundays 46,000).

Nea Alithia (New Truth): Odos Mitropoleos 48; afternoon; Proprs. C. and A. KOUSKOURAS, S. VLACHOPOULOS.

Thessaloniki: 77 Odos M. Alexandou; f. 1963; evening; Propr. J. VELLIDIS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(w=weekly; f=fortnightly; m=monthly; q=quarterly)

ATHENS

Aktines: Odos Akademias 45; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilization; Publisher Christian Union; circ. 10,000; m.

Alpha: Odos Romvis 9; current affairs; Publisher J. BASTIAS; w.

Architektoniki: Odos Panepistimiou 10; architectural review; Publisher A. C. KITSIKIS; every two months.

Diplassis Ton Paidon: Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1879; children's magazine; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; w.

GREECE—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Economikos Tachydromos (*Financial Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1926; every Thursday; published by the Lambrakis Press; Dir. JOHN MARINOS; circ. 12,000.

Embros (*Forward*): Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1896; independent; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; w.

Gynaika (*Woman*): 7, Frangoklissias Str., Paradissos Amaroussio, and 8, Hermou Str., Athens 126; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, home decorating, housewifery, motherhood, fiction, knitting, embroidery; the only women's magazine in Greece; Publisher EVANGELOS C. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 155,000.

Moda: Odos C. Lada 2; f. 1964; ladies' fashions; Publisher Moda Publications; q.

Naftika Chronika: Odos Notara 77, Piraeus; Publisher D. KOTAKIS; f.

Nea Estia (*New Hearth*): Odos Stadiou 38; literary; Editor P. HARRIS; f.

Oikogeneiakos Thesavros (*Family Treasure*): Odos P. Solomou 64; Editor C. PAPACHRISTIFLOU; w.

Omada (*Team*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1959; sports; every Tuesday; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.

Proto (*First*): Odos Fidiou 12; family magazine; Publishers N. and D. BOTSIS; w.

Tachydromos (*The Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1953; news magazine; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS; w.

Technika Chronika (*Technical Times*): Odos Carageorgi Servias 4; f. 1952; general edition, on technical and economic subjects; circ. 12,000; m.

Viomichaniki Epitheorissis (*Industrial Review*): Odos Zalocosta 4; f. 1934; industrial and economic review; Publisher-Editor S. VOVOLINIS; m.

SALONIKA

Makedoniki Zoi (*Macedonian Life*): Odos Franklin Roosevelt 70; Publisher C. TSOURKAS; m.

NEWS AGENCY

Athenagence (*Athens News Agency*): Odos Akademias 20; f. 1896; correspondents in big capitals abroad and in larger provincial towns of Greece; Gen. Man. CHRIS. BITSIDIS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Athens

Agence France-Presse: P.O. Box 392, 17 Odos Voukourestiou, Athens; Bureau Chief JACQUES M. A. DAUPHIN.

AP (*U.S.A.*): Odos Akademias 27a, 134; Bureau Chief PHILEMON DOPOULOS.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (*Federal Germany*): Odos Xenokratous 9, Athens 139.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): 20 Ave. Venizelos; Corr. JOHN RIGOS.

The following Agencies also have offices: ANSA (*Italy*), Reuters (*U.K.*), and Tass (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Enosis Syntakton Athinaikou Typou (*Union of Journalists of the Athenian Press*): Odos Apellon 4, Athens; f. 1922; mems. are contributors to periodicals.

Enosis Syntakton Athinon (*Union of Athenian Journalists*): Odos Akademias 20, Athens; f. 1914; 354 mems., who are journalists on daily papers; Pres. L. PETROMANTATIS.

PUBLISHERS

ATHENS

Jean Collaros & Cie., Librairie Hestia, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 38; f. 1885; school text-books, general; Dir. CONSTANTIN SARANTOPOULOS.

Dimitrios Dimitrakos: Odos Metropoleos 3; f. 1896; general, school equipment, *Great Dictionary of the Greek Language*; Dirs. D., P., L. and S. DIMITRAKOS.

G.C. Eleftheroudakis S.A.: 4 Nikis St., and Tower of Athens, 2 Sinopis St.; f. 1900; general, technical and scientific; Man. Dir. VIRGINIA ELEFTHEROUDAKIS; publ. *Greek Encyclopaedia*.

Fexis Publications: George Fexis, 28 Academy Street, Athens 134.

Editions "Flamma": Odos Amerikis 16A; f. 1930; Dir. X. LEFCOPARIDIS.

Michel Saliveros, S.A.: Odos Leoharous 23 T.T. 123; f. 1893; general and religious books, maps, diaries and calendars.

John Sideris: Odos Stadiou 44; f. 1898; school text-books, general; Man. J. SIDERIS.

J. G. Vassiliou: Odos Hippokratous 15; f. 1913.

Jean N. Zacharopoulos: Odos Arsaki 6; law.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Sylogos Ekdoten & Vivliopolon Athinon: Stadiou 40, Athens.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ethnikon Idryma Radiophonias Tileoraseos (*Hellenic National Broadcasting Institute*): Odos Monrouzi 16, Athens 138; State controlled since 1939; Pres. of the Admin. Council L. PAPANGELIS; Dir.-Gen. C. MITRELIS.

Radio Athens: Three Home Programmes: National, Second Programme and Third Programme. Three medium-wave transmitters, 150 kW. for National, 50 kW. for Second and 15 kW. for Third. Two short-wave transmitters of 100 kW. each.

Overseas broadcasts (short wave) in Greek, Russian, French, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Albanian and Bulgarian are beamed to the Balkans, North-West Europe, Russia, Cyprus, Egypt and the Middle East, Central Africa, Australia and the North Atlantic (for seamen).

PROVINCIAL STATIONS: Stations, for occasional relay of National and Second programmes, at Salonika, Rhodes, Patras, Khandia (Crete), Corfu, Zakynthos, Komotini, Volos and Amalias.

GREECE—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Greek Armed Forces Radio and Television: Odos Messogeon 136, Athens; radio broadcasts from Heraklion, Pyrgos, Larissa, Athens, Salonika, Tripolis, Florina, Kozani, Ioannina, Serres, Orestias and Kavala; television broadcasts from Athens, Florina, Kastoria, Kozani, Volos, Lamia, Salamina, Poros, Argos, Tripolis, Sparti, Antinitsa—Palaioplatanou, Kanion, Heraklion, Salonika and Patras; Dir. Gen. T. APOSTOLOPOULOS.

Pyrgos Broadcasting Station: Odos Diakou 16, Pyrgos, Ilias, Western Peloponnesus; broadcasts in Greek with

weekly programmes in English and German; Pres. G. PSARROS; Man. J. VARONXIS.

Number of radio receivers (1972): 1,300,000.

TELEVISION

A television network of 17 transmitters is in operation and in 1972 served 80 per cent of the population.

Number of television receivers (1972): 250,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; drs.=draehmae; br.=branch; m.=million)

Bank of Greece: El. Venizelou Ave., P.O.B. 105, Athens; f. 1928; State Bank of Issue; cap. p.u. drs. 262.5m.; res. drs. 1,119m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. COSTAS PAPAYANNIS; Deputy Gov. E. G. PANAS.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: 86 Eolou Street (Plateia Cotzia), Athens 121; f. 1841 (formerly the Central Bank of Greece); share cap. drs. 1,625m.; res. drs. 5,751m.; dep. drs. 82,963m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. and Chair. of the Board Prof. CHRISTOS ACHIS; 281 brs.

Hellenic Industrial Development Bank: 20 Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1964; cap. drs. 5,776m.; State owned but operates as a private enterprise; the major Greek institution in the field of industrial investment; Gov. (vacant).

Agricultural Bank of Greece: Eleftheriou Venizelou Ave. 23, Athens 132; f. 1929; a semi-State agricultural bank; cap. drs. 1,901m.; res. drs. 700m.; dep. drs. 5,519m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. and Pres. Administrative Council Prof. A. ADAMOPOULOS.

Bank of Attica: Eleftheriou Venizelou Ave. 19, Athens 122; f. 1924; cap. drs. 82.7m.; res. drs. 13.5m.; dep. drs. 347.2m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Chair. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Vice-Chair. C. P. KYRIACOPOULOS; 4 brs.

Bank of Piraeus: Odos Papatigopoulou 3, Athens 124; f. 1916; cap. drs. 60m.; res. drs. 16m.; dep. drs. 349.2m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Vice-Chair. C. P. KYRIACOPOULOS; 4 brs.

Commercial Bank of Greece: Odos Sophocleous 11, Athens 122; f. 1907; cap. drs. 534.6m.; res. drs. 1,272.5m.; dep. drs. 29,187.7m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Chair. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Man. Dir. P. A. VAFIADACHIS; 185 brs. throughout Greece; correspondents throughout the world.

Credit Bank: Odos Pasmazoglou 10, Athens 132; f. 1924 (as Credit Commercial Hellénique), cap. drs. 55m.; res. drs. 301m.; dep. drs. 6,374m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. SPYRO J. COSTOPOULO; Man. Dir. YANNIS S. COSTOPOULOS; 30 brs.

General Hellenic Bank (fmr. Bank of the Army Share Fund): Odos Stadiou 4, Athens; f. 1937; cap. drs. 56.25m.; Chair. N. GOGOUSSIS; Gen. Man. S. LOGOTHETIS.

Investment Bank, S.A.: Odos Omirou 8, Athens 133; f. 1963; cap. drs. 150m.

Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece: El. Venizelou Ave. 45, Athens 132; f. 1958; cap. drs. 510m.; res. drs. 131.5m.; dep. drs. 8,500m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Chair. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Vice-Chair. C. P. KYRIACOPOULOS; 92 brs. in Greece; correspondents throughout the world.

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A.:

Odos Sofokleous 6, Athens 121; f. 1963; cap. drs. 450m.; res. drs. 252.3m.; operations: long-term loans, equity participations, promotion of co-operation between Greek and foreign enterprises; Chair. of Board CHRISTOS ACHIS; Gen. Man. GEORGE GONDIEAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

National Mortgage Bank of Greece: Venezelou 40, P.O. Box 667, Athens; f. 1927; share cap. drs. 87.6m., dep. drs. 5,943m. (1972); Gov. and Chair. E. D. KRIMPAS.

Traders' Credit Bank: Odos Santaroza 3, Athens 131; f. 1924; share cap. and res. drs. 120m.; dep. drs. 359m.; Gen. Man. ANDREW PAPAVALSILIOU; brs. in Athens, Kolonaki and Pangrati.

INSURANCE

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion Hellados (National Insurance Institute of Greece S.A.): Odos Aghiou Constantinou 6, Athens; f. 1933.

Anatoli (Orient): Odos Aristidou 10-12, Athens; f. 1906;

Aspis-Pronia: Odos Othonos 4, Athens 118; f. 1944; share cap. drs. 15m.; Man. Dir. A. TAMBOURAS.

Astir (Star): Odos Merlin 6, Athens 134; f. 1930; share cap. drs. 160m.; Gen. Man. J. CALCANIS.

Athens General: Christou Latha 57, Athens.

Athinaiki (Athenian): Boulevard Venizelou 34, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. drs. 5.2m.; Dirs. JOHN PAKONSTANTINO, KONSTANTINOS PAKONSTANTINO, NICHOLAS PAKONSTANTINO.

Atlantic Union A. E. General: Odos Nikis 108, Ermou 126.

Atlas and Hellenic General Insurance: Palaeou Patron Vermanou 7.

Ellinoelvetiki (Greek-Swiss): Ermou 6, Athens 126.

Estia Insurance Co., S.A.: Dragatsaniou 6, Athens 122.

Ethniki (National): Odos Karagheorghis Servias 8, Athens 125; f. 1891; cap. and dep. drs. 430m.; all branches of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. CHR. ACHIS; Gen. Man. AL. ZAGORIANACOS.

Ethniki Zoi Kai Pistis (National Life and Trust): Odos Lycourgou 3, Athens; f. 1920; cap. and res. drs. 50m.; Pres. L. EMBIRTEOS; Dir.-Gen. N. PAPANICOLAOU.

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion tis Ellados: Odos Aghiou Konstantinou 6; Athens 101; f. 1933; cap. drs. 11.8m.; Gen. Man. J. A. KYRIAKOS.

Galaksias A.E. General Insurance: Panepistimiou 56.

General Professional: Panepistimiou 56.

GREECE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Genikai Asphalini tis Hellados (*General Insurance of Greece*): 1 Odos Corai, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. p.u. drs. 64m.; Dir.-Gen. TH. P. CAVADIAS.

Hellenic Register of Shipping: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens 125; Piraeus Technical Office: 23, Akti Miaouli; f. 1919; Man. Dir. G. J. COURTZIS; Technical Adviser N. PANOS.

Hellenic Ship and Aircraft Insurance Company S.A.: Odos Stadiou 24, Athens 132; f. 1964; marine hull and aviation insurance company; p.u. cap. \$3,480,000; Chair. CHR. ACHIS; Man. Dir. C. A. COSTAKIS.

Helleniki (*Greek*): 84, 3rd September St., Athens 104; f. 1927; share cap. p.u. drs. 10m.; Chair. TH. RAFTOPOULOS; Gen. Man. A. P. CONSTAKIS.

Hermes General Insurance: Christou Latha 2, Athens.

Horizon Insurance Co. S.A.: 26A Amalias Avenue, Athens 118.

Ikonomiki A.E.: Kapothistriou 38, Athens 109.

Ilios: Odos Akadimias 86, Athens 142; f. 1941; cap. drs. 13.3m.; Man. Dir. C. A. POTHITAKIS.

Imperial Hellas: Verunzerou 5.

Interamerican Life Insurance Company: 6, Othonos St., Athens 118.

"Ionian" Insurance Co. S.A., The: Odos Pasmazoglu 18, Athens 132; f. 1939; cap. p.u. drs. 30m.; Man. TH. R. VELIMEZI.

"Iraklis": Leoforou Vasilissis Amalias 32.

Kosmos: Blvd. Panepistimiou 25-29, Athens 132; f. 1942; cap. drs. 23.1m.; Gen. Man. EL. PLAKIDU.

Kykladiki: 6 Philellinon Street, Athens 118; f. 1919; cap. and res. drs. 21.1m.; Gen. Man. G. ELIOPOULOS.

Laiki: Odos Pasmazoglu 8, Athens 132; f. 1942; cap. drs. 3m.; Gen. Man. M. A. PANTELIS.

Lloyd Hellénique: Panepistimiou 59, Athens; f. 1942; cap. p.u. drs. 10m.; fire, life, motor, personal and general insurance; Dir. L. J. ZAPHIRIS.

Magdemvirger Greeco: Panepistimiou 56.

Merimna A.E. General Insurance: Voulis 45-47, Athens 118.

Mesogios A.E. General Insurance: Efpolithos 2, Athens 111.

Olympic Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Odos Othonos 4, Athens 218; f. 1962; cap. drs. 2m.; Man. S. MODIANO.

Panhellenic Insurance Company: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens 125; f. 1918; Managing Dir. G. J. COURTZIS.

Phoenix: Odos Sophocleus 11, Athens; f. 1928; share cap. p.u. drs. 155m.; Gen. Manager G. VOYATJAKIS.

Poseidon: Akti Miaouli 53-55, Piraeus.

Promithefs: Voukorestiou 11.

Proodos Hellenic Insurance and Reinsurance Co. S.A.: 196 Syngrou Avenue, Athens.

Propodis: Agiou Konstantinou 6.

Pyraiki: 3 Septemvriou 22, Athens 104.

Skourtis: Panepistimiou 58, Athens 142.

Trade General Insurance: Ermou Fokionos 8, Athens 126.

ASSOCIATION

Insurers' Union of Greece: Voulis 22, Athens 126.

Association of Insurance Companies Operating in Greece: Odos Xenophontos 10, Athens 118; f. 1907; 71 mems.; Chair. CON. POTHITAKIS; Hon. Sec. ZAC. GEORGIADIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Odos Amerikis 8, Athens; f. 1919; Pres. CHRISTOS PANAGOS; Dir.-Gen. DEM. MASKALERIS.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Pl. Fr. Roosevelt, Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. PANOS LOZOS; Dir.-Gen. EP. GIDAS; Gen. Sec. CHRISTOS THOMOPOULOS.

Salonika Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Meg. Alexandrou 29, Thessaloniki; f. 1919; Pres. M. DIAMANDIS; Dir. E. DALLAS; 5,982 mems. (merchants and manufacturers).

Chamber of Artisans: Athens; Pres. J. GAVALAS.

Piraeus Chamber of Arts & Crafts: 111, Karaïskou St.; Pres. ELEYTHERIOS TZIAKIS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Manufacturers of Macedonia & Thrace: Salonika; f. 1914; Pres. C. P. LADAS.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophon 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 750 mems.; Pres. D. MARINOPOULOS; publs. *Information Bulletin, The State of Greek Industry*.

Federation of Shipowners & Industrialists: Odos Stadiou 19, Athens; Pres. ANDRE HADJIKRIACOS.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Syngrou Avenue 150, Athens 404; state organization; Pres. NICOLAOS KALANTZAKOS; Dir. PHILOTAS GEORGIADIS.

New Agrex: Odos Capodistriou 28, Athens 147; exports agricultural products and fruit.

Union of Joint Stock Companies of Greece: Athens; Pres. J. TERZAKIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Greek General Confederation of Labour: Odos 28 Octovriou 69, Athens; f. 1918; 389,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. IOANNIS KOURMOUZIS.

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Livaros Building, Akti Miaouli 47-49 Piraeus; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. SOTIRIOS KATSAROS.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; annually for three weeks starting on the Sunday between 28th Aug.-3rd Sept.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hellenic Railways Organization Ltd.: 1 Karolou St., Athens 107; f. 1920, when the Government took over the control of the Hellenic Railways Co., the Cie. Jonction-Salonique-Constantinople and the Cie. des Chemins de Fer Orientaux; in 1954 the State Railways absorbed the Franco-Hellenic Railways and the Thessalian Railways and in 1962 the Peloponnes Railways and the Railways of North-West Greece. Started operating as Hellenic Railways Organization Ltd. in 1971. Total length of track: 2,572 km. Gov. P. CHRISTOPOULOS; Vice-Gov. AL. MALASPINAS; Gen. Dirs. M. KALLIANIS, G. MESSOLOGIITIS.

ROADS

There are 39,000 km. of classified roads in Greece. Of this total 8,042 km. are main roads. Several major roads are under construction, including the Egnatia highway (800 km.) linking all districts in north and north-west Greece and a major road connecting eastern and western Crete. The Athens-Lamia-Larissa-Thessaloniki highway, and the Corinth-Patras highway are now in use. Work is also in progress on the Thermopylai-Antirion road.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA): 2-4 Mesogion St., Athens 610; f. 1924; 14,500 mems.; publ. *Road Assistance*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over three miles long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs; depth 26½ ft., bottom width 69 ft., surface width 81 ft. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 202 miles; it is spanned by two single-span bridges, one for road and one for rail. During 1972, 10,367 ships with a total tonnage of 5,479,502 n.r.t. passed through the Corinth Canal. In the first eleven months of 1973 10,618 ships used the canal.

SHIPPING

Merchant shipping accounted for 27.1 per cent of the country's total "invisible" earnings in 1972 with an inflow of some \$433.5 million; these earnings increased by 34.3 per cent in the first nine months of 1973. The development of the merchant fleet has led to the emergence of the shipbuilding and repairing industry. Hellenic Shipyards at Skaramanga, with its 250,000 d.w.t. graving dock, has a capacity of 6 bulk carrier ships of 25,000 tons each a year.

A 500,000 ton d.w. dock is under construction. Eleusis Shipyards are building a bulk carrier of 43,000 tons, and larger ships are planned.

On October 31st, 1973 there were 3,093 merchant ships under the Greek flag, including 2,135 cargo vessels, 447 tankers and 302 passenger ships, totalling 22,938,893 g.r.t. On September 30th, 1973 a further 1,342 Greek-owned and crewed ships were sailing under foreign flags.

Three of the largest shipping companies are:

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: 79-81 Filonos St., Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf and India; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and European ports; Adriatic ports, East, West and South Africa; Gen. Man. P. G. CALLIMANOPOULOS.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; passenger and cargo services in Mediterranean; Man. Dirs. A. G. YANNOULATOS, CONSR. A. RINGAS.

Michail A. Karageorgis S.A.: Karageorgis Building, Akti Kondylis and Aitolikou, Piraeus; 19 cargo vessels, 1 bulk carrier, 4 passenger and car ferries, 19 tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Athens, Thessaloniki, Kerkyra, Alexandroupolis, Mitilini, Kos, Andravida, Rhodes and Heraklion/Crete, and 21 domestic airports. During the period 1967-71 3,271 million drachmae were spent on expanding their facilities.

Olympic Airways S.A.: Odos Othonos 6-8, Athens 118; f. 1957; privately owned; domestic services linking principal cities and islands in Greece, and international services to Europe, the Middle East, U.S.A., South Africa and Australia; fleet of eight Boeing 707, seven Boeing 720, six Boeing 727, seven YS-11, two Skyvan, one Boeing 747, one F136-L2, two PA23-250, three PA28-140, one Learjet 25C, one SE-3160, three SA318C, three C53D/C47B and one Boelkow 150C; Pres. THEODORE GARAFALIDES; Man. Dir. PAUL IOANNIDES.

Greece is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Air Zaire, Alia, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, CSA, Cyprus Airways, E.A.A., Egyptair, El Al, Ethiopian, Garuda Indonesian, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, Itavia, J.A.L., J.A.T., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, LOT, Lufthansa, Libyan Arab, MALEV, M.E.A., P.I.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Singapore Airlines, S.A.A., Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab, TAROM, T.W.A., T.H.Y. and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*Greek National Tourist Organization*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Pres. CHRYSANTHOS J. DIMITRIADIS; Gen. Sec. N. SAKELLARIDIS.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 10 Krugerstr., 1010 Wien.

Belgium: Office National Hellénique du Tourisme, 62-66 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, Brussels 1000.

France: Office National Hellénique du Tourisme, 3 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.

German Federal Republic: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Neue Mainzer Str. 22, 6 Frankfurt/Main.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Ellenico per il Turismo, Via L. Bissolati 78-80, 00187 Rome.

Japan: Greek National Tourist Organization, No. II Mori Bldg., II Shiba Nishikubo, Akefuncho Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Netherlands: Griekse Nationale Organisatie voor Toerisme, Leidsestraat 13, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Grekiska Statens Turistbyrå, Grev Turegatan 2, Stockholm 5.

Switzerland: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Office National Hellénique du Tourisme, Gottfried Keller Str. 7, 8001 Zurich.

United Kingdom and Ireland: National Tourist Organization of Greece, 195-197 Regent St., London, W1R 8DL.

U.S.A.: Greek National Tourist Organization, 601 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; 627 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, California 90017.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Plastic Arts of Greece: 38 Mitropoleos Street, Athens; f. 1944; state owned; aims at the promotion and protection of its members' interests, study of all artistic subjects, the artist's representation of the state, foundation of mutual-assistance and pension system.

National Organization for Hellenic Handicrafts: Odos Mitropoleos 9, Athens; f. 1958; supervised by the Ministry of National Economy; aims at stimulating growth of traditional Greek handicrafts such as leatherwork, embroidery, basket weaving and metalwork, and promoting these abroad; has a training centre and awards scholarships for the study of art abroad.

Ypeurghion Paedias (*Ministry of Education*): 15 rue Mitropoleos, 126 Athens.

Departments: Higher Education, Literature and the Arts, General Education, Professional and Technical Education, International Cultural Relations.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Athens; ancient and modern drama.

Greek Art Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou, Athens; Dir. KARLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akadimias, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State.

Piraiikon Theatron: Piraeus ancient theatre; ancient drama; Founder Dir. DIMITRIOS RONDIRIS, 9 rue Anthiniou Gazi, Athens 124.

Dora Stratau Greek Dance Group: summer performances (May-Sept.) at the Dora Stratou Theatre, Philopappos.

Hellinikon Choredrama: 6 Psylla Street, Athens 118; Athens City Ballet Company; two dance schools, one for amateurs and one for professionals; Classical, Greek and Modern dance; Dir. and Choreographer Mrs. RALLOU MANOU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra: Odos Mavromichali 3, Athens.

State Orchestra of Salonika: Salonika; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor GEORGE THYMIS.

Symphony Orchestra of the City of Athens: Dimarcheion Athinon, Athens; fmly. Peiramatikí Orchistra Athinon; Patron G. PLYTAS; Dir. TH. ANTONIOU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi, Attikis, Athens; f. 1954; five-member administrative cttee.; Pres. Prof. D. A. KAPPAS; Vice-Pres. Prof. TH. KOUYOUMZELIS.

"DEMOCRITOS" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi Attiki, near Athens; laboratories for: radiochemistry, physics, electronics, high energy physics, radioisotope production, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor and accelerator (*see below*); Pres. Prof. D. A. KAPPAS.

Athinisin Ethnikon Kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion (*National University of Athens*): Odos Panepistimiou, Athens; f. 1837; Prof. of Physics and Head of the Physics Laboratory K. ALEXOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University of Athens*): Odos Octovriou 28, Athens;

f. 1836; Prof. of Physics and Applied Mechanics A. P. THEOCHARIS; Prof. of Electrical Measurements and High Voltage P. NIKOLOPOULOS.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATORS

The "Democritos" research reactor is of the swimming pool type using M.T.R. fuel elements and having a maximum thermal power of 1 MW. Built with components supplied by AMF Atomics, U.S.A., and with a U.S. subsidy, the reactor started operation in July 1961. Its power has been increased to 5 MW.

A 400 KeV Van de Graaf accelerator has been in operation since 1962, and a particle accelerator 11 MeV and an electron accelerator of 3 MeV have been installed at the "Democritos" Centre during 1971.

By 1990, Greece hopes to have seven nuclear power stations in operation.

UNIVERSITIES

Athinisin Ethnikon Kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion (*National Capodistrian University of Athens*): Athens; 500 teachers, 25,000 students.

Aristotelion Panepistimion Thessalonikis (*Aristotelian University of Salonika*): Salonika; 210 professors, 28,600 students.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University*): Athens; 450 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Ioannina: Ioannina; 40 professors, 2,109 students.

University of Patras: Patras; 1,000 students.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Hungary is a state in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is Continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination with over six and a half million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Hungarian Orthodox Church and a Jewish community numbering about 80,000. The national flag (proportions three by two) consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

Hungary allied herself with Germany during the Second World War, and having sought to break the alliance in 1944 was occupied by German forces. Liberated in 1945 by Soviet troops, Hungary became a Republic a year later. Land redistribution and nationalization measures followed, despite opposition from the Roman Catholic Church under Cardinal Mindszenty, until in 1949 a People's Republic was declared. Mátyás Rákosi became the leading figure as First Secretary of the Workers' Party. Opposition was subsequently removed by means of purges and political trials. Rákosi became Prime Minister in 1952 but after the death of Stalin a year later lost this post to the more moderate Imre Nagy, and a short period of liberalization followed. Rákosi, however, remained as First Secretary of the Party and in 1955 Nagy was forced to resign and András Hegedüs, sponsored by Rákosi, was appointed Prime Minister. In-fighting between the Rákosi and Nagy factions increased in 1956 after the revelations of the 20th C.P.S.U. Congress in Moscow; in July Rákosi was forced to resign but was replaced by a close associate Ernő Gerő. The consequent discontent led to demonstrations in October 1956 which resulted in the return as Prime Minister of Nagy, who promised reforms and in November formed a coalition government. Soviet troops had already entered Hungary, however, and when they had occupied Budapest, a new government was announced under János Kádár, who had taken over as Party leader shortly before. Kádár held the premiership until 1958 and then from 1961 to 1965, and under his leadership government has become less severe and more stable. Economic reforms, in particular those introduced in 1968, have brought a considerable increase in the standard of living and they have been accompanied by modest social and political reforms. The National Assembly elections of 1971 proved to be a cautious experiment in extending democracy, strengthening the right of the electorate to nominate candidates and giving them the opportunity to nominate two or more candidates for a given constituency, thus providing wider representation in the Assembly. The results showed a 98.9 per cent vote in favour of the People's Patriotic Front.

Hungary was admitted to the United Nations in 1955, and is closely aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe

through her membership of the Warsaw Pact, whose forces she joined in entering Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Government

The highest organ of state power is Parliament elected every four years by all citizens over 18 years. Parliament elects the Presidential Council consisting of the President, who is the Head of State, two Vice-Presidents and 17 members. The Council exercises power between sessions of Parliament but it is responsible to it. The highest organ of state administration is the Council of Ministers, elected or removed by Parliament at the suggestion of the Presidential Council. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party plays an important part in government through its Central and Political Committees.

Under modifications to the electoral law which came into effect for the 1971 elections, the sole right to nominate candidates for the National Assembly is vested in public pre-election nomination meetings open to all voters. Two or more candidates can be nominated for a single seat, provided each receives the backing of at least 30 per cent of those present, and where the seat is contested the successful candidate must gain 50 per cent or more of the votes cast. Any elector is entitled to stand.

Defence

Hungary was a founder member of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 and in 1969 joined the Geneva Disarmament Commission. Military service starts at the age of 18 years and lasts for a maximum of three years. Total regular forces number 103,000, comprising Army 90,000, Air Force 12,500 and Navy 500. There is also an armed force of 27,000 security troops and border guards known as Workers' Guards, and a Workers' Militia of 250,000. The 1973 budget provided 16,117 million forints for defence expenditure.

Economic Affairs

In 1968 a new system of economic management was introduced, known as the "new economic mechanism". The official definition of the plan is "to harmonize State planning and market development". Until then the economy had been based on the standard Soviet central planning system, but under the new scheme industry is being decentralized to a certain extent. The aim is to evolve a Socialist market economy in which business enterprises produce what they want, engage in competition on the domestic and foreign markets and share profits among the workers. The reform was introduced during the country's third Five-Year Plan (1966-70) in which all major targets, with the exception of labour productivity, were exceeded. National income in 1970 was 39 per cent higher than in 1965, representing an average annual growth of 7 per cent, and foreign trade turnover went up by more than 50 per cent. Real wages rose by an average of almost 17 per cent, while prices were only 3.5 per cent higher. Targets for the fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) highlight the modernization of existing industry and the continued expansion of both national and personal incomes. Specific aims include an increase in the use of natural gas and oil as sources of

power and of computers in industry, and plans to make Hungary one of the largest exporters of buses in Europe.

Hungary was formerly a predominantly agricultural country but since the war, industry has come to account for more than half of her total economy. Hungary is an exporter of engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic and other instruments. She is still a large exporter of meat, fruit and vegetables and half her exports to Western European countries consists of agricultural produce. Following record crops in 1969 and the export of large amounts of wheat and maize, serious floods brought about a considerable drop in production in 1970. The 1971 harvest showed an 11 per cent increase while in 1972 the increase was 4 per cent. In 1973 there was a further overall increase in agricultural production of 5 per cent, with a record grain harvest of 11,500,000 tons. Over 97 per cent of the total arable area of the country is collectivized. Vineyards cover 500,000 acres. Chief imports are coal, iron ore, crude oil, coke, cotton, timber and consumer goods.

Hungary is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and in July 1969 she submitted formal application for membership of GATT. This was accepted and she joined GATT in September 1973. In 1973 trade with members of Comecon and other socialist countries accounted for 66 per cent of total foreign trade.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate 8,603 kilometres of track of which 1,054 kilometres are electrified. Budapest's first deep-level underground railway started operation on April 4th, 1970, when the first 4½ miles out of a total of 6½ opened. The second section of this east-west line, running under the Danube and linking Pest with Buda, opened in December 1972. Work is now in progress on a north-south line, due to open in 1976. There are about 29,700 kilometres of main or secondary roads, representing about 27 per cent of the total road network. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,633 kilometres. There is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons. These operate from the Danube to Mediterranean ports and the United Kingdom. The state airline MALÉV has an extensive network of flights to Europe and the Middle East, but there are no internal flights in Hungary.

Social Welfare

Since April 1st, 1972, all Hungarian citizens have been covered by the country's social insurance network; in the same month the right to care in sickness, old age or disability was written into the Constitution. Before that date about 97 per cent of the population were covered automatically through their employment or membership of a co-operative, while self-employed persons were free to contribute if they wished.

Today the national insurance scheme is largely non-contributory. The employed person, whatever his job, pays a contribution to the pension fund—3 per cent of wages for the average worker, higher for those earning more up to a maximum of 10 per cent of salary. The employer pays 4 per cent into the pension fund for each person employed. Cost of health services and other social services are met by state subsidies and contributions for the place of work. Members of agricultural and handicraft co-operatives pay

a small monthly contribution, while under the new regulations introduced in April 1972, self-employed persons must now pay a monthly contribution which varies with income. Those who earn below a certain limit, however, are exempt.

Social insurance covers sickness benefits which are available from the first day of sickness. Patients are entitled to sick pay for one year, or two years in the case of tuberculosis. All medical consultation and treatment is free, although a charge of 15 per cent of the total price is generally made for medicines and medical appliances. The social insurance scheme also covers maternity benefits—insured women are paid confinement grants for 20–24 weeks—free layettes, child care allowance (a new service which allows a mother to look after her child at home until he is 3 years old), and family allowances which vary according to the number of children in the family.

In Hungary special pension laws determine the right of employed workers, members of agricultural co-operatives, and private tradesmen to pensions. Male workers are entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 60 years (55 for women), if they have been employed for at least ten years. Workers who have been employed in heavy or unhealthy work may qualify for pension five years earlier than this. The employment period for a full pension is 25 years and this pension amounts to 50 per cent of the worker's average wage prior to retirement, plus 1 per cent of this basic pension for every year worked. Various other pensions are paid under the Hungarian social insurance scheme; these include invalid pensions, widows' pensions, and orphans' allowances.

Education

The Educational Act of 1961 modernized the Hungarian educational system and provided the basis of the present-day system. Various changes have been made since 1961, including the revision of the basic school system in 1963, and the introduction of a uniform curriculum in the grammar school in 1965. Children under the age of 3 years attend crèches (*bölcsődék*), and those between the ages of 3 and 6 years attend kindergartens (*óvodák*). Neither of these schools is compulsory and, although attendance is increasing, they are not so well-attended as elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Compulsory education begins for the Hungarian child at 6 years of age when he attends the basic school (*általános iskola*). Basic education continues until the child is 14, during which time he will be taught general subjects together with some practical training. Provision is made in the basic school for talented children, particularly those who are linguistically inclined. Facilities for secondary education were improved as a result of the 1961 Educational Act. Children are now required to attend school until the age of 16 years. There are four types of secondary school, excluding special schools for the very gifted or, alternatively the backward or abnormal child. Children who do not wish to continue with their schooling after the age of 16 years attend the *továbbképző iskola* for two years, in order to complete their compulsory schooling. The majority of children prefer to continue with their education after 16 years of age. The most popular types of secondary schools are the grammar school (*gimnázium*) and the *technikum*. The *gimnázium* provides a four-year course of mainly academic studies, although some vocational training does figure on the curriculum. The *technikum*

HUNGARY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

offers full vocational training together with a general education, emphasis being laid on practical work. Apprentice training schools (*ipari tanulógyakorló iskolái*), are attached to factories, agricultural co-operatives, etc., and lead to full trade qualifications. General education is less important as part of the curriculum in this type of school. Further educational reform (1973-74) is now being directed at revising the curricula and the way in which the performance of pupils is assessed. One of the main aims is to change the emphasis towards mastering techniques of learning rather than amassing a large volume of facts.

Over the past few years demand for education in Hungary has been increasing at an exceptional rate and this is reflected in the government's promotion of educational expansion. Both the number of higher educational institutes and the number of students have increased considerably since before the Second World War, and there are now about 86,000 students in 62 higher institutes, including 9 universities and 9 technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1973 there were 7,241,000 foreign visitors. A special exchange rate of 58 forints to £1 is available for tourists.

Nationals of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia do not require visas to enter Hungary.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Swimming, athletics and fencing are also much favoured. Winter sports are popular. Hunting in many parts of the country attracts large numbers of foreign visitors, notably from Germany.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (May Day), August 20 (Constitution Day), November 7 (October Revolution Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4 (Liberation Day), April 15 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fillér = 1 forint.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 22.83 forints;

U.S. \$1 = 9.83 forints.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION	
	January 1st, 1960	January 1st, 1970			July 1st, 1972	July 1st, 1973
		Male	Female	Total		
93,031.6 sq. km.*	9,961,044	5,003,651	5,318,448	10,322,099	10,397,000	10,429,000

* 35,920 square miles.

Languages (1960 Census): Magyar (Hungarian) 98.24 per cent; German 0.51 per cent; Slovak 0.31 per cent; Romany 0.26 per cent; Croatian 0.25 per cent; Romanian 0.16 per cent.

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	RESIDENT POPULATION (January 1st, 1972)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	COUNTY TOWN* (population at January 1st, 1970)
<i>Counties:</i>				
Baranya	4,388	273,000	62	(Pécs 145,307)
Bács-Kiskun	8,362	564,000	67	Kecskemét 77,484
Békés	5,669	435,000	77	Békéscsaba 55,408
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7,024	590,000	84	(Miskolc 172,952)
Csongrád	4,149	319,000	77	(Szeged 118,490)
Fejér	4,374	396,000	91	Székesfehérvár 72,490
Győr-Sopron	3,837	302,000	79	(Győr 100,065)
Hajdú-Bihar	5,766	357,000	62	(Debrecen 155,122)
Heves	3,638	341,000	94	Eger 45,229
Komárom	2,249	308,000	137	Tatabánya 65,130
Nógrád	2,544	234,000	92	Salgótarján 37,212
Pest	6,394	897,000	140	(Budapest 1,940,212)
Somogy	6,082	360,000	59	Kaposvár 58,099
Szabolcs-Szatmár	5,936	561,000	94	Nyíregyháza 70,640
Szolnok	5,571	438,000	79	Szolnok 61,418
Tolna	3,609	252,000	70	Székszárd 24,201
Vas	3,340	278,000	83	Szombathely 64,745
Veszprém	5,187	413,000	80	Veszprém 35,158
Zala	3,285	261,000	79	Zalaegerszeg 39,176
<i>Cities:</i>				
Budapest (capital)*	525	2,028,000	3,862	—
Debrecen*	446	170,000	381	—
Győr*	175	108,000	620	—
Miskolc*	224	188,000	843	—
Pécs*	145	156,000	1,075	—
Szeged*	113	131,000	1,164	—
TOTAL	93,032	10,360,000†	111	—

* The six largest cities have separate County status. The area and population of each such city are not included in the larger County which it administers.

† Due to a statistical discrepancy, the resident population does not equal the total population present, which was estimated to be 10,381,352 at January 1st, 1972.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(Population at January 1st, 1970)

Budapest (capital)	1,940,212	Kecskemét	77,484
Miskolc	172,952	Székesfehérvár	72,490
Debrecen	155,122	Nyíregyháza	70,640
Pécs	145,307	Tatabánya	65,130
Szeged	118,490	Szombathely	64,745
Győr	100,065		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1970	153.3	14.7	9.3	120.2	11.7
1971	152.1	14.5	9.1	123.0	11.9
1972	154.4	14.7	9.4	118.9	11.4
1973	n.a.	15.0	n.a.	n.a.	11.8

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Census of January 1st, 1970)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	751,842	471,383	1,223,225
Mining and Quarrying	140,537	21,579	162,116
Manufacturing	898,292	726,947	1,625,239
Construction	84,593	22,694	107,287
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	312,685	57,359	370,044
Commerce and Business Services	161,806	258,138	419,944
Transport, Storage and Communications . .	267,115	77,673	344,788
Other Activities	316,614	419,419	736,033
TOTAL	2,933,484	2,055,192	4,988,676

* Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time and 214,893 apprentices.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture and Forestry	1,290.6	1,274.9	1,247.3
Manufacturing, Mining, Electricity and Water .	1,812.9	1,776.1	1,786.8
Construction	373.3	394.8	406.2
Commerce	409.9	423.9	429.1
Transport and Communications	344.2	372.2	379.6
Services (incl. gas and sanitary services) . .	764.4	781.9	800.9
TOTAL	4,995.3	5,023.8	5,049.9

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics* 1973.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1972
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	5,026
Gardens	151
Orchards	170
Vineyards	219
Meadows	401
Pastures	880
Forest Land	1,483
Reeds	33
Other Land and Inland Water	940
TOTAL	9,303

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	1,274	1,273	1,317	2,718	3,915	4,089
Rye	149	127	119	155	180	171
Barley	284	298	291	552	782	802
Oats	44	45	48	57	85	60
Maize	1,189	1,321	1,392	4,005	4,674	5,531
Rice	23	26	28	45	67	61
Potatoes	137	129	181	1,429	1,488	1,317
Sugar Beet	76	73	79	2,174	2,032	2,909
Grapes	230	222	219	743	740	818

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (numbers recorded in March)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	1,933,000	1,917,000	1,901,000	1,965,000
Pigs	5,970,000	7,510,000	7,353,000	6,980,000
Sheep	3,024,000	2,657,000	2,271,000	2,259,000
Horses	231,000	219,000	204,000	189,000
Goats	60,000*	45,000*	36,000	n.a.
Chickens	57,973,000	66,179,000	61,216,000	n.a.
Ducks	3,012,000	3,275,000	2,737,000	n.a.
Geese	1,169,000	1,602,000	1,952,000	n.a.
Turkeys	671,000	848,000	1,222,000	n.a.
Bee Colonies	383,000	394,000	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Beef and Veal	128,000	119,000	120,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	7,000	6,000	5,000
Pig Meat	304,000	313,000	376,000
Horse Meat	1,900	2,300	2,000
Poultry Meat	188,900	221,900	223,000
Edible Offal	35,400	35,200	39,800
Edible Pig Fat	n.a.	60,146	80,649
Inedible Pig Fat*	3,000†	3,000†	3,000†
Cows' Milk‡	1,888,000	1,863,000	1,803,000
Sheep's Milk	70,000	73,000	62,000
Goats' Milk	18,000	18,000	18,000
Butter§	21,272	20,238	17,698
Cheese: from Cows' Milk§	35,000	39,200	36,600
from Sheep's Milk§	4,000	3,200	2,300
Dried Milk	n.a.	1,800	3,300
Hen Eggs	150,900	182,400	193,200
Honey	7,100	7,500	10,606
Wool: Greasy	10,763	9,776	8,844
Clean	5,200	4,690	4,245
Horse Hides	268	177	182
Cattle Hides	14,262	13,375	13,606
Calf Skins	345	215	} 455
Sheep Skins	365	308	
Pig Skins	9,327	8,873	

1972: Edible Pig Fat 97,214 metric tons; Milk 1,783 million litres; Butter 18,076 metric tons; Eggs 3,287 million; Wool (greasy) 8,300 metric tons.

* Excluding tallow.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Including milk sucked by young animals.

§ Factory production only, i.e. butter and cheese produced at milk plants, excluding farm production.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

	1970	1971	1972
Industrial Wood .	2,495	2,678	2,830
Fuel Wood .	2,539	2,697	2,520
TOTAL .	5,034	5,376	5,350

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1970	1971	1972
Coniferous (soft wood) .	423	340	407
Broadleaved (hard wood) .	516	532	496
TOTAL .	939	872	903

FISHING

	1968	1969	1970
Total Catch (metric tons) .	29,900	27,800	26,000
Value of Landings (million forints) .	508	455	416

MINING

	1971	1972	1973
Hard Coal. . ('000 metric tons)	3,941	3,671	3,410
Brown Coal	17,757	15,534	15,463
Lignite	5,726	6,636	7,908
Crude Petroleum	1,955	1,977	1,989
Iron Ore	687	695	681
Bauxite	2,090	2,358	2,600
Natural Gas . . (million cu. metres)	3,705	4,086	4,813

INDUSTRY

	1971	1972	1973
Pig Iron . . ('000 metric tons)	1,970	2,044	2,088
Crude Steel	3,111	3,273	3,332
Rolled Steel	2,063	2,220	2,280
Aluminium	67.0	68.2	67.9
Cement	2,712	2,969	3,405
Nitrogenous Fertilizer	1,841	1,824	1,969
Superphosphates	922	951	1,002
Refined Sugar	241.0	297.6	300.5
Buses and Lorries (number)	10,387	11,647	10,606
Cotton Fabrics . . ('000 sq. metres)	306,001	311,769	346,257
Leather Footwear . . ('000 pairs)	37,809	37,057	41,173
Electric Power (million kWh)	14,994	16,318	17,635
Woollen Cloth . . ('000 sq. metres)	40,660	38,236	38,065
Television Sets ('000)	371	350	353

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 fillér=1 forint.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 fillér; 1, 2, 5 and 10 forints.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 forints.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=22.83 forints (basic rate)
or 58.44 forints (non-commercial rate); U.S. \$1=9.83 forints (basic rate)
or 25.12 forints (non-commercial rate).

100 forints=£4.38= \$10.18 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the forint was officially valued at 8.52 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=11.737 forints). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the value was 9.25 cents (\$1=10.81 forints). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=28.169 forints.

STATE BUDGET (million forints)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972 (est.)
Share in Profits of State Enterprises*	143,664	156,676	173,410
Taxes and Other Receipts from Agricultural Co-operatives	3,646	4,974	5,530
Taxes from Population	4,877	5,512	6,000
Other Receipts	19,744	24,464	27,710
TOTAL REVENUE	171,931	191,626	212,650
Deficit	3,777	3,303	3,200
	175,708	194,929	215,850

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972 (est.)
Investments and National Economy	93,479	102,973	110,883
Social Welfare and Health	8,681	9,635	10,434
Social Security	22,223	24,241	26,159
Education	9,805	10,867	11,728
Science, Art and Culture	4,013	4,556	5,051
Defence	9,848	9,891	9,715
Public Order and Legal Security	5,241	5,950	6,272
Administration	3,397	3,674	3,762
Other Expenditure	19,021	23,142	31,846
TOTAL	175,708	194,929	215,850

1972 (actual): Revenue 209,400 million forints; Expenditure 212,000 million forints.

1973 (estimates): Revenue 229,500 million forints; Expenditure 232,200 million forints.

1974 (estimates): Revenue 261,400 million forints; Expenditure 263,700 million forints.

* Including industrial and consumer co-operatives. Figures include turnover tax, social insurance premiums and other receipts from enterprises.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT* ('000 million forints at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture and Fishing	46.7	52.2	} 55.3
Forestry and Logging	1.7	1.7	
Industry†	117.2	121.3	133.1
Construction	34.1	37.5	40.0
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	42.2	48.0	54.6
Transport and Storage	13.7	18.0	18.7
Communications	3.1	} 15.8	17.7
Others (incl. net indirect taxes)	13.7		
TOTAL	272.4	294.3	319.4

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply.

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million forints)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f.	21,163	22,631	29,410	35,098	34,093	37,299
Exports f.o.b.	21,004	24,462	27,197	29,355	35,583	42,039

COMMODITY GROUPS

(million forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Fuels and Electric Energy	1,812.7	2,144.3	2,545.2	396.1	279.1	232.3
Raw and Basic Materials	5,216.7	6,451.4	6,552.2	1,834.0	2,439.9	2,168.2
Vegetable Materials	1,807.5	2,249.2	2,185.1	440.5	595.2	430.7
Animal Materials	383.0	407.1	363.6	171.8	146.0	146.9
Mineral Products	688.7	736.5	755.7	138.5	172.4	144.9
Raw Materials for Metallurgy	1,378.2	1,806.1	1,935.8	994.1	1,356.5	1,229.9
Raw Materials for Chemical Industry	959.3	1,252.5	1,312.0	89.1	169.8	215.8
Semi-finished Products	5,475.8	6,035.7	7,708.7	3,633.4	4,007.5	4,189.6
Metal Products	1,534.4	1,587.4	1,903.7	1,285.7	1,626.2	1,517.5
Chemical Products	2,366.0	2,862.2	3,357.8	1,175.3	1,267.2	1,370.3
Other Products	1,306.6	1,932.0	1,970.5	830.5	736.7	823.3
Tools and Equipment	268.8	254.1	476.7	341.9	377.4	478.5
Spare Parts	1,359.7	1,671.8	2,441.4	1,323.9	1,630.0	1,585.1
Machinery, Transport Equipment, Other Capital Goods	4,547.6	6,366.2	8,942.5	6,143.8	6,982.5	7,511.7
Complete Factory and Machinery Installations	404.1	403.6	763.9	815.5	770.3	577.0
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery	451.3	550.4	1,389.0	178.9	159.2	150.7
Transport Equipment	659.3	1,274.3	1,523.4	1,863.3	2,173.6	2,214.7
Metal Working Machinery	195.8	278.8	289.9	366.3	344.8	373.8
Instruments	319.2	462.8	548.6	531.7	656.4	703.0
Telecommunications Equipment	128.2	170.0	204.1	758.6	804.6	867.3
Vacuum Equipment	93.9	124.2	170.8	159.1	260.1	364.4
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,258.6	3,011.7	3,963.9	1,401.8	1,666.8	2,055.5
Other Capital Goods	37.2	90.4	88.9	128.6	146.7	205.3
Industrial Consumer Goods	1,724.1	2,890.2	3,099.2	5,519.9	5,659.8	6,710.7
Clothing and Textiles	279.4	587.8	641.1	2,697.9	2,759.7	3,209.2
Vehicles and Accessories	458.6	894.0	987.0	208.2	214.9	261.4
Radios, TV Sets, Household Electrical Equipment	174.6	324.9	269.7	275.5	241.4	288.8
Pharmaceuticals	36.7	65.4	78.5	897.3	954.5	1,150.6
Furniture	138.8	175.8	195.0	188.6	192.3	206.6
Cleaning and Cosmetic Goods	63.6	84.1	96.5	87.4	69.1	84.0
Other Consumer Goods	572.4	758.2	831.4	1,165.0	1,227.9	1,510.1
Agricultural Products and Live Animals	991.7	977.0	1,329.4	2,430.7	2,738.5	2,744.3
Cereals	282.5	175.1	646.9	367.9	644.1	169.6
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	152.2	197.3	187.0	890.6	727.0	782.6
Oil Seeds	123.3	58.7	107.5	67.5	78.9	134.2
Spices, Coffee, Cocoa	272.5	387.3	293.7	19.3	23.8	18.3
Other Plant Products	60.6	49.2	48.5	48.3	62.0	88.0
Live Animals and Animal Products	100.6	109.4	45.8	1,037.1	1,202.7	1,551.6
Products of the Food Industry	1,502.8	2,273.7	2,479.8	3,180.4	3,459.5	4,212.8
Bakery and Confectionery Products	61.4	87.7	175.8	32.7	51.8	103.8
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables and Ground Spices	51.6	68.8	72.2	928.7	954.5	1,072.7
Vegetable Oil Products	390.7	468.4	613.0	145.7	116.1	193.6
Sugar Industry Products	74.1	98.2	343.1	96.0	85.6	62.8
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco and Other Food Industry Products	389.5	467.1	564.6	688.3	741.6	867.6
Meat, Poultry and Dairy Produce	535.5	1,083.5	711.1	1,289.0	1,509.9	1,912.3
TOTAL	22,631.1	29,410.3	35,098.4	24,462.2	27,196.8	29,354.7

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million forints)

IMPORTS BY ORIGIN	1971	1972	1973
Austria	1,126.0	1,044.6	1,321.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	303.1	225.2	218.4
Brazil	201.2	298.9	430.3
Bulgaria	588.3	460.9	427.2
China, People's Republic	196.6	222.1	246.1
Cuba	182.2	83.2	116.4
Czechoslovakia	2,945.1	2,908.8	3,057.8
Egypt	181.0	230.2	208.9
France	989.2	976.5	871.8
German Democratic Republic	3,813.0	3,599.5	3,232.3
Germany, Federal Republic	2,196.5	2,560.3	3,220.3
India	310.7	342.8	277.0
Iraq	127.4	88.8	222.1
Italy	1,365.3	1,207.0	1,224.5
Japan	235.0	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	354.6	404.1	496.7
Poland	1,796.6	1,788.7	1,822.8
Romania	956.4	806.5	1,135.4
Sweden	303.8	291.3	361.1
Switzerland	397.0	402.2	528.6
Turkey	189.4	n.a.	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	11,983.5	11,821.3	12,709.9
United Kingdom	780.1	776.1	747.8
U.S.A.	647.6	n.a.	n.a.
Yugoslavia	762.3	584.9	561.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	35,098.4	34,093.2	37,299.4

EXPORTS BY DESTINATION	1971	1972	1973
Austria	748.9	934.8	1,303.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	133.9	168.2	201.0
Bulgaria	550.8	668.5	587.4
China, People's Republic	312.8	353.6	369.6
Czechoslovakia	2,327.5	2,955.2	3,713.9
Egypt	304.0	302.4	176.6
France	292.5	420.9	564.5
German Democratic Republic	2,842.3	3,480.5	4,706.6
Germany, Federal Republic	1,612.5	1,954.9	2,608.0
India	233.8	322.5	159.6
Iran	128.3	124.4	196.3
Iraq	89.8	118.0	248.8
Italy	1,656.1	2,225.0	2,702.2
Netherlands	332.7	394.7	464.4
Poland	2,209.1	2,524.7	2,586.6
Romania	793.4	821.1	1,271.6
Sweden	232.9	273.9	319.7
Switzerland	528.8	549.8	697.8
U.S.S.R.	10,249.2	12,838.9	14,034.1
United Kingdom	259.3	329.8	453.9
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	192.1	194.1	279.2
Yugoslavia	763.6	774.8	834.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	29,354.7	35,583.3	42,038.6

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973*
Foreign Tourists	4,170,090	3,416,655	3,810,500
Foreign Visitors in Transit	1,935,384	2,969,413	3,430,100
TOTAL	6,105,474	6,386,068	7,240,600

* Provisional figures.

TOURISTS BY ORIGIN (including visitors in transit)

	1971	1972	1973
Austria	237,833	257,100	331,800
Bulgaria	282,900	283,400	339,600
Czechoslovakia	2,807,473	2,649,000	2,775,200
German Democratic Republic	424,100	490,700	511,200
Germany, Federal Republic	266,798	315,800	338,800
Poland	487,468	684,900	909,900
Romania	243,099	297,300	382,800
U.S.S.R.	177,681	217,600	230,400
Yugoslavia	801,026	767,700	972,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,105,474	6,386,068	7,240,600

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried	536.4	503.8	500.4
Passenger-kilometres	16,331	15,897	16,130
Net ton-kilometres	19,810	20,312	20,051

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE (at year's end)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	240,265	293,661	340,202
Goods Vehicles	n.a.	98,174	100,374
Buses and Coaches	n.a.	11,885	12,986
Motor Cycles	269,228	294,228	312,300
Mopeds	342,127	373,500	387,202

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION TOTAL SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1969	1970	1971
Aircraft Departures . . .	2,768	6,207	n.a.
Kilometres Flown . . .	7,345,000	8,071,000	9,004,000
Passengers Carried . . .	254,183	282,787	268,000
Passenger-km. . . .	290,367,000	334,321,000	321,000,000
Cargo Carried: metric tons . . .	4,662	4,428	n.a.
Cargo tonne-km. . . .	6,090,000	5,996,000	} 7,564,000
Mail tonne-km. . . .	460,000	470,000	

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Freight carried . . . ('000 tons)	3,181	3,210	3,300
Million ton-kilometres . . .	2,715	2,711	3,380

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Radio Licences	2,530,300	2,543,000	2,542,000
Television Sets	1,768,600	1,943,000	2,085,000
Books Titles (including translations) . . .	4,793	5,536	6,648
Daily Newspapers	29	29	29
Average Daily Circulation	2,230,000	2,391,000	2,500,000

EDUCATION (1971-72)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery. . .	3,642	14,846	270,000
Primary . .	5,197	64,004	1,043,000
Secondary . .	540	13,687	346,543
Higher . .	55	10,778	90,857

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1949; amended April 1972.)

NATIONAL STATUS

Hungary is a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants, in which all power belongs to the working people and is exercised through elected representatives. The Republic defends the power and liberty of the working people and the independence of the country and opposes the exploitation of man.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The bulk of the means of production is owned by the State, by public bodies or by co-operative organizations, and state and co-operative ownership enjoy equal status. Means of production may also be privately owned. The national economy is directed by the State power of the people. The economic life of the Republic is determined by a State national economic plan in which the State strives to expand the forces of production, increase national wealth, raise material and cultural standards and strengthen the defences of the country. All natural resources, means of communication and agricultural enterprises are the property of the State. Foreign trade is carried out both by state trading companies and by companies and enterprises with export-import rights.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees the right of the working peasants to the land and regards it as its duty to assist the socialist development of agriculture. The State supports every genuine co-operative movement of the workers that is directed against exploitation. The Constitution recognizes and protects all property acquired by labour and guarantees the right of inheritance. Private enterprise is not allowed to run counter to the public interest.

Labour is the base of the social order and every able-bodied citizen has the right and the duty to work to the best of his ability. By their labour, the workers serve the cause of socialist construction.

STATE AUTHORITY

The highest organ of State authority in the Hungarian People's Republic is Parliament, which exercises all the rights deriving from the sovereignty of the people and determines the organization, direction and conditions of government. Parliament enacts laws, determines the State budget, decides the national economic plan, elects the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, directs the activities of ministries, decides upon declaring war and concluding peace and exercises the prerogative of amnesty.

Parliament is elected for a term of four years and members enjoy immunity from arrest and prosecution without parliamentary consent. It meets at least twice a year and is convened by the Presidential Council or by a written demand of one-third of its members. It elects a speaker, two deputy speakers and six recorders from among its own members, and it lays down its own rules of procedure and agenda. As a general rule, the sessions of Parliament are held in public.

Parliament has the right of legislation which can be initiated by the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers or any member of Parliament. Decisions are valid only if at least half of the members are present, and they require a simple majority. Constitutional changes require a two-thirds majority. Acts of Parliament are

signed by the President and the Secretary of the Presidential Council. Parliament may set up committees.

Parliament may pronounce its dissolution before the expiration of its term, and in the event of an emergency may prolong its mandate or may be re-convened after dissolution. A new Parliament must be elected within three months of dissolution and convened within one month of polling day. At its first sitting Parliament elects from among its members the Presidential Council, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and seventeen members. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, its Deputy Chairmen and its members are ineligible for election to the Presidential Council.

The Presidential Council may issue the writ for a general election, convene Parliament, initiate legislation, hold plebiscites, direct local government, conclude international treaties, appoint diplomatic representatives, ratify international treaties, appoint higher civil servants and officers of the armed forces, award orders and titles, and exercise the prerogative of mercy. It may annul or modify by-laws, dissolve local organs of government and, when Parliament is not in session, may enact laws. The Presidential Council is responsible to Parliament, which can recall it.

THE HIGHEST ORGAN OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

The highest organ of State administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to Parliament and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Ministers of State and other Ministers who are elected by Parliament on the recommendation of the Presidential Council. The Council of Ministers directs the work of the ministries (listed in a special enactment), and ensures the enforcement of laws and the fulfilment of economic plans; it may issue decrees and annul or modify measures taken by any central or local organ of government.

LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

The local organs of State power are the county, district, town, borough and town precinct councils, whose members are elected for a term of four years by the voters in each area. Local councils direct economic, social and cultural activities in their area, prepare local economic plans and budgets and supervise their fulfilment, enforce laws, supervise subordinate organs, maintain public order, protect public property and individual rights, direct local economic enterprises and support co-operatives. They may issue regulations and annul or modify those of subordinate councils. Local Councils are administered by an Executive Committee elected by and responsible to them.

JUDICATURE

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, county and district courts. The Supreme Court exercises the right of supervising in principle the judicial activities and practice of all other courts.

All judicial offices are filled by election; Supreme Court, county and district court judges are all elected for an indefinite period; the President and judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Parliament. All court hearings are public unless otherwise prescribed by law, and those accused are guaranteed the right of defence. Under a new

HUNGARY—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

law on criminal procedure which came into force on January 1st, 1974, an accused person must be considered innocent until proved guilty.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The function of the Chief Public Prosecutor is to watch over the observance of the law. He is elected for a period of six years by Parliament, to whom he is responsible. The organization of public prosecution is under the control of the Chief Public Prosecutor, who appoints the public prosecutors.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees for its citizens the right to work and to remuneration, the right of rest and recreation, the right to care in old age, sickness or disability, the right to education, and equality before the law; women enjoy equal rights with men. Discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a punishable offence. The State also ensures freedom of conscience, religious worship, speech, the Press and assembly. The right of workers to organize themselves is stressed in order to promote democracy, socialist construction, cultural and educational development and international solidarity. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and

of correspondence are inviolable. Freedom for creative work in the sciences and the arts is now also guaranteed by the Constitution under the amendments adopted in 1972.

The basic freedoms of all workers are guaranteed and foreign citizens enjoy the right of asylum.

It is the fundamental duty of all citizens to defend the property of the people, consolidate social assets, increase economic strength, raise the living standards and cultural level of the workers, and strengthen the people's democratic system. Military service and the defence of their country are the duties of all citizens.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members of Parliament are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, and they are accountable to their constituents, who may recall them. All citizens of eighteen years and over have the right to vote, with the exception of those who are unsound of mind, and those who are deprived of their civil rights by a court of law.

COAT OF ARMS, FLAG AND CAPITAL

The Constitution describes the coat of arms of the Hungarian People's Republic. The flag is red, white and green, and the capital city is Budapest.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1974)

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, ÖDÖN KISHÁZI.

Secretary: LAJOS CSETERKI.

Members: SÁNDOR BARCS, Dr. TIBOR BARTHA, Mrs. PÁL BODONYI, Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH, Dr. RICHÁRD HORVÁTH, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, LÁSZLÓ NÁNÁSI, KÁROLY NÉMETH, Dr. GYULA ORTUTAY, Dr. GÁBOR PETRI, Dr. ISTVÁN SÁLYI, ISTVÁN SZABÓ, Dr. REZSŐ TRAUTMANN, GYULA USZTA, Mrs. ISTVÁN VASS.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, ANTAL APRÓ, VALÉRIA BENKE, BÉLA BISZKU, LAJOS FEHÉR, JENŐ FOCK, SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN, LÁSZLÓ MARÓTHY, DEZSŐ NEMES, KÁROLY NÉMETH, REZSŐ NYERS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: JENŐ FOCK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, JÁNOS BORBÁNDI, Dr. MÁTYÁS TIMÁR, GYÖRGY LAZÁR, Dr. ISTVÁN HUSZÁR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRIGYES PUJA.

Minister of Home Affairs: ANDRÁS BENKEI.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: Dr. IMRE DIMÉNY.

Minister of Finance: LAJOS FALUVÉGI.

Minister of Health: EMIL SCHULTHEISZ.

Minister of Culture and Education: MIKLÓS NAGY.

Minister of Internal Trade: ISTVÁN SZURDI.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry: Dr. GYULA HORGOS.

Minister of Heavy Industry: Dr. GYULA SZÉKÉR.

Minister of Light Industry: Mrs. JÁNOS KESERŰ.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr. JÓZSEF BIRÓ.

Minister of Construction and Planning: JÓZSEF BONDOR.

Minister of Labour: LÁZLÓ KARAKAS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROM.

Minister of Transport and Post: Dr. GYÖRGY CSANÁDI.

President of the Technical Development Committee: Dr. MIKLÓS AJTAL.

President of the National Planning Office: GYÖRGY LAZÁR.

HUNGARY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HUNGARY

(In Budapest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy, (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Albania: Munkácsy Mihály u. 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* LATIF SHEHU.
Algeria: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Argentina: Rippl-Rónai u. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO CIPRIANO PONS BENITEZ.
Australia: Vienna, Austria (E).
Austria: Benczúr u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH FROELICHSTAHL.
Bangladesh: *Ambassador:* ABUL FAIZ BASHIR-UL ALAM.
Belgium: Donáti u. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ BAYOT.
Bolivia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Brazil: Somlyó ut. 3 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Bulgaria: Népköztársaság u. 115 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILEV STANOYEV.
Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Burundi: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Canada: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Central African Republic: (E).
Chad: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
China, People's Republic: Benczúr u. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LI TSE-WANG.
Colombia: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS HERNÁNDEZ BERNAL.
Congo (Brazzaville): (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Cuba: Harangvirág u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* F. CHOMON MEDIAVILLA.
Cyprus: (E); *Ambassador:* DEMOS HADJIMILITIS.
Czechoslovakia: Népstádion u. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK DVORSKÝ.
Dahomey: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Denmark: Vérhalom u. 12-16/b (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* HENNING SVANROLT.
Ecuador: (E).
Egypt: Bérc u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* WAGIH MOHAMED RONSHDY.
Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Finland: Báthory u. 24 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG JYRKÄEN-KALLIO.
France: Lendvay u. 27 (E); *Ambassador:* GÉRARD AMAN-RICH.
Gambia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
German Democratic Republic: Népstádion u. 101-103 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNTHER KOHRT.
Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Greece: Szegfű u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE-MICHAEL MAZARAKIS.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Búzavirág u. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MME. BELIAPPA MUTHAMMA.
Indonesia: Gorkij fasor 26 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESLAN BABOE.

Iran: Délibáb u. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN MOGHADAM. PUYANI.
Iraq: Szántó Béla u. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* MADHAT IBRAHIM JUMMA.
Italy: Népstádion u. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO FRANZI.
Ivory Coast: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: Rómer Flóris u. 58 (E); *Ambassador:* EIJI TOKURA.
Jordan: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Kenya: (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. KAYANDA.
Khmer Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Benczúr u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* PAK GJONG SUN.
Kuwait: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD GHEITH ABDULLAH.
Laos: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Libya: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Luxembourg: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolia: Bérc u. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* PUNCAGIJN SAGDARSZÜREN (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Abonyi u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDUS J. DISSEVELT.
Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SOJI.
Norway: Koszta József u. 110 (E); *Ambassador:* NUR STOKKE.
Pakistan: Vienna, Austria (E).
Peru: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE SOLARI SWAYNE.
Poland: Gorkij fasor 16 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ HANUSZEK.
Romania: Thököly u. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* IOAN COTOŞ.
Senegal: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Singapore: (E); *Ambassador:* PAPANASAM SETLUR ROMAN.
Somalia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Sri Lanka: (E); *Ambassador:* CODIPPILLIARACHCHIGE DON STANISLAUS SIRIWARDANE.
Sudan: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Sweden: Ajtósi Dürer sor 27/a (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAF BONDE.
Switzerland: Népstádion u. 107 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ STAUDMANN.
Syria: Vérhalom u. 12-16/a (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL-HALIM KHADDOUR (also accred. to Austria).
Tanzania: (E); *Ambassador:* CECIL ARCHIE KALLAGHE.
Togo: (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

HUNGARY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Turkey: Üri u. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* FUAP KEPENEK.

Uganda: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. PAVLOV.

United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN WILSON.

U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD F. PEDERSEN.

Upper Volta: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: Grand Hotel, Margitsziget (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ NIN.

Venezuela: *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL VILLANUEVA.

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, the Philippines and Zaire.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Benczúr u. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* NYUGEN MANCH LAM.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Népstadion u. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* NYUGEN PHU SOAI.

Yemen Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH AL-SHAIR.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Dózsa György u. 92/B (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZIGA VODUŠEK.

Zambia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 352 members, elected every four years on a territorial basis. The last elections (April 1971) were the first to be held under the new electoral law, and about two and a half million people, more than a third of the total electorate, took part in the meetings at which candidates were

nominated. Two or more candidates stood in 49 constituencies.

Speaker of the National Assembly: ANTAL APRÓ.

Deputy Speakers: JÁNOS PÉTER, Mrs. GÁBOR VARGA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have either been absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (*Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party*): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; f. November 1956 to replace the Working People's Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership in November 1972 was 750,000; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KÁDÁR; Secs. BÉLA BISZKU, IMRE GYÖRI, ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN, KÁROLY NÉMETH, MIKLÓS ÓVÁRI, ÁRPÁD PULLAI; publ. *Népszabadság*.

Hazafias Népfront (*Patriotic People's Front*): f. 1954; socio-political mass movement formed as a successor to the Hungarian Independent People's Front. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and represents mass organizations such as trade unions, peasants and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings,

for national and local elections. There are over 3,700 local committees; Pres. GYULA KÁLLAI; Sec.-Gen. ISTVÁN SARLÓS; publs. *Magyar Nemzet* (daily), *Szabad Föld* (weekly), *Képes Újság* (weekly), *Népfront* (monthly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (*Communist Youth Union of Hungary*): Budapest V, Balassi Bálint u. 16; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1971 was over 800,000; First Sec. of Central Committee Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifjú Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (*National Council of Hungarian Women—MNOT*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság utja 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union; Pres. EDIT ERDEI; Sec. ZSUZSA ORTUTAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. This was modified by acts of parliament passed in 1962 and 1973. The administration of justice is the function of the county district courts, the municipal district courts, the county courts, the Municipal Court of Budapest and the Supreme Court. The system of appeal is as follows: appeals against the decisions of county district courts and municipal district courts are considered by the county courts or the Municipal Court of Budapest. Appeals against the decisions of the latter are considered by the Supreme Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor and the President of the Supreme Court have the right to submit to the Supreme Court protest on legal grounds against the final decision of any court.

Under the new 1973 act which came into force on January 1st, 1974, procedure is now differentiated for criminal offences which cover minor infringements of the

law, and for crimes. In the first instance, cases involving a criminal offence can be dealt with by a professional judge. Where a crime is involved, the case is heard before a Council of Five, consisting of two professional judges and three lay assessors. In the second instance and at the Supreme Court, only regular judges may preside. The President and the judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Parliament, the other regular judges are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The lay assessors are elected by the local councils.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for exercising supervision over legality in all fields of the judicial system.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. ÖDÖN SZAKÁCS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROMI.

Chief Public Prosecutor: Dr. GÉZA SZÉNÁSI.

RELIGION

Allami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): Budapest VI, Lendvay utca 28; deals with Church-State relations; Chair. IMRE MIKLÓS.

RÓMAI KATOLIKUS EGYHÁZ

(*Roman Catholic Church*)

ARCHDIOCESE OF EGER

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF BÁNK.

Bishops: (Two Czechoslovak sees).

ARCHDIOCESE OF ESZTERGOM

Archbishop: (vacant).

Titular Bishop and Apostolic Governor: IMRE KISBERK;

Apostolic Administrator: Dr. LÁSZLÓ LÉKAI; Suffragan Bishop: Dr. GYÖRGY ZEMPLÉN.

Bishops:

Hajdúdorog: Dr. IMRE TIMKÓ (Byzantine rite).

Győr: Dr. JÓZSEF KACZIBA.

Pécs: Dr. JÓZSEF CSERHÁTI.

Székesfehérvár: IMRE KISBERK.

Szombathely: Dr. ÁRPÁD FABIÁN.

Csanád: Dr. JÓZSEF UDVARDY.

Vác: Dr. JÓZSEF BÁNK; Suffragan Bishop Dr. JÓZSEF VAJDA.

Veszprém: Dr. LÁSZLÓ KÁDÁR (Bishop and Apostolic Administrator).

Mukacevo: (diocese in the U.S.S.R.).

ARCHDIOCESE OF KALOCSA

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF IJJAS.

There are about six and a quarter million Roman Catholics in Hungary.

OTHER CHURCHES

Magyarországi Szabadegyházak Tanácsa (*Council of Free Churches in Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and other smaller denominations; Pres. SÁNDOR PALOTAY; Vice-Pres. ÁDÁM HECKER (Superintendent of the Methodist Church), JÁNOS LACZKOVSKY (Pres. of the Baptist Church), JÓZSEF SZAKÁCS (Pres. of the Seventh-Day Adventists).

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN ZSEBŐK; about 2 million mems.

Evangélikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church in Hungary*) (Evangelical): 1085 Budapest, Üllői u. 24; Presiding Bishop D. ZOLTÁN KÁLDY; Gen. Sec. ÁGOSTON KARNER; 430,000 mems.; publs. *Evangélikus Élet* (weekly), *Lelkipásztor* (monthly).

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): 1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér. 2.1.2.; Administrator Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Parochus DUSÁN VUJICICS.

Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (*Baptist Church of Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; Pres. JÁNOS LACZKOVSKY; Secretary LÁSZLÓ GERZSENYI.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches.

Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; Orthodox and Liberal; 80,000 mems.; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Grammar School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech and many aspects of the organization of the Press including provisions of law have been established to secure these ends. Printing works, publishing houses and paper mills have been nationalized. Failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticized in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly. In addition close relations are maintained between journalists and readers by means of frequent conferences held in factories and farms.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959 persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

A period of growing liberalization, a reaction to the personality cult which had developed under Rákosi, began around 1954 but was brought to an abrupt end after the crisis of 1956. The following year the Information Office

was founded with the functions of granting licences, guiding papers, distributing newsprint and controlling the national news agency, Magyar Távirati Iroda, which monopolizes the reception and distribution of news. The scope of the Press is further curtailed by extensive legal provisions regarding state secrets.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals are published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc. There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. As a result at least six literary periodicals of 132-480 pages each are enabled to appear monthly. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 20 dailies with an average total circulation of 2,500,000. This averages sixteen dailies per hundred people,

HUNGARY—(THE PRESS)

which compares with twenty-eight per hundred in Czechoslovakia. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of about 1,415,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (756,000), *Népszava* (284,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (262,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (113,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party and required reading for members, consists of twelve pages (twenty on Sundays) and is read aloud in farm and factory and over the radio. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number 468. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, which have recently experienced considerable increases in circulation, and of which the most significant are the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (565,000), the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (634,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (363,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13 religious publications. Of this last category *Új Ember*, *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively are representative.

DAILIES

(Selected List)

- Daily News:** Budapest I, Fém utca 5-7; f. 1967; published by the Hungarian Telegraph Agency; in English and German; Editor GYÖRGY LÉNÁRT; circ. 8,000.
- Esti Hírlap (Evening Journal):** Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN; circ. 262,000.
- Magyar Hírlap (Hungarian Journal):** Budapest; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN DARVASI; circ. 47,000.
- Magyar Nemzet (Hungarian Nation):** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; newspaper of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor (vacant); circ. 113,000.
- Népsport (People's Sport):** Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor BÉLA SZABÓ; circ. 145,000.
- Népszabadság (People's Freedom):** Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; central newspaper of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN; circ. 756,000.
- Népszava (Voice of the People):** Budapest VII, Rákóczi u. 54; central newspaper of the Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor JÁNOS SIKLÓS; circ. 284,000.
- Világgazdaság (World Economics):** Budapest V, Dorettya u. 6; circ. 3,000.

WEEKLIES

- Élet és Irodalom (Life and Literature):** Budapest V, Széchenyi utca; f. 1957; literary; Editor GYÖRGY NEMES; circ. 29,000.
- Élet és Tudomány (Life and Science):** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 5; popular science; circ. 138,000; Editor BÉLA FENYŐ.
- Evangelikus Élet:** 1088 Budapest, Puskin u. 12; f. 1933; church affairs; Editor LÁSZLÓ HARKÁNYI; circ. 10,000.
- Figyelő (Observer):** 1355 Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 10; weekly; f. 1957; economic policy and management; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM; circ. 34,000.
- Film, Színház, Muzsika (Films, Theatre, Music):** Budapest VII, Lein Körút 9-11; Editor OTTÓ HÁMORI; circ. 135,000.
- Hétfői Hírek:** 1979 Budapest, Gyulai Pál utca 14; political; Editor LÁSZLÓ BALÁ; circ. 225,000.
- Képes Újság (Illustrated News):** Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál utca 14; published by the People's Patriotic Front; circ. 404,000.

Külkereskedelmi Értesítő (Foreign Trade Report): Budapest.

L'udové Noviny: Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor FERENC KRIZSÁN.

Magyar Ifjúság (Hungarian Youth): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor JÁNOS SZABÓ; circ. 244,000.

Magyarország (Hungary): Budapest VIII; Gyulai Pál u. 14, f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF PÁLFI; circ. 137,000.

Narodne novine: 1396 Budapest, P.O.B. 495; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; in Serbo-Croat and Slovene; Chief Editor MILUTIN STEVANOVIĆ.

Neue Zeitung: Budapest VII, Madách Imre u. 11; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY GRÁBER.

Ország-Világ (Land and World): Budapest; Editor KORNÉL HAYNAL; circ. 193,000.

Rádió és Televízió Újság (Radio and TV News): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 7; f. 1956; Editor BÉLA LÉVAI; circ. 1,000,000.

Szabad Föld (Free Soil): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; political weekly of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor JÁNOS SZENTKIRÁLYI; circ. 363,000.

Új Ember (New Man): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor FERENC MAGYAR.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Akadémiai Közlöny (Academic Gazette): H-1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 21.

Foia Noastra: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY MÉSZÁROS.

Magyar Mezőgazdaság: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.

Szövetkezet (Co-operative): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; Editor SÁNDOR ERDEI.

Szövetkezeti Hírlap (Co-operative Herald): Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor DEZSŐ FÖLDI.

Tanácsok Lapja: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.

Új Élet (New Life): Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; fortnightly of the Hungarian Jews; Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Editorial Committee Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT; Editor GYÖRGY KECSKEMÉTI.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.

Állami Gazdaság (State Farming): General Direction of State Farming, Budapest V, Akadémia u. 1-3; f. 1946; six issues a year.

Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok (Mining and Metallurgical Journal): Lapkiadó Váll., Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; mining periodical; Editor JÓZSEF HEINRICH.

Cartactual: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 76; map service bi-monthly; published in English, French, German and Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief Prof. SÁNDOR RADÓ.

Egészségügyi Közlöny (Public Health Gazette).

Egyházi Krónika (Church Chronicle): 1052 Budapest, Pécseti tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BÉRKI.

Elektrotechnika: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1908; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.

HUNGARY—(THE PRESS)

Élelmészeti Ipar (Food Industry): Városház u. 9-11, Budapest V; f. 1947; published by the Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. ÖDÖN VAJDA.

Energia és Atomtechnika (Energy and Nuclear Technology): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.

Energiagazdálkodás (Energy Economics): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor Dr. TAMÁS RAPP.

Építészeti Szemle (Building Review): Budapest V, Beloiannisz u. 2-4; building; Editor J. SMOR.

Ezermester (The Handyman): 1033 Budapest, Münnich F. u. 15; f. 1957; monthly do-it-yourself magazine; Editor J. SZÜCS; circ. 175,000.

Gép (Machinery): Budapest 1055, V. Kossuth Lajos-tér 6-8; review of the Society of Mechanical Engineers; Editor Prof. F. LETTNER.

Hungarian Book Review: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1.X.1015; f. 1958; quarterly review of Hungarian publishers and booksellers in English, French and German; Editor GYÖRGY GERA.

Hungarian Exporter: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8; published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief G. VÉCSEY; circ. 18,000.

Hungarian Foreign Trade: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 223; organ of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; published in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEY.

Hungarian Review: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; cultural review in English; Editor-in-Chief JÚLIA POLL.

Hungarian Trade Union News: Budapest VI, Dózsa György ut. 84/B; f. 1951; monthly.

Ipargazdaság (Industrial Economy): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1948; monthly; Editor Dr. ISTVÁN HARSÁNYI; circ. 4,000.

Jogtudományi Közlöny (Law Gazette): Budapest I, Országház u. 30; f. 1866; law; Editor Dr. TIBOR PAP.

Kortárs (Contemporary): 1054 Budapest, Széchenyi u.; literary gazette; Editor SÁNDOR IVÁN KOVÁCS.

Könyvtáros (The Librarian): 1111 Budapest, Bartók Béla ut. 32; f. 1951; journal of librarianship; Editor RÓBERT PÁLDY; circ. 6,000.

Közgazdasági Szemle (Economic Review): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 3; Editor GÉZA RIPP.

Magyar Import: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8; Hungarian language periodical of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; for Hungarian businessmen and experts interested in import; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEY; circ. 5,000.

Magyar Jog és Külföldi Jogi Szemle (Hungarian Law and International Law Review): Budapest V, Szalay u. 16; law; Editor Dr. PÉTER BOÉR.

Magyar Közlöny (Official Gazette): Budapest VII, Lenin Körút 9-11; Editor Dr. GÉZA KORMOS.

Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science).

Marketing in Hungary: Budapest; f. 1970; market research journal published by the Hungarian Chamber of

Commerce and the Institute of Market Research; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GÉRO BIRÓ.

Méhészet (Beekeeping): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; apiculture; Editor Z. ÖRÖSI PÁL.

Muzsika: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; f. 1958; musical review; Editor MÁRIA FEUER.

Nagyvilág (The Great World): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1956; review of world literature; Editor LÁSZLO KÉRY; circ. 24,000.

Nemzetközi Szemle (International Review): Budapest V, Steindl u. 6.

Népfront (People's Front): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; published by the People's Patriotic Front.

New Hungarian Quarterly: 1088 Budapest, Rákóczi ut. 17; f. 1961; illustrated quarterly in English with articles on politics, economics, culture, short stories, etc.; Editor IVÁN BOLDIZSÁR.

Református Egyház: Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; f. 1949; official journal of the Hungarian Reformed Church; Editor JÁNOS BOTTYÁN.

Statisztikai Szemle (Statistical Review): Budapest II, Keleti Károly u. 5-7; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief JÓZSEF BÁLINT.

Társadalmi Szemle (Social Review): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; political review; Editor VALÉRIA BENKE; circ. 36,000.

Technika (Technology): 1055 Budapest, Néphadsereg u. 7; f. 1957; circ. 30,000.

Technikrevue: Budapest V, Bajcsy-Zsilinsky u. 22; f. 1967; popular industrial quarterly in German; circ. 35,000.

Vigilia (Vigil): 1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; f. 1935; monthly; Catholic; Editor GYÖRGY RÓXAY; circ. 12,000.

Villamosság (Electricity): Budapest V; Szabadság tér 17, Electrotechnical Association; Gen. Editor F. KOVÁCS; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraph Agency): H-1426 Budapest, Fém u. 5-7; f. 1880; 18 hrs. in Hungary; 19 bureaux abroad; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR BARCS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Budapest

BTA (Bulgaria): Flat 10, Lisznyai u. 15; Bureau Chief LYUBEN HRISTOV.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Zichy Géza u. 5.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Március 15 tér 1.

UPI (U.S.A.): Budapest; Bureau Chief Mrs. ILONA GAZDAG.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (National Association of Hungarian Journalists): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 101; 3,000 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR BARCS; Temp. Gen. Sec. PÁL GÁBOR; publ. *Magyar Sajto* (Hungarian Press).

PUBLISHERS

The structure of the book trade in Hungary closely resembles that of the U.S.S.R. Books are regarded primarily as vehicles for education, culture and information rather than as commercial goods, and publishers and booksellers are controlled by the state. The Board of Publishers in the Ministry for Culture is the directive organ of publishing and distribution. It controls financial matters and all publishing programmes must gain its approval. The Board expects to show a yearly overall profit but may instruct a publishing house to budget for a loss if the Board considers it socially desirable to publish certain uneconomic works. The Council of Publishers, an adjunct of the Board of Publishers, is an advisory board composed of experts, specialists, and representatives of state and social organs. It offers suggestions in connection with publishing policies and expresses opinions on annual and long-term plans of the publishing houses.

Export and import of books is handled by Kultura Hungarian Company for Books and Newspapers. Three million books a year, both Hungarian and foreign language publications, are exported by Kultura which maintains business relations with eighty countries. Five million books per year are imported, mainly from socialist countries, U.K., U.S.A., France and the German Federal Republic. Kultura also deals in periodicals, exporting about fifteen million copies and importing seven million.

Negotiations for the sale or purchase of translation rights between Hungarian authors and publishers, and foreign publishers are conducted by Artisjus. Payments to foreign authors for translation rights are usually in blocked forints which may be used in a number of ways inside Hungary but not to pay for publishing. Generally payments are subject to 20 per cent tax and 10 per cent agency commission to Artisjus.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHING HOUSES

Akadémiai Kiadó: (*Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*); H-1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 21; f. 1828; humanities, social, natural and technical sciences, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals of the Academy and other institutions, issued partly in foreign languages; Manager GYÖRGY BERNÁT.

Corvina: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; Hungarian works translated into foreign languages, art and educational books, fiction and non-fiction, tourist guides, cookery books, sport, musicology, juvenile and children's literature; Man. LÍVIA BIRÓ-PATKÓ.

Editio Musica Budapest: Budapest V., Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1950; sheet music and books on musical subjects; Dir. LÁSZLÓ SÁRLÓS.

Európa Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 13-15; world literature translated into Hungarian; Man. JÁNOS DOMOKOS.

Gondolat Könyvkiadó: Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 16; popular science and educational; Dir. Dr. MARGIT SIKLÓS.

Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; fine arts; Man. BÉLA NEMES.

Kossuth Könyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Steindl u. 6; f. 1944; political, historical, economic and philosophical publications; Manager ANDOR BERLI.

Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Nagy Sándor u. 6; f. 1955; economic, sociological and juridical; Man. TIBOR KERESZTES.

Magvető Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1, literature; Manager GYÖRGY KARDOS.

Magyar Helikon Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Eötvös Loránd u. 8; department of *Európa Könyvkiadó*; editions de luxe; Dir. JÁNOS DOMOKOS; Art Dir. TIBOR SZÁNTÓ.

Medicina Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 8; f. 1957; books on medicine, sport, tourism; Man. Dr. ISTVÁN ÁRKY.

Mezőgazdasági Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; agricultural; Man. Dr. PÁL SÁRKÁNY; Editor TAMÁS MURAKÖZY.

Móra Ferenc Ifjúsági Könyvkiadó: 1073 Budapest, Lenin körút 9-11; f. 1950; children's books; Man. GYÖRGY SZILVÁSY.

Műszaki Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 22; technical; Manager SÁNDOR SOLT.

Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; modern and classical Magyar literature; Man. ENDRE ILLÉS.

Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; f. 1949; school and university textbooks, pedagogical literature and language books; Manager ANDRÁS PETRÓ.

Táncszakszervezeti Könyv- és Folyóiratkiadó Vállalat: Budapest VIII, Mező Imre u. 19b; Hungarian Trades Union Council Press; Man. ISTVÁN KÁDÁR.

Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó: Budapest XIII, Dózsa Gy. u. 49; military literature; Man. LÁSZLÓ BEDŐ.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal (*National Office of Lands and Mapping*); 1860 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; f. 1954; Pres. PÉTER HALÁSZ. Head of Geodesy Dept. Dr. ISTVÁN JOÓ; Head of Cartography Dept. Prof. Dr. SÁNDOR RADÓ, F.R.G.S.; Head of Land Utilization Dept. LAJOS SZABÓ; publs. *Geodézia és Kartográfia* (bi-monthly), *Cartactual* (bi-monthly), *Terra Press Service* (weekly).

Cartographia (*Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping*); 1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 132; surveying, photogrammetry, compilation, drawing, printing, mapping; produces and exports town, road, tourist, pocket, wall, planning and record maps and geographical and cartographical journals; Dir. J. HEGYI.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Könyvkiadók és Könyvterjesztők Egyesülése (*Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association*); Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; all Hungarian publishers are members of the Association; Pres. LÁSZLÓ SÁRLÓS; Sec.-Gen. TIBOR DRUCKER.

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Artisjus: 1364 Budapest, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1953; Hungarian Bureau for Copyright Protection; General Manager Dr. ISTVÁN TIMÁR; publ. *Artisjus bulletin*.

WRITERS' UNION

Magyar Írók Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Writers*); Budapest VI, Bajza u. 18; f. 1945; Pres. (vacant).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Magyar Rádió és Televízió (Radio Section): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1924; Pres. ISTVÁN TÖMPE.

Stations: Radio Kossuth (Budapest); Radio Petőfi (Budapest); Radio 3 (Budapest).

Transmission: Medium-wave transmission on seven wavelengths.

Relay stations: Lakihegy, Miskolc, Pécs, Szombathely, Győr, Balatonszabadi, Magyaróvár, Nyíregyháza, Szolnok. External broadcasts: in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian.

External transmission: six short-wave transmitters of varying powers from 3 to 100 kW.

Radio licences (1973): 2,537,090.

TELEVISION

Magyar Rádió és Televízió (Television Section): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; Pres. ISTVÁN TÖMPE; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. of Television FERENC PÉCSI.

Station: Budapest.

Relay stations: Pécs, Tokaj, Kékes, Miskolc, Sopron, Szentes, Kabhegy, Ózd, Komádi, Szekszárd, Salgótarján.

Programmes: four and a half hours on weekdays and 2½ hours over Saturday and Sunday; 625 lines.

A second television channel was put into operation in 1971, with experimental transmissions in colour.

Television licences (1972): 2,085,000.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Magyar Nemzeti Bank (National Bank of Hungary): Budapest V., 8. Szabadság-tér; f. 1924; issue of bank notes, monetary settlements and supply of credits; transacts international payments business; Pres. DR. ANDOR LÁSZLÓ; First Vice-Pres. MIKLÓS PULAI; Vice-Presidents ATTILA CSERNOK, JÁNOS FEKETE, DR. GYULA PÁLES, DR. GYÖRGY TALLÓS; Man. Dirs. T. BÁCSKAI, I. DANCs, A. JANCSEcz, K. MÉSZÁROS.

Állami Fejlesztési Bank (State Development Bank): Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 5; f. 1972; management and financial control of development projects financed from the state budget.

Általános Értéktőzsgalmi Bank Rt. (General Banking and Trust Company Ltd): Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; general banking activities, transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets.

Magyar Kűkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.): H-1821 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 585; f. 1950; cap. 2,000m. Ft.; dep. 6,850m. Ft.; barter-business, export-import finance, guarantees, and documentary credits; banking facilities for tourists from all countries; Pres. J. BACSONI; Gen. Man. DR. I. SALUSINSZKY.

Országos Takarékpénztár (National Savings Bank): Budapest V, Münnich Ferenc u. 16; f. 1949; savings deposits, credits, foreign transactions; 561 brs.

Pénzüntézeteli Kűzpont (Central Corporation of Banking Companies): Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; f. 1916; activities in banking, property, rights and interests, deposits, securities, and foreign exchange management.

INSURANCE

Állami Biztosító: 1813 Budapest IX, Üllői u. 1; f. 1949; Gen. Man. S. FEHÉR; First Asst. Gen. Man. A. FODOR; general.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: 1055 Budapest V, Kossuth L. tér 6-8; f. 1948; Pres. Ö. KALLÓs; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 380 industrial and foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Magyar Import* (bi-monthly), *Marketing in Hungary* (quarterly), *Hungarian Heavy Industries* (quarterly), *Kűlgazdaság* (monthly), *Hungaropress Economics Information* (fortnightly), *Világ gazdaság* (daily), etc.

Hungaropress: 1054 Budapest V, Lengyel u. 6; Information Service of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief KLÁRA KARAFIÁTH.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a list of all the companies and enterprises in Hungary which have export-import rights.

Agrária-Bábolna: poultry, horses and pigs.

Agrimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 278; agricultural products.

Agrotrűsz: 1388 Budapest, P.O.B. 66; importation of agricultural machinery including machinery for livestock breeding.

Akadimport: Budapest 1, P.O.B. 10; research service of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Artek: 1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 167; furniture, carpets, porcelain, ceramics, gold and silver ware, applied arts, household and sports goods.

B.H.G.: Budapest XI, Fehérvári u. 70; telecommunications.

Bivimpox: Budapest 1, P.O.B. 55; tanning.

B.R.G.: Budapest 3, P.O.B. 43; radio engineering.

Budaprint: Budapest 3, P.O.B. 111; textile printing.

Budavox: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 267; telecommunications.

B.V.M.: Budapest 112, P.O.B. 57; concrete and reinforced concrete.

Cartographia: see under Publishers.

Cement and Lime Works (Vác): Budapest 5, P.O.B. 121.

Chemokomplex: 1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the Chemical Industry.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Chemolimplex: 1805 Budapest, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, paints, rubber.

Csepel: Csepel 1, P.O.B. 75; general export contracting.

Danubia Patentbureau: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 207.

Datorg: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 479; foreign trade data processing and organization.

Elektroimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Elektromodul: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 158; electrotechnical components.

E.M.V.: Budapest 112, P.O.B. 94, electromechanics.

E.R.B.E.: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 335; power plant investment company.

Ferunion: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 612; tools, glassware, building materials.

Ganz Measuring Instrument Works: Budapest Kispest 1, P.O.B. 62; all types of electrical measuring instruments.

F.M.V.: Budapest 70, P.O.B. 145; precision mechanics.

Gábor Áron: Budapest 70, P.O.B. 39; gas producer plants, reconstruction and spare parts.

Gamma Művek: 1509 Budapest, P.O.B. 1; nuclear medicine, deep-bore logging and process control systems.

Ganz Electric Works: Budapest 114, P.O.B. 63.

Ganz-Mávag: 1967 Budapest, P.O.B. 136; f. 1844; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment.

Geominco: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 92; geological and mining engineering.

Hungagent: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 542; foreign representations agency; export-import co-operation.

Hungarian Aluminium Corporation: H-1387 Budapest, P.O.B. 30.

Hungarian Deepfreezing Industry: 1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 12.

Hungarian Hotel and Restaurant Company: Budapest 5, Petőfi S. u. 14.

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (RÁBA): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 113; rolling-stock.

Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Factory: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 280; f. 1835.

Hungarian State Mint: Budapest 9, P.O.B. 6.

Hungarian Studio of Publicity Photos: Budapest I, Fém u. 5/7.

Hungarocamion: Budapest 1442, P.O.B. 108; international road transport company.

Hungarocoop: 1370 Budapest, P.O.B. 334; Hungarian Co-operative Foreign Trading Company; import and export of consumer goods.

Hungarofilm: Budapest 502, P.O.B. 39; films; Gen. Man. ISTVÁN DOSAI.

Hungaroflor: Budapest 114, P.O.B. 46; ornamental plants.

Hungarofruct: 1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 386; f. 1953; fresh, preserved and dehydrated fruit and vegetables.

Hungarotex: 1804 Budapest, P.O.B. 100; textiles and garments.

Hungexpo (Hungarian Foreign Trade Office for Fairs and Publicity): 1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing, fairs, exhibitions.

I.G.V.: 1398 Budapest 62, P.O.B. 561; office machines and mechanical instruments.

Institute for Economic and Market Research: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 133.

Interag: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 184; negotiates trade agreements, undertakes market research, handles consignment stocks and operates service stations.

Intercooperation Company: H-1253 Budapest, Attila ut. 14; promotion of industrial cooperation and joint ventures.

K.Gy.V.: Budapest V., Alkotmány u. 27; foreign trade.

Komplex: 1807 Budapest, P.O.B. 125; factory equipment.

Konsumex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 425; barter trade company.

Kultura: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records, sheet music, didactic material.

Labor Instrument Works: 1450 Budapest, P.O.B. 33.

Lampart: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 41; enamel industry.

Lehelex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 478; aluminium radiators, barrels and autosyphons.

Licencia: H-1368 Budapest, P.O.B. 207; purchase and sale of patents and inventions.

Lignimpex: 1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 323; timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: Budapest 4, P.O.B. 105; shipping agency.

Magnesite Industry: Budapest 10, P.O.B. 11; refractory products.

Magyar Hirdető: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 367; advertising.

MAHART: see under Transport.

MALEV: see under Transport.

M.Á.V.: see under Transport.

Masped: 1364 Budapest 4, P.O.B. 104; international forwarding and carriage.

Mavad: Budapest 114, P.O.B. 16; live game and shooting agency.

Medicor Works: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 150; medical instruments, X-ray apparatus and complete hospital installations.

Medimpex: 1808 Budapest, P.O.B. 126; f. 1949; export and import of pharmaceutical and biological products, veterinary drugs, laboratory chemicals, radioactive products, medicinal plants, dietary products, essential oils, aperient and medicinal waters.

Megév: Budapest- Rákospalota 1, P.O.B. 28; agricultural machines and spare parts.

Mert: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.

Metalimpex: H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 330; metals.

Metrimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 202; instruments, precision and surgical.

Migért: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 295; instruments and business machines sales.

Mineralimpex: 1389 Budapest, 62, P.O.B. 130; minerals, mining and oil products.

Mogúrt: 1391 Budapest, P.O.B. 249; f. 1949; motor vehicles; Gen. Dir. L. P. Tóth; Deputy Gen. Dir. P. ARDÓ.

M.O.M.: Budapest 114, P.O.B. 52; optical instruments.

Monimpex: 1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 268; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets.

M.T.I. Publishing Office: 1426 Budapest, P.O.B. 3.

M.V.M.T.: 1011 Budapest, Iskola u. 13; electricity.

Nádex: Budapest XI., Bertalan Lajos u. 10; reed farming.

Nikex: 1809 Budapest, P.O.B. 128; heavy industry.

Novex: deals with research, technical information, patents; Gen. Man. JUDIT SALUSINSZKY.

Ofotért: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 75; f. 1949; optical and photographic articles; Gen. Dir. Gy. SOMOGYI.

O.G.V.: Budapest 741, P.O.B. 48; rubber.

OMKDK Technoinform: Budapest 8, P.O.B. 12; technical and economic information services including translations, studies, conferences, periodicals and documentation.

- OMKER:** Budapest 5, P.O.B. 91; medical instruments.
- ORION:** Budapest 10, P.O.B. 84; radios and electrical goods.
- Pannonia:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 354; metallurgical materials, welding electrodes, cast iron fittings, steel tubes and cylinders, motorcycles, side-cars and bicycles, industrial sewing and pressing machinery and laundry equipment.
- Pannónia Hotel and Catering Company:** Budapest VIII., Puskin u. 6.
- Philatelia Hungarica:** H-1373 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 600; stamps.
- Precision Fittings Factory:** Eger 1., P.O.B. 2.
- Produktinform-KGM MTTI:** 1372 Budapest, P.O.B. 453; technical and scientific information, organization of international technical consultations and exhibitions.
- Tannimpex:** 1395 Budapest, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods and furs.
- Tatabánya Coal Mines:** Tatabánya I., Vértanúk tere 1.
- Technoimpex:** 1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, combustion and agricultural engines.
- Terimpex:** 1825 Budapest, P.O.B. 251; cattle and agricultural products.
- Tesco:** 1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.
- Transelektro:** 1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 377; electrical equipment and supplies.
- TRT Telephone Factory:** Budapest 70, P.O.B. 16.
- TUNGSRAM—United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Company:** Újpest 4; light sources, electron devices and vacuum technical machinery.
- Union of the Stone and Gravel Industries:** Budapest 502, P.O.B. 57.
- Videoton Rt:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 557; televisions, radios, tape recorders, computers, loudspeakers.
- Villért:** Budapest VII, Vörösmarty u. 16; electrical and installation material.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

- Fogyasztási Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (SZÖVOSZ)** (National Council of Hungarian Consumer Co-operative Societies): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Pres. Dr. FRIGYES MOLNÁR.

TRADE UNIONS

- Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions):** 1415 Budapest, Dózsa György u. 84B; f. 1898; 712,380 mems. (1972); Pres. ALADÁR FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *The Hungarian Trade Union News* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership figures refer to 1971)

- Magyar Bányai Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Mineworkers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 46-48; f. 1913; 168,590 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS ZGYERKA; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SIMON; publ. *Bányamunkás*.
- Magyar Bőripari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers):** Budapest VI, Bajza u. 24; f. 1868; 44,660 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ TURZÓ; publ. *Bőripari Dolgozó*.
- Magyar Élelmészeti Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers):** 1068 Budapest, Gorkij fasor 44; f. 1905; 183,890 mems.; Pres. Dr. GYULA DABRÓNÁKI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LÁSZLÓ TAMÁS; publ. *Élelmészeti Dolgozó*.

- Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries):** Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84A; f. 1906; 357,140 mems.; Pres. FERENC RESZEGI; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI; publ. *Építőmunkás*.

- Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries):** Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 43; f. 1962; 252,030 mems.; Gen. Sec. ZOLTÁN FABÓK; publ. *Helyiipar*.

- Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers):** Budapest VI, Jókai u. 6; f. 1900; 422,870 mems.; Pres. ANNA SZÁSZ; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ LIGETI; publ. *Mérleg* (monthly).

- Magyar Közalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers):** Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 4; f. 1945; 156,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. KÁROLY CSENDES; Gen. Sec. Dr. OLGA PRIESZOL; publ. *Közalkalmazott*.

- Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Road Haulage and Transport Workers):** Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 153,630 mems.; Pres. KÁROLY MARÓTI; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN TÓTH; publ. *Közlekedés*.

- Magyar Mezőgazdasági, Erdészeti és Vízügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water-Supply Workers):** Budapest VI, Jókai u. 2-4; f. 1906; 310,180 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS; publ. *Mezősz Lapja* (fortnightly).

- Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (Association of Hungarian Art Workers' Unions):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 38; f. 1945; 31,950 mems.; Gen. Sec. IMRE VASS; Fine Artists' Pres. IVÁN SZABÓ; Film Workers' Pres. Dr. LÁSZLÓ RANÓDY; Radio-TV Workers' Pres. GYÖRGY SZEPESI; Actors' Pres. SÁNDOR DEÁK; Musicians' Pres. JÁNOS KERÉKES; Artists' Pres. REZSŐ GÁCS; publ. *A Szocialista Művészetért*.

- Magyar Nyomda- és Papíripari és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union):** 1085 Budapest, Kölcsey u. 2; f. 1862; 46,680 mems.; Pres. FERENC PARLOVSKY; Gen. Sec. ENIL KIMMEL; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

- Magyar Orvos Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Medical and Health Workers):** Budapest V, Münnich F. u. 32; f. 1945; 175,190 mems.; Pres. Prof. ANTON BABICS; Gen. Sec. Dr. PÁL DARABOS; publs. *Orvosi Hetilap*, *Egészségügyi Dolgozó*.

- Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Teachers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 10; f. 1945; 186,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN CSÜRÖS; Gen. Sec. JOZSEF VOKSAN; publ. *Pedagógusok Lapja*.

- Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers):** H-1146 Budapest, Cházár András u. 13; f. 1945; 63,950 mems.; Pres. Dr. SZABOLCS ZSUFFA; Vice-Pres. ANDRÁS KOZSIÁN; Gen. Sec. MIKLÓS BESENYEI; publ. *Postás Dolgozó*.

- Magyar Ruházatiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers):** 1077 Budapest, Almássy tér 2; f. 1892; 38,690 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF VARGA; Gen. Sec. Mrs. J. TÓTH; publ. *Ruházati Munkás*.

- Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Textile Workers):** Budapest VI, Rippel-Rónai u. 2; f. 1905; 153,120 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF APRÓ; Gen. Sec. Mrs. T. BARANYAI; publ. *Textilmunkás*.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Magyar Vas- és Fémipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): Budapest VIII, Koltói Anna u. 5-7; f. 1960; 567,240 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF HANZER; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS POLYÁK; publ. *Vasas*.

Magyar Vasutasok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): 1426 Budapest 72, P.O.B. 27; f. 1945; 183,790 mems.; Pres. JENŐ GYÓCSÍ; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SZABÓ; publ. *Magyar Vasutas*.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 45; f. 1897; 135,000 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR TAKÁCS; Gen. Sec. FERENC DAJKA; publ. *Vegyipari Dolgozó*.

TRADE FAIR

Budapest International Fair: Hungexpo, 1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; twice yearly; capital goods (spring), consumer goods (autumn).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (MÁV) (*Hungarian State Railways*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; state-owned since 1868. Total length of lines 8,603 km., including 1,054 km. of electrified lines.

Gen. Man. Dr. KÁROLY MÉSZÁROS; Assistant Gen. Managers SÁNDOR HARMATI, JÓZSEF LINDNER, ZOLTÁN SZÜCS; Chief of the Secretariat Dr. IMRE ÁCS; Chief of the International Section DÉNES GAZDI.

ROADS

In 1973 there were 29,703 km. of roads in Hungary, 6,191 km. of which are main roads. Long-distance buses cover 24,750 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Magyar Autóklub—MAK (*Hungarian Automobile Club*): Budapest II, Rómer Flóris utca 4/A; f. 1900; Pres. LÁSZLÓ FOLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. VILMOS MATYKÓ; publ. *Autósélet* (monthly).

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

MAHART—Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Hungarian Shipping Co.*): 1052 Budapest, Apáczai Csere János u. 11; carries goods and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains regular cargo traffic between Budapest and the Middle East ports, and between Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, including North Africa; operates

regular service between Hamburg-Rotterdam and South America, and cargo service between Europe and India/Far East ports.

Mahart operates the Hungarian merchant fleet which in 1973 consisted of 16 vessels, having a total tonnage of 68,530 d.w.t. In December 1972 and April 1973 two 13,635 d.w.t. dry-cargo vessels were put into operation trading cargo to South America, India and the Far East.

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hungarian Air Authority: Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. S. HÜVÖS.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALÉV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Head Office: Budapest V., Vörösmarty tér 5; Ticket Offices: Budapest V, Váci u. 1 and Dorottya u. 2 (Air Terminal); f. 1946; regular services from Budapest to 37 cities in Europe and the Middle East; fleet of six Il-18, five TU-134 and three TU-154; Gen. Dir. Dipl. Ing. GYÖRGY LÉNÁRT.

Hungary is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, Č.S.A., Finnair, Interflug, J.A.T., K.L.M., LOT, Lufthansa, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

IBUSZ (Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási Rt.) (*Touring, Travelling, Transport and Purchase Co. Ltd.*): official tourist bureau of Hungarian State Railways; f. 1902; Budapest V, Felszabadulás tér 5; International Air and Shipping Office; Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; IBUSZ has 100 branches throughout Hungary.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Kärntnerstrasse 26, Vienna 1.

Belgium: 132 Avenue Adolf Max, Brussels 1

Czechoslovakia: Bolzanova 1, Prague 1.

France: 27 rue du Septembre, Paris 2e.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Liebknecht Str. 9, Berlin 102.

Federal Republic of Germany: Baseler Str. 46, Frankfurt; and Mauritiussteinweg 114, Cologne.

Italy: Via V. E. Orlando 75/2, Rome.

Poland: Marzalkowska 80, Warsaw.

Sweden: Drottninggatan 28, Stockholm.

U.S.S.R.: Hotel National, Moscow.

United Kingdom: Danube Travel Agency Ltd., 6 Conduit St., London, W1R 9TG.

Budapesti Idegenforgalmi Igazgatóság (*Budapest Tourist Board*): Budapest V, Roosevelt-tér 5, Budapest VI, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 55, Budapest VIII, Baross tér 3, and Budapest XII, Magyar Jakobinusok tere; the office is at the disposal of foreign tourists from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.; Dir. ISTVÁN KÁDA.

Co-optourist: Budapest; f. 1969 to meet increased demand for travel to and from Hungary; services for businessmen include accommodation, car rental, programme organization, etc.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Művelődésügyi Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): Budapest V; Szalay u. 10-14; Minister MIKLÓS NAGY.

HUNGARY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

- Nemzeti Színház** (*National Theatre*): Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 75 artists; 303 mems.; Dir. ENDRE MARTON.
- Nemzeti Színház**: Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890.
- Nemzeti Színház**: Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 325 mems.; Dir. GÁBOR SALLÓS; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ SIKLÓSI; pub. *Színházi Esték* (monthly).
- Nemzeti Színház**: Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1880.
- Magyar Állami Operaház** (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.
- Erkel Színház**: Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1911 and under the auspices of the State Opera since 1952; the second opera house.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

- Budapest MÁV Symphony Orchestra** (*Orchestra of the Hungarian State Railways*): Budapest VIII, Múzeum krt. 11; f. 1949; Chief Conductor MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.
- Hungarian Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra**: Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 94 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHEL; Dir. ISTVÁN VERMES.
- Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra**: Budapest V, Schmelweis u. 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.
- Orchestra of the Budapest Philharmonic Society** (*State Opera House Orchestra*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1855; Chief Conductor ANDRÁS KÓRÓDI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Hungary's first atomic power station is due to go into operation in 1980.

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): Budapest 5, P.O.B. 565.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. A. SZALAY; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények*, *Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest XII, Konkoly Thege; f. 1950; Dir. Prof. LÉNÁRD PÁL.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Izotóp Intézete (*Institute of Isotopes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest XII, Konkoly Thege; Dir. Prof. Dir. G. FÖLDIÁK; publs. *IZOTOPTÉCHNIKA*.

Országos "Frederick Joliot-Curie" Sugárbiológiai és Sugáregészségügyi Kutató Intézet (*National Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Radiation Hygiene*): Budapest 22, Pentz K.u. 5.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATOR

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radio isotopes.

Training Reactor. In 1970 Hungarian universities inaugurated a low-power reactor of Hungarian design at the Technical University of Budapest for university and postgraduate training and research.

Accelerators. A 5 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (*Loránd Eötvös University*): Budapest; 834 teachers, 6,450 students.

Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem (*Karl Marx University of Economic Science*): Budapest; 328 teachers, 4,008 students.

Semmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Semmelweis Medical University*): Budapest; 1,155 teachers, 3,538 students.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem (*Lajos Kossuth University*): Debrecen; 277 teachers, 2,000 students.

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Debrecen University of Medicine*): Debrecen; 440 teachers, 1,152 students.

Pécsi Tudományegyetem (*University of Pécs*): Pécs; 44 teachers, 796 students.

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Pécs*): Pécs; 355 teachers, 1,184 students.

József Attila Tudományegyetem (*Attila József University*): Szeged; 380 teachers, 3,067 students.

Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Szeged*): Szeged; 457 teachers, 1,658 students.

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Budapest*): Budapest; 1,566 teachers, 12,167 students.

There are also eight other technical universities.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iceland is a volcanic island situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. The island lies 155 miles south-east of Greenland, 645 miles west of Norway and 500 miles north of Scotland. The Gulf Stream keeps Iceland warmer than might be expected, with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 98 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 25 by 18) is blue with a red cross bordered with white. The capital is Reykjavik.

Recent History

Iceland became independent in 1944 when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949.

Iceland was governed by a coalition of the Independence Party and the Social Democratic Party from 1959 to 1971. Following the death of Prime Minister Benediktsson, an interim government was formed in July 1970 by Mr. Jóhann Hafstein. However, there was a swing to the left in the general elections in June 1971 and Ólafur Jóhannesson, the leader of the Progressive Party, formed a coalition government with the People's Union and the Liberal Left Party.

The limit of Iceland's territorial waters was fixed at 12 miles in 1964, but economic dependence on the fishing industry and the need to exclude competition from foreign trawlers were demonstrated by the failure of the herring catch in 1967 and 1968, when the national income dropped by 16 per cent. The Jóhannesson Government unilaterally extended fishing limits to 50 miles in September 1972. Belgium immediately accepted this decision, and agreed upon a system of licences for restricted fishing within the new limit. The United Kingdom and Federal Germany appealed to the International Court of Justice, and began negotiations over the limit. British and German trawlers continued to fish in the disputed waters, despite occasional harassment by Icelandic gunboats. Compromise settlements were eventually reached, with Norway in July and with Britain in November 1973, though not as yet with Federal Germany. The Marxist members of the Government, the People's Union, came near to leaving the coalition over the fishing dispute, and have also come into conflict with their allies over the NATO base at Keflavik. At first they demanded the total withdrawal of U.S. troops and Iceland's resignation from NATO, but have now accepted a compromise whereby the American presence will be reduced gradually, leaving only maintenance and administrative personnel.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President and the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and other

Ministers appointed by the President. The Althing (Parliament) is divided into an Upper and Lower House and is elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of her own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces at Keflavik air base, which is used for observation of the North Atlantic, under an agreement of 1951 between Iceland and NATO.

Economic Affairs

Very little land is available for cultivation, but good grazing keeps Iceland self-sufficient in meat and milk products. Production costs are high and exports have to be subsidized. Diversification of the economy away from dependence on fishing has included an expansion of aluminium ingot, nitrate and diatomite production, and the development of textiles and other light industries. The exploitation of hydro-electric power could lead to the introduction of ferro-alloy smelting and other power-intensive industries, but at present fishing and its related industries are central to the Icelandic economy, providing some 80 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. The modernized and expanding trawler fleet supplies about 80 freezing plants, which produce white fish fillets, frozen shrimp, scallops, scampi and capelin. Other fish products such as oil, meal and salted fish are major exports. A volcanic eruption in January 1973 threatened to destroy the port of Vestmannaeyjar, which handled some 20 per cent of the total Icelandic catch of fish, but, despite considerable damage, reconstruction has been started, and there are plans for a new fish processing plant.

The expansion of the Icelandic economy since the war, and a rapid rise in the standard of living, have been accompanied by a rising rate of inflation. Between 1960 and 1969 inflation averaged nearly 13 per cent a year, then 16 per cent a year in 1970-72, and rose still further in 1973. The cost of living in Reykjavik doubled between 1968 and 1973. As most wages and salaries are tied to the cost of living index the government traditionally did little to combat inflation. Standards of living remained high, with regular wage increases, low interest rates and frequent devaluations.

The króna was devalued by 10.7 per cent in December 1972 and by 10 per cent in February 1973. An unexpected rise in fish product prices brought a boom to the industry. Fearing that sharp export profit increases could have an inflationary effect, the Government reversed its usual policy. To hold import costs down it revalued the króna by 6 per cent in April, raised interest rates and cut all prices and wage rises by 2 per cent. The Government decided to maintain a restrictive fiscal policy and to reduce public expenditure. A four-day general strike in February 1974 was ended when the Government conceded wage rises averaging some 18 per cent, a return to its previous inflationary policy.

ICELAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

The major importer from Iceland is the U.S.A., but the U.K., Denmark and Federal Germany export more to Iceland. Having joined EFTA in 1970, Iceland protected her interests after Denmark and the U.K. joined the EEC by negotiating advantageous trade concessions. The EEC postponed the introduction of tariff concessions on Icelandic fish products until the fisheries dispute between Iceland and EEC members had been settled.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. The development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. Air transport is particularly important to Iceland and is used, for example, to transport agricultural produce from remote districts. There are regular air services between Reykjavik and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits including old-age pensions, family allowances, maternity grants, widows' pensions, etc. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory. Pension and health insurance now apply to the whole population. Accident insurance applies to all wage and salary earners and self-employed persons—unless they request exemption—and unemployment insurance to the unions of skilled and unskilled workers and seamen in all towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, as well as to several unions in villages of less than 300 inhabitants.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. There is one university and six colleges. In urban regions primary education is available in day schools. In the more remote country districts, where there is no state boarding-school, instruction is provided by the "Travelling Teacher" scheme, whereby the pupil receives education in his own home. Three to four years of ordinary secondary education are then available. A good certificate of education after three years at a middle or general secondary school entitles entry to a High School (*Menntaskóli*) or a teachers' training college. The matriculation examination at the end of four years at High School provides the qualification for University entrance.

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Mountaineering and pony trekking are increasingly popular as well as skiing and the study of bird life. The number of foreign visitors to Iceland increased by 50 per cent between 1968 and 1971 and many tourists came to see the World Chess Championship in Reykjavik in 1972. The "Cod War" of 1973 deterred many visitors.

Visitors from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Iceland.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K. and Dependencies, U.S.A., Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national sport is wrestling; but football, athletics and winter sports are universally popular. All children must, by law, learn to swim.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 17 (National Day), August 6 (Bank Holiday), December 24, 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 27-31 (Easter), April 18 (1st day of Summer).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 aurar = 1 Icelandic króna.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 194.33 krónur;

U.S. \$1 = 83.65 krónur.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1972)	
	TOTAL	Reykjavík (capital)
102,846 sq. kilometres	210,775	83,977

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1972)

Kópavogur . . .	11,478	Keflavík . . .	5,862
Akureyri . . .	11,182	Vestmannaeyjar* .	5,303
Hafnarfjörður . .	10,705		

* Evacuated after volcanic eruption, January 1973.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . . .	22.2	8.6	7.0
1968 . . .	21.0	8.4	6.9
1969 . . .	20.8	8.5	7.1
1970 . . .	19.7	7.8	7.1
1971 . . .	20.7	7.9	7.3
1972 . . .	21.9*	8.1	6.9

* Preliminary figure.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, 1970
('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA WASTELAND
10,300	10,027	1	2,279	3	7,744

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL PRODUCE

	UNIT OF QUANTITY	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hay for Fodder:						
From Home-fields . .	cu. m.	2,877,488	2,417,268	2,199,674	3,231,377	3,370,511
" Meadows	" "	62,261	38,839	91,532	35,300	20,674
Potatoes	100 kg.	56,040	44,647	54,057	113,848	85,539
Turnips	" "	4,974	4,530	4,282	7,426	4,515
Milk	1,000 kg.	122,000	117,500	117,500	122,100	127,500
Butter	" "	1,477	1,461	1,507	1,430	1,609
Mutton and Lamb . .	" "	13,227	12,875	12,241	11,242	11,827
Wool	" "	829	820	780	736	786
Sheep Skins	thousand	886	847	810	728	804
Eggs (estimated) . .	1,000 kg.	1,300	1,330	1,500	1,700	2,000

LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	52,245	52,274	53,401	53,294	59,197	65,280
Sheep	827,759	820,166	780,462	735,543	786,234	828,589
Horses	34,746	34,671	34,498	33,472	36,706	39,209
Goats	218	232	249	209	235	228
Pigs	4,352	4,148	3,075	4,111	4,802	5,962
Poultry	108,386	153,735	136,110	135,219	179,939	200,067

FISHING

PRINCIPAL SPECIES
(⁰⁰⁰ kg.)

	1971	1972
Cod	254,977	228,559
Haddock, whiting . .	32,708	29,559
Saithe	60,177	59,951
Norway pout	3,030	40
Ling, blue ling . . .	9,574	6,671
Tusk	3,864	2,839
Catfish	5,292	9,040
Angler fish	606	496
Redfish	31,706	32,759
Greenland Halibut . .	6,323	5,745
Plaice	7,179	5,129
Other flat fish . . .	948	792
Herring	61,341	41,546
Capelin	182,883	276,969
Lobster	4,657	4,321
Shrimp	6,500	5,291
Iceland scallop . . .	3,658	7,349
Others	5,319	5,541
TOTAL	680,742	722,597

DISPOSITION
(⁰⁰⁰ kg.)

	1971	1972
Frozen	302,299	269,488
Salted	108,126	108,604
Dried	3,295	3,334
On ice	71,306	58,687
For reduction	188,676	277,205
Canned, smoked . . .	1,078	233
For home consumption .	5,962	5,036
TOTAL	680,742	722,597

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 aurar=1 Icelandic króna.

Coins: 10 and 50 aurar; 1, 5, 10 and 50 krónur.

Notes: 25, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 krónur.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=194.33 krónur; U.S. \$1=83.65 krónur.

1,000 krónur=£5.15=\$11.95.

Note: From August 1961 to November 1967 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=43 krónur. Between November 1967 and November 1968 the rate was \$1=57 krónur. From November 1968 to December 1972 it was \$1=88 krónur. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1968 and August 1971 was £1=211.20 krónur.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 krónur)

	1970	1971	1972
<i>Revenue:</i>			
Direct Taxes	1,727,052	2,456,814	4,939,063
Indirect Taxes	7,833,610	10,630,740	13,377,991
Profits from Government Enterprises	62,831	63,383	86,661
Other Revenue Items	176,021	107,275	126,632
TOTAL	9,799,514	13,258,212	18,530,347
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
Presidency, Althing, etc.	79,585	115,889	157,012
Premier's Office	20,816	33,031	190,621*
Ministry of Culture and Education	1,656,151	2,363,882	3,106,822*
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	206,485	226,351	231,351
Ministry of Agriculture	676,265	841,114	840,639
Ministry of Fisheries	221,860	293,052	344,648
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	515,702	654,460	1,117,002
Ministry of Social Affairs	507,860	605,503	713,715
Ministry of Health and Social Security	2,807,208	3,991,961	6,107,536
Ministry of Finance	575,905	646,145	1,044,761
Ministry of Communications	1,226,130	1,798,823	2,350,347
Ministry of Manufacturing Industries and Power	243,888	266,042	444,872
Ministry of Commerce	590,129	1,663,320	1,708,189
Statistics and Auditing	23,513	34,321	37,906
TOTAL	9,351,497	13,533,894	18,395,421
Overall Balance	448,017	-275,682	134,926

* Amount not comparable to preceding years owing to structural changes.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million krónur)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	30,188	33,109	41,743	55,657
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	18,675	21,285	27,545	34,055
General government expenditure	2,800	3,300	4,050	5,385
Domestic capital formation	8,725	8,568	10,210	16,050
Increase in livestock	— 12	— 44	— 62	167
Change in stocks of export products	— 264	200	— 308	1,413
TOTAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	29,924	33,309	41,435	57,070
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	— 2,545	391	725	— 3,860
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	27,379	33,700	42,160	53,210
Less: Depreciation	3,975	5,450	6,050	6,579
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	23,404	28,250	36,110	46,631
Less: Indirect taxes	6,080	6,650	8,600	12,640
Subsidies	1,750	1,400	1,550	2,950
NET NATIONAL INCOME	19,074	23,000	29,060	36,941
Net income from abroad	410	612	460	509
NET DOMESTIC INCOME	19,484	23,612	29,520	37,450

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY (at end of year in million krónur)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold Reserves	89.3	89.3	108.6	108.6
Currency in Circulation	1,514.0	1,821.4	2,286.6	2,871.0

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (November) (January 2nd, 1968=100)

	1971	1972	1973
<i>Goods and Services</i>	164	192	250
Food and beverages	159	192	268
Clothing, footwear	165	187	230
Miscellaneous	166	193	242
<i>Rent</i>	122	147	167
<i>Contributions to Social Security Fund, etc.</i>	161	52	67
<i>ALL ITEMS*</i>	157	180	231

* Before making provision for receipt of child allowances.

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1972 (million krónur)

	DEBIT	CREDIT
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Imports of ships and aircraft (f.o.b.)	1,116	—
Imports for power projects (f.o.b.)	130	—
Imports for Straumsvík Aluminium Smelter, investment goods (f.o.b.)	560	—
Imports for aluminium smelter, intermediary production goods (f.o.b.)	994	—
Other imports (f.o.b.)	16,000	—
Exports of aluminium ingots (f.o.b.)	—	2,716
Other exports (f.o.b.)	—	13,984
Defence	—	1,430
Tourism	1,050	720
Transportation	4,100	4,700
Insurance	1,500	1,300
Interest	1,150	300
Miscellaneous	1,300	980
Total current transactions	27,900	26,130
Deficit on current account	—	1,770
TOTAL	27,900	27,900
Transfer Payments, net	—	20
Special Drawing Rights	—	215
<i>Capital Account:</i>		
Private and financial institutions' long-term liabilities	1,235	1,847
Official long-term liabilities	805	2,845
Direct investment	580	820
Other capital movements, net	690	—
Total capital transactions	3,310	5,512
Surplus on capital account	2,202	—
TOTAL	5,512	5,512
<i>Overall Balance of Payments:</i>		
Changes in foreign exchange reserves	667	—

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 krónur)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Imports . . .	13,852,831	19,361,994	20,419,600	31,855,300
Total Exports . . .	12,915,042	13,175,341	16,697,900	26,039,400

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 krónur)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Cereals . . .	184,154	181,502	183,500	Salted Fish (dried) .	187,919	340,505	397,200
Animal Feed . . .	479,226	494,577	480,900	Salted Fish (uncured)	904,111	1,263,154	1,578,900
Coffee . . .	191,876	203,155	212,300	Stockfish . . .	240,231	247,075	292,100
Sugar . . .	104,580	130,056	204,800	Herring (fresh or			
Fruit . . .	207,763	230,499	284,000	on ice . . .	426,832	614,000	535,300
Tobacco . . .	151,913	127,018	242,700	Other Fish (fresh			
Wood . . .	359,560	466,306	526,400	or on ice) . . .	724,450	403,054	402,200
Aluminium Oxide .	409,371	659,303	470,400	Herring (salted) .	456,240	143,315	167,900
Petrol . . .	320,695	322,976	396,700	Frozen Fish (incl.			
Other Fuel Oils .	804,765	1,037,363	921,800	fillets) . . .	4,535,047	5,377,400	5,638,100
Cars . . .	459,472	798,380	805,700	Shrimps . . .	182,208	283,087	320,900
Spare Parts for				Lobster . . .	333,381	434,560	605,900
Motor Vehicles .	163,047	212,822	260,700	Scallop . . .	n.a.	88,200	248,300
Ships . . .	851,062	678,133	961,500	Fish in airtight			
Fishing Nets and				containers . . .	n.a.	177,300	229,700
Equipment . . .	235,396	258,660	277,400	Frozen Roes . . .	109,852	81,275	84,400
				Salted Roes . . .	271,368	192,312	158,400
				Cod Liver Oil . . .	110,560	92,830	65,500
				Other Fish Oils . .	199,581	147,629	148,700
				Fish Meal . . .	1,087,594	1,023,855	1,206,700
				Mutton and Lamb			
				(frozen) . . .	188,224	152,995	185,200
				Sheep Skins (salted)	111,852	53,688	111,000
				Skins (tanned or			
				dressed) . . .	166,379	194,814	266,600
				Knitted Clothing .	100,903	123,157	210,600
				Diatomite . . .	126,558	157,197	194,100
				Aluminium . . .	1,707,701	887,543	2,716,000

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 krónur)

	IMPORTS, C.I.F. VALUES			EXPORTS, F.O.B. VALUES		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Belgium	280,833	333,942	549,900	145,683	50,351	138,600
Czechoslovakia	224,276	252,541	259,700	90,690	26,354	187,100
Denmark	1,853,159	1,872,841	2,096,300	873,053	849,531	887,500
Faeroe Islands	3,605	283	8,200	133,251	104,502	81,600
Finland	379,721	414,741	474,100	227,130	227,589	334,500
France	375,162	426,838	505,500	112,893	72,704	187,700
Germany (Democratic Republic)	66,614	71,331	68,300	58,717	42,758	89,200
Germany (Federal Republic)	2,083,585	2,922,428	2,927,800	1,392,512	771,985	1,458,700
Greece	874	1,925	2,100	96,282	144,057	133,900
Ireland	7,457	19,554	15,200	28,947	13,710	4,000
Italy	259,721	313,658	373,100	411,097	537,230	773,600
Netherlands	822,500	1,110,030	1,239,700	103,673	111,763	129,400
Norway	769,709	925,814	1,249,100	212,548	206,238	206,700
Poland	201,691	205,135	581,600	157,996	215,567	378,900
Portugal	46,873	113,802	119,700	523,995	788,467	894,600
Romania	4,186	6,289	3,500	260	—	4,300
Spain	86,429	94,171	65,300	187,129	266,225	380,000
Sweden	702,562	1,097,069	1,478,100	863,624	552,781	479,800
Switzerland	201,451	353,615	492,600	327,755	101,112	772,900
U.S.S.R.	978,410	1,308,880	1,179,800	883,969	1,075,045	1,219,400
United Kingdom	1,957,387	2,611,273	3,025,400	1,703,625	1,725,423	1,823,700
Brazil	173,875	188,706	191,600	109,039	148,573	177,600
Canada	28,873	69,655	60,600	8,970	12,154	20,800
United States of America	1,116,218	2,838,369	1,631,800	3,869,339	4,829,912	5,115,800
Nigeria	290	1,429	2,100	54,552	1,015	95,800
Japan	391,501	715,965	795,300	14,315	62,226	136,500

TRANSPORT

ROADS REGISTERED VEHICLES (At year end)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Trucks	5,717	5,658	5,752	5,857
Cars and buses	37,859	41,353	46,737	51,298
Motor-cycles	278	289	274	296

SHIPPING

Year	Motor Vessels	Gross Tons	Steam Vessels	Gross Tons
1970	832	130,065	17	10,301
1971	879	132,872	17	10,213
1972	937	137,193	15	8,926

CIVIL AVIATION (External Icelandic traffic only) ('000 km.)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGER-KILOMETRES	CARGO, TON-KILOMETRES	MAIL, TON-KILOMETRES
1969	10,771	1,216,335	7,885	2,032
1971	12,409	1,736,000	9,550	2,175
1972	13,567	1,902,000	16,015	2,382

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1970	1971	1972
Denmark . . .	4,694	4,223	4,986
Norway . . .	2,277	2,018	2,757
Sweden . . .	2,681	3,304	4,258
United Kingdom . . .	5,295	5,785	7,127
France . . .	1,894	2,375	2,723
Germany . . .	5,497	6,460	7,369
United States . . .	22,352	27,588	28,124
TOTAL (incl. others).	52,908	60,719	68,026

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972
Telephones	75,000
Television Sets	44,000
Radio Sets	64,000
Book Titles*	426
Number of Daily Newspapers	5
Total Circulation	88,922

* Including new editions.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF STAFF	NO. OF STUDENTS
Primary	187	1,534	27,336
Secondary	139	1,349	18,823
Technical and Special	107	1,035	} 5,282
Colleges	6	218	
University	1	230	

Sources: The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavik; *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), issued by the Statistical Bureau and the Central Bank of Iceland.

THE CONSTITUTION

Settlement in Iceland began in 874, and from 930 until 1264 the land was an independent republic, the Icelandic Free State. In that year it lost its independence, falling under Norwegian rule and then in 1380, with Norway, under Danish rule. When in 1814 Norway came under Sweden, Iceland remained with Denmark, and this continued until 1918, when its sovereign status was recognized. Certain subjects were reserved for joint consideration. The Order of Succession of the Crown was the most important. There was a Joint Committee which reviewed important legislation of both States and promoted bills aiming at co-operation. Citizens of both States enjoyed equal rights in the other, but were exempt from military service in the other. The union with Denmark was dissolved and a new Republican Constitution established on June 17th, 1944.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage. All those qualified to vote who have reached the age of 35 are eligible for the Presidency.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The President summons the Althing every year and determines when the session shall close. He may adjourn meetings of the Althing but not for more than two weeks nor more than once a year. He appoints the Ministers and presides over the State Council. He may be dismissed only if a resolution supported by three-quarters of the Althing is approved by a plebiscite.

The President may dissolve the Althing. Elections must be held within two months and the Althing must reassemble within eight months.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituen-

cies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties for equalization, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60. Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *nedri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses work together as a United Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. Each House and the United Althing elects its own Speaker. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is twenty and all citizens domiciled in Iceland may vote, provided they are of unblemished character and financially responsible.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. They must, however, be given three readings in each house and be approved by a simple majority before they are submitted to the President. If he disapproves a bill it nevertheless becomes valid but must be submitted to a plebiscite. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by the Court of Impeachment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. KRISTJÁN ELDJÁRN.

THE CABINET

(February 1974)

(A coalition of the Progressive Party (Prog.), the People's Union (PU) and the Liberal Left (LL), formed in July 1971.)

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice: ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON (Prog.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EINAR ÁGÚSTSSON (Prog.).

Minister of Finance and Agriculture: HALLDÓR E. SIGURDSSON (Prog.).

Minister of Social Affairs and Communications: BJÖRN JÓNSSON (LL).

Minister of Fisheries and Commerce: LÚDVÍK JÓSEFSSON (PU).

Minister of Industry and Health and Social Security: MAGNÚS KJARTANSSON (PU).

Minister of Education: MAGNÚS TORFI ÓLAFSSON (LL).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(In Reykjavik unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oslo, Norway.
Austria: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Belgium: Oslo, Norway.
Brazil: Oslo, Norway.
Bulgaria: Oslo, Norway.
Canada: Oslo, Norway.
China, People's Republic: Viðimelur 29; *Ambassador:* CHEN TUNG.
Cuba: Stockholm, Sweden.
Czechoslovakia: Smáragata 16; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSEF RAJCHART.
Denmark: Hverfisgata 29; *Ambassador:* SVEN AAGE NIELSEN.
Egypt: Oslo, Norway.
Finland: Oslo, Norway.
France: Túngata 22; *Ambassador:* JACQUES PRADELLES DE LATOUR DEJEAN.
German Democratic Republic: Ægissíða 78; *Chargé d'Affaires:* KURT LINDNER.
Germany, Federal Republic: Túngata 18; *Ambassador:* KARL ROWOLD.
Greece: London, England.
Hungary: Stockholm, Sweden.
India: Oslo, Norway.
Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.
Ireland: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Israel: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Italy: Oslo, Norway.
Japan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Luxembourg: London, England.
Mexico: Oslo, Norway.
Netherlands: London, England.
Niger: Brussels, Belgium.
Norway: Hverfisgata 45; *Ambassador:* OLAV LYDVO.
Peru: London, England.
Poland: Grenimelur 7; *Chargé d'Affaires:* CZESLAW GODEK.
Portugal: Oslo, Norway.
Romania: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Spain: Oslo, Norway.
Sweden: Fjólugata 9; *Ambassador:* OLAF R. KAIJSER.
Switzerland: Oslo, Norway.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Oslo, Norway.
U.S.S.R.: Garðastræti 33; *Ambassador:* YURI A. KIRICHENKO.
United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49; *Ambassador:* JOHN MCKENZIE.
U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21; *Ambassador:* FREDERICK IRVING.
Yugoslavia: Oslo, Norway.

Iceland also has diplomatic relations with Chile, Ethiopia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 30th, 1968)

CANDIDATES	VOTES (%)
DR. KRISTJÁN ELDJÁRN	65.0
DR. GUNNAR THORODDSEN	34.1

THE ALTHING

President of the United Althing: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON.
Speaker for both Houses: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON.
Speaker for the Upper House: ÁSGEIR BJARNASON.

Speaker of the Lower House: GILS GUDMUNDSSON.

Secretary-General of the Althing: FRIÐJÓN SIGURÐSSON.

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 13TH, 1971

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE
Independence Party	22	38,170	36.2
Progressive Party	17	26,645	25.3
People's Union	10	18,055	17.1
Social Democratic Party	6	11,020	10.5
Liberal Left Party	5	9,395	8.9
Others	0	2,110	2.0

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Laufásvegi 46, Reykjavík; f. by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties in 1929; its programme is social reform within the framework of private enterprise and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Members of Parliament: 22; Leader: GEIR HALLGRÍMSSON.

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Hringbraut 30, Reykjavík; f. in 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Members of Parliament: 17; Chair. ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON; Parliamentary Leader THORARINN THORARINSSON; Sec. STEINGRÍMUR HERMANSSON; publs. *Tíminn* (daily), *Dagur* (twice a week).

Alhýðubandalag (*People's Union*): Grettisgötu 3, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party, reorganized as a Socialist party 1968; has a Marxist programme; Members of Parliament: 10; Chair. RAGNAR ARNALDS; publ. *Útsyn* (weekly).

Alhýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Alhýðuhúsid, Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme; Pres. GYLFI TH. GÍSLASON; Sec. EGGERT G. THORSTEINSSON; publ. *Alhýðubladid* (daily).

Samtök Frjálslyndra og Vinstri Manna (*Organization of Liberals and Leftists*): Reykjavík; f. 1969; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.

Justices: BJÖRN SVEINBJÖRNSSON.

EINAR ARNALDS.

ARMANN SNAEVARR.

MAGNÚS TH. TORFASON.

LOGI EINARSSON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of at least one year.

Secretary: BJÖRN HELGASON.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of *Special Courts*. The Ordinary Courts include both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 90 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. There are 299 congregations and 115 pastors; publ. *Kirkjuritid* (monthly); Bishop: SIGURBJÖRN EINARSSON.

Frikirkjan (*Free Church*): Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. THORSTEINN BJÖRNSSON.

Oháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (*Independent Congregation*): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Egilsögðu 18, Reykjavík; f. 1900; 1,076 mems.; Bishop of Reykjavík His Grace The Most Reverend HENRIK H. FREHLEN, S.M.M., D.D.; Gen. Vicar A. GEORGE, Landakot, Reykjavík; publ. *Merki krossins*.

THE PRESS

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

REYKJAVÍK

Alhýðubladid (*The Labour Journal*): f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (*Dawn*); daily; organ of the Labour Party; Editor SIGHVATUR BJÖRGVINSSON; circ. 12,000.

Lesbók (*Reader*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1925; Sunday supplement to *Morgunbladid* (see below); circ. 41,000; Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR KONRAD JÓNSSON, STYRMIR GUNNARSSON.

Morgunbladid (*Morning News*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; daily; Independent; Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR K. JÓNSSON, STYRMIR GUNNARSSON; circ. 41,000.

Thjóðvillinn (*Will of the People*): Skólavörðustíg 19; f. 1936; daily; circ. 8,200; independent organ for Socialism, the Labour Movement and National Liberation; Editors KJARTAN ÓLAFSSON, SVAVAR GESTSSON.

Tíminn (*The Times*): Edduhús, Box 370; f. 1917; daily organ of the Progressive Party; Editors INDRIDI G. THORSTEINSSON, ANDRES KRISTIANSSON, JON HELGASON, THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 18,500.

Vikan (*The Week*): Skipholt 33; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; circulation 12,000; Editor GÍSLI SIGURDSSON.

Visir (*The Bud*): Sidumuli 14; f. 1910; daily; independent; Editor: JÓNAS KRISTJANSSON; circ. 24,000.

AKUREYRI

Alhýðumadurinn: Strandgata 9; f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; circ. 3,500; Editor EÁRDUR G. HALLDÓRSSON.

Dagur (*The Day*): Hafnarstræti 88; f. 1918; weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; circ. 4,000.

Íslendingur-Ísafold: Glerargata 32, Akureyri; f. 1915; for West, North and East Iceland; Editor S. GUDVINSSON; circ. 9,000.

ÍSAFJÖRDUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.

Vesturland: f. 1923; weekly; organ of Independence Party; Editor FINNUR TH. JÓNSSON.

SIGLUFJÖRDUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.

Síglfirdingur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

ICELAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

PERIODICALS

- Aegir** (*The Sea*): c/o Fiskifélag Íslands, Reykjavík; f. 1905; published by the Fishcries' Association, Reykjavík; fortnightly; circ. 2,400.
- Elmreidinn** (*Progress*): Síðumúla 12, Reykjavík; f. 1895; quarterly; literary and critical review.
- Freyr**: P.O.B. 7080, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; fortnightly; Editor GÍSLI KRISTJÁNSSON.
- Frjáls verzlun** (*Free Trade*): Laugavegi 178, P.O.B. 1193, Reykjavík; f. 1939; monthly news and business magazine; Editor MARKÚS ÖRN ANTONSSON.
- Hagtidindi**: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík; monthly.
- Helma Er Bezt**: Hafnarstræti 88, Akureyri; f. 1951; monthly; literary; circ. 6,000.
- Helgafell**: Reykjavík; quarterly; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUÐMUNDSSON.
- Iceland In A Hurry**: Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; travel guide; Editor OLAFUR SIGURÐSSON.
- Íþróttablaðið**: Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; twice a month; sport; Editors SIGURÐUR MAGNUSSON, JÓN BIRGIR PÉTURSSON.
- Inside Iceland**: Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; yearly; business and travel magazine; Editor HÁKUR HELGASON.

- Íslenzk Fyrirtæki** (*Icelandic Firms*): Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; yearly; business and industrial directory; Editor JÓHANN BRIEM.
- Rjettur**: Skólavörðustógur 19, Reykjavík; left-wing magazine for politics and social problems; Editor EINAR OLGEIRSSON.
- Sjávarfréttir**: Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; twice a month; fishing and fishing industry; Editors JÓHANN BRIEM, THORLEIFUR ÓLAFSSON.
- Spegillinn**: Box 594, Reykjavík; f. 1926; monthly; comic; circ. 5,000.
- The Statistical Bulletin**: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and the Central Bank of Iceland; contains extracts from *Hagtidindi*; quarterly.
- Týli**: Hafnarstræti 88, Akureyri; f. 1971; twice a year; natural history and conservation; illustrated; circ. 1,000.
- Vinnan** (*Work*): Reykjavík; published by the T.U. Association; f. 1943; circ. 5,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Bladamannafélag Íslands** (*Press Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1897; 90 mems.; Chair. JÓNAS KRISTJÁNSSON.

PUBLISHERS

- Akranesútgáfan**: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.
- Almenna Bókafélagið**: Austurstræti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; runs largest book club in Iceland (8,000 mems.); Man. Dir. BALDVIN TRYGGVASON.
- Bókautgáfa Aeskunnar**: Kirkjuhúali, Reykjavík.
- Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar**: Hafnarstræti 88, Akureyri, f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.
- Bókautgáfan Heimdallur**: Reykjavík.
- Bókautgáfan Nordri**: P.O.B. 101, Reykjavík; f. 1925; historical, educational, novels, music.
- Bókaverzlun Jónasar Tómassonar**: Hafnarstræti 2, Ísafjörður.
- Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar**: Austurstræti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general, import and export of books, maps of Iceland, oldest bookstore in Iceland.
- Bókaverzlun Sigurðar Kristjánssonar**: Bankastræti 3; Reykjavík; f. 1883; dictionaries and the Icelandic sagas.
- Bókfélisútgáfan**: Hafnarstræti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1943; general; Chair. BIRGIR KJARAN.
- Bókaverzlun Þorsteins Johnson**: Vestmannaeyjar.
- Gunnar Einarsson**: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
- Finnur Einarsson**, **Bókaverzlun**: Reykjavík; general.
- Gudjón O. Gudjónsson**: Hallveigarstíg 6A, Reykjavík; general.
- Heimskringla**: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O. Box 392; f. 1932.
- Helgafell**, **Bókautgáfa**: Veghúsastíg, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.
- Hlabúð HF**: Skeggjagata 1, Reykjavík; f. 1944; mainly school books.
- Ídunnarutgáfan**: Skeggjagötu 1, Reykjavík; general.
- Ísafoldarprentsmíðja**, h.f.: Þingholtsstræti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chairman and General Manager P. ÓLAFSSON.

- Íslenzka Bokmenntafélag**, **Hid**: Reykjavík; f. 1816; Pres. SIGURÐUR LINDAL.
- Íslenzka Fornritafélag**, **Hid**: Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. NORDAL.
- Leiftur**, h.f.: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
- Litbra-offset**: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 999.
- Mál og Menning** (*Radical Book Club*): Laugaveg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. KRISTINN E. ANDRÉSSON; Publ. *Tímarit Máls og Menningar*.
- Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagið**: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. GÍLS GUÐMUNDSSON.
- Menningar- og Fræðslusamband Althýðu** (*Socialist Book Club*): Dir. BRAGI BRYNJÓLFSSON.
- Nordri**: Sambandshúsinu, Reykjavík.
- Örn og Örylgur**, h.f.: Vesturgötu 42, Reykjavík; f. 1966; general; Man. Dir. ÖRLYGUR HÁLFANARSON; Asst. HRÓLFUR HALDÓRSSON.
- Prentsmíðjan Oddi**, h.f.: Grettisgötu 16, Reykjavík.
- Setberg**, h.f.: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík; publisher and printer.
- Skuggsjá** (*Oliver Steinn*): Strandgötu 39, Ílafnarfjörður; general fiction.
- Snaebjörn Jónsson & Co. h.f.** (*The English Bookshop*): Hafnarstræti 4 og 9, P.O.B. 1131, Reykjavík; f. 1927; Icelandic and foreign books on most subjects.
- Snaefell** (*Thorhelli Jóhannesson*): Tjarnarbraut 29, Hafnarfjörður.
- Thorsteinn M. Johnsson**: Eskihlíð 21, Reykjavík.
- Víkingsútgáfan**: Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Bóksalafélag Íslands**: Vesturgötu 42, Reykjavík.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpið (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service*): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉS BJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Programme Board NJÖRDUR P. NJARDVIK; Dir. of Administration GUNNAR VAGNSSON; Dir. Radio GUÓMUNDUR JONSSON; Progr. Dir. HJÖRTUR PÁLSSON; News Editor MARGRÉT INDRIDADÓTTIR; Music Editor ARNI KRISTJÁNSSON.

RADIO

Ríkisútvarpið:

There are two Long Wave, twelve Medium Wave and fifteen VHF transmitters broadcasting 116 hours per week.

In 1973 there were 66,000 radio sets in use in Iceland.

American Forces Radio and Television Service: the U.S. Navy operates a radio station on the NATO base at Keflavík; radio operates 24 hours a day.

TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpið-Sjónvarp (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service—Television*): Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 98 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 24 hours a week; 41,820 sets in use (1971); Dir. P. GUÐFINNSSON.

American Forces Radio and Television Service: the U.S. Navy operates a 80 hours a week television service from the NATO base, Keflavík.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Sedlabanki Íslands (*Central Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; f. 1961 as successor to Landsbanki Íslands, the Central Bank; cap. 100m. kr.; dep. 6,988m. kr.; Chair. Board of Dirs. RAGNAR ÓLAFSSON; Govs. JOHANNES NORDAL, DAVID ÓLAFSSON, SVANBJÖRN FRIMANSSON; publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Fjarmalatíðindi* (quarterly).

Landsbanki Íslands (*National Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; dep. 5,567m. kr.; Gen. Mans. BJÖRGVIN VILMUNDARSON, HELGI BERGS, JÓNAS H. HARALZ.

Búnaðarbanki Íslands (*Agricultural Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 5, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1428; f. 1929; independent state-owned bank; res. 1,901m. kr.; dep. 16,154m. kr.; five branches in Reykjavík, and eight provincial branches; Dirs. STEFAN HILMARSSON, MAGNUS JÓNSSON.

Íðnaðarbanki Íslands (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

Útvegsbanki Íslands (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; res. 163.6m. kr.; dep. 2,806.2m. kr. (1972); Chair. Prof. ÓLAFUR BJÖRNSSON; Gen. Managers ARMANN JAKOBSSON, JÓNAS G. RAFNAR, JÓHANNES ELÍASSON.

Verzlunarbanki Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Bank of Commerce Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Man. HÖSKULDUR ÓLAFSSON; Asst. Man. KRISTJÁN ÖDDSSON.

INSURANCE

Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. SIGURDUR INGIMUNDARSON; Chair. of Tryggingaráð (*Social Security Board*) GUNNAR MÖLLER; publ. *Felagsmal* (periodical).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Almennar Tryggingar Ltd. (*General Insurance*): Posthusstræti 9, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. sub. 20,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. BALDVIN EINARSSON.

Brunabótafélag Íslands (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 126m. kr.; Man. Dir. A. ÓLAFSSON.

Íslensk Endurtrygging (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Laugavegi 105, Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 6.4m. kr.; Dir. K. G. GUÐMUNDSSON.

Líftryggingafélagið Andvaka: Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1949; cap. 300,000 kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON.

Samábyrgð Íslands á Fiskiskipum (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Lágmulí 9, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 2,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PÁLL SIGURDSSON.

Sjóvátryggingarfélag Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; cap. sub. 16.8m. kr.; res. fund 6.5m. kr.; Chair. SVEINN BENEDIKTSSON; Man. Dirs. AXEL KAABER, SIGURDUR JÓNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O.B. 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; runs an export-bureau; 180 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR J. FRÍDRÍKSSON; Gen. Man. ULFUR SIGURMUNDSSON; publ. *Íslenskur Íðnaður* (monthly).

Samband Íslenskra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Iceland Co-operative Societies*): Sölvaðsgata, Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 50; mems. 31,338; Chair. JAKOB FRÍMANSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINHARSSON; publ. *Samvinnan* (twice a month).

Verzlunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, Reykjavík; f. 1917; 500 mems.; Chair. HJÖRTUR HJARTARSON; Gen. Sec. THORVARÐUR ELÍASSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. J. BERGS; Man. Dir. ÓLAFUR JÓNSSON; publ. *Vinnuveitlandinn*.

ICELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenzkra Botnvörpuskipa eigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Reykjavík; f. 1916; Sec.-Gen. SIGURÐUR H. EGILSSON.

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; conducts technical and economic research and services for fishing vessels; performs various functions for the fishing industry in accordance with Icelandic law or by arrangement with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Industry; Man. MÁR ELÍSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publs. *Aegir*, *Seaman's Almanac* (annually), handbooks.

Fiskimálanefnd (*Fish Industry Board*): Reykjavík; f. 1934.

Fiskveidasjóður Íslands (*Fisheries Fund of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1905; lends money for construction and purchase of fishing vessels, equipment and plant; financed by interest charges and export charges on fish produce; loans granted 1,264m. kr. (1972); Chair. DAVID ÓLAFSSON; Gen. Man. SVERRIR JÚLIÚSSON.

Landssamband Íslenzkra Útvegsmanna (*Association of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O. Box 893, Reykjavík; Manager SIGURÐUR EGILSSON.

Sölusamband Íslenzkra Fiskframleiðenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dir. HELGI THORARINSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Alþýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Laugavegur 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 41,000 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU; Gen. Sec. SNORRI JÓNSSON; Pres. BJÖRN JÓNSSON.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Bæja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Laugavegur 172, Reykjavík; f. 1942; 8,400 mems.; Chair. KRISTJAN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgardur*.

Landssamband Iðnadmanna (*The Federation of Icelandic Master Craftsmen*): Hallveigarstigur 1, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. SIGURÐUR KRISTINSSON; Gen. Sec. THÓRLEIFUR JÓNSSON; publ. *Tímarit Iðnadmanna* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Umferðarmáladeild pósts og síma (*Transport Department*): Dept. of the General Post Office, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises mail and passenger transport.

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. A. HAFBERG.

There are some 10,993 km. of roads in Iceland.

MOTORING ORGANISATION

Félag Íslenzkra Bifreiðaeigenda-FIB (*Icelandic Automobile Association*): Ármúli 27, Reykjavík.

SHIPPING

Elmskipafélag Íslands, h.f. (*Iceland S.S. Co., Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1914; maintains cargo and mail service Iceland-Great Britain, Iceland/Continent and Iceland/America; Man. Dir. ÖTTARR MÖLLER.

Skipaútgerð Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐJON F. THORSSON.

Samband Ísl Samvinnufelaga (*Samband Line*): P.O.B. 180, Sölvolsgata 4, Reykjavík; 6 cargo vessels, 2 tankers; Iceland-Europe-U.S.A.; Dir. HJÖRTUR HJARTAR.

CIVIL AVIATION

Flugfélag Íslands h.f. (*Icelandair*): Bændahöllin, Reykjavík; f. 1937, re-formed 1940; fleet of 2 Boeing 727-100C, 1 DC-3 and 4 Fokker F-27 Friendship; internal network centred on Reykjavík to twelve different places in Iceland; external services to Scandinavia, United Kingdom, Greenland and Germany; Chair. of Board B. KJARAN; Gen. Man. ÖRN O. JÓNSSON.

Löfleidir, h.f. (*Icelandic Airlines*): Vesturgata 2, Reykjavík; f. 1944; fleet of 2 DC-8 and a 50 per cent interest in 4 CL-44; no internal services; external services to Scandinavia, Western Europe and New York; Chair. KRISTJÁN GUÐLAUGSSON.

Icelandair and Löfleidir agreed to merge on August 1st, 1973.

There is an international airport at Keflavík, 51 kms. from Reykjavík. Iceland is also served by British Airways, Pan Am and SAS.

TOURISM

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Lackjargata 3, Reykjavík; Gen. Man. SIGURÐUR MAGNÚSSON.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Germany, Federal Republic: Dänisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, 8 Munich 15, Schwanthaler Str. 2-6, and at Glockengieserwall 2, 2 Hamburg 1.

Switzerland: Verkehrsbüro für Danemark, Island und Schweden, Münsterhof 14, Zurich.

United Kingdom: 73 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

Italy: Danimarca Informazioni Turistiche, Via Veneto 116, Rome.

THEATRES

Ídno Theatre: Vónarstreti, Reykjavík.

Thjóðleikhusio (*National Theatre*): Ílverfisgata, Reykjavík; f. 1950; Dir. GUÐLAUGUR RÓSINKRANZ.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóníuhljómssvæit Íslands (*Symphony Orchestra of Iceland*): Reykjavík.

UNIVERSITY

Háskóli Íslands: Reykjavík; 233 teachers, 1,700 students.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland is an independent state comprising 26 of the 32 counties making up the island. The remaining six counties in the north come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Government. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, about 50 miles west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. Ninety-five per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 5 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions two by one) consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The Republic remained neutral during the Second World War and has since joined no military alliances. The country has contributed to international affairs in many ways and is an active member of the United Nations.

In the Presidential election of June 1966 Éamon de Valéra, President since 1959, was re-elected. John Lynch, leader of the Fianna Fáil Party, became Prime Minister in November 1966 and was re-elected to that office following the general election of June 1969. Although opposed to the British Army's presence in Northern Ireland, Mr. Lynch pledged his Government to finding a peaceful solution there. Strong measures were taken against the illegal Irish Republican Army, including the setting up of special courts, authorized by the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act of December 1972.

Mr. Lynch dissolved the Dáil on February 5th, 1973, on the grounds that a strong Government was needed with a popular mandate to deal with problems concerning Northern Ireland. In the elections of February 28th a National Coalition of Fine Gael and the Labour Party gained an overall majority in the Dáil, and a new Government took office on March 14th with Liam Cosgrave (Fine Gael) as Prime Minister. This coalition has continued to seek a peaceful settlement in Ulster and has taken appropriate measures against prescribed organizations.

Following a conference in December 1973 at Sunningdale (England) between the British and Irish Governments and the new Northern Ireland Executive, parallel declarations were made by the British and Irish Governments on the new status of Northern Ireland and it was agreed that a Council of Ireland would be set up, comprising a Council of Ministers, composed of a core of seven members from the Irish Government and seven members from the Northern Ireland Executive, and a Consultative Assembly. The Council of Ministers would have executive and harmonizing functions and a consultative vote, and would act by unanimity, while the Consultative Assembly would have advisory and review functions.

Erskine H. Childers was elected President in May 1973, succeeding Éamon de Valéra on June 25th.

Negotiations for the Republic's entry to the European Economic Community began in 1970, and the Treaty of

Accession was signed in January 1972. Following the positive outcome of the national referendum held on May 10th, 1972, when more than 80 per cent of votes cast were favourable (1,041,000 to 211,891), Ireland became a full member on January 1st, 1973.

Government

The President is elected by direct adult universal suffrage for a seven-year term. As Head of State he summons or dissolves Parliament which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term on the basis of proportional representation. Of the 60 members of the Senate, 49 are elected and 11 nominated by the Prime Minister. Executive functions are exercised by the Government which is responsible to Parliament. The voting age was lowered to 18 following a referendum in December 1972.

Defence

Establishments provide for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 14,000 all ranks including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. In addition, the Defence Budget for the year ending March 31st, 1974, provides for a Reserve Defence Force of approximately 23,200 all ranks and envisages total expenditure during this period of £34,172,000. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis.

Economic Affairs

The economy is largely based on agriculture, which accounts for about one-sixth of the national income and for nearly 45 per cent of total exports. Government grants of about 20 per cent of the annual budget have been given to agriculture. Ireland's accession to the EEC at a time of world beef shortage and rising prices of other farm produce is expected to contribute to the expansion of the agricultural sector of the economy.

Major industrial expansion has taken place since 1960, and is promoted by the Industrial Development Authority. The principal industrial groups are food and drink, metals and engineering, textiles and tobacco. The average annual increase in GNP has been around 4 per cent since the introduction of the first Programme for Industrial Expansion in 1958, and although the economy has been running slightly below capacity since 1969, a reversal of this trend is expected, with a forecasted increase of 6 per cent for 1974. Inflation, which was running at about 11 per cent during 1973, continues to be a serious problem, although unemployment, averaging about 8 per cent during the same period, began to fall during the second half of the year. Moreover, the Industrial Development Authority's five-year plan, which began in 1973, involves the creation of 55,000 new jobs in manufacturing industry.

The main exports are processed food, live animals and machinery. The United Kingdom is the principal foreign trade partner, accounting for 61 per cent of exports and 51 per cent of imports in 1972. In recent years, however, Ireland has diversified its external trade, and since its

accession to the EEC has forged stronger trade links with other European countries.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,928 miles of railways operated by the State with 221 diesel locomotives, which make this the first fully dieselized rail system in Europe. Roads extend for 54,544 miles, 9,908 miles of which are main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dun Laoghaire, Cork, Waterford, Rosslare, Limcrick, Foynes, Galway, New Ross, Drogheda, Dundalk, Fenit and Whiddy Island. There are international airports at Shannon, Dublin and Cork, of which Shannon is used for transatlantic flights. The national airline is Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare benefits in Ireland fall into two general categories: (1) those received under compulsory insurance schemes by contributors and their dependants and (2) those received on a non-contributory basis by people of inadequate means. Children's allowances are also paid to all households for each child without regard to family means.

Social Welfare Insurance is now compulsory for both manual and non-manual workers. The social insurance scheme provides for widows', retirement and old age pensions, unemployment, disability and invalidity benefits and death grants. The cost is shared by the employer, the employee and the State. An occupational injuries benefit scheme is also in operation.

People of inadequate means who are not entitled to benefit under these contributory schemes may receive non-contributory pensions or other benefits from the State or other public funds. These benefits include widows' pensions, deserted wives' allowances, old age and blind pensions, home assistance and unemployment assistance.

The Health Service in Ireland operates according to income: all services are available free to lower income groups while middle income groups receive certain services free and upper income groups generally pay for their health services. Approximately 85 per cent of the population are included in the lower and middle income groups. Extension of the free Health Service to include all sections of the population is under consideration and is likely to be introduced during 1974.

Education

Education in Ireland is compulsory from the age of 6 to 15. Most children attend a National School of their own religious denomination, although religious instruction is optional. The State entrusts the local management of primary schools as much as possible to the various religious denominations, but meets most of the cost, and maintains a large measure of control by prescribing the programme and subjecting the schools to regular inspection. Irish history, music and traditions are emphasized and the Irish language used as far as possible. There are a few private primary schools in urban areas.

Post-primary education takes place in four sorts of schools: *Secondary Schools* are private institutions run by boards of governors or religious communities. However, the Department of Education pays a grant in respect of each eligible pupil, and in effect all but a very small

proportion of secondary schools offer free education. £400 of a teacher's salary is paid by his school authority and the balance by the Department. The programme is prescribed by the Department of Education and courses last five or six years starting at the age of 12. Pupils take the *Intermediate Certificate* at 15 or 16 after a balanced, general curriculum and then specialize in five recognized subjects in which they sit the *Leaving Certificate* at 17 or 18. *Vocational Schools* provide primary school leavers with a general and practical training for employment, as well as providing more specialized courses in technical training. In each county these schools come under the management of a Vocational Education Committee elected by the local authority. Two-thirds of the cost is borne by the Department of Education and the balance by the local authority. In order to provide a curriculum that includes both academic and technical subjects, *Comprehensive Schools*, of which there are now 14, have been established in recent years. They are financed by the State and are run by a Board of Management, one member of which is nominated by the Minister of Education. The three-year curriculum includes a variety of compulsory and optional subjects, and may lead to the *Intermediate Certificate*. After this some pupils continue at a technical school, which may be part of the same school or a separate college. *Community Schools* which have been set up in 12 areas, provide the facilities available in comprehensive schools and also provide adult education. Their educational policy and financial arrangements are the same as those of the Comprehensive Schools. Their Boards of Management include members of the community they serve but no member nominated by the Minister. In general, the Community Schools have sought to replace existing vocational and secondary schools, but further ones are to be established in new city areas.

Regional technical colleges have been established in seven provincial centres: Athlone, Carlow, Dundalk, Galway, Limerick, Sligo and Waterford. An eighth, the largest is in course of construction at Cork and is expected to be ready for occupation in late 1974. The colleges provide senior, post-primary apprenticeship, technical, professional and other courses.

The gaining of certain prescribed successes in the *Leaving Certificate* examination qualifies for entrance to the two universities, which are both self-governing, though they receive annual state grants. The National University of Ireland is made up of University College Dublin, University College Cork and University College Galway. St. Patrick's, Maynooth, is also a recognized College of the University. The University of Dublin consists of Trinity College Dublin. The National Institute for Higher Education, at Limerick, was opened in September 1972 and runs degree courses of a largely technological nature, although the humanities are represented. The Department of Education provides university and other higher-education grants to students.

The total education budget for 1973/74 is over £107 million.

Tourism

Tourism continues to be Ireland's second industry and in 1973 there were approximately 1.6 million visitors whose expenditure amounted to over £107 million—a substantial

IRELAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

increase over 1972. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa: Antigua, Argentina, Australia and its dependencies, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Federal Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand and its dependencies, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and colonies, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zambia.

Sport

Gaelic football and hurling (a form of hockey) are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: June 3 (holiday to replace Whit Monday), August 5 (August Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (St. Stephen's Day).

1975: March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pence = 1 Irish pound.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 1.00;

U.S.\$1 = 43.05 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				April 18th, 1971 Census
Leinster . . .	4,891,144	39,741	4,851,403	1,498,140
Munster . . .	6,100,506	138,700	5,961,806	882,002
Connaught . . .	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	390,902
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	207,204
TOTAL . . .	17,367,247	343,550	17,023,697	2,978,248

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971)

Dublin (capital) . . .	567,866	Waterford . . .	31,968
Cork . . .	128,645	Galway . . .	27,726
Limerick . . .	57,161		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(per 1,000 of population)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Birth Rate . . .	21.6	21.1	21.0	21.5	21.0	22.7
Marriage Rate . . .	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.4
Death Rate . . .	12.2	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.7

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AVERAGE ANNUAL[†] NET EMIGRATION (1966-71)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
4,950	5,831	10,781

EMPLOYMENT (April 1972)

	('000)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	267
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production . .	10
Manufacturing	212
Construction	78
Electricity, Gas and Water	14
Commerce, Insurance and Finance	173
Transport and Communication	61
Public Administration and Defence . . .	52
Other Economic Activity	179
TOTAL AT WORK	1,046

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1969—'000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS	PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FORESTS	OTHER LAND	LAND AREA	RIVERS AND LAKES	TOTAL AREA
1,148	3	3,666	216	1,856*	6,889	139	7,028

* Including rough grazing.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			YIELD (cwt. per acre)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	234	225	168	375	374	266	32	33	32
Oats	168	148	129	203	204	176	24	28	27
Barley	530	581	622	769	976	966	29	34	31
Potatoes	140	128	109	1,445	1,406	1,053	206	220	194
Turnips	95	87	76	1,908	1,869	1,368	404	428	362
Mangels	23	21	17	562	535	359	490	518	422
Sugar Beet	64	74†	84†	967†	1,199†	1,095†	308†	330†	260†

* Figures for 1971 and 1972 are estimates based on sample returns linked to the results of the previous complete enumeration taken in 1970.

† Figures relate to quantities delivered to factories and yield derived from contract acreage.

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK*

('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Horses and Ponies	124	117	112
Cattle	5,956	6,134	6,438
Sheep	4,082	4,189	4,260
Pigs	1,192	1,322	1,199
Poultry	11,231	11,777	11,734

DAIRY PRODUCE

('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Milk (metric tons)	3,633	3,741	3,936
Cheese (" ")	28.8	34.1	47.1
Butter (" ")	73.2	75.4	77.4
Eggs (dozens)	58,059	59,228	56,105

* Figures for 1971 and 1972 are estimates based on sample returns linked to the results of the previous complete enumeration, taken in 1970.

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY ('000 cwt.)					VALUE (£'000)				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Brill	2	2	3	2	2	17	22	29	27	23
Sole	3	3	3	3	4	67	80	90	87	128
Turbot	2	2	2	3	2	16	16	24	32	29
Cod	63	53	54	67	55	210	230	268	335	323
Haddock	21	41	61	119	94	78	146	231	323	297
Hake	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	6	5	6
Herring	452	682	895	615	942	497	784	1,275	1,163	2,116
Mackerel	43	32	21	61	90	49	45	40	118	147
Plaice	43	38	33	32	28	308	304	305	303	269
Ray	27	29	29	29	26	118	131	165	177	184
Whiting	107	97	78	97	78	199	212	198	195	195
Other	72	95	146	162	169	100	125	179	165	183
TOTAL	836	1,075	1,325	1,192	1,491	1,669	2,105	2,809	2,930	3,900

INLAND FISH

YEAR	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	£
1967	2,720,930	665,242	128,980	21,075	296,405	64,647	750,964
1968	2,702,248	699,428	124,679	22,982	314,501	67,144	789,554
1969	3,403,849	1,107,788	127,272	23,864	269,568	57,552	1,189,204
1970	3,510,748	1,228,762	106,951	26,738	258,373	79,273	1,334,773
1971	3,292,819	1,317,127	87,872	33,390	205,428	57,521	1,408,038
1972	3,690,111	2,140,266	71,684	35,842	110,293	44,116	2,220,224

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1969	1970
Tobacco	68,532	74,791
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Chocolate Crumb, Ice Cream and other edible milk products	86,910	88,013
Grain Milling and Animal Feeding Stuffs	54,325	59,440
Bacon Factories	51,682	55,513
Slaughtering, and preparation and preserving of Meat other than by Bacon Factories	62,770	77,664
Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery	32,343	34,596
Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	33,456	35,881
Brewing (excluding Excise Duty)	25,649	28,295
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Mechanically-propelled Road and Land Vehicles	49,683	52,403
Metal Trades (excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment)	51,320	54,812
Woollen and Worsted (excluding Clothing)	26,308	30,144
Clothing (wholesale)	35,120	38,755
Mining, Quarrying, Turf Production and Bog Development	38,595	42,222
Building and Construction	119,899	124,983
Gas, Water and Electricity	58,471	68,941
Hosiery	26,253	29,699
Footwear (wholesale)	15,128	15,579
Printing and Publishing	29,469	35,200
Paper and Paper Products	24,043	26,695
Electrical Machinery	41,526	43,533
Structural Clay Products, Concrete Products, Cement, etc.	27,076	25,226
Chemicals and Drugs	24,229	25,665
Fertilizers	23,067	20,382
Inte, Canvas, Rayon, Nylon, Cordage and Miscellaneous Textile Manufactures	15,519	21,821
Canning of Fruit and Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, etc.	15,715	17,883
Linen and Cotton, Spinning, Weaving, etc.	11,480	12,061
All Other Industries	225,017	267,006
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,273,585	1,407,203

FINANCE

100 pence=1 Irish pound.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pounds.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=1£1.00; U.S. \$1=43.05 pence.

1£100=£100.00 sterling=\$232.30.

Note: The Irish pound is at par with the pound sterling. Between September 1949 and November 1967 the exchange rate was 1£1=U.S. \$2.80. From November 1967 to August 1971 the rate was 1£1=\$2.40. Between December 1971 and June 1972 it was 1£1=\$2.6057. In June 1972 the Irish pound was allowed to "float".

BUDGET (£ million—Estimates)

REVENUE	1972-73	1973-74	EXPENDITURE	1972-73	1973-74
Customs	100.5	132.5	Debt Service	123.6	147.9
Excise	106.0	118.3	Agriculture etc	91.2	66.3
Estate Duties, etc.	11.6	11.3	Defence	26.4	34.2
Income Tax and Surtax	169.5	212.1	Justice (including Police)	21.2	27.8
Corporation Profits Tax, etc.	22.9	23.0	Education	83.3	107.6
Motor Vehicle Duties	18.8	24.4	Social Welfare	95.1	144.2
Stamp Duties	9.3	11.9	Health	55.9	88.9
Post Office Services	40.0	46.3	Postal Services	34.0	39.6
Value Added Tax	88.0	119.3	Superannuation	21.1	25.9
			Transport	21.3	34.5
TOTAL (incl. other items)	622.3	755.4	TOTAL (incl. other items)	650.1	794.7

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(at year's end—£ million)

	1971	1972	1973
Central Bank—Gold Reserves . . .	6.5	6.9	7.6*
Coin and Bank Notes in Circulation . . .	172.2	188.9	243.6

* End of September.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(August 1953=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	DRINK AND TOBACCO	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	ALL ITEMS
1968 . . .	152.7	127.1	144.0	188.6	199.3	135.0	174.4	160.1
1969 . . .	161.9	131.5	151.5	209.0	221.8	144.8	187.9	172.0
1970 . . .	174.3	142.6	165.1	228.5	236.5	156.5	205.7	186.1
1971 . . .	187.1	156.2	184.5	252.2	248.8	168.9	230.4	202.8
1972 . . .	209.3	171.5	202.8	281.4	253.8	183.0	246.9	220.2
1973 . . .	243.7	198.8	217.3	300.6	270.4	205.1	267.6	245.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£ million)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST . . .	1,391.2	1,586.0	1,875
Net Factor Income from abroad* . . .	28.3	20.4	24
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST . . .	1,419.5	1,606.4	1,894
Less depreciation allowances . . .	135.3	149.3	167
NET NATIONAL INCOME . . .	1,284.2	1,457.1	1,732
of which:			
Compensation of employees . . .	824.8	960.6	1,120
Other domestic income . . .	431.1	476.1	558
Indirect taxes less subsidies . . .	245.9	283.0	333
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE . . .	1,530.1	1,740.1	2,065
Depreciation allowances . . .	135.3	149.3	167
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE . . .	1,665.4	1,889.4	2,232
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services* . . .	100.4	107.8	98
AVAILABLE RESOURCES . . .	1,765.8	1,997.2	2,354
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure . . .	1,139.8	1,264.6	1,441
Government consumption expenditure . . .	229.6	280.8	352
Gross fixed capital formation . . .	360.5	432.0	486
Increase in stocks . . .	35.9	19.8	n.a.

* Excludes transfers between Ireland and the rest of the world.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(£ million)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT . . .	1,391.2	1,886.0	1,875
of which:			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	232.4	257.5	338
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction . . .	492.2	564.6	633
Public Administration and Defence . . .	85.2	97.6	122
Transport, Communications and Trade . . .	247.8	280.2	329
Other Services . . .	333.6	386.1	453

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Current Receipts:</i>				
Merchandise Exports (f.o.b.)*	395.8	455.0	521.8	632.2
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	21.7	23.9	25.8	28.3
Tourism and Travel	78.1	74.3	79.0	70.4
Income from Capital	50.9	58.7	60.3	71.8
Other Items	85.3	95.5	101.3	100.1
TOTAL	631.8	707.4	788.2	902.8
<i>Current Expenditure</i>				
Merchandise Imports (c i.f.)*	606.6	667.4	738.5	823.3
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tourism and Travel	37.8	40.1	42.8	46.9
Foreign Income from Capital	32.4	40.9	51.5	60.9
Other Items	23.6	23.8	25.9	26.9
TOTAL	700.9	772.7	859.2	958.6
BALANCE	-69.1	-65.3	-71.0	-55.8

* Adjusted for Balance of Payments purposes.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(£'000)

	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports	226,228	371,632	372,567	414,664	516,124	613,640	676,652	754,913	838,053
Total Domestic Exports	147,831	218,041	235,782	308,806	358,181	395,219	455,492	527,900	635,534

* Since 1967 figures include the External Trade of Shannon Free Airport.

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Animals	20,552	15,634	19,088
Cereals	13,793	19,181	22,687
Fruit and Vegetables	15,025	16,530	18,487
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa	11,248	11,198	11,663
Feeding Stuffs	10,380	8,304	9,335
Drink	4,661	4,806	7,045
Tobacco	5,276	6,506	8,480
Rubber	2,379	2,230	2,156
Wood	10,784	13,550	14,576
Pulp and Waste Paper	3,377	2,615	3,205
Textile Fibres	11,794	10,782	12,540
Fertilisers and Minerals	7,134	7,238	5,976
Coal and Coke	9,717	9,453	9,399
Petroleum	43,015	58,100	53,202
Oils and Fats	4,053	4,354	4,432
Chemicals and Plastics	61,320	70,403	87,751
Leather Goods	4,136	4,044	5,170
Rubber Goods	5,284	6,589	7,967
Wood Products	3,969	4,580	4,999
Paper Manufactures	18,201	20,162	23,086
Textiles	43,329	49,302	56,523
Non-metallic Manufactures	10,569	11,220	11,515
Iron and Steel	22,286	23,706	27,689
Non-ferrous Metals	12,119	10,842	12,514
Metal Manufactures	23,737	27,823	29,703
Machinery (non-electric)	89,182	94,840	107,298
Electrical Machinery	38,361	41,408	50,464
Transport Equipment	52,877	67,526	60,495

[continued on next page]

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Animals	56,890	72,131	86,437
Meat	75,111	89,165	96,800
Dairy Products and Eggs	26,302	35,857	41,769
Fish and Fish Preparations	4,601	5,639	7,775
Fruit and Vegetables	6,120	6,393	7,422
Cocoa and Chocolate	11,154	10,555	12,173
Feeding Stuffs	5,841	7,495	10,865
Drink and Tobacco	13,745	14,788	16,298
Raw Fibres	3,866	3,783	5,228
Metal Ores and Scrap	20,991	16,813	21,292
Petroleum Products	3,959	4,244	3,023
Chemicals	18,362	21,133	34,815
Leather Goods	6,090	7,108	8,802
Rubber Goods	4,367	7,334	8,428
Paper and Paperboard	4,758	5,544	6,481
Textiles	23,446	28,779	38,799
Non-metallic Manufactures	7,164	9,121	10,044
Metal Manufactures	6,187	7,418	8,287
Machinery and Transport Equipment	28,585	32,572	50,926
Parcel Post and Special Transactions	56,752	54,029	57,072

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS			DOMESTIC EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	3,948	5,451	3,454	290	353	324
Australia	3,708	4,360	3,611	2,590	3,120	3,665
Belgium	9,615	9,894	11,850	7,034	5,842	16,914
Brazil	1,835	2,438	3,263	191	281	436
Canada	10,502	10,105	10,332	6,993	7,089	8,402
Denmark	8,113	7,066	7,594	660	1,026	1,240
Finland	8,119	9,949	10,453	325	361	853
France	21,106	22,070	28,513	13,482	12,615	25,881
Federal Republic of Germany	46,048	55,348	63,703	12,265	13,717	29,269
Ghana	2,299	1,806	1,821	53	265	520
Great Britain	322,431	347,941	396,614	230,937	284,618	322,325
India	3,700	3,790	5,000	32	122	16
Iran	4,744	7,645	4,470	113	287	373
Israel	2,440	2,448	2,064	395	2,892	185
Italy	12,945	15,495	15,427	6,801	4,838	10,361
Japan	6,397	9,132	10,712	4,020	4,119	4,456
Mexico	130	485	131	929	376	1,148
Netherlands	17,533	20,890	25,211	9,381	7,787	17,065
New Zealand	2,572	2,391	3,316	305	512	611
Northern Ireland	30,205	25,825	30,853	53,492	62,257	62,493
Norway	3,169	4,339	3,537	1,841	1,187	1,946
Poland	7,591	7,497	8,167	2,134	1,354	1,444
Saudi Arabia	6,876	4,490	4,036	104	174	337
South Africa	2,044	2,653	3,550	1,420	2,897	2,409
Spain	4,108	4,895	7,477	2,274	4,199	7,166
Sweden	11,146	14,843	20,423	2,150	3,743	4,412
Switzerland	4,676	4,893	6,208	1,966	2,229	2,935
U.S.S.R.	1,572	2,963	2,528	21	214	234
United States of America	48,894	65,456	62,501	58,407	58,950	59,810
Venezuela	2	1	4	839	245	778

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS (^{'000})				AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)				ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (£ million)			
	1960	1970	1971	1972	1960	1970	1971	1972	1960	1970	1971	1972
Via U.K. or Northern Ireland . .	4,562	12,192	9,194	7,737	4.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	32.9	59.0	59.5	54.1
Direct from Other Countries . .	50	196	223	213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	15.3	19.5	16.3
TOTAL . .	4,612	12,388	9,417	7,950	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.8*	74.3	79.0	70.4

* Including other receipts.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (^{'000})

	YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passengers Conveyed . .	9,957	10,332	11,001	11,862
Passenger Train Mileage . .	4,701	4,778	4,857	5,093
Freight Tonnage . .	3,055	3,308	3,601	3,646
Freight Train Mileage . .	3,163	3,302	3,277	3,176

ROADS

(Number of vehicles registered)

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars	389,338	414,053	440,185
Goods Vehicles	48,751	44,528	44,667
Public Service Vehicles	6,133	6,097	6,112
Motor Cycles	40,951	40,380	39,235

SHIPPING*

	1970		1971		1972	
	Number	Net tons (^{'000})	Number	Net tons (^{'000})	Number	Net tons (^{'000})
Foreign Trade . .	13,738	25,543	13,701	22,659	13,554	23,418
Coastal Trade . .	1,290	1,026	1,408	1,447	1,209	1,080

* Number and net registered tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast.

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

(Aer Lingus—Irish)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Miles flown ('000)	17,025*	17,071†	16,936†	16,022†
Passengers carried†	1,464,524	1,631,032	1,769,081	1,680,065
Freight carried (tons)†	45,113	49,141	51,435	59,078
Mail carried (tons)†	2,214	2,053	2,281	2,047
Passenger-miles ('000)*	929,443	1,104,409	1,129,470	1,004,571
Freight ton-miles ('000)†	152,986	167,582	189,509	193,348

* Scheduled services only.

† All services.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Television Licences	415,918	433,031	498,161
Radio Licences*	149,821	130,408	121,849*
Telephones	307,500	312,347	341,500
Daily Newspapers	7	7	7
Books Published (number of new titles and new editions)	512	390	624

* Radio and Television licences were combined in September 1972 and separate radio licences abolished.

EDUCATION

	1970-71				1971-72			
	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS		STUDENTS (Full-time)	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS		STUDENTS (Full-time)
		Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
Primary Schools	4,012	15,703	—	507,406	3,879	15,850	—	512,370
Secondary Schools	599	8,092	2,141	150,642	593	8,016	2,513	157,234
Vocational Schools	263	3,791	2,835	56,624	269	4,147	2,955	62,087
Comprehensive Schools	6	109	18	1,619	9	182	31	2,802
Teacher Training Colleges	6	79	32†	1,330	5	69	22	1,372
Preparatory College	1	2	n.a.	17	1	2	n.a.	14
University Colleges	5*	1,073	760	19,652	5	1,138	761	19,959

* Comprising two universities.

† Approximate.

Source: Central Statistics Office; Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937.

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is *Éire* or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges; on the nomination of the *Dáil* he appoints the Prime Minister and, on the nomination of the Prime Minister with the previous approval of the *Dáil*, he appoints the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of Parliament to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a Referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The *Oireachtas* or National Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called *Dáil Éireann*, and a Senate, called *Seanad Éireann*. The *Dáil* consists of 144 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister, six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing: (1) National Language and Culture, Litera-

ture, Art, Education, and such professional interests as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

POWERS OF THE SENATE

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the *Dáil*, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to the *Dáil* and consists of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. Since December, 1972, when a Referendum was taken on the issue, the Catholic Church is no longer granted a special, privileged position.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of Parliament, but not cognisable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a Referendum.

IRELAND—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ERSKINE H. CHILDERS.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of Fine Gael (F.G.) and the Labour Party (Lab.), formed March 1973.)

(April 1974)

Prime Minister: LIAM COSGRAVE (F.G.).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health and Social Welfare: BRENDAN CORISH (Lab.).
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. GARRET FITZGERALD (F.G.).
Minister for Finance and the Public Services: RICHIE RYAN (F.G.).
Minister for Justice: PATRICK COONEY (F.G.).
Minister for Labour: MICHAEL O'LEARY (Lab.).
Minister for Lands: TOM FITZPATRICK (F.G.).
Minister for Education: RICHARD BURKE (F.G.).
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries: MARK CLINTON (F.G.).
Minister for Industry and Commerce: JUSTIN KEATING (Lab.).

Minister for Defence: PATRICK DONEGAN (F.G.).
Minister for Local Government: JAMES TULLY (Lab.).
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: Dr. CONOR CRUISE O'BRIEN (Lab.).
Minister for Transport and Power: PETER BARRY (F.G.).
Minister for the Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking areas): TOM O'DONNELL (F.G.).
Attorney-General: DECLAN COSTELLO (F.G.).

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. THOMAS L. O'CARROLL.
Officer Commanding the Air Corps: Col. PADDY SWAN.
Commanding Officer, Naval Service: Capt. P. KAVANAGH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRELAND

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive, 4; Ambassador: (vacant).
Australia: Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace; Ambassador: VINCENT GAIR.
Austria: 5 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: Dr. EDITH RAEL.
Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: WILLY STEVENS.
Canada: 65 St. Stephen's Green, 2; Ambassador: H. MORTON MADDICK.
Denmark: 69 St. Stephen's Green, 2; Ambassador: GUNNAR SCHACK LARSEN.
Finland: The Hague, Netherlands.
France: 36 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: EMMANUEL D'HARCOURT.
Germany, Federal Republic: 43 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: Dr. RUDOLF FECHTER.
Iceland: Copenhagen, Denmark.
India: 58 Upper Leeson St., 4; Ambassador: SHANTILAL VITHALBHAI PATEL.
Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square, 2; Ambassador: GOFFREDO BIONDI MORRA DI SAN MARTINO.
Japan: 22 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: SHIGEAKI YAMASHITA.
Luxembourg: London, England.
Malaysia: London, England.

Netherlands: 160 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; Ambassador: Baron OSWALD FRANÇOIS BENTINCK VAN SCHOONHETEN.
New Zealand: London, England.
Nigeria: 56 Leeson Park, 6; Ambassador: SULE KOLO.
Norway: London, England.
Pakistan: Paris, France.
Portugal: 14 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: Dr. ANTONIO ALEXANDRE DA ROCHA FONTES.
Spain: Ailesbury House, Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: JOAQUÍN JUSTE CESTINO.
Sweden: 31 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; Ambassador: BO GUNNER JARNSTEDT.
Switzerland: 8 Ailesbury Rd., 4; Ambassador: Dr. RICHARD AMAN.
Turkey: 5 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge, 4.
United Kingdom: 39 Merrion Square, 2; Ambassador: Sir ARTHUR GALSWORTHY.
U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; Ambassador: JOHN D. J. MOORE.
U.S.S.R.: Dublin; Ambassador: ANATOLY KAPLIN.
Vatican: Apostolic Nunciature, Phoenix Park, 8; Papal Nuncio: Most Rev. GAETANO ALIERANDI.

IRELAND—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 1973)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
ERSKINE H. CHILDERS (Fianna Fáil)	635,867
T. F. O'HIGGINS (Fine Gael)	587,771

PARLIAMENT

(OIREACHTAS)

Two Houses—*Dáil Éireann* (House of Representatives), with 144 members, and *Seanad Éireann* (The Senate), with 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*: SEAN TREACY, T.D. (Labour).

GENERAL ELECTION

March 1973

PARTY	SEATS IN THE DÁIL	NO OF VOTES
Fianna Fáil . . .	69	624,530
Fine Gael . . .	54	473,779
Labour . . .	19	185,117
Independents . . .	2	n.a.
Sinn Féin . . .	—	15,366
Aontacht Éireann . .	—	12,321

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (*The Republican Party*): was formed in 1926 and provided the Government of Ireland from 1932 to 1948, from 1951 to 1954, and 1957 to 1973. It has 2,000 branches and 68 members in the *Dáil*. Pres. JOHN LYNCH, T.D.; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS BRENNAN. Offices: 13 Upper Mount St., Dublin.

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): Formed in September 1933 by the amalgamation of Cumann na nGaedheal (the Cosgrave Party), the Centre Party (formerly the Farmers' Party), and the National Guard (formerly the Army Comrades Association). It has 55 members in the *Dáil* and since March 1973 governs in coalition with the Labour Party. Leader LIAM COSGRAVE, T.D.; Gen. Sec. Senator J. W. SANFEY; Hon. Secs. GERRY L'ESTRANGE, T.D., PATRICK J. LINDSAY, S.C. Offices: 16 Hume St., Dublin 2.

The Labour Party: Originated with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and

industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. It has 19 members in the *Dáil* and since March 1973 governs in coalition with Fine Gael. Chair. of the Party R. J. CONNOLLY; Vice-Chair. NIAL GREENE; Leader of Parliamentary Labour Party BRENDAN CORISH, T.D.; Gen. Sec. Senator BRENDAN HALLIGAN. Offices: 20 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Sinn Féin (*Ourselves Alone*): 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1905; aims: to end British occupation of Irish Territory, to end partition rule in Ireland and to establish a Democratic Socialist Republic of all Ireland. Since January 1970 split from the Provisional Alliance (in Northern Ireland), on adopting a Marxist programme. Pres. TOMAS MAC GÍOLLA. Publ. *United Irishman*, circ. 70,000.

Aontacht Éireann (*Republican Unity Party*): 53 Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1971; has no members in the *Dáil*; Leader KEVIN BOLAND.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their functions. The jurisdiction and organization of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act, 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1973.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of Ireland may, before signing any Bill, refer it to the Supreme Court to decide whether it is constitutional.

IRELAND—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the Court or the Attorney-General certifies that a point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and seven other Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £2,000 in contract and tort and in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements and to £5,000 in equity, and in probate and administration, but where the parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. One Circuit Judge is assigned to each circuit outside Dublin and four to the Dublin circuit. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary

jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in contract and tort (except slander, libel, criminal conversation, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £250 and in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases in the High Court. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Hon. WILLIAM O'B. FITZGERALD, Chief Justice.
Hon. BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. F. GARDNER BUDD.
Hon. SEAMUS HENCHY.
Hon. FRANCIS GRIFFIN.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

An tO'nórach AINDRIAS Ó CAOIMH, President.
Hon. JOHN KENNY.
Hon. GEORGE D. MURNAGHAN.
An tO'nórach SEÁN DE BUILÉIR.
Hon. DENIS PRINGLE.
Hon. THOMAS F. O'HIGGINS.
Hon. THOMAS FINLAY.
Hon. SEAN GANNON.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All-Ireland and the Protestant Episcopalian Primate of All-Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

People professing religious beliefs in the Republic were divided as follows, according to the 1961 census:

Catholic	2,673,473
Church of Ireland	104,016
Presbyterian	18,953
Methodist	6,676
Other	15,223
TOTAL	2,818,341

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. DERMOT RYAN, M.A., S.T.L., L.S.S., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. JOSEPH CUNNANE, St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of secondary education.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, The Palace, Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin: Most Rev. ALAN ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

For Bishops see chapter on Northern Ireland.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the Representative Church Body: J. G. BRIGGS, Church of Ireland House, Church Ave., Rathmines, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Moderator: Rt. Rev. Dr. J. W. ORR.

Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Rev. Dr. A. J. WEIR, Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

President: Rev. H. SLOAN (until June 1974).

Secretary: Rev. H. SLOAN, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast 9.

THE PRESS

The Constitution of Ireland provides for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizens including free expression of opinion. Despite the powerful position of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland there is open discussion on controversial issues. The right of a journalist's professional secrecy is not recognized by the Irish courts. A Press Council has not yet been established.

Ireland has seven daily newspapers, five in Dublin and two in Cork, including four morning papers which are distributed nationally.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Evening Herald: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1891; independent national; Editor BRIAN QUINN; circ. 139,471.

Evening Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1954; Editor SEAN WARD; circ. 152,069.

Irish Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; London Editor JAMES NICOLL; circ. 165,193.

Irish Press: Burgh Quay; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1931; independent; Editor T. P. COOGAN; circ. 95,049.

Irish Times, The: 31 Westmorland St., Dublin 2; London Office: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent national; Editor DOUGLAS GAGENY; Man. Dir. Major T. B. McDOWELL; circ. 62,463.

SUNDAYS

Sunday Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: Third Floor, Oldbourne Hall, 43 Shoe Lane, EC4A 3BS; f. 1905; non-party; Editor CONOR O'BRIEN; circ. 349,348.

Sunday Press, The: Irish Press House, O'Connell St., Dublin 1; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1949; independent; Editor VINCENT JENNINGS; circ. 434,392.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Cork Examiner: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1841; national; Editor T. CRAMER; circ. 63,127.

Evening Echo: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1892; Editor C. S. HENRY; circ. 37,429.

OTHERS

Anglo-Celt: Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; London Office: 30 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1846; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor E. T. O'HANLON; circ. 18,680 including U.S.A. and Canada.

Clare Champion: O'Connell Street, Ennis, Co. Clare; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor J. F. O'DEA; Man. Dir. F. GALVIN; circ. 19,406.

Connacht Tribune: Market St., Galway; London Office: 97 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor J. FITZGERALD; circ. 29,702.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosbie and Co. Ltd., 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1850; national weekly (Thursday); Editor J. C. HEALY; circ. 29,000.

Donegal Democrat: Tirconail St., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; f. 1919; Republican weekly (Thursday for Friday); Man. Dir. and Editor CECIL A. KING; circ. 12,460.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop St., Drogheda, Co. Louth; f. 1884; weekly (Thursday); Editor B. CONYNGHAM; circ. 17,500.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl St., Dundalk, Co. Louth; f. 1849; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor T. P. ROE.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park Rd., Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; f. 1902; independent weekly (Thursday for Saturday); Man. Mrs. K. MORAN.

Guardian, The: Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd., Wexford; f. 1881; weekly (Friday); Editor G. BRENN.

Irish Tatler and Sketch: 34 High St., Kilkenny; monthly social journal.

Kerryman, The: Industrial Estate, Clash, Tralee, Co. Kerry; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1904; Independent weekly (Thursday); circ. 42,529.

Kilkenny People: High Street, Kilkenny; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1892; Independent Nationalist weekly; Editor and Managing Dir. JOHN E. KERRY KEANE; circ. 18,850.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote St., Portlaoise, Co. Laois; London Office: 177-178 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1831; independent weekly (Thursday for Saturday); Man. Editor D. CARMODY; circ. 10,110.

Leinster Leader: 19 South Main St., Naas, Co. Kildare; London Office: 173 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1880; Nationalist weekly (Saturday); Editor W. BRITTON; circ. 13,150.

Leitrim Observer: The Terrace, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; f. 1883; national weekly (Wednesday for Saturday); Editorial Dir. G. DUNNE; circ. 7,657.

Limerick Chronicle: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN.

Limerick Leader: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN; circ. Monday and Wednesday 4,483. Friday 30,851.

Limerick Weekly Echo and Shannon News: 12 Cecil St., Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor ARTHUR QUINLAN; circ. 13,650.

Longford Leader: Market Square, Longford; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1897; independent weekly (Friday); Editor L. J. FARRELL; circ. 9,500.

Mayo News: James's St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Wednesday for Saturday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.

Midland Tribune: J. I. Fanning, Emmet St., Birr, Co. Offaly; f. 1881; national weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.

Munster Express, The: 37-38 Quay and 1-3 Hanover St., Waterford; London Representative: E. W. Player Ltd., 30 Fleet St., EC4Y 1AH; f. 1859; independent; thrice weekly; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,265.

Nationalist, The: Market St., Clonmel, Co. Tipperary; f. 1886; nationalist weekly (Thursdays for Saturday); Editor W. C. DARMODY; Man. Dir. A. K. MURPHY; circ. 14,500.

Nationalist and Leinster Times: 42 Tullow St., Carlow, Co. Carlow; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1888 (as *Carlow Nationalist* 1883); independent weekly (Thursday for Friday); Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 21,139.

Nationalist and Munster Advertiser: Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Market Street, Clonmel, Tipperary; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday for Saturday; Editor WILLIAM DARMODY; circ. 14,603 (A.B.C.).

New Ross Standard: Wexford; f. 1880; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd; Editor G. BREEN.

Northern Standard, The: The Diamond, Monaghan; London Agent: Messrs. W. Horace Biggs, Press Organization Ltd., 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1839; county newspaper of Co. Monaghan; weekly; Editor P. TURLEY; Man. Dir. P. SMYTH; circ. 7,800.

People, The: Wexford; f. 1850; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. BREEN.

Roscommon Champion: Castle St., Roscommon; f. 1927; news, features and sport; weekly; Editor JOHN CASTELLOE; Man. JAMES QUIGLEY; circ. 15,000.

Roscommon Herald: St. Patrick St., Boyle, Co. Roscommon; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1859; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN; circ. 13,000.

Sligo Champion: Wine St., Sligo; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor T. PALMER.

Southern Star: Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; weekly (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,722.

Tipperary Star, The: Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Saturday); Editor WILLIAM MYLES; circ. 10,912.

Waterford News and Star: Industrial Estate, Waterford; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1848; Tuesday and Friday; Editor P. O'NEILL; circ. 10,254.

Western People: Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Thursday Country Edition); Man. Editor JAMES McGUIRE; circ. 31,091.

Westmeath Examiner: Dominick St., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; f. 1882; weekly; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS J. NALLY; circ. 9,100.

Westmeath Offaly Independent: Independent Office, Athlone; London Office: Martin House, 84-86 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1 8AA; f. 1848; national weekly (Thursday for Friday).

Wicklow People: Wexford; f. 1882; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. BREEN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Amarach (Tomorrow): 51 Mountjoy St., Dublin 7; f. 1956; news and articles in Irish; Editor P. O'CALLAGHAN; weekly.

Caritas: Granada, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin; Christian quarterly on individual and community health.

Dublin Magazine: "Elstow", Knapton Rd., Dun Laoire, Co. Dublin; poetry, short stories, essays on art and literature; quarterly.

Education Times: P.O. Box 645, 15 D'Olier St.; weekly on education.

Farmers' Gazette: 206 Pearse Street; f. 1842; weekly; Editor C. S. MILLINGTON; circ. 7,000.

Futura: 38 Merrion Square, Dublin 2; f. 1962; drapery trade; G. J. MURPHY.

Hibernia: National Review, 206 Pearse St.; f. 1937; fortnightly; political, economic, cultural, literary review, also financial section; international; Man. Editor JOHN MULCAHY; circ. 19,000.

Inniu: 29 Lower O'Connell St.; f. 1943; Friday; national weekly; in Irish; Editor TARLACH O'HUD.

Ireland of the Welcomes: Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; f. 1952; Irish cultural items; every two months; Editor ELIZABETH HEALY; circ. 30,000.

Ireland's Catholic Standard: 11 Talbot St., Dublin 1; London Office: 67 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1938; Editor DONAL MOONEY; Gen. Man. MICHAEL T. DENNEHY; circ. 22,449.

Ireland's Own: Wexford; f. 1902; weekly; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading; Editor JOHN McDONNELL; circ. 46,372.

Iris Oifigiuil: Stationery Office, Dublin 4; f. 1922 (as *Dublin Gazette* 1705); Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under Govt. authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.

Irish Catholic: 55 Lower Gardiner Street; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 40,000.

Irish Farmers' Journal: The Irish Farm Centre Bluebell, Dublin 12; f. 1948; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 75,011.

Irish Field: 31 Westmorland St.; f. 1894 (as *Irish Sportsman* 1870); weekly; horse-racing and breeding; Proprs. The Irish Times Ltd; Editor V. LAMB; circ. 11,621.

Irish Industry: 58 Middle Abbey St.; f. 1932; monthly; also *Irish Industrial Year Book* (annually); Editors D. F. CREGAN, T. KELLAGHAN.

I.J.M.S.: Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, 6 Kildare St., Dublin 2; organ of the Royal Academy; bi-monthly.

Irish Law Times: P.O.B. 138, 33 Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER; Man. R. P. DAWSON.

Irish Statistical Bulletin: Stationery Office, Dublin 4; f. 1925; quarterly.

Irish Tatler & Sketch: 34 High St., Kilkenny; monthly; Editor JOHN KERRY KEANE.

Junior Digest: 5 Ailesbury Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1937; an international teenage magazine of a high literary and cultural standard; monthly; Editor PETER J. O'DONNELL.

Leader, The: 20 Fairview; f. 1900; monthly; an independent advocate of a strong nationalist policy; Man. Dir. D. MORAN; Editor Miss N. MORAN.

Motoring Life: Wolfe Tone House, 39 Wolfe Tone St.; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. O'LUANAIGH; circ. 10,000.

Nonplus: 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.

Pioneer, The: 27 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. DARGAN; circ. 41,000.

Reality: Redemptorist Publications, Orwell Rd., Dublin 6; Christian monthly.

R.T.E. Guide: Radio Telefis Eirann, Donnybrook, Dublin; broadcasting service magazine; Editor GARRY REDMOND; circ. 85,000.

IRELAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Rosc: 6 Sr. Fhearchair, Dublin 2; f. 1953; current affairs; monthly; Gen. Man. DONNCHADH Ó HAODHA; Editor PÁDRAIG Ó FEARGHAIL; circ. 6,000.

Stream and Field in Ireland: 30 Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1; f. 1952; monthly; Editor F. GALLEN.

Studies: 35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religion and science; Editor Rev. P. M. TRODDYN.

Timire an Chroí Naofa (Gaelic Messenger): 28 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1911; Irish literary quarterly.

Woman's Way: Creation House, Botanic Rd., Dublin 9; f. 1963; Editor CLAIR CATHY; circ. 94,289.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Dublin Newspaper Managers Committee: 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 6; Sec. R. R. YATES HALE.

Provincial Newspapers Association of Ireland: 24 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; 38 mems.; association of Irish Provincial newspapers; Pres. JOHN HICKEY; Sec. UNA SHERIDAN.

Guild of Irish Journalists: Sec. R. A. BRAMHAM, A.I.J.S., "Dingley Dell", Bird Ave., Clonskeagh, Dublin; 50 mems.

Irish Printing Federation: 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; Dir. R. R. YATES HALE.

National Union of Journalists (Irish Council): Headquarters—London; Liberty Hall, Dublin; the Irish Council includes Northern Ireland; 1,700 mems.; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Sec. MAURICE HICKEY; National Executive Members JOHN DEVINE (Republic of Ireland), IVAN PEEBLES (Northern Ireland); Irish Organizer JAMES EADIE.

PUBLISHERS

DUBLIN

Anvil Books Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2.

Brunswick Press Ltd.: 17 Gilford Rd., Sandymount, Dublin 4; f. 1842; Dirs. C. T. ALLMAN, P. ALLMAN, B. ALLMAN, W. BELL, J. HADE, R. G. WALSH, F.C.A.

Cuala Press, The: 116 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; f. 1903; publishes books formerly selected by W. B. Yeats; Dirs. M. B. YEATS, ANNE YEATS, LIAM MILLER, THOMAS KINSELLA.

Dolmen Press Ltd., The: North Richmond Industrial Estate, North Richmond St., Dublin 1; poetry, literary; Dir. LIAM MILLER.

Duffy, James & Co. Ltd.: 21 Shaw St., Dublin 2; f. 1830; official Catholic publications, religious books, works of Irish interest, and plays; Man. Dir. EOIN O'KEEFE.

Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd.: Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1877, inc. 1910; incorporates Longman Brown & Nolan Ltd.; school textbooks; Chair. M. W. SMURFIT; Man. Dir. A. TARBETT; Sec. J. F. G. HARRISON.

Fallon, G. J., Ltd.: 77 Marlboro St.; f. 1927; educational publishers; Chair. W. G. STERN.

Allen Figgis and Co. Ltd.: The Mall, Donnybrook; Dir. S. E. ALLEN FIGGIS.

Folens and Co. Ltd.: John F. Kennedy Drive, Naas Rd.; educational and technical.

Geraldine Press Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2.

Gill and Macmillan Ltd.: 2 Belvedere Pl., Dublin 1; f. 1968; books; literature, biography, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy and primary and post-primary schoolbooks; Man. Dir. M. H. GILL.

Hodges, Figgis and Co. Ltd.: Stephen Court, 20 St. Stephen's Green; publishers to Dublin University and the Chester Beatty Library; Man. Dir. W. A. N. FIGGIS.

Irish & Overseas Publishing Co. Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St.

Irish Art Publications: 2 Capel Street; magazines, annuals, etc.

Irish University Press: 81 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1967; history, social and political sciences, bibliography, philosophy and religion; Chair. G. LINGWOOD; Man. Dir. P. S. CAFFEY.

Morris & Co.: 1-2 Rutland Place, Cavendish Row; f. 1935; novels, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. G. I. MORRIS.

Mount Salus Press Ltd.: Tritonville Rd., Sandymount; printers and publishers; magazines, calendars, cards, etc.; Chair. N. F. JUDD.

National Press, The: 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1935; fiction, educational and periodicals; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON; Sec. M. A. FORTUNE.

Phoenix Publishing Co. Ltd.: 58 Upper O'Connell St.; f. 1922; subscription publishers of standard works and special editions; Dirs. F. P. MURPHY (Chair.), J. P. WESTBY, C. GORE-GRIMES.

Runa Press: 2 Belgrave Terrace, Monkstown; f. 1942; belles-lettres, educational (university), essays, poetry, science, philosophy.

Sáirséal agus Dill: 37 Br na hArdpháirce, Dublin 6; f. 1955; general literature and textbooks in Irish; Sec. Eibhlín ní MhaolEoin.

Talbot Press Ltd.: Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1913; books on Ireland, poetry, fiction; Dirs. A. TARBETT, J. HARRISON.

Three Candles Ltd., The: Aston Place, Fleet St.; f. 1926; biography, history, Irish, juvenile, archaeology, topography, bibliography, songs, verse; designers for industry; Man. Dir. T. MARTIN.

Thom's Directories Ltd.: 38 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2.

CORK

Mercier Press Ltd., The: 4 Bridge St.; f. 1944; Irish, educational, religious; Dirs. Capt. J. M. FECHAN, J. C. O'CONNOR, P. DUGGAN, P. McGRATH, C. O'MARCAIGH, M. F. ROBERTS, J. F. SPILLANE.

DUNDALK

Dundalgan Press (W. Tempest) Ltd.: Crowe St.; f. 1859; historical and biographical works; Man. Dir. W. C. TEMPEST; Sec. MONICA V. CARROLL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Autonomous statutory corporation, f. under the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, controls and operates radio and television in the Republic. The capital is financed by repayable State loans to a permitted limit of £4m. and surpluses earned on the operating account, and the current expenditure by net licence revenue and sale of advertising time. Governed by Authority of seven, appointed by Govt.; Chair. of Authority J. A. SCANNELL; Dir.-Gen. T. P. HARDIMAN.

RADIO

Radio Telefís Éireann: Henry St., Dublin 1; Controller of Programmes: R. Ó FARACHÁIN.

Radio service began January 1, 1926: Now broadcasts on three medium frequency transmitters (Athlone, 530m., Dublin and Cork, 240m.) and 5 VHF-FM transmitters. Hours of broadcasting, approx. 114 hours weekly. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time.

Radio na Gaeltachta: Casla, Connemara, Co. Galway; Controller A. Ó. GALLCHOIR.

Service for Irish-speaking communities began April 2nd, 1972. Broadcasts on three MF transmitters (Béal an Daingean 556m., Na Doirí Beaga 240m. and Baile na nGall 312m.) and nationwide on five VHF-FM transmitters. Approx. 16 hours of broadcasting weekly.

TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Donnybrook, Dublin 4; Controller of Programmes M. GARVEY; Head of News J. P. MCGUINNESS.

Transmission commenced with one 405 line transmitter at Kippure, December 31, 1961. Reception now available to 98 per cent of population from 5 main transmitters (Kippure, Co. Dublin, 405/625; Truskmore, Co. Sligo, 405/625; Mount Leinster, Co. Carlow; Mullaghanish, Co. Cork and Maghera, Co. Clare—all 625) and 16 low-power transmitters. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time. Regular transmissions: approx. 46 hrs. weekly. Additionally, educational programmes for schools, amounting to 5-6 hours a week, are broadcast for about 25 weeks in the year.

Number of television sets (1972) 498,161.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank of Ireland (*Banc Ceannais na hÉireann*): Fitzwilliam House, Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; est. 1942 as the principal currency authority in the State; cap. auth. £42.2m.; all held by the Minister for Finance; dep. £281.3m. (March 1973); Gov. THOMAS K. WHITAKER; Banking Dirs. PATRICK BOURKE, D. S. A. CARROLL; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Agricultural Credit Corporation, Limited, The: Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1963; cap. auth. £10m.; Chair. BRENDAN C. CONSIDINE.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: P.O.B. 452, Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; formed 1966 to implement the merger of Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd. and Royal Bank of Ireland Ltd., which were fully integrated in 1972; brs. in Brussels, U.K. and New York; Chair. E. M. R. O'DRISCOLL; Chief Executive JOSEPH MCGLINN.

Allied Irish Investment Bank Ltd.: 5 College Green, Dublin 2; f. 1967; banking, company finance and investment management; cap. auth. £2m., cap. p.u. £2m., dep. £80m.; Chair. EDMOND M. R. O'DRISCOLL; Man. Dir. MICHAEL J. MURPHY; Sec. B. CULLEN.

Anglo-Irish Bank Ltd.: 50 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1964; merchant bank concerned primarily with property development, finance, hire purchase and also industrial lending; cap. auth. £1,000,000; dep. £1,500,000; Chair. G. M. WHEELER; Man. Dir. T. A. DUFFY; Dir. J. T. KENNEDY; Dir., Sec. and Gen. Man. E. P. DUNDON.

Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 22 Fitzwilliam Sq., Dublin 2; inc. 1950; cap. auth. and p.u. £500,000; Chair. G. D. DILLON.

Bank of Ireland: Lower Baggott St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; during 1970 the National Bank of Ireland Ltd. and the Hibernian Bank Ltd. were fully merged with the Bank of Ireland; cap. auth. £11.5m., issued £11.4m. (year ended March 31st, 1972); Gov. JOHN A. RYAN; Man. Dir. R. IAN MORRISON.

Chase and Bank of Ireland (Int.) Ltd.: Stephen Court, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; associated with The Chase Manhattan Group and The Bank of Ireland Group; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. FEW; Asst. Gen. Mans. L. CARTER, S. GIBLIN.

City of Dublin Bank Ltd.: 2/3/4 Merrion St., Dublin 2; f. 1964; industrial bank; cap. auth. £2m., cap. p.u. £1.5m., dep. £3m.; Chair. THOMAS KENNY; Man. Dir. A. GERARD MURPHY.

Commercial Banking Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 55 Aungier St., Dublin 2; f. 1893; 4 brs; cap. p.u. £15,000; Man. Dir. D. C. CULLY; Gen. Man. J. A. LANE.

Guinness and Mahon: 17 College Green, Dublin 2; affiliated to Guinness, Mahon and Co. Ltd., London; f. 1942; cap. auth. and issued £1,000,000; Chair. JOHN H. GUINNESS; Man. Dirs. WILLIAM G. L. FORWOOD, J. DESMOND TRAYNOR, MAURICE E. O'KELLY.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Ireland) Ltd.: Hill Samuel House, Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1964; constituent co. of Hill Samuel Group Limited; merchant bank providing full banking services, investment portfolio management services and corporate finance services; cap. auth. and issued £500,000; Chair. Hon. PETER M. SAMUEL; Man. Dir. MICHAEL SHEEHAN; Exec. Dir. HENRY MCCORMICK.

Julian S. Hodge (Ireland) Ltd.: 15 Dawson St., Dublin 2; merchant bank; Dirs. F. D. WALTERS, W. J. ROCHT, Sir J. S. HODGE, W. G. RANDALL, J. P. ROCKE, J. HODDELL, P. A. NORMAN, C. J. SHERIDAN; Sec. T. F. SADLER, A.C.A.

Industrial Credit Company, Ltd., The (*Cuideachta an Cháirdé Thionnscail, Teoranta*): 26 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1933; Government owned; capital flotations and industrial financing; cap. auth. £12m., cap. p.u. £8.8m.; Chair. D. HERLIHY; Gen. Man. F. A. CASEY.

Investment Bank of Ireland Ltd.: 91 Pembroke Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1966; merchant banking subsidiary of Bank of Ireland; cap. auth. and p.u. £1m.; Chair. W. D. FINLAY.

IRELAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY).

Merchant Banking Ltd.: 23 Clare St., Dublin 2; Dirs. M. GALLAGHER, P. S. GALLAGHER, B. MASTERBOW, A. O'HEGARTY.

Merchant and Industrial Bank (Ireland) Ltd.: 70A Upper Leeson St., Dublin 4; Man. Dir. M. M. CARVILL.

Trinity Bank: 40 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1972; member of Charterhouse Group; merchant bank concerned with corporate finance, investment management and, through an associated company, equity investments in companies with growth prospects; cap. auth. £1.2m., cap. p.u. £750,000, dep. £4m.; Man. Dir. PHILIP O'DONOGHUE

Ulster Merchant Finance (Dublin) Ltd.: 38 Lower Pembroke St., Dublin 2; subsidiary of the Ulster Bank in the Republic; Dirs. D. McC. WATSON, F. J. O'REILLY, Lt. Col. R. M. BYERS, W. E. BOYD, J. H. N. GILL.

United Dominions Trust (Ireland) Ltd.: 13/16 Fleet St., Dublin 2; f. 1937; general banking; member of U.D.T. Group; cap. auth. and p.u. £1.05m.; Chair. W. SANDYS; Gen. Man. D. J. BERNON.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: College House, Townsend St., Dublin 2; No. of Accounts 1,891,000 (970,000 active, 921 inactive) worth £147m. (Dec. 1972).

Association of Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland: c/o Cork Savings Bank, 1 Lapps Quay, Cork; No. of Accounts 219,000, worth £64.1m.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Institute of Bankers in Ireland, The: Nassau House, Nassau St., Dublin 2; f. 1898; Pres. Dr. JAMES MEENAN; Sec. BASIL GREER.

Irish Bank Officials' Association: 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. JOB M. SCOTT.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange (Irish Unit): 24-28 Angelsea St., Dublin; f. 1799; 109 mems.; Pres. M. F. DILLON; Gen. Man. WILLIAM A. E. CAMPBELL. In March 1973 amalgamated with the United Kingdom stock exchanges to form The Stock Exchange, centred in London.

INSURANCE

Argosy Insurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, South Leinster St., Dublin 2; f. 1932; cap. auth. £25,000; livestock, marine.

Hibernian Insurance Company Limited: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1908; previously Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire and general; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. PATRICK A. DUGGAN, F.C.A.; Dir., Gen. Man. D. WESTON.

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: 32-36 Dame Street, Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £642,500; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, employers' liability, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.; Chair. P. H. GREER; Man. Dir. D. HERLIHY; Accident Man. B. O'NEILL.

Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9 College Green, Dublin; f. 1902; fire and accident; Gen. Man., Dir. and Sec. G. R. RYAN.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Mespil Road, Dublin; f. 1939; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes; Chair. G. P. S. HOGAN; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. MCGUANE.

Irish Marine Pool Ltd.: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1946; arc marine, aviation and transit managers for the Hibernian Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Underwriter M. P. MELLING.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-10 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1919; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor, accident, burglary, aviation and marine, etc.; Chair. MARTIN McCULLOUGH; Gen. Man. J. LANNIN.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; fire and accident; Gen. Man. C. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; Man. Dir. P. O. NUALLAIN; Sec. J. C. BRESLIN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork (Regd. Office); Hume House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 (Admin.); f. 1950; cap. auth. £235,000; general, excluding life; Gen. Man. I. F. M. MILNE.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1971; 2,000 mems.; Pres. A. B. O'TIGHEARNAIGH, M.ECON.SC., A.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. BYRNE, A.C.I.I.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; 38 affiliated chambers of commerce; Pres. P. J. LOUGHREY; Deputy Pres. D. J. MURPHY; Vice-Pres. M. J. HARKIN, F. J. DWAN; Sec. J. A. CREANE; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: 88 Patrick St.; f. 1819; Pres. PATRICK C. HICKEY;

Chief Executive C. J. LENNON; pubs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report*, *Annual Review*.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; Pres. JAMES GALLAGHER; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Galway: Hynes Building; f. 1923; Sec. G. H. WARNER.

Limerick: O'Connell Street; f. 1815; Sec. F. P. HERRIOTT.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. J. R. E. WATERS.

Westport: James St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. PATRICK O'CONNELL; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.; publ. *Westport Progress Report*.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

COMMERCIAL AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS

Confederation of Irish Industry: 28 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2; 1,500 mems.; Pres. P. J. KEEHAN; Dir. Gen. LIAM CONNELLAN; Sec. F. W. PETER GILLIGAN.

Federated Union of Employers: 8 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Industrial Development Authority—Ireland: Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1915; autonomous state-sponsored organization with national responsibility for industrial development; Divisions: Administration, New Industries "A" and "B", Home Industry, Small Industries, Industrial Estates, Regions, Planning & Research, Overseas Promotions; 6 overseas offices; Man. Dir. M. J. KILLEEN; publ. *Directory of Users of Irish Trade Mark*.

Irish Agricultural Organization Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1894 to organize agriculture on co-operative lines; Pres. J. BUTTIMER; Sec. P. KELLY, F.C.A.; mems.; 300 societies, approx. 160,000 farmers; publ. *Annual Report*.

Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association: 627 North Circular Rd., Dublin; f. 1915; Chair. THOMAS COLEMAN; Sec. PATRICK O'DONOHUE.

Irish Co-operative Development Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion St., Dublin 2; f. 1957 to encourage the development of co-operatives other than the already well-established agricultural co-operatives; affiliated to the Irish Agricultural Organization Ltd.

Irish Export Board (C6ras Trachtdla): Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; State organization for the promotion of exports; advises Minister for Industry and Commerce; provides information, market research, export marketing, design and other services to exporters; financed by a grant-in-aid which totalled £2,000,000 in 1972-73; 16 overseas offices; administered by a board of six members and a part-time Chairman appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce; Chair. COLM BARNES; Gen. Man. T. J. GARVEY.

National Development Association: 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1967 to promote the sale of quality Irish goods on the home market; Chair. D. A. RYAN; Gen. Man. VIVIAN MURRAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about half a million workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland Cttee.: Congress House, 236 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AN); Gen. Sec. RUADHRI ROBERTS; publ. *Trade Union Information*.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

In July 1973 there were 90 Unions affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. Most of those with a membership of over 1,000 are listed below.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Engineering Section:** C. D. HULL, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; 32,365 mems.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical and Supervisory Section:** B. GRAHAM, 47 Botanic Ave., Belfast, B77 1JL; 3,210 mems.

Assurance Representatives' Organization: 195 Pearse St., Dublin 2; f. 1940; Gen. Sec. P. CROWLEY; 1,220 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives' Union: 22 North Frederiek St., Dublin 1; Sec. BRIAN LEONARD; 3,000 mems.

Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Union, Irish: Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 5,000 mems.

***Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Amalgamated Society of:** W. HARRIS, 5 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 4,920 mems.

Building Workers' Trade Union, The: 49 Cuffe St., Dublin 2; Sec. P. DUFFY; 1,700 mems.

Civil Servants, Institute of Professional: 18 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. R. B. PARES; 3,900 mems.

Civil Service Alliance: 4 North Great George's St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. McLAUGHLIN; 1,505 mems.

Civil Service Clerical Association: 39 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1911; 6,000 mems.; publ. *The Civil Servant* (monthly); circ. 6,700.

Civil Service Executive Association: 11 Ely Place, Dublin 2; f. 1893; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. MURPHY; publ. *Civil Service Review* (every two months) circ. 3,000.

Civil Service Professional Officers' Association: 54 Wellington Park, Belfast, BT9 6DZ; Gen. Sec. B. HARKIN; 3,791 mems.

Commercial Travellers' Federation, Irish: Gillabbey House, Connaught Ave., Cork; f. 1919; Sec. L. O'REGAN; 1,569 mems.; publ. *The Irish Commercial Traveller*.

***Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of Shop:** D. WYLIE, Leicester Permanent House, 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; 5,947 mems.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1904; Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; 21,000 mems.

Electrical Trades Union: 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. HEERY; 6,000 mems.

***Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union:** Exec. Cllr. J. McKERNAN, 240 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2HD; 20,000 mems.

***Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades, National Union of:** M. MURRAY, 18 Dromore St., Banbridge, Co. Down; 1,671 mems.

***Furniture Trade Operatives, National Union of:** W. ROBINSON, 52 Peter's Hill, Belfast; 2,359 mems.

***General and Municipal Workers Union:** H. J. CURLIS, 10 Royal Ave., Belfast 1; 8,001 mems.

***Graphical and Allied Trades, Society of:** W. H. TURNER, Cathedral Bldgs., 64 Donegal St., Belfast, BT1 2GT; 1,218 mems.

Irish Graphical Society: 35 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1809; Gen. Sec. N. McGRATH; 1,730 mems.

***Journalists, National Union of:** J. EADIE, Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; 1,678 mems.

Local Government and Public Services Union: 9 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. H. O'SULLIVAN; 7,000 mems.

Medical Union, The: 51 Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1850; Gen. Sec. J. G. McLAUGHLIN; 1,824 mems.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 49 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. B. COLGAN; 2,000 mems.

Musicians and Associated Professions, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. P. MALONE; 1,600 mems.

National Engineering and Electrical Trade Union: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1966 as result of merger between National Engineering Union and Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union; Sec. J. CASSIDY; 12,000 mems.

National Graphical Association: E. J. FORRISTAL, 2 Kevin Barry St., Wexford; f. 1964; 3,330 mems.

Painters and Decorators' Trade Union, Irish National: 76 Aungier St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. J. MULHALL; 1,623 mems.

Plasterers' and Allied Trades Society of Ireland, Operative: 32 East Essex St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. G. DOYLE; 1,500 mems.

***Post Office Engineering Union:** G. K. LOGUE, 65 Glenburn Park, Magherafelt, Derry; 3,344 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: Aras Ghabreil, 4 North Great Georges St., Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS DEPAOR; 4,500 mems.

***Post Office Workers, Union of:** P. GRACE, 18 Leenan Gdns., Derry; 3,590 mems.

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. QUINLAN; 8,000 mems.

***Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, Association of:** J. H. BINKS, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; 4,000 mems.

Rural Workers, Federation of: 6 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1946; 10,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. JAMES TULLY, T.D., M.C.C. (acting).

***Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Association of:** H. H. CAVAN, Asset House, Kinnauld St., Belfast 14; 8,497 mems.

***Seamen, National Union of:** B. CROSSAN, 112 Marlborough St., Dublin; 1,100 mems.

Secondary Teachers (Ireland), Association of: 13 Highfield Rd., Rathgas, Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. MAIRE McDONAGH; 3,600 mems.

***Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union of:** A. BARR, 14 Kinnauld St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 1,777 mems.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, Irish: St. Crispin Hall, Seatown, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Gen. Sec. M. BELL; 3,500 mems.

***Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of:** J. WALSH, 44 Elmwood Close, Belfast 9; 14,130 mems.

Teachers' Organization, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; f. 1868; Pres. SEAN O'BRIAN; Sec. J. BROSNAN; mems. 15,680.

Teachers' Association, Vocational: 73 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. M. HOLLY; 4,400 mems.

***Transport and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated:** N. KENNEDY, Transport House, 102 High St., Belfast 1; 60,000 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL MULLEN; 150,000 mems; publ. *Liberty* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. F. H. SMYTH; 5,200 mems.

***Transport Salaried Staffs' Association:** W. I. ETHERINGTON, 8 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,390 mems.

Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL CLEARY; 5,087 mems.; publ. *Banda Review* (monthly magazine).

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet St., Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. MAURA BRESLIN; 4,000 mems.

Woodworkers, Irish National Union of: Arus Hibernia, Blessington St., Dublin; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. P. F. MCGRATH; 2,000 mems.

Workers' Union of Ireland: 29 Parnell Sq., Dublin; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. D. LARKIN; 30,000 mems.

*These Unions have their Head Office in the United Kingdom and the membership figure given is for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland together.

COUNCILS OF IRISH UNIONS

Dublin Council of Trade Unions: 44 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1881; Sec. T. WATT.

Dundalk Council of Irish Unions: 29 Anne St., Dundalk, Co. Louth; Sec. Mrs. GRETTA SWEPLY.

Limerick Council of Irish Trade Unions: 20 Cherry Ave., Caherdaven, Limerick; Sec. J. SCLAUGHLIN.

Waterford Council of Trade Unions: 10 Sion Row, Waterford; Sec. DESMOND KELLY.

UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; f. 1670; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DELANEY; 1,742 mems.

Irish National Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union: 76 Aungier St., Dublin; f. 1670; Gen. Sec. JOHN MULHALL; 1,623 mems.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about *Aer Lingus-Irish*, *Córas Iompair Éireann* and *Irish Shipping Ltd.* will be found in the section on Transport, *Bord Fáilte Éireann* (Irish Tourist Board) in the section on Tourism.)

Electricity Supply Board: Lower Fitzwilliam St., Dublin 2; f. 1927; controls 11 generating stations operating on peat, 8 oil/coal stations, 9 hydro stations; 845,119 consumers (1973); 11,700 employees. Chair, T. MURRAY; Chief Exec. J. J. KELLY.

Irish Chemical Company (*Ceimici Teoranta*): Fitzwillton House, Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; f. 1939; produces industrial and potable alcohol, liquid glucose and, when the potato supply is sufficient, potato starch; has four factories with about 165 employees. Gen. Man. D. L. RICE.

Irish National Stud Co. Ltd., The (*Comhlucht Groidhe Náisiunta Na h-Éireann Teoranta*): Tully, Kildare; f. 1946 primarily for the running of a stud farm for thoroughbred horses at the National Stud and in particular to provide the services of first-class stallions at reduced prices; advisory service to breeders; farming activities such as raising cattle, hay etc.; cap. issued £495,880 held by Minister of Finance. Chair, JAMES P. FROST; Man. MICHAEL OSBORNE.

Irish Steel Holdings Ltd.: Haulbowline, Cobh, Co. Cork; f. 1947; steelmaking, rolling, and galvanized sheet-making; 1,000 employees. Chair, G. P. S. HOGAN; Gen. Man. G. FARREN.

Irish Sugar Co. Ltd. (*Comhlucht Siúcra Éireann Teoranta*): St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1933; processing of sugar beet grown by 20,000 Irish farmers for domestic and industrial purposes, processing of vegetables for human consumption and formulation of other food products, production of animal feedstuffs, manufacture of specialized machinery, and production and distribution of ground limestone. Chair, R. B. GODSIL; Chief Exec. B. T. DALY.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Erin Foods Ltd.: St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1958; a division of Irish Sugar Co. Ltd.; processing of vegetables, manufacture of soups and formulated products. Group Chair. RICHARD B. GODSIL; Chief Exec. B. T. DALY; Gen. Marketing Man. B. G. DOYLE.

Nitrigin Éireann Teoranta: 60 Northumberland Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1961; production of nitrogenous fertilizers and complete fertilizers; cap. auth. £7.5m.; 1,000 employees; Chair. Prof. J. P. O'DONNELL; Man. Dir. J. B. HYNES.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann: Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways and road transport services; Chair. T. P. HOGAN; Gen. Man. J. J. BYRNE.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): controls railways in the Republic of Ireland; there are 1,928 miles of track.

ROADS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): there are 54,544 miles of road in Ireland, of which 9,908 miles are main roads. Some 85 per cent of all roads are surfaced.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 23 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2; Sub-Office 5 South Mall, Cork.

Royal Irish Automobile Club (R.I.A.C.): 34 Dawson Street, Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. Major D. J. L. GRAY.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): The canals services of C.I.E. have been discontinued.

The River Shannon is navigable for 241 km. (150 miles). Other inland waterways are estimated at 188 km. (117 miles).

SHIPPING

B+I Line (British & Irish Steampacket Co. Ltd.): 12 North Wall, Dublin 1; drive on/drive off Car Ferry Services between Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Swansea; unit-load, groupage and roll-on/roll-off from all parts of Britain to and from Ireland; roll-on/roll-off freight service between Dublin and Le Havre; general agents in Ireland for A.C.T. and Sealink Inc.; Operations of IROPA Transport, unit load and groupage service Dublin and Cork to and from Le Havre and Rotterdam; 5 vessels and other vessels on charter; Chair. LIAM ST. JOHN DEVLIN; Gen. Man. W. B. MULLIGAN; Sec. J. J. KENNEDY, A.C.A.

British Rail: North Wall Station, Dublin; "Sealink" services between Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead, Rosslare and Fishguard, passengers, mail, drive-on/drive-off car ferry, roll-on/roll-off service. Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead containers, freight and livestock; Waterford and Fishguard containers and freight.

Celtic Coasters Ltd.: Beech Hill, Clonskeagh, Dublin 4; 5 tankers totalling 3,851 gross registered tonnage; br. in Cork; Chair. L. ST. DEVLIN; Man. Dir. J. JONES; Gen. Man. E. CONNOR.

Irish and Continental Shipping Co. Ltd.: 6 Mount Brown, Dublin 8; tramp services; 7 vessels (3 refrigerated) totalling 2,875 gross registered tons; Chair. H. PINKSTER.

Irish Motorships Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; tramp service; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; Man. Dir. W. V. STAFFORD.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: 19-21 Aston Quay, Dublin; f. 1941; 9 vessels totalling 180,393 tons; capital held by Minister of Finance; services: Ireland to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, N.B.; passenger/car ferry service Rosslare-Le Havre (twice weekly, May to October, Normandy Ferries, in partnership with General Steam Navigation Co. and Société Anonyme de Gérance et d'Armement); Chair. P. H. GREER; Gen. Man. L. S. FURLONG.

Wexford Steamship Co. Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; tramp services; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus—Irish: Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; regular services from Dublin to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Boston (via Shannon), Bristol, Brussels, Cardiff, Chicago (via Shannon), Copenhagen, Cork, Dusseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Geneva, Jersey, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Lourdes, Madrid, Manchester, Montreal (via Shannon), Munich, New York (via Shannon), Paris, Rome, Shannon, Zurich; from Cork: Birmingham, Dublin, London, Manchester, Paris; from Shannon to Belfast, Boston, Chicago, Dublin, London, Montreal, New York. Cross-Channel, European and Domestic services undertaken by Aer Lingus; transatlantic services by Aerlinte; fleet of two Boeing 747, five Boeing 707, eight Boeing 737 and four BAC 1-11; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Dir. and Chief Exec. DAVID KENNEDY.

The following foreign airlines serve Dublin: British Island, British Midland, British Airways (Northeast and Cambrian), Iberia, Lufthansa and SAS. The following foreign airlines serve Shannon: Air Canada, British Airways European Division, Pan Am and TWA. There is also an international airport at Cork, served by Aer Lingus and British Airways (Cambrian).

TOURISM

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. P. V. DOYLE; Dir.-Gen. EAMONN CEANNT; Sec. M. A. PURCELL; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly), *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: 1 rue Auber, place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e.

Germany, Federal Republic: Irische Fremdenverkehrs-zentrale, c/o Konsulat von Irland, 1 Berlin, Ernst-Reuter-Platz 10, also offices in Munich, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Düsseldorf.

Northern Ireland: 53 Castle St., Belfast, BT1 1GH.

Great Britain: 150-151 New Bond St., London, W1Y 0AQ, 6-8 Temple Row, Birmingham, B2 5HG; 35 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, G14 8BT; 28 Cross St., Manchester, M23 9NH.

Italy: Delegato per l'Italia Ente Irlandese per il turismo, 85 Via Veneto, Rome 00100.

Netherlands: Heiligeweg 14, Amsterdam.

There are also offices in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Auckland and Sydney.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organization Ltd.: 51 Dawson St., Dublin 2; Man. MATT McNULTY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

An Chomhairle Ealaíon (*The Arts Council*): 70 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1951; functions: to stimulate public interest in the Arts; to promote the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts; to assist in improving the standards of the arts; to organize or assist in the organizing of exhibitions (at home or abroad) of works of art and artistic craftsmanship; to advise the Government on any matter on which their advice is requested; to co-operate with and assist other persons concerned directly or indirectly with matters relating to the arts; in 1972-73 the State Endowment was £100,000; Sec. MERVYN WALL.

The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations: Dublin; a voluntary body of not less than nine and not more than eighteen members appointed annually by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; its function is to advise the Minister on the administration of the annual grant-in-aid voted by parliament for the development of cultural relations with other countries; in 1973-74 this grant-in-aid totalled £38,000.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Marlborough St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966; The Irish National Theatre is a private company in receipt of state aid since 1924; Man. J. SLEMON, F.C.I.S.

Gaelic Theatre (*Taibhdhearc*): Galway.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1; f. 1928; state-aided by annual grant.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: RTE Donnybrook, Dublin 4; studio concerts September to July, public subscription concerts October to April, concerts for school children September to March, opera seasons (Spring and Winter) at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opera, 7 provincial concerts in Cork and Limerick; concerts on television and weekly radio broadcasts; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH; Dir. GERARD VICTORY, D.MUS.

Radio Telefís Éireann Light Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; f. 1948; frequent regular broadcasts and weekly concert of Irish music; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

FESTIVALS

Cork Film Festival: Cork; annual.

Waterford Festival of Light Opera: Waterford; annual.

Wexford Festival Opera: Theatre Royal, Wexford; f. 1951; an annual festival of grand opera, especially little-performed works, recitals, concerts, drama and associated events, financed by An Chomhairle Ealaíon, Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., *Bord Fáilte*, South East Tourism and Radio Telefís Éireann; Artistic Dir. THOMSON SMILLIE; Administrator RICKY SHANNON.

Publs. *Brochure*, annually early June; *Festival Programme*, mid-October.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dublin, Trinity College: Dublin; 390 teachers (including part-time), 4,528 students.

National University of Ireland: Three constituent colleges—University College, Dublin, c. 500 teachers, 9,653 students; University College, Cork, 376 teachers, 3,755 students; University College, Galway, 219 teachers, 2,657 students.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Italian Republic is a peninsula extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula is about 730 miles long and 150 miles at its widest point. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The national flag (proportions three by two) has three vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In 1946, as the result of a plebiscite, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic officially declared in 1948. In 1952 Italy joined the European Coal and Steel Community and in 1958 was one of the founder-members of the European Economic Community (the Common Market). Since the war the Christian Democratic Party has dominated Government coalitions but in the General Election of April 1963 it lost ground to the Right and to the Communists. Since then there has been a rapid succession of mainly coalition Governments, still dominated by the Christian Democrats. In July 1970 Emilio Colombo succeeded in reviving a Centre-Left coalition which had previously been dissolved in 1968. This Government passed two controversial measures—the Divorce Bill and the Finance Bill—but failed to produce confidence in adverse economic conditions, and resigned in January 1972 after the Republicans had left the coalition. In February 1972 Giulio Andreotti formed a Christian Democratic Government which was immediately defeated. Parliament was dissolved, and general elections were held in May 1972. In June Signor Andreotti succeeded in forming a Government of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals. By mid-1973 this Government could no longer command a parliamentary majority, and it was replaced in July by a Centre-Left coalition Government headed by Mariano Rumor. In February 1974 disagreements between the Republicans and the Socialist parties over economic policy led to the withdrawal of the former from the Government. A new Rumor administration was formed in March, excluding the Republicans but dependent upon their parliamentary support.

Throughout 1968 students organized strikes and demonstrations in favour of university reform, and nationwide strikes by workers in November and December supported demands for higher pensions and the abolition of zonal wage differentials. Strikes and labour unrest have continued since 1968, mainly in support of social reforms.

The labour unrest of Autumn 1969 brought to light the increased strength of the trade union movement at a time when the influence of political parties was waning.

Continuing political stagnation has encouraged extreme Right and Left elements to resort to violence.

In December 1970 a Bill legalizing divorce became law; since the Vatican subsequently urged a referendum on divorce it has become a politically divisive issue. As a result of a Council of State ruling, a referendum will be held in May 1974.

Government

Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Both jointly exercise legislative functions. Deputies serve a five-year term and are elected by direct adult suffrage. Senators are elected for a six-year term on a regional basis. The President of the Republic, who is the Head of the State, is elected jointly by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for a period of seven years. The President nominates the Council of Ministers which forms the executive.

In five regions of Italy (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentin-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) there is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a Regional council and a *Giunta regionale* which holds executive power. The fifteen remaining regions have Regional Councils, first elected in 1970, and effective from 1972.

Defence

Italy, a NATO member, maintains an Army of 306,500 (including Carabinieri), a Navy of 44,500 and an Air Force of 76,500. Military service lasts 15 months in the Army and Air Force and two years in the Navy. The 1973 defence budget totalled 2,294,500 million lire.

Economic Affairs

Although agriculture continues to represent an important part of the Italian economy, a substantial advance has taken place since the end of the war in the proportion of the gross national product contributed by the industrial sector, particularly engineering and other manufacturing industries. By 1972 less than 10 per cent of the GNP was provided by agriculture, as against 40 per cent from industry. State-owned industries account for approximately half the total national industrial investment. Successive plans have been enacted in recent years to modernize the agricultural sector. The chief crops are rice, wheat, maize, grapes and olives. Tourism is also an important source of income; nearly 35 million tourists visited Italy in 1972.

Italy's long-term economic problem remains that of the integration of Southern Italy with the more industrially-developed North. The income per capita of the Southern population is just over half that of the country as a whole, while employment and production lag far behind. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno was set up in 1950 to increase investment in the south.

Over five million Italians work abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income; in 1971 they totalled over 550,000 million lire.

As a reflection of the political and social instability in 1969 and the first half of 1970, Italy was faced with severe inflation and stagnation; initial confidence in the stability of the Colombo government did not halt this. Throughout the period of Andreotti's Government, the economic problems remained unsolved. Continuing inflation, a large budgetary deficit, a balance of payments problem and an inadequate growth rate created a critical situation, and in February 1973 the lira had to be floated. The Rumor Government introduced important anti-inflation measures, including a price freeze, in July 1973, and took steps to limit public spending. Despite a certain success of these measures, unemployment remained high (over 3 per cent), the trade deficit for 1973 was estimated at over 3,000,000 million lire, and the budgetary deficit estimated at almost 9,000,000 million lire. The energy crisis which emerged towards the end of 1973 forced the Government to introduce limitations on energy consumption and to foresee a temporary halt to growth in 1974.

Transport and Communications

There are 16,218 km. of railways, nearly half of them electrified. In 1971 there were 287,447 km. of road in Italy, including 43,313 km. of major roads and 93,146 km. of secondary roads. There were 4,615 km. of motorway in 1972. By 1975, a complete network of motorways, 6,146 km., will cover Italy. Alitalia, the Italian airline, operates internally and throughout the world and there are four other airlines with scheduled services. The merchant fleet has a displacement of about 8 million gross tons and is the world's eighth largest.

Social Welfare

The *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS)* administers the following benefits to employees in the private sector and to farmers and craftsmen: *Old Age Pensions*, paid to employees who have been insured for at least 15 years. The minimum monthly amount is 23,500 lire. More than 3 million people draw old age pensions; *Unemployment*: workers who are unemployed because of slack periods and who have paid compulsory contributions for at least one year, receive for a maximum period of six months daily compensation amounting to 300 lire per day plus 120 lire for each dependent. The INPS also administers *Disability Benefits* and an *insurance scheme against tuberculosis* for workers and families. These benefits are financed by contributions from workers and employers, who pay half each, and by a state subsidy.

INPS administers *Family Allowances* which are paid to all employed persons for wife, children and any other dependants. These allowances, which are paid to about 7 million workers and vary in amount according to type of employment, are paid by the employer, who then recuperates the amount on the contributions which he pays to the INPS.

Medical Insurance for most employed persons in the private sector and for certain self-employed persons is administered by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro le Malattie (INAM)*. Payment for medical treatment and prescriptions is normally made directly by the patient who then obtains total or partial reimbursement. *Industrial Injuries Benefits* are paid by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro (INAIL)*.

The *Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia (ONMI)* provides every child from birth to six years with free welfare and medical care at special clinics.

State employes and their families contribute to a compulsory insurance scheme covering medical treatment, prescriptions and maternity benefits as well as loans and scholarships, administered by the *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza per i Dipendenti dello Stato (ENPAS)*. About 2 million employees are insured under the scheme. The *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza per i Dipendenti da Enti di Diritto Pubblico (ENPDEP)* administers a similar scheme for employees of public bodies, such as the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

The foundations of a national health service were laid in a Finance Bill in December 1970, covering the next five years.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14. Books, equipment and meals are provided for a large number of needy pupils. There is a shortage of classrooms and many schools operate on double shifts. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. There are 25,330 private and state nursery schools (*scuole materne*) with places for over 1,500,000 children. After primary school, which is from 6 to 11 years, the pupil enters the lower secondary school (*scuola media unificata*). An examination at the end of three years leads to a lower secondary school certificate, which gives access to all higher secondary schools. Pupils wishing to enter a classical lycée (*liceo classico*) must also pass in Latin.

Higher secondary education is provided by Classical, Artistic and Scientific Lycées, Training Schools for Elementary Teachers and Technical and Vocational Institutes (industrial, commercial, nautical, etc.). After five years at a lycée the student sits an examination for the higher secondary school certificate (*maturità*) which qualifies him for automatic entry into any university faculty, except the Faculty of Humanities, which requires the *maturità classica* from the Classical Lycée. Special four-year courses are provided at the Teachers' Training Schools and the diploma obtained permits entry to a special university faculty of education, the *magistero*, and a few other faculties. The *istituti tecnici* provide practical courses which prepare students for a specialized university faculty.

University courses last for a minimum of four years. Examinations, which are mainly oral, are held three times a year. There are 282 establishments of higher education. In 1972-73 there were 802,603 students enrolled in higher education in Italy. Study allowances of up to 500,000 lire are awarded to students according to their means and merit.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture and famous opera houses, Italy attracts great numbers of tourists. During 1972 nearly 35 million foreign visitors went to Italy. There are about 1,400,000 hotel beds.

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport; Italy reached the final of the 1970 World Cup. Volleyball, handball, cycling and motor racing are also important.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 2 (National Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 4 (National Unity Day), December 8 (The Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (St. Stephen).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), March 31 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Italian lira (nominally of 100 centesimi).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 1,494.00 lire.

U.S. \$1 = 644.15 lire.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st)†			DENSITY (per sq. km.) at end of 1972
	October 15th, 1961	October 24th, 1971	1970	1971	1972	
301,253 sq. km.*	50,623,569	54,134,846	53,831,907	54,177,297	54,643,873	181.4

* 116,314 square miles.

† Including Italians temporarily abroad.

REGIONS

REGION	AREA (‘000 hectares)	POPULATION (Dec. 1972)	REGIONAL CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (Dec. 1972)
Abruzzi . . .	1,079	1,179,950	L'Aquila	61,668
Basilicata . . .	999	607,085	Potenza	58,559
Calabria . . .	1,508	1,996,743	Catanzaro	87,223
Campania . . .	1,360	5,118,346	Naples	1,223,659
Emilia-Romagna .	2,212	3,873,046	Bologna	493,639
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	784	1,223,589	Trieste	272,412
Lazio	1,720	4,740,391	Rome	2,795,168
Liguria	541	1,862,716	Genoa	815,708
Lombardia . . .	2,384	8,630,905	Milan	1,738,487
Marche	969	1,366,554	Ancona	107,556
Molise	444	322,121	Campobasso	42,724
Piemonte	2,540	4,462,976	Turin	1,172,476
Puglia	1,935	3,628,878	Bari	362,970
Sardegna	2,409	1,495,644	Cagliari	228,044
Sicilia	2,571	4,724,390	Palermo	650,113
Toscana	2,299	3,502,362	Florence	460,248
Trentino-Alto Adige.	1,361	848,615	{ Bolzano†	105,735
Umbria	846	780,598	{ Trento†	93,415
Valle d'Aosta . .	326	110,519	Perugia	131,615
Veneto	1,837	4,168,445	Aosta	37,659
			Venice	363,540

† Joint regional capitals.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1972)

Rome (capital) . . .	2,795,168	Verona	268,714	Prato	145,246
Milan	1,738,487	Messina	251,571	Foggia	144,468
Naples	1,223,659	Padua	234,203	Ravenna	133,128
Turin	1,172,476	Taranto	229,195	Perugia	131,615
Genoa	815,708	Cagliari	228,044	Reggio nell' Emilia	128,679
Palermo	650,113	Brescia	213,132	Bergamo	128,244
Bologna	493,639	Leghorn	176,236	Pescara	125,733
Florence	460,248	Parma	175,497	La Spezia	124,027
Catania	399,757	Modena	173,222	Rimini	120,419
Venice	363,540	Reggio di Calabria	167,053	Vicenza	118,057
Bari	362,970	Salerno	157,119	Ancona	107,556
Trieste	272,412	Ferrara	154,680		

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1968	1969	1970	1971
Belgium	3,749	3,517	3,338	3,582
France	13,100	10,741	8,764	8,987
United Kingdom	3,777	2,971	2,476	2,453
Federal Germany	51,152	47,563	42,849	54,141
Switzerland	81,206	69,655	53,658	59,398
Other European Countries	5,478	4,693	6,029	4,571
Argentina	723	1,389	1,179	980
Australasia	14,505	8,910	6,540	6,348
Brazil	419	749	573	557
Canada	16,745	9,441	7,249	6,128
U.S.A.	21,693	15,470	15,490	14,747
Venezuela	673	1,959	1,536	1,407
Other Countries	2,493	5,141	4,173	4,422
TOTAL	215,713	182,199	151,854	167,721

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968	930,172	17.3	374,097	7.0	532,571	9.9
1969	932,466	17.2	384,672	7.1	539,129	10.0
1970	901,472	16.5	395,509	7.3	521,096	9.6
1971	906,182	16.8	404,464	7.5	522,654	9.7
1972	886,431	16.3	415,478	7.6	519,382	9.5

Average expectation of life (1964-67): 70.62 years (Males 67.87; Females 73.36).

EMPLOYMENT

(Annual average 1972—'000)

Agriculture	3,298
Industry	8,036
<i>of which:</i>	
Mining and Quarrying	131
Manufacturing	5,831
Electricity, Gas and Water	197
Construction	1,895
Other occupations	6,997
<i>of which:</i>	
Commerce and Public Services	2,508
Transport and Communications	1,012
Finance and Insurance	272
Miscellaneous Private Services	2,242
Public Administration	963
	18,331

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1970 . . .	119,840	52,498	29,464	61,621	10,146	27,684
1971 . . .	94,546	52,403	29,168	61,695	32,512*	30,360
1972 . . .	93,406	52,028	29,176	62,101	33,560*	30,452

* Refers to waste and other arcas.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*
Wheat . . .	3,909.6	3,804.0	3,619.1	9,993.9	9,421.2	8,957.7	25.6	24.8	24.8
Barley . . .	184.8	186.5	201.9	372.5	389.6	448.2	20.2	20.9	22.2
Oats . . .	277.2	249.6	240.0	488.1	439.5	424.5	17.6	17.6	17.7
Rice (Paddy) . . .	175.1	183.3	190.6	892.3	751.0	969.5	51.0	41.0	50.8
Maize . . .	934.5	891.1	901.8	4,528.4	4,789.4	5,052.0	48.5	53.7	56.0
Dry Broad Beans . . .	319.7	284.3	240.0	348.9	334.3	264.7	10.9	11.8	11.0
Green Broad Beans . . .	19.3	18.7	17.0	115.0	113.1	102.6	59.7	60.4	61.4
Dry Beans . . .	125.7	95.5	87.1	138.5	116.5	121.4	11.0	12.2	13.9
Green Beans . . .	38.3	37.7	37.2	259.4	257.5	259.1	67.7	68.2	69.7
Green Peas . . .	50.6	48.2	44.5	263.6	256.7	231.9	52.1	53.2	52.1
Potatoes . . .	237.5	193.9	184.6	3,259.3	2,948.6	2,937.1	137.2	152.0	159.1
Onions . . .	22.5	20.5	20.9	467.8	417.9	435.0	207.8	203.8	208.0
Carrots . . .	7.7	7.3	7.1	250.5	240.7	230.9	325.7	329.5	324.8
Turnips . . .	5.4	5.0	4.2	106.4	97.4	82.3	198.0	196.1	197.9
Artichokes . . .	63.7	62.3	57.7	734.1	751.2	661.9	115.2	120.6	114.7
Fennel . . .	14.5	14.3	14.0	304.7	302.2	301.2	210.7	212.0	215.7
Celery . . .	5.0	5.0	5.3	122.9	129.7	135.7	247.6	260.3	258.3
Cabbages . . .	36.1	34.1	31.9	744.8	708.4	674.2	206.5	207.7	211.2
Cauliflowers . . .	34.5	32.9	32.9	663.5	655.7	655.0	192.5	199.3	198.8
Endives, Lettuces, Radishes . . .	43.2	43.5	42.7	758.4	785.2	790.6	175.7	180.5	185.1
Spinach . . .	9.1	8.6	8.4	101.7	100.9	101.0	111.4	117.3	119.9
Egg-plant . . .	12.0	11.7	11.9	309.9	299.6	304.9	258.5	257.1	256.7
Chili Peppers . . .	19.2	19.3	20.1	421.7	416.3	457.1	219.8	216.2	227.8
Tomatoes . . .	120.2	111.0	109.7	3,423.6	3,050.4	3,284.1	284.8	274.7	299.3
Pumpkins . . .	13.2	13.0	12.8	320.5	307.4	295.4	242.2	237.1	231.3
Water Melons . . .	27.1	26.8	27.4	773.1	803.4	820.1	285.3	299.4	299.7
Melons . . .	12.3	12.5	11.9	281.5	290.3	275.7	228.1	232.2	232.4
Sugar Beet . . .	253.9	249.9	238.8	8,776.2	11,177.1	9,109.6	345.7	447.3	381.5
Tobacco . . .	43.3	47.4	48.7	79.3	84.3	92.0	18.3	17.8	18.9

* Provisional figures.

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ tons)			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Grapes	1,142	1,212	1,230	1,250	11,163	10,724	10,026	9,458
Olives	942	973	1,046	1,041	2,413	2,124	3,210	1,870
Oranges	97	98	99	101	1,423	1,325	1,462	1,554
Lemons	35	35	35	35	779	747	779	690
Apples	69	68	69	71	2,010	2,062	1,697	1,884
Pears	71	69	65	61	1,635	1,906	1,705	1,538
Peaches	80	81	82	83	883	1,127	1,249	1,273
Fresh Figs	7	6	5	4	222	198	176	147
Dried Figs	—	—	—	—	26	23	19	12
Almonds, unshelled	158	158	140	127	192	231	135	128
Mulberry Leaves	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wine*	—	—	—	—	71,658	68,870	64,212	59,886

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head at January 1st)

	CATTLE AND BUFFALO	SHEEP	GOATS	Pigs*	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1970	9,612	8,138	1,031	9,224	777
1971	8,776	7,948	1,019	8,980	708
1972	8,669	7,846	976	8,196	655
1973	8,805	7,770	950	7,990	620

* At December 1st of previous year.

FORESTRY (⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1969	1,651	556	100	130	478	439
1970	1,409	435	71	99	506	378
1971	1,634	543	73	102	542	385
1972	1,379	332	85	85	488	381

FISHING (metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Molluscs	48,751	44,792	44,790	49,828
Crustaceans	10,799	10,743	11,217	12,429
Other Fish	181,652	185,951	187,227	200,704

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (⁰000 metric tons)

COMMODITIES	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bauxite	241.4	216.2	228.1	224.7	193.9	96.5
Iron Ores	736.9	708.3	763.6	756.7	683.1	615.6
Mercury Ores	313.1	350.3	355.1	305.9	309.2	286.5
Lead Ores	60.9	58.6	60.6	55.3	47.4	50.8
Zinc Ores	259.5	313.7	294.2	244.1	229.2	283.5
Barytes	156.6	204.0	241.9	223.1	201.5	181.8
Fluorspar	205.2	224.9	258.1	289.3	288.2	277.5
Pyrites	1,410.3	1,406.4	1,474.7	1,518.4	1,503.7	1,382.2
Petroleum	1,605.7	1,506.8	1,519.9	1,408.1	1,294.7	1,152.2
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	306.8	278.4	212.9	204.7	167.8	207.3
Coal	410.4	365.1	302.7	295.5	256.3	151.2
Lignite	2,501.2	1,728.4	1,933.2	1,393.3	1,326.4	839.1
Crude Sulphur	501.0	541.1	413.5	354.2	573.8	830.3
White Marble	750.9	792.5	827.3	847.7	n.a.	n.a.
Coloured Marble	932.9	1,084.8	1,152.8	1,141.9	n.d.	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pig Iron	⁰ 000 metric tons	7,825.7	7,780.5	8,331.6	8,536.3	9,415.1
Steel	"	16,963.5	16,428.1	17,277.3	17,451.9	19,814.6
Rolled Iron	"	13,247.9	13,353.5	13,928.8	13,969.1	15,343.3
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	319.5	333.4	360.9	327.6	280.7
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	167.6	167.0	197.0	191.1	202.3
Fuel Oil	"	45,086.8	49,571.4	54,203.7	53,949.9	54,903.2
Synthetic Ammonia	"	1,635.9	1,542.7	1,550.7	1,491.9	1,549.8
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	5,581.8	5,544.4	5,328.8	4,954.6	4,856.8
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	13.4	13.9	14.1	13.4	18.1
Tanning Materials	"	57.8	67.1	59.6	51.6	53.4
Caustic Soda	"	832.0	837.3	1,012.5	1,043.9	1,076.8
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	91.5	93.0	84.7	83.1	67.8
Staple Fibre	"	94.9	105.9	92.4	96.1	100.7
Cotton Yarn	"	233.2	254.4	246.7	225.2	238.4
Natural Methane Gas	⁰ 000 cu. metres	10,407.9	11,959.4	13,170.9	13,379.6	14,142.2
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	⁰ 000 hectolitres	640.7	680.9	537.3	630.7	811.9
Methyl and Propyl Alcohol	"	3,181.3	3,440.7	3,567.3	3,579.2	3,727.7
Sewing Machines	⁰ 000	843.9	862.0	1,004.9	899.9	818.2
Typewriters	"	585.7	419.0	521.2	507.6	546.2
Calculating Machines	"	697.6	712.1	972.5	877.5	640.9
Motor Cars	"	1,544.9	1,477.4	1,719.7	1,701.1	1,732.4
Other Vehicles	"	118.7	118.6	134.5	116.0	107.4
Hydro-electric Power	million kWh.	43,477.0	42,001.0	41,300.0	40,019.0	42,715.0
Thermo-electric Power	"	60,534.0	68,446.0	76,123.0	84,841.0	92,546.0

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO (Southern Italy Development Fund) (1950-1972, extended to 1980)

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST (⁰ 000 million lire)
Land Reclamation and Mountain Reservoirs	13,326	1,389
Drains and Water Supply	3,182	804
Communications	2,822	663
Tourism	2,151	144
Railways and Ports	336	239
Hospitals	75	70

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 centesimi=1 Italian lira.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire.

Notes: 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 50,000 and 100,000 lire.

Commercial exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=1,494.00 lire; U.S. \$1=644.15 lire.

10,000 lire=£6.69= \$15.52.

Note: Before August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=625.00 lire (1 lira=0.16 U.S. cent). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=581.50 lire. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1=1,500 lire.

STATE BUDGET

(million lire—1972)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes	3,542,000	Ministry of Treasury	6,272,603
Business Taxation and Duties	4,702,450	Ministry of Finances	1,748,859
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption .	2,542,860	Ministry of Justice	101,525
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes	253,516	Ministry of Public Instruction	2,621,939
Customs and Frontier Charges	638,072	Ministry of Interior	683,540
State Monopolies	935,080	Ministry of Public Works	583,557
Other Ordinary Revenue	657,404	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	206,198
		Ministry of Defence	1,888,507
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	1,029,597
		Other Ministries	920,291
Total Real Revenue	13,271,382		
Capital Movements	42,477		
GENERAL TOTAL	13,313,859	GENERAL TOTAL	16,056,616

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	46,307	51,889	56,633	62,274
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5,152	5,284	5,572	5,740
Industry	18,147	20,993	22,101	24,230
Other revenue	17,753	19,989	22,214	24,790
Public administration	5,255	5,623	6,746	7,514
Income from abroad	391	321	343	325
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	46,698	52,210	56,976	62,599
Less depreciation allowances	-4,271	-4,991	-5,415	-5,953
NET NATIONAL INCOME	42,427	47,219	51,561	56,646
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,393	6,051	6,144	6,377
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	47,820	53,270	57,705	63,023
Depreciation allowances	4,271	4,991	5,415	5,953
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	52,091	58,261	63,120	68,976
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-1,205	-359	-826	-584
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	50,886	57,902	62,294	68,392
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	32,836	37,302	40,375	44,356
Government consumption expenditure	6,898	7,389	8,984	10,134
Gross fixed capital formation	11,152	13,211	12,935	13,902

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION (at end of year)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gold Reserves . . . (million dollars)	2,965	2,887	2,884	3,099
Currency in Circulation . ('000 million lire)	6,304	6,836	7,508	8,984
Foreign Exchange . . (" " ")	766	1,321	1,894	1,291

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1970=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1971 . . .	104.8	104.0	106.2	103.9	105.8	103.6
1972 . . .	110.8	110.6	112.7	103.9	111.8	107.8
1973* . . .	121.7	122.9	124.7	102.9	122.4	115.1

* Average for January to October.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services . . .	13,245	12,419	826	14,938	14,354	584
Transfer Payments . . .	654	485	169	799	535	264
TOTAL . . .	13,899	12,904	995	15,737	14,889	848
Capital Loans . . .	8	26	-18	10	27	-17
GLOBAL BALANCE . . .	13,907	12,930	977	15,747	14,916	831

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

YEAR	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1969 . . .	746.8	486.8	260.0
1970 . . .	742.4	348.6	393.8
1971 . . .	804.5	394.8	409.7
1972 . . .	901.2	177.6	423.6

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lire)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	6,141,642	6,428,712	7,791,755	9,335,946	9,901,308	11,264,615
Exports	5,440,855	6,365,969	7,330,493	8,253,889	9,361,694	10,849,428

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Food	1,497,315	1,799,116	2,201,967	578,510	642,899	729,063
Beverages and Tobacco	62,764	81,377	105,033	107,871	154,545	223,917
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,508,121	1,385,895	1,568,693	182,509	190,872	211,547
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,309,359	1,665,698	1,693,396	418,282	508,720	480,141
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	102,301	129,172	105,873	17,733	27,194	24,355
Chemicals	740,285	762,159	914,260	566,654	649,629	714,982
Manufactured Goods	1,817,899	1,569,460	1,781,327	1,703,153	2,023,958	2,400,909
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,918,532	2,060,019	2,343,241	3,039,864	3,330,880	3,862,098
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	377,318	410,012	500,988	1,615,629	1,808,198	2,165,688
Other Items, n.e.s.	22,052	38,400	49,837	22,684	24,799	36,728
TOTAL	9,355,946	9,901,308	11,264,615	8,253,889	9,361,694	10,849,428

COUNTRIES

('000 million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	184.6	191.0	161.2	75.2	71.2	69.4
Australia	80.0	71.8	98.4	56.5	54.5	54.7
Austria	167.3	175.6	205.3	142.9	172.9	222.6
Benelux	758.0	808.4	997.0	703.6	785.0	871.3
Brazil	128.5	125.9	150.3	52.2	77.8	112.9
Canada	134.2	153.7	142.1	80.1	101.2	117.4
Egypt	33.9	29.4	27.5	40.5	33.6	26.3
France	1,235.4	1,398.8	1,772.4	1,065.2	1,266.9	1,536.2
Germany	1,861.4	1,998.1	2,285.7	1,779.5	2,129.3	2,486.5
India, Ceylon and Indonesia	34.5	39.1	55.1	38.3	29.5	42.3
Iraq	222.0	186.7	152.6	9.7	15.8	18.4
Malaya	46.6	41.9	40.0	8.5	10.0	8.6
Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay	73.0	65.6	54.4	89.9	99.4	107.3
Saudi Arabia	182.6	266.3	339.6	21.7	25.9	31.4
South Africa	48.5	44.0	62.0	100.7	96.4	77.9
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	240.6	246.8	279.3	234.3	230.9	249.1
Switzerland	209.0	211.9	243.4	390.1	440.8	488.4
U.S.S.R.	176.5	185.5	190.9	192.2	183.0	156.7
United Kingdom	352.9	361.9	395.5	313.3	362.1	403.0
U.S.A.	967.1	892.5	930.8	846.1	918.5	1,062.1

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Visitors	31,201,700	32,962,700	33,230,000	34,975,900
Amount spent (million lire)	1,020,200	1,024,100	1,176,400	1,266,500

Number of hotel beds: (December 31st, 1972) 1,414,180.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Austria	3,017,000	3,329,300	3,449,200	3,602,000
Belgium	910,500	892,500	883,500	953,000
France	4,256,400	4,307,300	4,533,700	4,905,000
German Federal Republic	6,079,700	6,566,500	6,894,100	7,151,700
United Kingdom	1,596,300	1,842,800	1,835,500	1,831,400
Netherlands	1,401,400	1,378,900	1,447,000	1,463,000
Switzerland	4,447,600	4,182,300	4,054,000	4,901,300
United States	1,653,200	1,760,100	1,719,200	1,848,200
Other Countries	7,839,600	8,703,000	8,413,800	8,320,200
TOTAL	31,201,700	32,962,700	33,230,000	34,975,900

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Number of Passengers ('000)	444,047	455,999	462,480	339,413
Passenger-km. (million)	31,946	34,764	36,298	35,286
Freight ton-km. („)	17,282	18,129	17,284	17,120

* State railways only.

ROADS (Number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1968	8,266,434	3,663,036	28,618	775,228	84,468
1969	9,173,699	3,619,168	31,130	831,909	94,194
1970	10,181,192	3,703,097	32,899	883,956	103,582
1971	11,298,575	3,912,235	34,230	952,515	113,325
1972	12,484,313	4,081,572	36,150	995,591	138,709

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	7,139.6	7,636.6	8,060.8	8,486
Vessels Entered (net register)	225,904	244,178	255,414	273,984
Vessels Cleared (net register)	224,711	242,100	254,165	272,731
Goods Loaded	71,850	79,601	81,177	84,871
Goods Unloaded	222,271	245,872	256,230	269,775

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers ('000)	5,783.2	6,743.7	7,644.1	7,462.2
Passenger-km. (million)	7,113.8	8,400.1	9,502.1	10,127.4
Freight ton-km. (million)	249.7	275.2	302.2	282.2

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO RECEIVERS	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOK TITLES*
1969	8,528,354	11,234,463	9,108,160	8,440
1970	9,368,732	11,539,215	9,716,539	8,615
1971	10,321,581	11,875,460	10,431,600	8,283
1972	11,345,497	12,204,132	10,951,341	8,381

* Not including reprints.

EDUCATION (1972-73)*

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-school	25,330	54,291	1,567,280
Primary	35,691	228,558	4,970,315
Secondary: <i>Scuola Media</i>	9,357	208,666	2,409,850
Secondary: <i>Secondaria Superiore</i>	6,490	144,946	1,802,171
of which:			
Technical	2,082	60,248	756,616
Vocational	1,833	26,094	290,565
Teacher Training	824	18,239	199,819
Art <i>Licei</i>	203	5,592	48,272
Classical and Scientific <i>Licei</i>	1,548	34,773	506,899
Higher	282	44,622	802,603
Fine Arts Academies	16	†	6,137

* Provisional figures for schools and students. Final figures (1971-72) for teachers.

† Same teaching staff as for Art *Licei*.

Note: In 1971-72 there were 16,867 foreign students attending courses at universities.

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Via Cesare Balbo 16, 00100 Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Italian Republic was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognises and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognises the right of all citizens to work, and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognise and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralisation in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralised and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognised practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organisations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsi-

bilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organisations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individual as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Institutions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organisations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organise in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organised on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the social well-being nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognises the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organisation of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II AND III (Articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and

thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census, by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as for the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Molise
Lombardy	Campania
Veneto	Puglia
Liguria	Basilicata
Emilia-Romagna	Calabria
Tuscany	Sicily
Umbria	Sardinia
Marche	Trentino-Alto Adige
Lazio	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Abruzzi	Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: GIOVANNI LEONE (elected December 1971).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Coalition of Christian Democrat Party, Social Democrat Party, and Socialist Party formed in March 1974.)

Prime Minister: MARIANO RUMOR (DC).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALDO MORO (DC).
Minister of the Interior: PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI (DC).
Minister of Defence: GIULIO ANDREOTTI (DC).
Minister of Justice: MARIO ZAGARI (PSI).
Minister of Finance: MARIO TANASSI (PSDI).
Minister of the Treasury: EMILIO COLOMBO (DC).
Minister of the Budget and Economic Planning: ANTONIO GIOLITTI (PSI).
Minister of Education: FRANCO MARIA MALTATTI (DC).
Minister of Public Works: SALVATORE LAURICELLA (PSI).
Minister of Agriculture: ANTONIO BISAGLIA (DC).
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: LUIGI PRETI (PSDI).
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: GIUSEPPE TOGNI (DC).
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Artisan Enterprise: Ciriaco DE MITA (DC).
Minister of Labour and Social Security: LUIGI BERTOLDI (PSI).
Minister of Foreign Trade: MATTEO MATTEOTTI (PSDI).

Minister of State Participations: NINO GULOTTI (DC).
Minister of the Merchant Marine: DIONIGI COPPO (DC).
Minister of Health: VITTORINO COLOMBO (DC).
Minister of Tourism and Entertainment: CAMILLO RIPAMONTE (DC).
Ministers without Portfolio: *Scientific and Technological Research:* GIOVANNI PIERRACCINI (PSI); *Culture and Environment:* GIUSEPPE LUPIS (PSDI); *Bureaucratic Reform:* LUIGI GUI (DC); *Regional Administration:* MARIO TOROS (DC); *Parliamentary Liaison:* GIOVANNI GIOIA (DC); *Southern Italy and other Development Areas:* GIACOMO MANCINI (PSI).

DEFENCE

Combined Chief of Staffs: Gen. ENZO MARCHESI.
Chief of Army Staff: Gen. FRANCESCO MEREU.
Chief of Air Staff: Gen. VINCENZO LUCERTINI.
Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral GIUSEPPE ROSSELLI LORENZINI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ITALY
(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Nomentana 120 (E); *Ambassador:* ETEMADI NOOR AHMAD (also accredited to Greece and Spain).
Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* PIRO KOCI; (also accredited to Switzerland).
Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELGHANI AKBI.
Argentina: Piazza dell'Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLFO MARIO SAVINO (also accredited to Cyprus).
Australia: Via Sallustiana 26 (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM R. BOOKER.
Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX LOEWENTHAL-CHLUMECKY (also accredited to Libya).
Bangladesh: Via Enrico Petrella 3 (E); *Ambassador:* IKBAL ATHAR.
Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS VAN DER STRATEN-WAILLET.

Bolivia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 107 (E); *Ambassador:* IRLANTE PAZ REMBERTO.
Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SERGIO FERNANDO GUARISCHI.
Bulgaria: Via Sassoferato 11 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS TZVETKOV (also accredited to Malta).
Burma: Via Bruno Buozzi 109/A-1 (E); *Ambassador:* U WIN PE.
Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Paris 16e, France (E).
Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 17 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS GOLDSCHLAG (also accredited to Malta).
Central African Republic: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE CHRYSANTHE GOUANDJIA (also accredited to Greece and Switzerland).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SERGIO PIZARRO MACKAY.

China, People's Republic: Via Bruxelles 56 (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN PING.

Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisancelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS CARLOS GALAN.

Congo (Brazzaville): Via Bruxelles 67 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIEN BAKALA.

Costa Rica: Lungotevere Flaminio 24 (E); *Ambassador:* ROMAN ORTEGA.

Cuba: Via Antonio Gramsci 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNÉ.

Cyprus: Via Meropia 78 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANI-DIOTIS.

Czechoslovakia: Via Colli della Farnesina 44 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BERGER (also accredited to Malta).

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: Viale del Policlinico 129/A (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RASMUSSEN TABOR (also accredited to Malta).

Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 120 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO CARIAS DOMINICI (also accredited to Greece).

Ecuador: Via Feliciano Scarpellini 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO DAVALOS ALVAREZ.

Egypt: Via Salaria 265 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SALAH EL DINE HASSAN (also accredited to Malta).

El Salvador: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO PAZ LARIN (also accredited to Israel).

Ethiopia: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSE ALEJANDRINO.

Finland: Viale Rossini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JORMA VANAMO (also accredited to Malta and Cyprus).

France: Piazza Farnese 67 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES LUCET.

Gabon: Via XX Settembre 40 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DAVIN.

German Democratic Republic: Viale Castro Pretorio 116 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS GYSI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF LAHR.

Ghana: Via Ostiana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JOHN EDWARD BARNOR (also accredited to Turkey).

Greece: Viale Gioacchino Rossini 4 (E); *Ambassador:* STEFANOS ROKANAS (also accredited to Malta).

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ASENZIO WUNDERLICH.

Guinea: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* KEITA SEYDOU (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Haiti: Via Ruggero Fauro 59 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ CINEAS (also accredited to Australia).

Honduras: Via Veneto 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO HUMBERTO MONTES.

Hungary: Via dei Villini 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF BENYI (also accredited to Malta).

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Via Francesco Denza 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Shri APA B. PANT.

Indonesia: Via Campania 53 (E); *Ambassador:* SOEMARJO SOSROWARDJO.

Iran: Via Nomentana 57 (E); *Ambassador:* ALINAGHI SAID ANSARI.

Iraq: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHA M. MA'ROUF.

Ireland: Via le Circo Massimo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK BIGGAR (also accredited to Turkey).

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE SASSON.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS ATTOUNGRE.

Jamaica: London, England (E).

Japan: Via Virgino Orsini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HARUMI TAKEUCHI (also accredited to Malta).

Jordan: Via Po 24 (E); *Ambassador:* HASEM NESEIDA (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).

Khmer Republic: Paris, France (E).

Korea, Republic: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* DUK CHOO MOON. (also accredited to Greece, Israel and Malta).

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ZEID AL-HERBISH.

Laos: Paris 16e, France (E).

Lebanon: Piazzale delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* TOUFIC AOUD (also accredited to Hungary and Portugal).

Liberia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 64 (E); *Ambassador:* WILMOT ADOLPHUS DAVID (also accredited to Yugoslavia).

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI BUSRIEWIL.

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MAJERUS (also accredited to Switzerland).

Madagascar: Via Riccardo Zandonai 84A (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROGER RABENANDRASANA.

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri WONG POW NEE.

Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* CARMELL J. MALLIA (also accredited to Austria, Greece, Israel and Switzerland).

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mauritius: Paris, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NORBERTO TREVINO ZAPATA (also accredited to Tunisia).

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JOSEPH FISSORE.

Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Morocco: Via degli Scialoia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN HAJOU (also accredited to Greece).

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* H. N. BOON (also accredited to Malta).

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILLIP NORTH HOLLOWAY.

Nicaragua: Via Nicolò Porpora 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ERNESTO MATANOROS MEZA (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Viale Gorizia 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ADEDOKUN HAABTRUP (also accredited to Cyprus, Greece and Spain).

Norway: Via delle Terme Deciane 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG (also accredited to Malta).

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN (also accredited to Malta).

Panama: Via Po 10 (E); *Ambassador:* VASCO AROSEMENA ARIAS (also accredited to Switzerland and Yugoslavia).

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Paraguay: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 12 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MARTINEZ MILTOS.

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA ARROSPIDE.

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ALEJANDRINO (also accred. to Greece and Turkey).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* KASIMIR SIDOR.

Portugal: Via Salaria 298A (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO ARMANDO MARTINS (also accred. to Malta).

Qatar: Paris, France (E).

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* IACOB IONASCU (also accred. to Malta).

Rwanda: Paris 16e, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Viale Regina Margherita 260 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL-JABBAR.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento 45 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI PIERRE ARPHANG SENGHOR.

Sierra Leone: Via Paulo Frisi 44 (E); *Ambassador:* ANSUMANA JABATI SULAIMAN.

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SAID SAMANTAR.

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MATHYS IZAK BOTHA.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontenella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO GIMENEZ-ARNAU (also accred. to Malta).

Sri Lanka: Via Giuseppe Ruboni 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH RODRIGO (also accred. to Greece).

Sudan: Via dei Caudini 2 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED EL SHERIF EL HABIB (also accred. to Albania and Austria).

Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HICHENS BERGSTROM (also accred. to Malta).

Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MARCIONELLI.

Syria: Via Barnaba Oriani 91 (E); *Ambassador:* HUNAIN HATEM.

Tanzania: Via G.B. Vico 9 (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL LUKINDO.

Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* CHINTAMYE AMATAYAKUL (also accred. to Greece and Israel).

Togo: Paris, France (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London S.W.1, England (E).

Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BEN ARFA (also accred. to Greece).

Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* PERTEV SUBASI.

Uganda: Paris 8e, France (E).

U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA RYDZHOV.

United Kingdom: Via XX Settembre 80A (E); *Ambassador:* SIR PATRICK F. HANCOCK, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN A. VOLPE.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: Via Ticino 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GALBIATI.

Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ROMOLO CARBONI.

Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TAMAYO GASCUE.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Piazza Barberini 12; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUYNH TIENG.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Via Po 24 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN HIEU (also accred. to Greece and Spain).

Yemen Arab Republic: Via Taro 37 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDULKODDOS.

Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* MISO PAVICEVIC (also accred. to Malta).

Zaire: Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* EMBE ISEA MBAMBE.

Zambia: Via E.Q. Visconti 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY NKWABILO KENNAN.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Senate: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democrat).

President of the Chamber of Deputies: ALESSANDRO PERTINI (Socialist).

(General Election of May 7th-8th, 1972)

PARTIES	SENATE		CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Number of Votes	% of Votes
Christian Democrats	11,457,746	37.8	12,943,675	39.0
Communists	8,308,283	27.4	9,085,927	27.4
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity			648,368	2.0
Socialists	3,209,503	10.6	3,224,778	9.7
Social Democrats	1,716,197	5.7	1,612,880	4.9
Italian Social Movement*	2,894,789	9.5	2,763,719	8.3
Monarchist Unity*				
Liberals	1,317,909	4.3	1,300,074	3.9
Republicans	917,392	3.0	953,681	2.9
Südtiroler Volkspartei	113,392	0.4	153,759	0.5
Others	379,264	1.3	478,519	1.4

ITALY—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

SEATS IN THE CHAMBER AND SENATE

(After General Election of May 1972)

	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	SENATE
Christian Democrats	267	135
Communists	179	80
Socialists	61	33
Social Democrats	29	11
Italian Social Movement*	56	26
Monarchist Unity*		
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity	—	11
Liberals	20	8
Republicans	15	5
Südtiroler Volkspartei	3	2
Others	—	4

* The Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.) and the Monarchist Party contested the election jointly under the name of "National Right".

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Cristiana (D.C.) (*Christian Democrats*): Central Office: 00144 Rome, E.U.R. Piazzale Luigi Sturzo 15; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist. The party has 267 Deputies and 135 mems. of the Senate.

Political Sec. ARNALDO FORLANI; Admin. Sec. FILIPPO MICHELI.

Partito Comunista Italiano (P.C.I.) (*Communist Party*): Central Office: 00186 Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4; f. 1921; number of members, 1,623,144; the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates far-reaching economic, social and democratic reforms, to be implemented by a broad coalition of democratic forces; programme includes development of the South, democratic planning, agrarian reform, democratic reform of the State and social services, and other policies leading to an original Italian path towards socialism; advocates an independent foreign policy for peace and international détente and co-operation. Its electoral appeal is not limited to the working class, but extends to all popular strata. The party has 17 Deputies and 74 Senators.

Leaders: LUIGI LONGO (Pres.); ENRICO BERLINGUER (Gen. Sec.); ALESSANDRO NATA (Leader in Chamber of Deputies).

Publs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista* (fortnightly), *Politica ed Economica* (fortnightly), *Foreign Bulletin* (fortnightly in English, French and Spanish).

Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.) (*Italian Socialist Party*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 476; f. 1966 as the Partito Socialista Unificato by a merger of the Partito Socialista Italiano and the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano; in 1969 the Social Democrats broke away. A centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the

country; it adheres to the Socialist International. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom. The party has 61 Deputies and 33 Senators.

Pres. PIETRO NENNI; Sec.-Gen. FRANCESCO DE MARTINO; publ. *Avanti!* (daily), *Mondo Operaio* (monthly).

Partito Socialista Democratico (P.S.D.I.) (*Democratic Socialist Party*): 00187 Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1969 after breaking away from the former Unified Italian Socialist Party, of which it had been part since 1966. It is composed of former Social Democrats and stands to the right of the P.S.I. The party has 29 Deputies and 11 Senators.

Pres. MARIO TANASSI; Sec. FLAVIO ORLANDI; publ. *Umanità* (weekly).

Partito Liberale Italiano (P.L.I.) (*Liberal Party of Italy*): 00187 Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour, its chief aim is the realization of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 150,000 mems.; 20 Deputies and 10 Senators.

Chair. GIOVANNI MALAGODI; Sec. AGOSTINO BIGNARDI; publ. *La Nuova Tribuna* (monthly).

Movimento Sociale Italiano (M.S.I.) (*Italian Social Movement*): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 400,000 mems.; right-wing party; 56 Deputies and 26 Senators.

Pres. AUGUSTO DE MARSANICH; Sec. GIORGIO ALMIRANTE; Asst. Secs. GIORGIO BACCINI, PINO ROMUALDI, TULLIO ABELLI; publ. *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (P.R.I.) (*Republican Party of Italy*): Rome, Piazza dei Caprettari 70; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society); 100,000 mems.; 15 Deputies and 5 Senators.

Pol. Sec. UGO LA MALFA; Asst. Pol. Secs. ADOLFO BATTAGLIA, EMANUELE TERRANA; daily paper, *La Voce*

ITALY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Repubblicana; weekly papers: *La Voce de Romagna*, *Trapani Nuova*, *Partito e Società*, *Oggi*, *Come*, *Il Lucifero*, *Il Corriere Nuovo*, *Noi Repubblicani*, 30 *Giorni*, *Libera Cooperazione*.

The Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity merged with the Communist Party in July 1972. The Monarchist Unity Party merged with the Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.) after the 1972 elections

There are also the following small parties and political movements: Radical Party; Südtiroler Volkspartei; Union Valdôtaine; Movement for National Reconstruction, Committee for Public Defence, National Front, Europe Civilization (all belonging to the extreme right); Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists, Lotta Continua, Potere Operaio (all belonging to the extreme left).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third nominated by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO BONI (acting); Sec.-Gen. Cons. Dott. ALDO MONACO.

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. AVV. ALFREDO AMATUCCI.

Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. GAETANO VETRANO.

Corte dei Conti: Via Balamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public accounts; Pres. Prof. Dott. GIUSEPPE CATALDI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARCELLO VALENTINI.

Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE FLORE; Vice-Pres. Dott. LUCIANO PECE.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous constitutional body, standing apart from

the judicial system. Its most important function is to pronounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers.

At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a sentence of up to three years imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where the graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d' Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d' Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* .

Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali* , according to the economic value of the case. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture* , from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali* , from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d' Appello* , and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons may be attached to civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by the *Consiglio di Stato* .

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognised as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. Furthermore, the person of the Pope was declared sacred and inviolable, and Cardinals were granted honours formerly only accorded to princes of the blood royal. In this way the dispute between the Papacy and the Italian Government, which had begun in 1870 with the creation of a united Italy, was terminated.

The question of relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian State arose in a sharpened form during the debates on the Constitution in the post-war Constituent Assembly. Article 5 of the draft Constitution, which formally accepted the Lateran Pact of 1929 in its entirety, occasioned a prolonged and heated debate, but was finally accepted on March 26th, 1947, by 350 votes to 149.

In October 1968 the Holy See agreed to pay taxes on its Italian shareholdings amounting to over 100,000 million lire, thus ending a five-year old controversy between Church and State.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness POPE PAUL VI.

The Patriarch of Venice: H. E. Cardinal ALBINO LUCAINI.

ARCHBISHOPS

Accenza	.	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE VAIRO.
Amalfi	.	Most Rev. ALFREDO VOZZI.
Ancona	.	Most Rev. CARLO MACCARI.
Bari	.	(vacant).
Benéveto	.	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna	.	H. E. Cardinal ANTONIO POMA.
Brindisi	.	Most Rev. NICOLA MARGIOTTA.
Cagliari	.	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE BONFIGLIOLI.
Camerino	.	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua	.	Most Rev. TOMMASO LEONETTI.

ITALY—(RELIGION)

Catania	Most Rev. GUIDO LUIGI BENTIVOGLIO.
Catanzaro	Most Rev. ARMANDO FARES.
Chieti and Vasto	Most Rev. VINCENZO FAGIOLO
Conza	Most Rev. GASTONE MOJAISKY PERRELLI.
Cosenza	Most Rev. ENEA SELIS
Fermo	Most Rev. NORBERTO PERINI.
Ferrara	Most Rev. NATALE MOSCONI.
Florence	H.E. Cardinal ERMENEGILDO FLORIT.
Gaeta	Most Rev. LUIGI CARLI.
Genoa	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca	Most Rev. PIETRO COCOLIN.
Lanciano and Ortona	Most Rev. PACIFICO M. L. PERANTONI.
L'Aquila	Most Rev. CARLO MARTINI.
Lucca	Most Rev. GIULIANO AGRESTI
Manfredonia	Most Rev. VALENTINO VAILATI.
Matera	Most Rev. GIACOMO PALOMBELLA.
Messina	Most Rev. FRANCESCO FASOLA.
Milan	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI COLOMBO.
Modena	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AMICI.
Monreale	Most Rev. CORRADO MINGO.
Naples	H.E. Cardinal CORRADO URSI.
Oristano	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO FRAGHÌ.
Otranto	Most Rev. NICOLA RIEZZO.
Palermo	H.E. Cardinal SALVATORE PAPPALARDO.
Perugia	Most Rev. FERDINANDO LAMBRUSCHINI.
Pisa	Most Rev. BENVENUTO MATTEUCCI.
Ravenna and Cervia	Most Rev. SALVATORE BALDASSARI.
Reggio-Calabria	Most Rev. GIOVANNI FERRO.
Rossano	Most Rev. ANTONIO CANTISANI.
Salerno	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Santa Severina	Most Rev. MICHELE FEDERICI.
Sassari	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena	Most Rev. ISMAELE M. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento	Most Rev. RAFFAELE PELLECCIA.
Spoleto	Most Rev. OTTORINO PIETRO ALBERTI.
Syracuse	Most Rev. DAVID F. CUNNINGHAM.
Taranto	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE CARATA.
Trent	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin	H.E. Cardinal MICHELE PELLEGRINO.
Udine	Most Rev. ALFREDO BATTISTI.
Urbino	Most Rev. ANACLETO CAZZANIGA.
Vercelli	Most Rev. ALBINO MENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): Rome, Via della Conciliazione 1.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organizations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which has a total membership of one and a half million and is organized in the following divisions:

Settore Adulti (Adult Section).
Settore Giovani (Youth Section).

Azione Cattolica Ragazzi (Children's Catholic Action).
Federazione Universitaria—FUCI (University Federation).
Movimento Laureati (Graduates' Movement).
Movimento Maestri (Teachers' Movement).

The Presidency-General is the supreme executive body and co-ordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action.

President: Prof. VITTORIO BACHELET.

Chaplain: S. E. Mons. FRANCO COSTA.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federation of the Evangelical Churches in Italy: 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; the Federation was formed in 1967; total mems. 50,000 approx.; Pres. Pastor ALDO COMBA; Sec. Pastor SALVATORE RICCIARDI; there are six constituent organizations including the following:

Chiesa Evangelica Valdese (*Evangelical Waldensian Church*): Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 107; Moderator Pastor ALDO SBAFFI; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Genoa, Via Assarotti 21A; Decanato: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dean ADOLF LUEDEMANN.

Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia (*Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1861; Pres. Pastor MARIO SBAFFI; 4,000 mems.

Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia (*Italian Baptist Union*): Rome, Piazza in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor Dr. CARMELO INGUANTI; Sec. Pastor NANDO CAMELLINI.

The following are adherents in varying degrees to the Federation:

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Col. F. S. FIVAZ; Gen. Sec. Lieut.-Col. U. D'ANGELO; other centres in Catania, Florence, Lentini, Milan, Naples, Turin, Ariano Irpino, Atena Lucana, Brienza, Castelvetro, Facto, Mazara del Vallo, Pietragalla, Torre Pellice, Bobbio Pellice, Forio d'Ischia, Rome; publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Apostolic Church.

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. ANTONIO BUENO; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

An estimated 35,000 Italian Jews survived the war. They live scattered in many communities, the most numerous of which are in Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice and Leghorn.

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: Rome 9, Lungotevere Sanzio; f. 1930; representing 22 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Dr. SERGIO PIPERNO BEEB; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israele* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 12, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via del Tempio 3, Livorno), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers at 78 is rather small, with the bulk of them (42, of which 9 in Milan) appearing in the industrial north, 23 in central Italy (including 20 in Rome), six in the south and the remainder on the islands. Between 1944 and 1967 no less than 161 newspapers ceased publication. The total daily circulation is 4.7 million, less than 10 per 100 people but the northern third of the population takes two-thirds of this circulation. Of the 21 dailies with over 100,000 copies each, only five exceed 200,000 each and two exceed 400,000. Eleven of these appear in the north, five in central and one in southern Italy. There are also 15 medium-sized dailies selling 50-100,000 copies and 42 small dailies with less than 50,000 copies each.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres with 20 and 10 dailies each respectively. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, both in Milan, followed by Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *l'Ora* Palermo. Such papers make up for a general lack of smaller dailies; there are, however, many weekly papers.

Political controversy receives great emphasis in the press as most papers reflect some shade of the political spectrum. Foreign news is well covered—frequently, owing to the availability of agency reports, better than local news. Dailies are generally characterized by a conservatism of printing and layout except for *Il Giorno*, one of the newer dailies. Most papers have a traditional literary page or "terza pagina" devoted to short stories, travel-ogues and articles by essayists and critics. All dailies have a weekly page devoted to book reviews.

Most newspapers are independent of political parties, only about 20 per cent of the total circulation of dailies having political affiliations. Furthermore the number of official party organs has declined to very few; among them *Avanti* and *Unità*, the chief organs of the Socialist and Communist parties respectively, each produce editions in Milan and Rome; *Il Popolo* belongs to the Christian Democrat party.

The daily press is experiencing economic difficulties at the present time and a few evening papers have been forced to close. A consequent tendency to concentration of ownership is beginning to be detectable. In November 1971 a 5-billion-lire preferential aid bill was voted for the press, to be received mainly in the form of cheaper newsprint, smaller-circulation newspapers paying lower prices than the larger ones. Large industrial groups own over half of the total circulation of dailies; Catholic organizations own about 9 per cent. A further 10 per cent is independently owned. Most of the important dailies, including nine of the seventeen papers with over 100,000 copies each, are owned by groups of industrial enterprises or by the owners of such enterprises. Thus *Corriere della Sera* is associated with F.lli Crespi, *La Stampa* and *Stampa Sera* with Fiat, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo XIX* with F.lli Perrone, *La Nazione* and *Il Resto del Carlino* with Eridiana, *La Notte* with Italcementi, etc. The Confederation of Italian Industries has a controlling interest in some fourteen smaller papers including the important *Il Sole/24 Ore* and *Il Globo*.

Another category of papers comprises those supported by official organizations such as E.N.I. or I.R.I. or by financial institutions. Examples are: *Il Giorno* (E.N.I.)

and *Il Mattino* and *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* (both by Banco di Napoli). Finally the Catholic and Christian Democrat organizations have a controlling interest in about a dozen papers; *Avvenire* (formerly *L'Italia*; Milan) is owned totally by the Church.

The most popular dailies in order of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (600,000), Turin's *La Stampa* (404,000), *L'Unità* (Milan edition 450,000; Rome edition 150,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (227,000), and *Il Messaggero* (225,000), Milan's *Il Giorno* (230,000), Florence's *La Nazione* (200,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (257,000) and Rome's *Paese Sera* (181,000). The three dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa* and *Il Giorno*, although the latter includes light features and cartoons. The most serious Rome daily is *Il Tempo*, and the Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* has a world-wide Catholic readership. The leading financial paper is Milan's *Il Sole/24 Ore* closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000 periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan, five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of almost one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Tempo*, *Epoca*, and *Europeo*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *Il Borghese*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Socialist *L'Espresso* and the Communist *Rinascita*.

DAILIES

ROME

Avanti!: Via della Guardiola 22; f. 1896; organ of Socialist Party; Dirs. FRANCO GERARDI, GAETANO ARFÈ; circ. 130,000.

Corriere dello Sport: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Dir. ANTONIO GHIRELLI; Editor GIORGIO TOSATTI; circ. 176,000.

Daily American: Via Due Macelli 23; independent; English language; Exec. Ed. DOUGLAS R. FLEMING; circ. 20,000.

Fiorino, Il: Via Parigi 11, 00185; f. 1969; business; Editor L. D'AMATO; circ. 74,000.

Giornale d'Italia, Il: Via Appia Nuova 696, 00179; f. 1901; independent; evenings; Dir. ALBERTO GIOVANNINI.

Giornale Radio, Il: Rome, Via del Babuino 9; daily; Dir. VITTORIO CHESI.

Globo, Il: Via dei Mille 1; f. 1945; right wing; political, financial, economic; Dir. REMIGIO RISPO; circ. 30,000.

Messaggero, Il: Via del Tritone 152; f. 1879; independent; Editor ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 224,577.

Momento Sera: Via Dua Macelli 23, Galleria; Editor MARIO GUERRA.

Ore 12: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1961; financial; independent; Dir. GINO LANZARA.

Paese Sera: Rome, Via dei Taurini 19; left wing; Editor GIORGIO CINGOLI; circ. 180,580.

Popolo, II: Corso Rinascimento 113; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party; Editor FRANCO AMADINI; circ. 106,000.

Secolo d'Italia, II: Via Milano 70; right-wing; Dirs. NINO TRIPOLI, CESCO GIULIO BAGHINO; circ. 105,000.

Tempo, II: Piazza Colonna 366; f. 1944; right-wing; Editor (vacant); circ. 226,545.

Tribuna Politica: Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1958; parliamentary newspaper; Gen. Man. CHANTAL DUBOIS; Editor GIAN PIERO LEFORE.

Umanità: Via S. Nicola de Tolentino 18; f. 1969; weekly; organ of Democratic Socialist Party; Editor GIOVANNI BALDARI.

L'Unità: Via dei Taurini 19; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. ALDO TORTORELLA; circ. 150,000.

Voce Ropubblicana, La: Via Tomacelli 146; f. 1919; organ of the Republican Party; Editor GIUSEPPE CIRANNA.

ANCONA

Corriere Adriatico: Via Berti 20; f. 1971; Editor Dott. DARIO BENI.

Voce Adriatica: Via Menicucci 5; f. 1944; independent; Editor FRANCO PICCINELLI.

BARI

Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno: Viale Scipione l'Africano 264, 70124 Bari; f. 1885; independent; Dir. ORENZO VALENTINI; Chief Editor LEONARDO AZZARITA; circ. 95,000.

BERGAMO

L'Eco di Bergamo: Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII 118; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 23,500.

Giornale di Bergamo: Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8; f. 1812; Editor ALESSANDRO MINARDI.

BOLOGNA

Carlino Sera: Via Milazzo 6; evening; Editor DOMENICO BARTOLI.

Resto del Carlino, II: Via E. Mattei 106; f. 1885; independent; Dir. Dr. GIROLAMO MODESTI; circ. 256,588.

Stadio: Via E. Mattei 106; sport; Dir. DINO BIONDI; circ. 90,000.

BOLZANO

Alto Adige: Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26; f. 1945; independent; Dir. ALBINO CAVAZZANI; Editor GUIDO TRIVELLI; circ. 32,515.

Dolomiten: Weinbergweg 7; f. 1923; independent; German language; Editor Dr. TONI EBNER; circ. 24,000.

BRESCIA

Giornale di Brescia: Via Saffi 1A; Dir. VINCENZO CECCHINI; circ. 35,000.

CAGLIARI

L'Unione Sarda: Viale Regina Elena 12; f. 1889; independent; Dir. FABIO MARIA CRIVELLI; circ. 50,000.

CATANIA

Espresso Sera: Via S. Maria del Rosario 26; independent; evening; Dir. GIROLAMO DANIGELLA; circ. 14,000.

Sicilia, La: Viale Odorico da Pordenone 50; f. 1945; independent; Dir. Dott. MARIO CIANCIO SANTILIPPO; Editor Avv. DOMENICO SANFILIPPO; circ. 80,000.

COMO

L'Ordine: Via Diaz 93A; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRUSADELLI; Chief Editor ANGELO SALDONO.

Provincia, La: Viale Varese 87; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONI; circ. 20,000.

CREMONA

Provincia, La: Via delle Industrie 2; f. 1947; independent; Dir. MAURO MASONE; circ. 11,000.

FLORENCE

Nazione, La: Via Ferdinando Paolieri 2; f. 1859; independent; Dir. DOMENICO BARTOLI; circ. 250,000.

GENOA

L'Avvisatore Marittimo: Via San Vincenzo 42; f. 1919; shipping and financial; Dir. CARLO BELLIO; circ. 15,000.

Cittadino, II: Via Serra 6B; f. 1929; Catholic; Dir. LUIGI VASSALLO; circ. 40,000.

Corriere Mercantile: Via Varese 2; f. 1824; political and financial; independent; Dir. UMBERTO BASSI; circ. 30,000.

Lavoro Nuovo, II: Salita Dinegro 7; f. 1945; Socialist; Editor UMBERTO MERANI; circ. 36,000.

Secolo XIX Nuovo, II: Via Varese 2; f. 1887; independent; Editor ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 140,000.

LEGHORN

II Telegrafo: Viale Alfieri 9; f. 1877; independent; Editor CARLO LULLI.

MANTUA

Gazzetta di Mantova: Via Fratelli Bandiera 32; f. 1964; Dir. GIAN CARLO ERAMO; circ. 15,000.

MESSINA

Gazzetta del Sud: Via Taormina; independent; Editor NINO CALARCO; Man. Editor ALFREDO LETO; circ. 65,000.

MILAN

Avanti! Piazza Cavour 2; f. 1896; organ of the socialist parties; Dirs. GAETANO ARFÈ, FRANCO GERARDI; circ. 60,000.

Avvenire: Piazza Duca d'Aosta 8B; f. 1968; Catholic; Dir. ANGELO NARDUCCI; circ. 87,000.

Corriere della Sera: Via Solferino 28; f. 1876; independent; Editor PIERO OTTONE; circ. 600,000.

Corriere d'Informazione: Via Solferino 28; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 124,441.

Gazzetta dello Sport, La: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; sport; Dir. CESARE BONACOSSA; Editor GUALTIERO ZANETTI; circ. 198,156 daily; 368,290 Monday edition.

Giorno, II: Via A. Fava 20; Rome office: Via Nomentana 92; f. 1956; Editor ITALO PIETRA; circ. 230,379.

La Notte: Piazza Cavour 2; evening; Editor NINO NUTRI- zio; circ. 144,812.

Il Sole-24 Ore: Via Monviso 26; f. 1865; financial; independent; Editor ALBERTO MUCCI; circ. 70,000.

L'Unità: Viale Fulvio Testi 75; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor GIAN CARLO PAJETTA; circ. 450,000.

MODENA

Gazzetta di Modena: Piazza Mazzini 10; Dir. DANILO CANOVI; circ. 8,000.

NAPLES

Corriere di Napoli: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1799; independent; Editor ALDO BOVIO; circ. 22,000.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Mattino, II: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Editor GIACOMO GHIRARDO; circ. 93,000.

Napoli Notte: Via C. Colombo 45; evening; Dir. A. GIOVANNINI; Editor A. LAURO.

Roma: Palazzo Lauro, Via Cristoforo Colombo 45; f. 1862; independent; Editor ACHILLE LAURO; Dir. PIERO BUSCAROLI; circ. 58,000.

PALERMO

Giornale di Sicilia: Via Lincoln 21; f. 1860; independent; Dir. ROBERTO CIUNI.

L'Ora: Via Mariano Stabile; f. 1900; independent; Dir. VITTORIO NISTICÒ; Editor ETRIO FIDORA.

PARMA

Gazzetta di Parma: Via Emilio Casa 5; f. 1735; Editor BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; circ. 36,000.

PAVIA

Giornale di Pavia, II: Piazza del Carmine 2; f. 1960; independent; Editor GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.

Provincia Pavese, La: Corso Mazzini 13; independent; Dir. GIULIANA BOERCHIO; Editor ANTONIO BALDINI-RUALIS; circ. 9,000.

PIACENZA

Libertà: Via Benedettini 68; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

REGGIO EMILIA

Gazzetta di Reggio: Via C. Zatti 10; independent; Dir. DANILO CANOVI; circ. 6,000.

SASSARI

Nuova Sardegna, La: Via Porcellana 9; f. 1890; independent; Editor ALDO CESARACCIO; circ. 29,000.

TARANTO

Corriere del Giorno: Via Di Palma 4; f. 1947; Editor GIOVANNI ACQUAVIVA.

TRENTO

L'Adige: Via Rosmini 35; f. 1945; Christian Democrat; Dir. FLAMINIO PICCOLI; Editor RINO PEREGO.

TRIESTE

Piccolo, II (Giornale di Trieste): Via Silvio Pellico 8; f. 1881; independent; circ. 60,900; Editor CHINO ALESSI.

Primorski dnevnik: Via dei Montecchi 6; f. 1945; Dir. SILVIO TAVCAR; Slovene.

TURIN

Gazzetta del Popolo: Corso Valdocco 2; f. 1848; independent; Editor GIORGIO VECCHIATO; circ. 99,000.

La Stampa and Stampa Sera: Via Marengo 32; f. 1868; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 403,892 (morning), 141,800 (evening); Editor ARRIGO LEVI.

Tuttosport: Via Villar 2; sport; Dir. GIGLIO PANZA.

UDINE

Friuli Sera: Via dei Brazza Plauto di Pagnacco-Udine; f. 1966; evening; Gen. Man. ALVISE DE JESU.

Messaggero Veneto: Viale Palmanova 290; f. 1946; Editor VITTORINO MELONI.

VARESE

La Prealpina: Viale Tamagno 13; Dirs. MARIO LODI, NINO MIGLIERINA.

VENICE

Gazzettino, II: Calle delle Acque 5016; f. 1887; independent; Editor LAURO BERGAMO; circ. 150,727.

Venezia Notte: (published at Piazza Cavour 2, Milan); evening; Venice edition of *La Notte* of Milan; Dir. NINO NUTRIZIO; Editor MARCO MONCALV.

VERONA

L'Arena: Piazza Municipio 8; f. 1866; independent; Editor G. FORMENTI; circ. 34,000.

VICENZA

Il Giornale di Vicenza: Viale Verona 83; Editor JACOPO APPIANI; circ. 19,199.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

Arte Antica e Moderna: Florence, Viale Mazzini 46; quarterly.

Carlo Parlati, Le: Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.

Casabella: Milan, Via Marconi 17/19, 20090 Segrate; f. 1928; architecture, town planning and industrial design; monthly; circ. 12,000; Editor ALESSANDRO MENDINI.

Domus: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1928; architecture, art and interior decoration; monthly; circ. 41,500; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCHI.

Dramma, II: Turin, 20 Corso Bramante; f. 1924; theatre; monthly.

Graphicus: 10122 Turin, Viale Mattioli 39 (Castello del Valentino); f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; circ. 4,600/5,500; Dir. VINCENZO TIRALONGO.

ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE

Critica dell'Epoca: Naples, 102 Via de Pretis; f. 1945; economics; fortnightly; Editor LUIGI GALLINA.

Occidente: Turin, Via Po 14; economics and social science; every two months.

Rivista Geografica Italiana: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1884; geographical quarterly review; Editors GIUSEPPE BARBIERI, BRUNO NICE, ALDO SESTINI.

ILLUSTRATED AND WOMEN'S PAPERS

Bellezza: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. UMBERTO BRUNETTI.

Corriere dei Piccoli: Via Solferino 28, Milan; f. 1908; weekly for children; Editor CARLO TRIBERTI; circ. 291,408.

Domenica del Corriere: Milan, Via Solferino 28; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 800,000; Dir. MARIO ORIANI.

Epoca: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1849; illustrated; topical weekly; Dir. D. AGASSO; circ. 370,000.

Grazia: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1938; women's paper; weekly; Dir. PIER BOSELLI.

Oggi: Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Editor VITTORIO BUTTARESE; circ. over 1 million.

Specchio, Lo: Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; topical weekly.

Tempo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; topical; Man. Editor NICOLA CATTEDRA; circ. 230,000.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

- L'Avvenire del Mezzogiorno:** Naples, 44 Via Scarlatti; f. 1945; independent; weekly; Dir. ALBERTO PANSINI.
- Belfagor:** 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1946; literary; Editor C. F. Russo.
- Borghese, Il:** 20122 Milan, Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.
- Civiltà Cattolica, La:** Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor BARTOLOMEO SORGE.
- Civitas:** 00198 Rome, Via Tirso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.
- Collano dello Spettatore Internazionale:** 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 88; review of international affairs; minimum 6 issues annually; also publishes quarterly English edition; Editor CESARE MERLINI.
- Comunità:** 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12.
- Corriere Economico:** Turin; f. 1909; politics and finance; weekly.
- Critica Sociale:** Milan, Via Carlo Cattaneo 1; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Editor GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI.
- Discussione, La:** 00187 Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 149; f. 1953; Christian Democrat; weekly; circ. 50,000; Dir. BARTOLO CICCARDINI.
- Giorni:** Via Zuretti 34, 20125 Milan; left-wing weekly; circ. 180,000.
- L'Eco del Lavoro:** Parma, Via della Repubblica 57; Communist; weekly.
- L'Espresso:** 00198 Rome, Via Po 12; independent left; weekly; political; illustrated; Editor GIANNI CORBI; circ. 175,000.
- L'Europeo:** Milan, Via Civitavecchia; f. 1945; Liberal; political and news; weekly; circ. 250,000; Editor TOMMASO GIGLIO.
- Giornale della Libreria:** Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; monthly; Editor FEDERICO ELMO.
- L'Italia che Scrive:** Rome, Via Angelo Secchi 3; f. 1918; bibliography; monthly; Dir. LINA TORTI-ALBERTI.
- Libri del Borghese:** Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; circ. 100,000; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.
- Menabò, Il:** Turin, Casa Editrice Giulio Einaudi, Via Bancamano 1; f. 1959 by ELIO VITTORINI; literary; Editor ITALO CALVINO.
- Minerva:** Turin, Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1891; cultural; monthly.
- Note di Cultura:** Florence, Via Gino Capponi 30; f. 1964; international politics; monthly; Dir. GIORGIO GIOVANNONI.
- Nuovi Argomenti:** Rome, Via Mangili 15; f. 1953; Liberal; quarterly; Editors ALBERTO MORAVIA, ALBERTO CAROCCI, PIER PAOLO PASOLINI.
- Panorama:** Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor L. SECHI.
- La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi:** Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.

Ponte, Il: Florence, La Nuova Italia, Via Giacomini 8; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Editor ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI.

Popolo Lombardo, Il: Milan, Via Clerici 5; f. 1948; Christian Democrat; weekly; Dir. ITALO UGGERI.

Rinascita: Rome, Via dei Polacchi 42; Communist; weekly; issues literary supplement called *Il Contemporaneo*; Dir. GERARDO CHIAROMONTE; Editor O. CECCHI.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest: Milan, Via Alserio 10; monthly.

Successo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; financial; Italian and international editions; Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI.

Volksbote: Bolzano; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

Angelus Novus: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1964; aesthetics; quarterly; Editors MASSIMO CACCIARI, CESARE DE MICHELIS.

Città di Vita: Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946; religious review intended to encourage laymen in the study of theology; every two months; Dir. P. MASSIMILIANO ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.

Diritto Ecclesiastico, Il: Rome, Via Dora 1; f. 1890; quarterly; Editors Prof. PIETRO AGOSTINO D'AVACK, Prof. MARIO PETRONCELLI, Prof. LUIGI SCAVO LOMBARDO.

Fuoco, Il: Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 28; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Dir. P. MAGNI.

Humanitas: 25100 Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, literature, etc.; monthly; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.

Protestantesimo: 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.

Rivista del Clero Italiano: Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly.

Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia: Herder Editrice e Libreria, Piazza Montecitorio 117-120, 00186 Roma; f. 1947; twice a year.

Scuola Cattolica: Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; Dir. Sec. MASSIMO FRIGERIO.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Archivio per le Scienze Mediche: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

L'Automobile: 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; circ. 1,000,000 copies; weekly; Dir. GIOVANNI CANESTRINI.

Fonderia: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly.

Gazzetta Medica Italiana: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

Il Giornale dell'Officina: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1956; metalworking production; fortnightly.

L'Italia Agricola: Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; circ. 20,000; agriculture; monthly; Dir. BORIS FISCHETTI.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Macchine: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1946; machine technics; monthly.

Minerva Medica: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; twice a week.

Monti e Boschi: 35100 Padua, Via Gradenigo 6; f. 1950; ecology and forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDAGRI-COLE; Editor LUCIO SUSMEL.

Motor: Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; f. 1942; motor mechanics; twice a month; Dir. SERGIO FAVIA DEL CORE; circ. 120,000.

Quattrosoldi: Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1961; economics; monthly; circ. 480,000; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI.

Rivista Italiana del Petrolio: Rome, Via S. Prisca 15; oil and petroleum; monthly; daily supplement *Staffetta quotidiana*.

Tranciatura Stampaggio: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1964; metal shearing and forming; six times yearly.

Trattamenti e Finitura: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1961; metal treatment and finishing; six times yearly.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; *Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science classes*; f. 1871; physics, mathematics, chemistry; quarterly; Editor Prof. ALESSANDRO FAEDO; *Arts and Philosophy classes*; f. 1873; philosophy, philology, history, literature; quarterly; Editor Prof. GIUSEPPE NENCI.

Auto Italiana: Rome, Via Veneto 108; f. 1919; weekly; car news and motor-racing; Editor FLAVIANO MOSCARINI.

Comunità Mediterranea: 00196 Rome, Lungotevere Flaminio 34; legal; quarterly; Editor Avv. ENRICO NOUNÈ.

Cooperazione Educativa: La Nuova Italia, C.P. 346, 50100 Florence; f. 1925; education; monthly; Dir. ALDO PETTINI.

Gazzetta di Ca' Foscari, La: Venice, 3851 Calle Larga Foscari; f. 1948; university publication; monthly; circ. 3,000; Man. Dir. MARINO CORTESE.

Giustizia, La: Rome, Via Nerola 21; legal; quarterly.

Israel: 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.

Maestro, Il: Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. RITA LUDOVICO.

Quattroruote: Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 312,000.

Qui Touring: Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1971; travel, art, geography; monthly; Editor CARLO GALAMINI DI RECANATI.

Rassegna di Diritto: Naples, 2 Piazza Nicola Amore and Libreria Scientifica Editrice, Corso Umberto 40; f. 1946; legal; quarterly; Dir. Prof. ALFONSO TESAURO.

Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

Rivista Storica del Socialismo: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1958; history; three times a year; Editor LUIGI CORTESI.

Scuola e Città: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1951; education; monthly; Editor Prof. ERNESTO CODIGNOLA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): 00187 Rome, Via della Dataria 94; f. 1945; 14 regional offices in Italy and 67 branches all over the world; Service in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English; Chair. FRANCESCO MALGERI; Gen. Man. PAULO DE PALMA; Chief Editor SERGIO LEPRI.

Agenzia Agit: Rome, Via Sommacampagna 47; Rome, Via del Traforo 146; general news service; service in English, French, German, Spanish for foreign papers; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEZZA.

Agenzia Astra: Trieste; sub-offices in Rome and Milan; f. 1947; Dir. DELL'ANTONIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rome

AP (U.S.A.): Piazza Grazioli 5, 00186; Bureau Chief ALLAN JACKS.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Via Bevagna 114.

DPA (Federal Germany): Via Propaganda 27; Corr. HORST STANKOWSKI.

La Vie Française (France): Residenza San Paolo, Porto Ercole; Corr. ROBERT MENGIN.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Via Clitunno 34, 00198; Chief of Bureau IVAN BOCHAROV.

Reuters: Via della Dataria 94.

UPI: Via Propaganda 27; Manager for Italy JULIUS B. HUMI.

The following are also represented: ADN, CNA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Agency, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione della Stampa Estera in Italia: Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. PATRICK SMITH; Sec. JOUNI LILJA.

Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana: Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1943; 13 affiliated unions; Pres. ADRIANO FALVO.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Milan, Via Petrarca 6; f. 1950; 219 mems.; Pres. GIANNI GRANZOTTO; association of newspaper proprietors.

Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana: Rome, Via Po 102; Pres. Dott. ERNESTO REDAELLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIOVANNI TERRANOVA.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,050 publishing houses in Italy and 320 of these account for 90 per cent of the total book production.

BARI

De Donato Editore—Leonardo da Vinci: novels, essays, religion, philology, law, textbooks, etc.

Laterza Figli, Giuseppe: Via Dante 51, 70121; f. 1889; history, literature, philosophy, politics, economics; Gen. Man. FRANCO LATERZA.

BOLOGNA

Arnaldo Forni Editore: Via Gramsci 164, 40010 Sala Bolognese; general; Dirs. A. BESUTTI, A. POGGIALI.

Cappelli Licinio S.p.A.: Piazza Galvani 3; f. 1851; medical science, history, politics, literature; Man. Dir. CARLO ALBERTO CAPPELLI; Editor MARIO RAMOUS.

Casa Editrice Capitol: Via Minghetti 6, 40057 Cadriano di Granarolo Emilia; f. 1956; children's fiction, textbooks, dictionaries, atlases, educational films and records; Gen. Dir. Gr. Uff. ANTONIO MALIPIERO.

Edizioni Agricole: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1940; textbooks, manuals and periodicals on agriculture and horticulture, breeding, poultry, foods.

Edizioni Calderini: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1955; school books, biology, navigation, medicine, sport, technical, science, architecture, manuals; Dir. S. PERDISA.

Maliplero S.p.A.: Via Liguria, 40064 Ozzano Emilia; f. 1969; albums and books for children and young people, dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, stamp albums, etc.; Pres. D. H. PIERPAULO MALIPIERO; Man. Dir. Comm. GIUSEPPE MALIPIERO.

Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40125; f. 1954; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism, psychology; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.

Zanichelli, Nicola: Via Innerio 34, 40126; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI ENRIGUES.

BRESCIA

Editrice La Scuola S.p.A.: Via Cadorna 11; f. 1904; magazines, books, educational aids for schools and universities, children's fiction; Chair. Dott. Ing. PAOLO PERONI; Man. Dir. Dott. Ing. ADOLFO LOMBARDI.

FLORENCE

G. Barbera Editore: Via Gioberti 34; f. 1854; psychology, literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.

Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Scipione Ammirato 33a-35-37; f. 1840; children's books, text-books; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.

Bonechi: Via dei Rustici 5, 50122; guide books, art.

Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Casella Postale 66, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.

Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religions, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.

Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; text-books; Pres. Avv. E. MULINACCI.

La Nuova Italia Editrice: Piazza Indipendenza 29, 50129; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man. Dir. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA; Production Manager MARIO CASALINI; Import-Export Manager NERI BARSELLINI.

Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, text-books, fiction, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ARRIGO PAOLETTI.

G. Sansoni: Viale Mazzini 46, 50132; f. 1873; art, archaeology, literature, philology, philosophy, essays, science, social sciences, natural sciences, history, pocket books, magazines; Chair. FEDERICO GENTILE; Man. Dir. GIOVANNI GENTILE, Jr.; Gen. Man. ANTONIO SMITH.

Vallecchi Editore: Via Gino Capponi 26-50121; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. GIANCARLO BUZZI; Gen. Man. VITTORIO COSTMINI.

GENOA

Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.): Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MILAN

Accademia di Filologia Classica: Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.

Accademia di Scienze Lettere Arti: Via Marazzani 12, 20132; f. 1919; Gen. Man. Duca Prof. MARIO DI SIDARI.

Adelphi Edizioni: Via G. Brentano 2, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOÀ.

Aldo Palazzi Editore: Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1946; magazines, books; Man. GIAN CARLO PALAZZI.

"All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.

Ambrosiana, Casa Editrice: Via G. Frua 6, 20146; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.

Angeli, Franco, Editore: Casella Postale 4294, 20100; f. 1956; economics, management, multilingual technical dictionaries, etc.; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.

Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARDO BATTAGLINI.

Ariete, L': Piazza Castello 11, 20121; f. 1961; belles lettres, religious and cultural books; Gen. Man. Cav. ELENA TESSADRI.

Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.

Baldini & Castoldi: Via Guercino 10; f. 1896; memoirs, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. ENRICO CASTOLDI.

Blanchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.

Bompiani & C., Valentini: Via Pisacane 26, 20129; f. 1929; literature, philosophy, art, science, encyclopaedias; Dir. VALENTINO BOMPIANI.

Bramante Editrice: Via Carducci 15, 20123; f. 1961; art, history, military, encyclopaedias; Gen. Man. GUIDO CERIOTTI.

Capriolo e Massimino: Via Carlo Poma 7; f. 1835; science, literature, encyclopædias; Dir. JAMES ANTHONY WALSH.

Carisch: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musicology; records; Dir. SANDRO GALLI.

Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRIO CAVALLOTTI.

Geschina, Casa Editrice: Via Castelmorone 15, 20129; f. 1925; dictionaries, encyclopædias, art, literature, reference books; Gen. Man. SEVERINO PAGANI.

Giancimino, Casa Editrice: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopædias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.

dall'Oglio, Editore: Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.

Domus: Via Monte di Pietà 15; architecture, art, design.

Editrice Ancora: Via G. B. Niccolini 8, 20154; f. 1935; religions, educational; *Vita Consacrata* and *Rassegna di Teologia*; Dir. LINO TAGLIABUE.

Editrice Massimo: Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1951; religious, fiction, general culture; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.

Editrice Scientifica: Via Ariberto 20, 20123; f. 1949; university publications in chemistry and medicine; Dirs. Dotts. LEONARDA and GUIDO GUADAGNI.

Edizioni del Borghese: Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; art, literature, history, politics, philosophy, fiction; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12, 20121; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZORZI.

Edizioni La Rete: Via Statuto 8, 20121; f. 1955; art and architecture; *Arte Lombarda* twice a year; Mans. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER, Dott. ANNA BIANCHI VILIANI.

Edizioni Labor: Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopædias, art, history; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.

Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori: Via Pompeo Litta 5, 20122; f. 1946; text-books, dictionaries, audio-visual aids, educational books; Man. Dir. RICCARDO MONDADORI; Dir. ROBERTA MONDADORI.

Etas Kompass: Via Mantegna 6, 20154; general and technical books and magazines.

Feltrinelli, Giangiacomo Editore: Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 91; f. 1946; books and periodicals for children, school books, educational books and periodicals, literature, maps and encyclopædia series; Dirs. GIOVANNI, DINO and RINO FABBRI.

Garzanti Editore-Milano (formerly Treves): Via Senato 25; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopædias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books; Publisher Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI; Chair. Ing. GIULIEMO MAGATH; Man. Dir. MARIO CANDIANI.

Görlisch: Via del Politecnico 5 (Piazza Cavour); f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. P. BATTAGLINI.

Hoepli, Ulrico: Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopædias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI.

Italpress Editrice: Piazza Castello 21; f. 1966; text-books, criticism, philosophy, history, Neo-latin and Slav literature; Dir. G. CONCORDIA.

Longanesi e C.: Via Borghetto 5, 20122; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, art and children's books; Pres. MARIO MONTI; branch in Rome.

Martello Editore, Aldo: Piazza del Liberty 4; f. 1936; art, fiction, psychology, education, chemistry, mathematics; Dirs. A. MARTELLO, A. RAIDLER.

Mondadori Editore, Arnoldo: Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1907; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books; Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Gen. Man. MARIO FORMENTON.

Mursia & C., U.: Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, text-books, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURSA.

Nuova Accademia Editrice: Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.

Piccoli, Casa Editrice: Via Rosellini 12, 20124; f. 1940; children's books in many languages; Dir. OSVALDO DOLCI.

Pirola, L. di G.: Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Dir. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISIO.

Prora, La: Via Telesio 4, 20145; f. 1959; text-books; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.

Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore: Via Gerolamo Morone 3; 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature; Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.

Ricordi & C., G.: Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Man. Dir. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.

Rizzoli Editore: Via Civitavecchia 102, 20132; f. 1929; Pres. ANDREA RIZZOLI; newspapers, magazines and books.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.: Via Moscova 40, 20121; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Gen. Man. BRANDOLINO BRANDOLINI D'ADDA.

Signorelli, Carlo: Via Siusi 7-20132; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.

Silvana Editoriale d'Arte: 9 Via Bergognone, 20144; f. 1953; art books; Gen. Man. RODOLFO PIZZI.

Sodalitas: Via E. Bassini 50; f. 1925; religion, philosophy, *La Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. Prof. M. FEDERICO SCIACCA.

Sonzogno: Via Lucini 8 and Galleria S. Carlo 2; f. 1861; books, papers and periodicals of popular culture; Dir. LIVIO MATARELLI.

Sorgente, La: Via Garofalo 44; f. 1937; children's books; Dirs. MENOTTI VIGNATI, Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI, Dr. MARIA TERESA VIGNATI.

Sugar Co Edizione: Gallcria del Corso 4, 20122; f. 1956; fiction, biography, history, philosophy; Dir. MASSIMO PINI.

Tamburini Editore: Via Pascoli 55, 20133; f. 1868; scientific, architectural, and technical books; Chair. and Man. Dir. GIANNI TAMBURINI.

Trevisini Luigi: Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; textbooks and general literature; Dir. ENRICO TREVISINI.

Vallardi, Antonio: Via Stelvio 22; f. 1822; encyclopædias, dictionaries, illustrated books for young people, historical atlas, guides, tourist books, textbooks; Dir. FRANCESCO VALLARDI.

Vallardi, Francesco: Via Cesare da Sesto 15, 20123; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopædias; Gen. Man. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.

Valsecchi Editore, G.: Via Agnello 8; f. 1944; children's books, drama, fiction.

Vita e Pensiero: Largo A. Gemelli 1, 20123; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; cultural, scientific books and magazines.

NAPLES

De Simone-Fratelli: Via Benedetto Croce 31-38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. DR. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

Idelson, V., Casa Editrice: Via Alcide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Libreria Scientifica Editrice: Corso Umberto I 38/40, 80138; f. 1947; art, law, philosophy, geography, foreign literature, medicine, history; 2 periodicals: *Logos*, *Bollettino di Studi Latini*; Dir. Dott. A. DE DOMINICIS.

Liguori Editore: Via Mezzocannone 23; f. 1946; linguistics, mathematics, engineering, economics, law; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Macchiaroli, Gaetano, Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

NOVARA

Istituto Geografico De Agostini: Corso della Vittoria 91; geography, maps, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, literature, text-books, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, text-books; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLODIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio, Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 4; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

ROME

Ausonia: Viale dei Primiti 27; f. 1919; text-books; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.

A.V.E. (Anonima Veritas Editrice): Via Aurelia 481, 00165; f. 1935; theology, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, essays, school text books; Man. Dir. ANTONIO SANTANGELO.

Carlo Bestetti, Edizioni d'Arte: Via dei Greci 43; f. 1947; art and editions de luxe.

E. Calzono: Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archaeology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.

Curcio Editore, Armando: Via Corsica 4, 00198; f. 1928; encyclopaedias, classics, history, science, art; Chair. ALFREDO CURCIO; Gen. Man. GIORGIO VERGANO.

Del Turco Editore: Via della Croce 81; f. 1945; art books, music, guide books; Dir. LORENZO ROSSELLI DEL TURCO.

I Diritti della Scuola: Via Flaminia 133; f. 1899; review of primary schools and teachers; Dir. C. AGOSTINO MARUCCI; Editor DANIELE TONA.

Editoriale Arte e Storia: Via Pietro Cossa 3, 00193; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school text-books; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE PONFEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.

Editrice Ciranna: Via Cardinale Agliardi 15, 00165; f. 1940; school text-books; Man. Dir. CORRADO CIRANNA.

Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.): Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school text-books, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.

Editrice Studium, Soc. Coop. A.R.L.: Via della Conciliazione 4D, 00193; f. 1927; philosophy, literature, sociology, pedagogy, religion, economics, law, science, history, psychology; periodical *Studium*.

Edizioni Cremonese: Via della Croce 77; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. PAOLO CREMONESE.

Edizioni del Lavoro, Le: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Europa: Via G.B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Mediterranee: Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, fiction, sport, psychology, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.

Edizioni Paoline: Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. DON LUIGI ZANONI.

Guida Monaci S.p.A.: Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano*, *Guida Monaci, Roma Sanitaria* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato: Piazza Verdi 10, 00100; f. 1928; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office); art books and reproductions.

Jandi Sapi Editori: Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VOLPINI.

Palombi Fratelli: Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art.

Signorelli, Angelo, Editore: Via Paola Falconieri 84; f. 1911; science, general literature, textbooks; Chair. OLIVERO ALPA.

Stabilimento Aristide Staderini: Via Baccina 45, 00184; f. 1848; history, folklore, fiction, de luxe editions; Dirs. ALDO STADERINI, FAUSTO STADERINI.

Tumminelli Editore Stampatore: Viale Università 38, Città Universitaria; f. 1933; Italian and foreign classics, art books, university textbooks, encyclopaedias and dictionaries, magazines; Man. Dir. ROBERTO TUMMINELLI.

Vito Bianco Editore: Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, with special regard to marine publications; Chair. Dott. VITO BIANCO.

TURIN

Borla Editore: Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.

Editore Boringhieri S.p.A.: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 86, 10100; f. 1957; philosophy and sciences; Chair. CARLO CARACCILO; Man. Dir. PAOLO BORINGHIERI.

Editrice L'Artist Modern: Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.

Edizioni Minerva Medica: Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIARO.

Edizioni Paoline: Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10124; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopaedias, dictionaries.

Einaudi, Giulio, Editore: Via Biancamano 1; f. 1933; fiction, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Giappichelli, Giorgio: Via Vasco 2; f. 1927; University publications on law, economics, politics and sociology.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

S. Lattes e C.: Via Confienza 6; f. 1893; technical, text-books; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.

Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria: Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 28; f. 1914; University text-books; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.

Loescher Editore: Via Vittorio Amedeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school text-books; Man. Dir. MAURIZIO PAVIA.

Marietti: Via Legnano 23, 10128 (br. at Largo Card. A. Galamini 7, 00165, Rome); publishers and printers to the Holy See; f. 1820; science, liturgical works and textbooks; Dir. Dr. GIAN PIERO MARIETTI.

G. B. Petrini, Casa Editrice: Corso Trapani 48; f. 1872; school text-books; Dir. LUIGI POLLEDRO.

Pozzo Gros Monti S.p.A.: Via Brofferio 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. LUIGI FERRARI ARDIGINI.

Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice-Libreria Internazionale: Via Andrea Doria 14; f. 1883; scientific publications, dictionaries; Props. UGO GIANNI ROSENBERG, ELVI ROSENBERG.

Società Editrice Internazionale: Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908; text-books, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. Ing. ARISTIDE MICCO.

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (U.T.E.T.): Corso Raffaello 28, 10125; f. 1795; University and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, on cyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Prof. CARLO VERDE.

TRENTO

Monauni, G.B.: Via Mancini 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VICENZA

Neri Pozza Editore: Ponte San Michele 13; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associazione Italiana Editori: 24 Foro Buonaparte, 20121 Milan; Pres. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO, GIUSEPPE VILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI): Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a Committee, appointed by the Ministry, is responsible for the standard of the programmes, and a Commission, chosen from among all parliamentary groups, safeguards the political independence and objectivity of all broadcast information; Chair. U. DELLA FAVE; Man. Dir. L. PAOLICCHI; Television Dirs. F. FABIANI (Cultural and Education), A. ROMANÒ (Entertainment), P. E. GENNARINI (News); Radio Dir. G. ANTONELLI.

Società Italiana Pubblicità Per Azioni (SIPRA): Turin; this company has the monopoly of all advertising on RAI-TV Radiotelevisione Italiana radio and television programmes.

RADIO

Transmitters: 150 medium-wave, 8 short-wave and 1,412 frequency modulation transmitters.

In 1972 there were 12,204,132 radio receivers.

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational), Radio Trieste (broadcasting in Slovene and Italian), Night Programme (*Nocturna dall'Italia*), Regional Programmes.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)

European programme "Rome calling Europe": broadcasts in Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian and Esperanto; Overseas programmes: Australia, New Zealand and Pacific area (English and Italian); Central and South America (Italian, Portuguese and Spanish); North America (English, French and Italian); Africa (Arabic, Amharic, French, Somali and Italian); Near East (Arabic and English); press news, sport, news bulletins and dictated news bulletins broadcast in Italian on all Foreign and Overseas services.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: 603 transmitters.

In 1972 there were 10,951,341 television licences.

Programmes: The National Programme is broadcast daily from 8.30 to 14.30 (schools), 17.30 to 18.30 (children), and 18.30 to 23.15. Sundays: 10.15 to 12.00 and 15.00 to 23.15. The Second Programme is broadcast on weekdays from 21.00 to 23.15 and on Sundays from 18.00 to 19.25 and 21.00 to 23.30.

Advertising on television amounts to 3.2 per cent of broadcasting time on the National Programme and 2.2 per cent on the Second Programme. Colour television is being introduced.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893 by the amalgamation of the Banca Nazionale Toscana and the Banca Toscana di Credito with the Banca Nazionale del Regno d'Italia; cap. 300m.; res. 30,875m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. Dr. GUIDO CARLI; Gen. Man. Dr. PAOLO BARRI; Deputy Gen. Mans. Dr. RINALDO OSSOLA, Dr. ANTONINO OCCHIUTO; 96 brs.; since 1926 the Bank has had the sole right to issue notes in Italy; a decree-law of December 21st, 1927, suspended since 1935, required the bank to maintain a minimum of 40 per

cent gold reserve against notes outstanding and other sight liabilities; new statutes were enacted by Royal Decree of June 11th, 1936, modified by Presidential Decrees, April 19th, 1948, February 12th, 1963; August 1969; publ. *Bulletin* (every two months).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Cattolica del Veneto: Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. 4,816m.; res. 5,284m. (March 1973); Chair. Dr. MASSIMO SPADA; Vice-Chair. ROBERTO CALVI, MARIO VALERI MANERA; Man. Dir. VAHAN PASARGILIAN; 173 brs.

- Banca Commerciale Italiana:** Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; cap. 60,000m.; res. 20,500m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. Prof. GAETANO STAMMATI; Man. Dirs. Dott. ANTONIO MONTI, Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 292 brs., including brs. in London, New York, Istanbul, Izmir, Tokyo and Singapore.
- Banca d'America e d'Italia:** Milan, Via Manzoni 5; f. 1917; cap. 4,550m.; res. 6,600m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dott. ANGELO COSTA; Man. Dir. ANTONIO TONELLO; 87 brs.
- Banca del Friuli S.p.A.:** Udine, Via Vittorio Veneto 20; f. 1872; cap. 600m.; res. 2,800m.; Pres. Comm. dott. GIO BATTISTA SPEZZOTTI; Dir. Gen. Comm. Rag. E. DEISON.
- Banca del Fucino:** Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; f. 1923; cap. 1,500m.; res. 537m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 10 brs.
- Banca Morgan Vonwiller, S.p.A.:** Milan, Via Armadori 14; f. 1819; cap. 2,000m.; res. 939m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. G. SANTOPONTE; Man. Dir. J. B. GILBERT.
- Banca Mutua Popolare di Verona:** 37100 Verona, Piazza Nogara 2; f. 1867; cap. 781m.; res. 4,714m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Avv. LUIGI BUFFATTI; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Rag. GIORGIO MARANI; 62 brs.
- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro:** Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. 60,000m.; res. 34,600m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Chair. of the Board Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Gen. Man. Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; 266 brs., including London, New York and Madrid.
- Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura:** Rome, Via Lovanio 16; f. 1921; cap. 6,000m.; res. 11,000m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. ENNIO BARILLÀ; 142 brs.
- Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni:** Rome, Via Abruzzi 10; f. 1927 as Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito delle Comunicazioni, transformed 1967; cap. 2,337m.; res. 14,083m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE CADARIO; Gen. Man. Dr. MICHELANGELO GUZZARDI; 27 brs.
- Banca Popolare di Bergamo:** Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. 1,209m.; res. 8,557m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Dr. GAETANO GIULINATTI; 81 brs.
- Banca Popolare di Cremona:** Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 365m.; res. 1,159m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Avv. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. FRANCO CARNIGLIA; 25 brs.
- Banca Popolare di Milano:** Milano, Piazza Meda, 4; f. 1865; cap. 2,337m.; res. 6,769m. (Dec. 1970); Prof. PIERO SCHLESINGER; 85 brs.
- Banca Popolare di Novara:** Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. 3,124m.; res. 28,283m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Avv. ROBERTO DI TIERI; Gen. Man. Rag. LINO VENINI; 297 brs.
- Banca Provinciale Lombarda:** Bergamo, Via G. Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI COLOMBO; Gen. Man. LUIGI CIOCCA; 108 brs.
- Banca Toscana:** Florence, Via del Corso 4; f. 1904; cap. p.u. 4,000m.; res. 4,480m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. ENZO BALOCCHI; Man. Dir. Prof. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 172 brs.
- Banco Ambrosiano:** Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 10,000m.; res. 33,650m.; Chair. Rag. RUGGERO MOZZANA; Dir. ROBERTO CALVI; 59 brs.
- Banco di Napoli:** Naples, Via Roma 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. 40,000m.; res. 9,112m.; special res. 33,245m.; Pres. Dott. STANISLAO FUSCO; Gen. Man. Prof. SALVATORE GUIDOTTI; 499 brs.
- Banco di Roma:** Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. 40,000m.; res. 15,100 (Dec. 1971); Chair. Avv. VITTORINO VERONESE; Man. Dirs. Dr. D. CIULLI, Prof. F. VENTRIGLIA; 250 brs. Foreign affiliated banks; Banco di Roma (Belgique), Brussels, Liège, Charleroi, etc.; Banco di Roma (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa, Asmara; Assab, Massaua, Modjo; Banco di Roma (France), Paris, Lyons, Monte Carlo, Nice; Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Lugano, Chiasso; publ. *Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy* (bi-monthly).
- Banco di Santo Spirito:** Rome, Piazza del Parlamento 18; f. 1605; cap. 16,000m.; res. 4,500m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. Dott. MARIO BRAIDOTTI; Gen. Man. Dott. OPRANDINO ARRIVABENE; 192 brs.
- Banco di Sardegna:** Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 7,000m.; res. 14,235m.; Pres. VITTORIO BOZZO; Dir. Gen. Dr. ANGELO G. DE MARTINI; 37 brs.
- Banco di Sicilia:** Palermo, Via Mariano Stabile 182; public credit institution; cap. 37,129m.; res. 50,368m.; special res. 1,060m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. CRO DE MARTINO; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 275 brs.
- Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane:** Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio, 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. 5,000m.; res. 3,154m.; Pres. Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCONTRES; Gen. Man. Avv. GIUSEPPE TRAPANI; 224 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde:** Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank; cap. and res. 189,847m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. A. NEZZO; 383 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze:** Florence, Via Bufalini 4; f. 1829; savings bank; res. 11,130m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI; Gen. Man. Dr. LAMBERTO GORI; 144 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia:** Genoa, Via Cassa di Risparmio 15; f. 1846; cap. and res. 15,300m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. GIOVANNI BORENA; Gen. Man. LEONARDO LADISA; 93 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Roma:** Rome, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; cap. and res. 9,189m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. Dr. CARLO MARZANO; Gen. Man. Rag. LAMBERTO GIANNINI; 115 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Torino:** Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; cap. and res. 45,325m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dssa. EMANUELA SAVIO; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO BOLDI; 190 brs.
- Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.:** Milan, Via Annorari 4; f. 1907; cap. and res. 6,694m.; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO ARREGHINI; Gen. Man. G. LAZZARONI; 59 brs.
- Credito Italiano:** Milan, Piazza Cordusio; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 45,000m.; res. 16,500m. (April 1973); Chair. Prof. Dott. SILVIO GOLZIO; Man. Dirs. L. RONDELLI, M. RIVOSECCI; 305 brs.
- Credito Romagnolo:** Bologna, Via Zamboni 20; f. 1896; cap. 4,000m.; res. 6,798m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. Avv. LUIGI LEONE; Gen. Man. Dr. GIACOMO CIRRI; 169 brs.
- Credito Varesino:** Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 6,000m.; res. 3,600m. (Sep. 1973); Chair. GIUSEPPE BOLCHINI; Man. Dir. Dott. ROBERTO ARDUO; 41 brs.
- Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI):** Head office: Via Manzoni 3, Milan; f. 1918, in 1967 merged with seven smaller banks; cap. 10,000m.; res. 5,107m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. ARRIGO GASPARI; 47 brs.
- Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino:** Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. and res. 37,958m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Prof. LUCIANO JONA; Gen. Man. Dr. CARLO GUARALDI; 218 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zurich.

Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero (I.C.L.E.): Rome, 58 Via Sallustiana; f. 1923; cap. 774m.; res. 534m. (Dec. 1970) Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. CAMILLO MEZZACAPO.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena: Siena, Piazza Salimbeni 3; f. 1472; Banking Institution operating in the public interest; res. 36,243m.; Chair. Avv. DANILO VERZILI; Gen. Man. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 354 brs. in Italy; rep. office in London and Frankfurt A/M.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare: Milan, Corso Europa 18; f. 1946; cap. 15,000m.; res. 1,446m. (Sep. 1973); deals in industrial and agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. LINO VENINI; 154 brs.

Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche: Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. 15,300m.; res. 167,297m.; finances the execution of public works with loans secured by annual appropriations in the national budget, or by the assignment by municipal and provincial administrations; Pres. Dr. FRANCO FIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIPU): Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 21,000m.; res. 55,509m.; grants medium- and long-term loans to public and private enterprise for the provision of public utility works, industrial development projects, etc., and finance for export credits and for assistance to developing countries; Pres. Dr. FRANCO FIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto Mobiliare Italiano: Rome, Viale dell'Arte; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These credit facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. 100,000m.; outstanding loans 3,861,541m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dott. SILVIO BORRI; Gen. Man. Dr. Ing. GIORGIO CAPPON.

Istituto per l'Assistenza allo Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno (IASM): 00197 Rome, Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski 124; f. 1962; aids investment to promote economic development in the South; Pres. Dr. NINO NOVACCO; publ. *Notizie*.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER): 80133 Naples, Via S. Giacomo 19; public credit institution granting medium-term loans in Southern Italy; cap. and res. 101,626m.; Pres. Grand'Uff. ALONSO MENNA; Man. Dott. MARIO GIORDANO.

Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS): 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ventures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 8,000m.; res. 26,000m.; special res. 30,235m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Avv. ROCCO GULLO; Gen. Man. Dott. GANDOLFO DOMINICI.

Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario: Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; deals in all medium-term savings and credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 800) of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a minimum duration of a year. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 16,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; res. 7,790m. (June 1971); Chair. Avv. ADOLFO TINO; Gen. Man. Dr. ENRICO CUCCIA; several banking publs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE ARCAINI; Vice-Pres. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE, Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIAN FRANCO CALABRESI; membership (605 members) is comprised of the following institutions:

- (a) Public credit institutions;
- (b) Banks of national interest (big commercial banks);
- (c) Private banks and bankers;
- (d) Co-operative banks;
- (e) Savings banks;
- (f) Agricultural credit institutions;
- (g) Credit and Financial institutions;
- (h) Mortgage banks.

Publs. *Bancaria* (monthly review), yearly reports, etc. *Banks' and Financial Institutions' Year Book*, *Handbooks on banking legislation*.

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiane: 00198 Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Pres. Comm. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI, Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCON-TRES; Man. Dott. DOMENICO CONTI; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario* (bi-annually).

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, Piazza Collegio Romano 2; Pres. Prof. Dr. DISIO DEL BO; Sec. MARIO GIUSTINIANI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.G.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Prof. GIUSEPPE GUERRIERI.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Donizetti 14; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO PARRILLO.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE ARCAINI; Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. LUIGI BRAGANTINI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Borsa Valori, Via G. Boceardo 1; Pres. Dott. E. RAMELLA.

Milan: Borsa Valori, Piazza Affari 6; Pres. Dott. GIAN-CARLO BOFFA.

Naples: Borsa Valori, Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. GIORGIO FOCAS.

Rome: Borsa Valori, Via dei Burro 147, 00186; f. 1821; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Borsa Valori, Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Rag. MARIO FALLETTI.

INSURANCE

In 1972 there were 134 national Insurance Companies in Italy, and eleven groups of companies. Forty-nine foreign companies were represented by branches in Italy.

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 300 million Italian lire in 1972.

I'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 1,210m.; Chair. Dott. ANTONIO VENTURINI; Vice-Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET; Man. Dir. Dott. MICHEL MARCHEL.

- Agricoltura Assicurazioni, S.p.A.:** Milan, Via dei Giardini 4; f. 1947; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. F. CINCOTTI; Man. Dir. Geom. A. PACINI.
- Alleanza Assicurazioni:** Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 3,600m.; Chair. Cav. Lav. Dott. M. GASBARRI; Gen. Man. Dott. G. COLELLA.
- ALPI Assicurazioni, S.p.A.:** 20129 Milan, via Broggi 21; f. 1966; cap. 400m.; Chair. Avv. DANTE DEL VICARIO.
- L'Assicuratrice Italiana:** Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 1,800m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORRE LOLLI; Gen. Man. Dr. UMBERTO LOSURDO.
- Assicuratrice Edile:** 20122 Milan, Via Durini 18; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. CARLO MANGIAROTTI; Dir. GIAN LUIGI CELESCHI.
- Assicurazioni Generali:** Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; Headquarters: Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Head offices: Venice, Piazza San Marco 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 22,360m.; Chair. Senator CESARE MERZAGORA; Vice-Chair. CARLO FAINA; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dirs. FABIO PADOA, F. MANOZZI.
- Le Assicurazioni d'Italia:** Rome, Via Po 3; f. 1923; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. Prof. FRANCESCO SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. Avv. VINCENZO BARTOLOZZI.
- Columbia:** 00187 Rome, Via Poli 29; f. 1967; cap. 400m.; Chair. Gen. GIUSEPPE ALOIA; Gen. Man. Dott. AUGUSTO TIBALDI.
- Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano:** Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 1,100m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dott. SANTE BRUNO DE MARCHI.
- Compagnia di Assicurazione Italiana (C.A.I.):** 00187 Rome, Via Francesco Crispi 10; f. 1964; cap. 500m.; Chair. CORRADO SOFIA; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO SAVERIO BONAMICO.
- Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITAS):** Via Caffaro 2/A, 16124 Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 630m.; Chair. Dott. FRANCIS RAVANO; Man. Dott. Rag. ENRICO ZENOGLIO.
- Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni:** Via Felice Casati 16, Milan; f. 1958; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. LUIGI GALANTI; Man. Dir. GHERARDO MELLONI.
- Compagnia Mercury:** 40124 Bologna, Piazza Minghetti 3; f. 1969; cap. 500m.; Chair. Avv. ENZO VERONESI; Man. Dir. Dott. DANTE LAB.
- Compagnia Meridionale di Assicurazioni S.p.A.:** Via Déprens 114, Naples; f. 1962; cap. 400m.; Chair. Conte GIUSEPPE FELTRINELLI; Gen. Man. Dott. VINCENZO IMPRONTA.
- Compagnia Tirrena:** Rome, Viale America, EUR; f. 1945; cap. 3,500m.; Chair. Dott. FRANCO PALMA; Gen. Man. Avv. M. AMABILE.
- Compagnia Veneta di Assicurazioni:** Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Pres. UMBERTO GNUTTI; Man. Dir. BRUNO SAETTA; Gen. Man. CARLO PATERNOLLO.
- Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione:** Turin, Via Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. G. FREA; Gen.-Mans. EDOARDO SAVIGNON, GIUSEPPE BIANCO.
- La Consorziale:** Piazza Esquilino 5, Milan; f. 1918; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO ANCONA; Man. ENRICO PAGGI.
- L'Edera:** Rome, Viale Castro Pretorio 82; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.
- F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo Tra Agricoltori):** Rome, Via Curtatone 4/d; f. 1927; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Man. Dir. Rag. L. MIZZI; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. G. BRUNO.
- La Fiduciaria:** 40122 Bologna, Via Giorgio Ercolani 7-9; f. 1969; cap. 500m.; Chair. Avv. PIER GIACOMO BARBOLINI; Gen. Man. Cav. TOMMASO FABERRETTI.
- La Fondiaria Incendio:** Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 2,200m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Gen. Man. FRANCO VIDA.
- La Fondiaria Infortuni:** Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1909; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Gen. Man. FRANCO VIDA.
- La Fondiaria Vita:** Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1880; cap. 5,750m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.
- Intercontinentale Assicurazioni:** Rome, Via di Priscilla 101; f. 1959; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. On. Prof. Avv. ANTONIO CARCATERA; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI.
- Istituto Italiano di Previdenza:** Milan, Via della Chiesa 15; f. 1920; cap. 506m.; Chair. Prof. avv. Conte MARIO ENRICO VIOIRA; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. BRUNO RADONICH.
- Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.:** Genoa, Piazza Scuole Pie 10; f. 1872; cap. 2,700m.; Chair. P. AVONZO; Man. Dir. Avv. MARIO PEROLO; Gen. Man. Dott. A. TORRE.
- ITAS, Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni:** Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dott. C. GREZLER; Gen. Man. Dott. A. MATASSONI.
- Lavoro e Sicurezza:** Via S. Sofia 21, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 1,250m.; Chair. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.
- Levante:** 16126 Genoa, Via Balbi 2; f. 1920; cap. 500m.; Chair. FRANCA FASSIO TOMMELLINI; Gen. Man. Rag. ALBERTO CAVALLO.
- Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.:** Rome, Viale Shakespeare 77, EUR; f. 1957; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCESCO GAUDIOSO DI SARACINA; Man. Dir. Avv. MARIO AMABILE.
- Milano Assicurazioni Autoveicoli:** Milan, Via del Lauro 7; f. 1952; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. S. BRUNO DE MARCHI; Gen. Man. Ing. ENRICO BONZANO.
- La Minerva:** Milan, Via Milano angolo Via delle Regioni, f. 1942; cap. 500m.; Chair. L. CALDARAZZO; Gen. Man. Dott. R. D'ALONZO.
- Nazionale, La:** Via Barberini 29, Rome; f. 1962; cap. 900m.; Chair. FRANCESCO ALDOBRANDINI; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LEVY.
- Norditalia Assicurazioni:** Viale Certosa 222, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. ANGELO ARIENTI; Gen. Man. AURELIO RICCI.
- Pace, La:** Piazza Cavour 5, Milan; f. 1919; cap. 500m.; Chair. Conte L. SPAUR DI FLAVON E VALER; Gen. Man. DETLEV VON DER BURG.
- Previdente, La:** Milan, Via Copernico 36/38; f. 1917; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. Marchese G. SERRA; Dir. Gen. Dr. Ing. ALFREDO LEONE; Vice Dir. Gen. Dr. LEONARDO CALDERARI.
- Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.:** Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 9,600m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORRE LOLLI; Gen. Man. Dott. U. LOSURDO.
- SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industrial:** Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 4,500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Gen. Man. Geom. BENEDETTO SALAROLI.
- Società Assicurazioni Rischio Automobilistici, S.p.A. (S.A.R.A.):** Rome, Via Po 20; f. 1924; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. FRANCESCO BENEVENTANO DELLA CORTE; Man. Dir. M. CRISCUOLI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Bandello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

Società Italiana Di Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: 00144 Rome, Viale America 351, E.U.R.; f. 1914; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. TORQUATO FOSCHINI; Man. Dir. Avv. MARIO AMABILE.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: 10122 Turin, Via Corte d'Appello 11; f. 1828; res. 8,008m.; Chair. Prof. AVV. MARIO ENRICO VIOTA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; f. 1833; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE ZANON; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. CARLO ACUTIS.

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Rome, Via E. Petrolini 2; f. 1922; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Prof. GIUSEPPE FANELLI; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO LUZZATTO.

Unione Mediterranea di Sicurtà: Via XX Settembre 31,

Genoa; f. 1917; cap. 400m.; Chair. ANGELO COSTA; Gen. Man. FERRUCCIO PECCHIA.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Alfieri 22, Turin; f. 1912; cap. 600m.; Chair. VITTORIO BADINI CONFALONIERI; Man. GIOVANNI BRUNO.

Vittoria Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Milan, Piazza S. Babila 3; f. 1921; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. CARLO ACUTIS; Gen. Man. GASTONE MESCOLA.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (A.N.I.A.): Head Office: 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Deputation: 00186 Rome, Via della Frezza 70; f. 1945; 131 mems.; Chair. Prof. Avv. EUGENIO ARTOM; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE BIANCHI; Publ. *Annuario Italiano delle Imprese Assicuratrici* (annual).

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. On. Avv. MARIO DOSI; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO PASANISI; a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura (*Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture*); Piazza Sallustio 21, 00187, Rome; Pres. Prof. Ing. ERNESTO STAGNI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ADOLFO PELLEGRINI.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) (*National Institute for Foreign Trade*): Via Liszt 21, EUR, 00100 Rome; f. 1926; Government agency for the promotion of foreign trade; Pres. Dr. ANGIOLINO GIAROLI; Vice-Pres. Dott. VICENZO LORETO; Dir.-Gen. on. Prof. DANTE GRAZIOSI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (*General Confederation of Italian Industry*): 00144 Roma (EUR), Viale della Astronomia 30; N. Italy District Office: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; f. 1919, re-formed 1944; mems.: 105 territorial asscns., grouping 100,000 firms totalling 3,000,000 employees, trade asscns., 17 regional federations and 2 branch groupings; offices in Paris and Brussels; Pres. Dott. Ing. RENATO LOMBARDI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. FRANCO MATTEI; publs. *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions (every two months), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *L'Organizzazione Industriale* (weekly).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, dell'Amianto-Cemento, della Calce o del Gesso (*Asscn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. BELMIRO BONI; Dir. Dott. GAETANO MANCINI; Sec. Dott. PIER CLEMENTE BALSÌ; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEC) (*Italian Cement Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 51; f. 1959; Pres. Dott. Ing. FORTUNATO FEDERICI; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento, Il Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANCE) (*National Asscn. of Builders*): 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 15,000 firms in 99 provincial and 16 regional asscns.; Pres. Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI; Dir. Gen. Avv. VITTORIO GAMBAROTA; publ. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (monthly), *L'Industria delle Costruzioni* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (*National Asscn. of Brick-Makers*): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. Ing. LORENZO RAVETTA; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (*National Asscn. of Glass Manufacturers*): 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Conte Dr. UMBERTO MARZOTTO; Dir. Dott. FRANCESCO DI FRANCIA.

FEDERCERAMICA (*National Asscn. of Pottery, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers*): 20133 Milan, Via Priv. Crescenzo 2; f. 1947, re-organized 1964; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVAN BATISTA ZANCHI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. RENATO BOLEAU; publ. *La Ceramica* (official journal of FEDERCERAMICA).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (*National Asscn. of Chemical Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. FULVIO BRACCO; Dir.-Gen. Avv. GAETANO FALLA; publ. *Chimica* (monthly), *Compendio Statistico* (annual).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (*National Gas Industries Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI MOLINARI; Dir. Dott. ALESSANDRO CHIARUSI; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione tra Industrie Chimico-farmaceutiche, Asso-farma (*Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical*

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Industries): 00196 Rome, Via G.D. Romagnosi 18A; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 27; Pres. Prof. AUGUSTO VENTURI; Dir. Dott. VINCENZO ARENA.

Farmunione-Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica Italiana (*National Asscn. of the Italian Pharmaceutical Industry*): 00153 Rome, Via Ippolito Nievo 61; Pres. MARIO FITTIPALDI MENARINI; Dir. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cotoniaria Italiana (*Italian Cotton Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Dott. FELICE FOSSATI BELLANI; Sec.-Gen. AVV. ALBERTO FRANCIOLI.

Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (*Asscn. of Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; 13051 Biella, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 12; 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 36; 36100 Vicenza, Mure Porta Castello 9; 50047 Prato, Via Pugliesi 26; f. 1877; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO; Dir. Dott. EDMONDO BRESSAN; publ. *Laniera* (monthly), *Supplemento settimanale commerciale* (weekly).

Associazione degli Industriali Filatori di Cascami di Seta (*Asscn. of Spinners of Silk Waste*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dott. MARIO BRAIDA; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana Fabbrianti Seterie (*Italian Asscn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers*): 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; Pres. Comm. BEPPE MANTERO; Sec. Dott. PAOLO FORTUNA.

Associazione Italiana dei Filandieri (*Italian Spinners' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. DELIO GIACOMETTI; Sec. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali dell'Abbigliamento (*Italian Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 70; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. comm. GIANCARLO PASINI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO DE LUCA.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Tintori, Stampatori e Finitori Tessili (*National Asscn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. GIOVANNI FRANGI; Sec. VITTORIO CASALE.

Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria (*Italian Furriers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 47/49; 00153 Rome, Lungotevere degli Anguillara 9; Pres. Dott. MILO DANIONI; Dir. Dott. ERMANNO SCHIAVINA.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Fibre Chimiche (*Italian Asscn. of Chemical Fibres*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 16; 00187 Rome, Via Lombardia 31; f. 1956; Pres. Prof. GIOVANNI BALELLA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO BERNARDINI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglieria e Calzetteria (*Italian Asscn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. CARLO PASTORE; Sec. Dott. BRUNO BIANCHI; Publ. *Maglie Calze Industria* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Italiana Produttori Seme Bachi (*Italian Asscn. of Silkworm Growers*): 31029 Vittorio Veneto, Via Garibaldi 109; Pres. Dott. VITTORINO COSTANTINI; Sec. E. CREMONESI.

Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta e dei Fili Artificiali e Sintetici (*Italian Asscn. of Silk and Artificial Fibres Throwsters*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. GIANCARLO DUBINI; Sec. Dr. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANCI) (*National Asscn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. ELIO CAMAGNA, Dir. Dott. ODOACRE MERCATANTI.

Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure (*Asscn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20145 Milan, Via A. Canova 39; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. Sen. AVV. MARIO DOSI; Sec. AVV. ALDO CONFALONIERI.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Produttori di Cellofan (*National Asscn. of Cellophane Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Conte Dott. Ing. PIERFRANCESCO ORSI MANGELLI; Sec. Dott. AMEDEO GALLINA.

Associazione Tessitura Italiane Artificiali e Sintetici (ATIFAS) (*Italian Asscn. for Weaving Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 31; Pres. Comm. PINO MOCHETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUGLIELMO PERNIS.

Federazione Italiana Industriali dei Tessili Vari e del Cappello (*Italian Federation of Textile and Hat Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dr. GIULIO CRIVELLI; Dir. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Sindacato Nazionale dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI BERTOLLO.

Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria (*National Union of Tanners*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Sommacampagna 9; f. 1946; Pres. Conte ERNESTO BOCCA; Dir. Dott. GAETANO PREGHEFFI.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

Associazione Costruttori e Ripartitori Ferrotramviari—UCRIFER (*Asscn. of Railway Engineers*): 50129 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Dott. Ing. ARRIGO USIGLI; Dir. Dott. Ing. FRANCESCO PROSPERI.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (ACIMIT) (*Asscn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. AGOSTINO MARZOLI; Sec. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI MALASPINA.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine, Attrezzature per Ufficio e per il Trattamento delle Informazioni (ASSINFOM) (*Asscn. of Office and Data Processing Machine Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 23; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO OLIVETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINA.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche Cartotecniche e Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Printing and Paper Converting Machinery Manufacturers*): 10153 Turin, Lungo Po Antonelli 49; Pres. FRANCESCO SIMONCINI; Sec. Dott. RICARDO CESATI.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire (*Asscn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. GIUSEPPE MANIDI; Sec. Gen. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.

Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI) (*Asscn. of Italian Steel Contractors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIORGIO MAGENTA; Sec. AVV. GIANNI FOSCO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.

Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA) (*Aerospace Industry Asscn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 200; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. UGO FILIPPONE.

Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER) (*Asscn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 56 mem. firms; Pres. Prof. ERNESTO

MANUELLI; Del. Pres. Dr. MARIO D'ONORIO; publs. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere* (every ten days), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *Rassegna del Lavoro* (monthly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Ciclo, Motociclo Accessori (ANOMA) (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Asscn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. Col. LUIGI GLAREY; Dir. Dott. Ing. LUIGI CUCCO.

Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND) (*National Foundries Asscn.*): Piazza Amendola 3, 20149 Milan; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO MORTARA; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbricanti di Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA) (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Generale Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. LUIGI COSTA; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA) (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1945; 700 mems.; Pres. Comm. CARLETTO GRONDONA; Sec.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO SARRA; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell' Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOTTICA) (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. C. BOSELLI; Sec. Dott. GIULIO CAPPELLA; publ. *Directory*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi" (*"Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. ANGELO CASSANELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. AUGUSTO DEL FANTE.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Eletttroniche (ANIE) (*National Asscn. of Electrotechnic and Electronic Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via G. Donizetti 30; 00198 Rome, Via Caccini 1; Pres. Dr. Ing. LUIGI BAGGIANI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. Ing. PIETRO BANOLI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA) (*National Asscn. of Motor Car Industries*): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 113 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Conte Dott. RODOLFO BISCARETTI DI RUFFIA; Dir. Prof. Dott. FRANCESCO PALAZZI-TRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (*National Asscn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via Leopardi 18; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Dott. GIAMPIERO BUSI; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.

Industrie Siderurgiche Associate (ISA) (*Associated Iron and Steel Industries*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO CERETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU) (*Union of Machine Tool Makers*): 20149 Milan, Via Monte Rosa 21; f. 1945; 149 mem. firms; Pres. Dott. Ing. GUIDO CONTI; Dir. Dott. FAUSTO DE FRANCHESCHI.

Unione Nazionale Cantieri e Industrie Nautiche ed Affini (UCINA) (*National Union of Shipyard and Nautical Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via G. Giardino 4; Pres. GIANPIETRO BAGLIETTO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. CARLO MINETTI.

Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNACOMA) (*National Union of the Agricultural Engineering Manufacturers*): 00187 Rome, Via G. Carducci 2; 20123 Milan, Via Generale Giardino 4; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO AMBROGI.

Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; Pres. conte ERNESTO BOCCA; Dir. Dott. ARTURO BALLINI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.S.) (*General Italian Entertainment Asscn.*): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; f. 1945; 16 affiliated associations (see below); Pres. ITALO GEMINI; Vice-Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dott. FRANCO BRUNO; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *La Rassegna dello Spettacolo*.

Associazione Cattolica Esercenti Cinema.

Associazione Italiana Attività Concertistiche.

Associazione Nazionale Ente Lirici e Sinfonici.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Cinema.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Spettacoli Viaggianti.

Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Teatri.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese di Rivista e Varietà.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Liriche.

Associazione Nazionale Sezioni Apparecchi per Pubbliche Attrazioni Ricreative.

Ente Nazionale Circhi.

Unione Nazionale Attività Teatrali.

Associazione Teatri Italiani di Tradizione.

Federazione Italiana dei Cine Club.

Federazione Italiana dei Cineforum-Cinil.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche ed Affini (ANICA) (*National Asscn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated associations (see below); Counsellor CARMINE CIANFRANI.

Associazione Nazionale Film d'Attualità.

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Film Pubblicitari.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Editori Musica Per Film.

Associazione Nazionale Esportori Film.

Unione Nazionale Produttori Film.

Unione Nazionale Distributori Film.

Unione Nazionale Industrie Tecniche Cinematografiche.

Unione Nazionale Industrie Cinetelvisive Specializzate.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

Associazione Frigorifera Italiana (*Italian Cold-Storage Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Comm. PIETRO GHEZZI; publ. *Il Freddo* (bi-monthly).

Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.) (*Asscn. of Meat Products Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. FRANCESCO VISMARA; Dir. Avv. GIANNI GARDI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).

Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai e Pastai d'Italia (*Asscn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1958; Pres. Dr. ENNIO FORTI; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.

Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.) (*Confectioners' Asscn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 54/B; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. MARCO DUROUR; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari (*Italian Asscn. of Food Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via P. Verri 8; 00192 Rome, Via M. Colonna 27/6; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. Dott. BRUNO BUTRONI; Dir. Dr. FRANCESCO MASSA; publ. *Bottellino* (monthly).

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate (*Italian Asscn. of Soft Drinks Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI CLARIS.

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia (*Italian Dairying Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Pres. ANTONIO INVERNIZZI; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MASUTTI.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods*): 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. PAOLO VITELLI.

Associazione Italiana dell'Industria Olearia (*National Assn. of the Oil Industry*): 00186 Rome, Via del Governo Vecchio 3; 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; Del. Pres. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI; Dir. Gen. Dott. MARIO GUIDA.

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria della Saponeria delle Detergenza e dei Prodotti d'Igiene (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Soaps, Detergents and Hygiene Products*): 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. ANDREA MARIO PIAGGIO; Dir. Dr. GAETANO COPPOLA.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori di Alcoli e di Acqueviti (*National Assn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers*): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Conte Dott. ALESSANDRO PANZA DI BIUMIO; Dir. Avv. LUIGI MADIA.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito (*National Assn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/4; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. VITTORIO G. ACCAME.

Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Stuffs*): 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. ANTONIO FERRARI; Gen. Sec. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acqueviti, Liquori, Sciroppi, Aceti ed Affini (FEDERVINI) (*Italian Fed. of Vintners and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 28; f. 1921; Pres. Dott. LAMBERTO VALLARINO GANCIA; Dir. Dott. RENATO DETTORI.

Federazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Pesca (Federpesca) (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Corso d'Italia 92; Pres. On. Dott. ALDO BASSI; Dir. Comm. MARIO GANDOLI.

Unione Industriale Pastai Italiani (*Industrial Union of Pasta Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 102; 20123 Milan, Via Camperio 3; Pres. Dr. PIERLUIGI PIZZETTI; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MENCONI.

Unione Italiana Fabbricanti Birra e Malto (*Italian Brewers' Union*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Dr. MARIO BAGLIA BAMBERG; Dir. Dr. CESARE MARTIN.

Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera (*Rice Industry Assn.*): 27100 Pavia, Via Bernardino da Feltre 6; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. Ugo FERRARA.

Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (UNIMA) (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanisation Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. On. Dr. ANTONIO LAFORGIA; Sec. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.

Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Lima 48; Pres. Avv. CANDIDO LISSIA; Sec. Dott. FRANCO FANELLI.

INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici e di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (ASSISTAL) (*National Assn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20121 Milan, Piazza della Repubblica 6; 00162 Rome, Piazza Domenico Gnoli 6; Pres. Dr. Ing. ANTONIO BOZINO RESMINI.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Associazione dell'Industria Marmifera Italiana e delle Industrie Affini (*Assn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. Comm. Dott. ANTONIO FACCO; Dir. Dott. ARDENO CLERICI.

Associazione Mineraria Italiana (*Italian Mining Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federation of Italian Mining Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Avv. CARMELO GUCCIONE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini (*Marble Industry Assn.*): 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio 16 bis, 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 75; Pres. Sen. Prof. GIUSEPPE TOGNI; Dir. Dott. MAURIZIO DELL'AMICO.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Associazione dei Fonografici Italiani: 20124 Milan, Via Vittor Pisani 22; Pres. Comm. GIOVANNI BATTISTA AUSOLDI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. LUIGI EDGARDO LISTI.

Associazione Italiana Editori (A.I.E.) (*Italian Publishers' Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1869; Pres. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI; Dir. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO, GIUSEPPE VILLA.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (ASSOCARTA) (*Italian Assn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 6; brs. at: 00198 Rome, Via Po 22; Pres. Ing. EDOARDO CIRLA; Gen. Sec. Dr. NICOLA D'ALOJA, Dr. GIUSEPPE CRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecniche e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Assn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Conciliazione 1, f. 1946; mems.: 966 firms; Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIONACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Nazionale Industriali degli Acquedotti (*National Federation of Waterworks Constructors*): 16121 Genoa, Via Brigata Liguria 105; Pres. Prof. LOMIS CORBI; Sec. Dr. ALDO CORNELLO.

TRANSPORT

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione (*Garage Operators' Assn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; Pres. Sen. Prof. Dott. GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO; Sec. Gen. Dott. GIORGIO MICELI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Automobilistici (ANITA) (*National Assn. of Motor Transport Industries*): 00186 Rome, Via del Plebiscito 102; f. 1944; Pres. On. Dott. GIUSEPPE ALPINO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GAUDENZIO MARROCCHI.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico e Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, D.A.

Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. On. Avv. Prof. GIAMBATTISTA RIZZO; Dir. Dott. CONCETTO RUSSO; publ. *La Voce dell' Ausitra*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associazione Italiana Lavanderie, Puliture a Secco, Tintorie: 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIORGIO CAVALLO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. UMBERTO MALTAGLIATI.

Associazione Nazionale fra lo Industrie della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Assn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36/1; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 150 mems.; Pres. Dr. Ing. EMILIO SOLCIA; Dir. Dr. PIO TAGLIABUE; publs. *L'Industria della Gomma*, *Annuario dell' Industria italiana della Gomma*.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Magazzini Generali Silos e Depositi Franchi Portuali Marittimi e Costieri (Warehousing): 00198 Rome, Via V. Bellini 24; Pres. Comm. FRANCESCO CINCIARI; Sec.-Gen. On. Dott. CLEMENTE MAGHIETTA.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno e del Sughero (*Timber and Cork Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Toscana 10; 20123 Milan, Corso Magenta 96; Pres. ALESSANDRO COLLI; Dir. Gen. Dr. MARIO GIOVENE.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie delle Acque Minerali, delle Terme e delle Bevande Analcoliche (*Italian Fed. of Mineral Water and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 186; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. AMBROGIO MICETTI; Dir. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO; Publ. *Acque e Terme*.

Federazione Nazionale tra Fabbrikanti ed Esportatori Italiani di Fisarmoniche ed altri Strumenti Musicali (FEDERFISA) (*Accordion Manufacturers*): 60100 Ancona, Piazza delle Repubblica 1; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; Pres. LUIGI ANTONELLI; Dir. Prof. LEONARDO VOLPINI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale degli Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.) (*Local Government Tax Administrators*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. PIETRO MANCINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ELIO SILVESTRINI.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00187 Rome, Via Aurora 29; f. 1960; represents state-controlled firms; Pres. Avv. ALBERTO BOYER; publs. *Informazioni Sindacali* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months), *Notiziario per le Assicurazioni Sociali* (quarterly).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche e Collegate a Partecipazione Statale (*Assn. of State-controlled Petrochemical Companies*): Rome, Via Due Macelli 66; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME) (*Limited Companies Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. MARCELLO RODINO; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. GINO DE GENNARO.

Confederazione Generale della Agricoltura Italiana (*General Agricultural Confederation*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome; Pres. A. DIANA; Dir.-Gen. Avv. ALDO BONOMI; publ. *Mondo Agricolo* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio e del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO) (*Gen. Confed. of Commerce and Tourism*): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; f. 1946; Pres. SERGIO CASALTOLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO PORENA; there are 70 national and 92 territorial associations affiliated to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale del Commercio* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA) (*Confed. of Property and Building*): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. Prof. Avv. GIANFILIPPO DELLI SANTI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. CLAUDIO AMBESI-IMPIOMBATO.

Confederazione Nazionale della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI) (*National Confed. of Small and Medium Industry*): Rome, Via Colonna Antoniana 52; Pres. Ing. P. I. FABIO FRUGALI; Sec.-Gen. CARLO BAGNI.

Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta (*Independent Industrial Delegation of the Valle d'Aosta*): Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. Ing. AUGUSTO PASQUALI; Sec. GIOVANNI CASSINELLI.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (*Fed. of Industrial Associations*): Milan, Via Petitti 16; Pres. Cav. Lav. BRUNO CREMONA; Dir. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane Alberghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (*Fed. of the Italian Assns. of Hotels and Tourism*): Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 10,000 mems.; Pres. UMBERTO CAGLI; Gen. Man. ARMANDO DE ANGELIS; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Associazioni Regionali Ospedaliere (FIARO) (*Fed. of Regional Hospital Assns.*): Rome, Via Barberini 86; Pres. Avv. DIODATO LANZI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANCO TAVAZZA.

Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.) (*Fed. of Advertisers*): Milan, Piazza Duomo 19; Pres. DINO VILLANI; Dir. ANTONIO VALERI.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (*National Fed. of Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; 234 mems.; Pres. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO A. ROLLA.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Aerei (*National Fed. of Air Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via del Corso 525; Pres. Ing. LUIGI ACAMPORA; Dir. Bar. Avv. FRANCESCO TUECI.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPACE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dir. Ing. Ugo ROSAZZA; Dir. Dr. Ing. A. BUSCAGLIONE; publs. *L'Elettricità nell' Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nella Industria* (monthly).

Unione Petroliera (UNIPETROL) (*Petroleum Industries Union*): Rome, Via M. Bufalini 8; f. 1948; 42 mems.; Pres. ANGELO JACONO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. MANLIO PATRICOLO.

TRADE UNIONS

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of artisans unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. CLELIO DARIDA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. RONALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell' Artigianato (*Artisans*): 00186 Rome, Via Plebiscito 102; f. 1945; independent; 157 mem. unions; 550,000 associate enterprises; Sec.-Gen. MANLIO GERMOZZI; Chair. ENRICO AIMERITO, GIUSEPPE MARTELLI CALVELLI; Deputy Chair. MANLIO GERMOZZI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (twice monthly).

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.) (*Artists and Professional People*): Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. Sen. ALFONSO TESAURO; Sec.-Gen. AVV. AMINTA CIARRAPICO; Assistant Sec.-Gen. ERMINIO VINCENTI.

CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) (*General Union of Italian Workers*): Communist and Socialist; 3,500,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. LUCIANO LAMA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly); *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to WFTU.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 6 manager's unions; Pres. Dott. COSTANTINO BAGNA; Sec.-Gen. AVV. RAFFAELE CIABATTINI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation; federation of 41 unions; 2,450,523 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO STORTI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. LUIGI MACARIO; publs. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via G. Amedeo 42; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 76,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIANNI ROBERTI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. On. ORESTE GELMINI; Gen. Sec. ADRIANO CALABRINI.

Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dei Funzionari Direttivi della Amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): Rome, Via del Tritone 61; federation of 36 unions and associations; Sec.-Gen. On. Dott. GIOVANNI PIZALIS.

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 48 unions; 1 million mems.; Sec.-Gen. RAFFAELE VANNI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

Unione Nazionale Sindacati Autonomi-UNSA: Rome, Via Carducci 2; federation of 10 unions; no international affiliation; Nat. Sec. Rag. EMILIO VARAGNOLI.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiana (FABI) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Via Tevere 46; independent; 31,000 mems.; Sec. Dott. MILLO CARIGNANI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari*.

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (*Autonomous Fed. of Savings Banks Workers*): Milan, Via Mercato 5; Rome, Via del Pozzetto 117.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 21,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Il Lavoro Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (Italian Fed. of Employees of Credit Institutions): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (National Fed. of Insurance Workers): Milan, Via Vincenzo Monti 25; Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. G. PAGANI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS) (*Assurance Co. Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILCLEA) (*Autonomous Fed. of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries*): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni e Affini (FILCA) (*Fed. of Building Industries' Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL; 301 mems.; Sec.-Gen. STELVIO RAVIZZA; includes the following unions: Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori dell' Edilizia; Sindacato Unitario Lavorazioni Legno Artistiche e Varie; publ. *Il Sindacato nelle Costruzioni*.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FENEAL) (*National Fed. of Builders and Wood-workers*): Rome, Via Luceullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 115,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIOVANNI MUCCIARELLI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (*Fed. of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 170,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ELIO CAPODAGLIO; publ. *Orientamenti Sindacali* (bi-monthly).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e Affini (FILCEA) (*Fed. of Chemical and Petroleum Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 20,000 mems.; Sec. G. B. ALDO TRESPIDI.

Organizzazione Sindacale fra Lavoratori Chimici ed Affini (FEDERCHIMICI) (*Chemical and Allied Workers*): Rome, Via Po 21; affiliated to the CISL; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. DANILO BERETTO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e delle Industrie Diverse (UILCID) (*Union of Chemical Workers*): Milan, Viale Piave 21; affiliated to the UIL; 45,237 mems.; Sec. ERNESTO CORNELLI.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTEA) (*Fed. of Textile and Clothing Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 250,000 mems.; Sec. SERGIO GARAVINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTA-CISL): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 41; affiliated to the CISL; 160,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VITTORIO MERAVIGLIA; publ. *Argomenti Sindacali*.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri e Architetti (CONFISIA) (*Engineers and Architects*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARMOCIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM-CGIL) (*Metalworkers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 450,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (*Metal Mechanic Workers' Federation*): Milan; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (*Metalworkers' Union*): Rome, Via Sallustiana 15; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 100,000 mems.; Sec. G. BENVENUTO; publ. *Il Lavoro Metallurgico*.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Alleanza Nazionale dei Contadini (Farmers' Alliance): Rome, Viale Aventino 26; independent; Pres. On. ARTILIO ESPOSTO.

Federazione Italiana Coltivatori Diretti, Mezzadri e Coloni: Via Tevere 20, Rome 00198; affiliated to the CISL; 83,047 mems.; Gen. Sec. SANTE RICCI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI) (*National Federation of Small holders*): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. Dott. PAOLO BONOMI; Sec.-Gen. AVV. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (*Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; affiliated to the CGIL; 98,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANDREA GIANFAGNA; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli e Maestranze Specializzate-FISBA-CISL (*Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; Sec. PAULO SARTORI.

Federazione Nazionale Braccianti, Salariati, Tecnici, Impiegati Agricoli (FEDERBRACCIANTI) (*National Federation of Agricultural Workers*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Sec. FELICIANO ROSSITO.

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (*United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry*): Rome, Via Romagna 17; affiliated to the CISL and the IUF; 40,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. CREA; publ. *Leadership Sindacale* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA) (*Union of Food Workers*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT) (*Land Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri (*Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions*): Rome, Via Otranto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (*National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.

Sindacato Nazionale Medici (*National Union of Doctors*): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Estrattive (*Federation of Workers in the Mining Industries*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. ERCOLE MANERA.

Libera Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Industrie Estrattive (*Organization of Mining Industry Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 10,000 mems.; Sec. GIORGIO GRAVIOTTO.

Sindacato Nazionale Minatori e Cavatori (*National Union of Miners and Quarrymen*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; f. 1950; 30,000 mems.; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Sec. LUCIANO BACCI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano*.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniere e Cave (*Mine Workers' Union*): Rome; independent; 16,000 mems.; National Sec. BACCI LUCIANO.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO): 00185 Rome, Via Volturno 42; affiliated to the CISL; 32,334 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUCIANO BOTTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai (*Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers*): Rome, Via Acqui 31; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO COLZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori: Rome, Via dei Sansovino 6; independent; National Sec. PIETRO ANTONIO BUTTITA.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE) (*Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers*): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE) (*Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Picmonte 32; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 49,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VALENTINO INVERNIZZI; publ. *Fidae* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Gas (FIDAG) (*Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; 8,370 mems. (94 per cent of all gas workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. ZENO CONTI; publ. *Il Gasista* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali (*Federation of Local Government Employees*): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali (*Federation of Tax Collectors*): Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. Dr. ALDO ZERBI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali (*State Employees*): Rome, Via Livorno 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO GHEZZI; publ. *Il Libero Statale* (monthly).

Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI) (*Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. LUIGI SIRONI; 43,857 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (*National Federation of Employees of Local Authorities*): 00185 Rome, Via E. Cialdini 14; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. A. LA ROCCA.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI) (*National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Pubblici (UIL-DEP) (*National Federation of Public Employees*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1962; affiliated to the UIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CIRO ORSOLINI.

Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali o di Diritto Pubblico (*National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel*): Rome, Via Ofanto; Affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale degli Statali (*National Federation of State Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. ANTONIO DE ANGELIS.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIIPI) (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 116,000 mems.; Sec. SILVIO BENVENUTO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici (*Union of Workers of Public Services*): Rome, Via Bormida 1; f. 1958 affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.

Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL) (*National Union of Local Authority Employees*): Turin, Piazza Statuto 18; affiliated to the UIL; 81,200 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALONONE.

TEACHERS

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari Incaricati (*Heads of Dept.*): Rome, Via della Egadi 13b; independent; Pres. Prof. CAFIERO. FRANCONI; Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI SALARDI.

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari di Ruolo (*Established Staff*): Rome, Istituto di Statistica e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Roma; independent; Pres. Prof. VITTORIO CASTELLANO.

Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana (*Secondary Teachers*): Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare (SNASE) (*Primary Teachers*): 00187 Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. GIOVANNI DOLCE; Assistant Sec. LUIGI CIMINO; Admin. Sec. FRANCO FERRARESI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; about 100,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. NICOLA ROMANAZZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 57,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. MODESTO GIRO; publ. *Il Rinnovamento della Scuola*.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio, Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.) (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems. affiliated to the CGIL; 53,000 mems.; Sec. ALIETO CORTESI; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.

Federazione Italiana Personale Aviazione Civile (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Ostiense 224; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Belisario 7; affiliated to the CISL; 85,000 mems.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Albergo, Mensa, Pubblici Esercizi e Termali (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1951; affiliated to the UIL; 22,461 mems.; National Sec. ATTILIO CARRONI.

Unione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Turistiche Commerciali ed Affini (UIDATCA) (*Union of Employees of Commercial, Tourist and Allied Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 112,385 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publs. *Notiziario Uidatca* (monthly), *Il Lavoro Commerciale*.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Federazione Italiana Autoferrotranvieri (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 75,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT) (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.

Federazione Italiana Facchini Trasportatori ed Ausiliari (FIPTA) (*National Porters' and Transporters' Union*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Il Progresso* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 28,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (FILM) (*Italian Maritime Federation*): 00193 Rome, Via Catone 15; brs. in Genoa and Naples; affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation; Gen. Sec. MARIO MASCETTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti o Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT) (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 60,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Postelegrafonici (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 35,000 mems.; Sec. ALDO BONAVOGLIA.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrotramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI): Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).

Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN): Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE ABRICCHIO.

Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Autonomous Union of Railway Workers*): 00185 Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 45,000 mems.; National Sec. PASQUALE JANNONE; publs. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (fortnightly), *Saafi Agenzia* (weekly).

Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Union of Railwaymen*): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferroviaria*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario*, *In Marcia*.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP): Rome, Via della Scrofa 64; affiliated to the CISL; 35,972 mems.; Gen. Sec. DANILO BRUNI.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni (*Union of Telecommunications Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO PASQUA.

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES)

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Local ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche (*Local Office Post and Telegraph Workers*): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. ARGENTO FERRARI; publ. *Il Cottiere Postelegrafoniche*.

Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri (*Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Salaria 44; affiliated to the UIL; 20,150 mems.; National Sec. MICHELE RISPOLI; publ. *Giornale dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico e Portuali (UILTATEP) (*Union of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI.

Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM) (*Seamen*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. ANDREA PROTO; publ. *Il Lavoro sul Mare* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep" (*Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives*): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. LIONELLO GIANNINI.

Federazione Italiana Pensionati (FIP): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. UMBERTO FIORE; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Pensionati (*National Pensioners' Federation*): Rome, Via Alessandra 119; f. 1952; affiliated to the CISL; 130,767 mems.; Sec. BALDASSARE CONSTANTINI; publ. *Conquiste dei Pensionati* (monthly).

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Ricerca Nucleare (*National Union of Nuclear Research Workers*): Rome, Via Salaria 45.

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti (*Musicians' Union*): Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Borgo S. Spirito 78; 10 national federations; 95 provincial unions; Pres. Dott. LIVIO MALFATTANI; Gen. Dir. Avv. FEDERICO BRUNO.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): 00184 Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 16; f. 1952; Pres. Avv. ARMANDO ROSSINI; Vice-Pres. Sen. FRANCO TEDESCHI; On.le LUDOVICO CAMANGI, Dott. MARIO BERGESIO, Dott. GINO IPPOLITO; publ. *Libera Cooperazione* (fortnightly).

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI) (*Fed. of Landowners' Consortia*): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. Prof. Ing. ALDO RAMADORO; Dir. Gen. Cav. Lav. Rag. LEONIDA MIZZA.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola (*Agricultural Cooperatives Fed.*): Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Dott. LUIGI RIZZI.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue (*National Cooperative and Mutual League*): Rome, Via Guattani 9; 6 affiliated unions; Pres. SILVIO MIANA.

STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI—ENI
(NATIONAL HYDROCARBONS AUTHORITY)

1 Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 00144 Rome

President: RAFFAELE GIROTTI.

A state holding company with subsidiaries including AGIP, SNAM, ANIC and AGIP NUCLEARE, operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, gas transmission, petroleum products marketing, petrochemicals, uranium and nuclear fuels and scientific research.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA—ENEL

(NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD)

Via del Tritone 181, Rome

Chairman: VITANTONIO DI CAGNO.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical

power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

ISTITUTO PER LA RICONSTRUZIONE INDUSTRIALE—IRI

(INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION)

Via Veneto 89, Rome

President: GIUSEPPE PETRILLI.

Established 1933 as an autonomous agency controlling banking and industrial undertakings, IRI is responsible for many of the companies in which the State participates. There are five sectorial holding companies, while IRI directly controls the national airline Alitalia, the Autostrade company, the RAI television service, three main commercial banks and the two financial holding companies SME and SPA.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: Prof. GABRIELE PESCATORE.

The Fund was set up in 1950 to develop the Southern areas of the country. By the end of 1965 contracts for public works worth 1,522,000 million lire had been awarded. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. During the 1965-69 period, the Fund was endowed with 1,900,000 million lire. The following are completed projects supervised by the Fund:

Land Reclamation and Irrigation: More than 7,400 kilometres of river channel control, embankments and drains have been completed. Over 940,000 hectares of land have been drained or protected from floods, and 12,649 kilometres of irrigation canals and networks laid, 6,917 kilometres of new agricultural roads constructed and 2,024 kilometres improved.

Aqueducts: The Fund has tackled the drinking water supply problem by laying 13,279 kilometres of mains and constructing 2,533 water towers with a capacity of about 1,485,675 cubic metres.

Transport and Communications: 3,409 kilometres of new trunk roads have been built and 16,070 kilometres improved; also the construction of 819 kilometres of motor highways is nearing completion. The tracks of numerous railway lines have been doubled. Fifty-one port improvements have been approved with an expenditure of 39,000 million lire. Construction is nearing completion. For the improvement of the airfield and port system in the South, projects totalling 7.7 billion lire have been approved.

Hospitals: 29 hospitals have been completed and 34 are under construction with an approved expenditure of 41,500 million lire, in centres of the Southern Regions.

Industry: Numerous projects have been approved for setting up industrial estates in selected areas, the Fund's contributions towards this total being 46,464 million lire. In the private sector the Fund has operated a two-

fold industrialization project: (a) credit is extended through three specialized institutes in the South (ISVEIMER for Southern Italy, IRFIS for Sicily, and CIS for Sardinia); 6,238 loans of 1,457,501 million lire were approved; also, loans for a total amount of 1,136,571 million lire have been granted by other industrial credit banks. (b) Straight grants to 8,691 small and medium-sized enterprises of about 248,757 million lire. 93,186 loans valued at 27,281 million lire have been granted to the handicraft industries. Employment in private Southern manufacturing industries should increase to 638,000 workers by 1974.

Private Land Improvement: By the end of 1968 the Fund had approved the construction of: 7,763 kilometres of farm roads; 64,161 wells, tanks and reservoirs; 2,097 kilometres of transmission lines; 76 cheese factories; 436 olive oil mills; 540 wine factories. In addition about 218,339 hectares have been prepared for farming and 400,000 hectares have been irrigated. A large portion of coastal population has been supported with 14,401 contributions totalling 37,931 million lire for the fishing industry.

Education: The Fund has completed 147 schools for industrial training and 21 agricultural schools with 120 branches have been opened. 604 kindergartens have been completed to a value of over 14,000 million lire. 6,175 loans for school buildings to a value of 8,070 million lire have been granted.

Tourism: Projects to the value of 57,003 million lire have been completed. They include: local and sightseeing roads, archaeological excavations, modern museums, monument restorations, and improvements to grottoes and spas. The Fund has also financed 2,238 hotel-keeping enterprises for the construction of 71,786 rooms with 134,384 beds. An intercontinental airport is being completed in Calabria.

TRANSPORT

Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Policlinico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO D'ARMINI; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, tramways, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Ing. FILIPPO BORDONI. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. Thirty-two branch lines, chiefly those of narrow gauge, are in the hands of private companies. The first railway line (Naples-Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,014 km., of which 7,917 km. are electrified.

There are 34 other local and municipal railway companies.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*); f. 1928, re-organized 1946; responsible for the administration of State roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works. Total length of Italian roads 287,474 km.; main roads: 43,340 km.

A very extensive programme of road extension and improvement in all spheres is in progress at the moment. In 1972 there were 4,615 km. of motorway in operation and almost 2,000 km. under construction. All the motorways are toll roads except for the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria. About half of the motorway network is the responsibility of the Autostrade Corporation (IRI Group) and half is the responsibility of ANAS and other corporations.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Club d'Italia (A.C.I.): 00185 Rome, Via Marsala 8; f. 1898; 1,070,000 mems.; Pres. Avv. FILIPPO CARPI DE RESMINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MUNGO; publs. *l'Automobile* (weekly), *Informazioni dell'A.C.I.* (monthly), *Noi e la Strada* (monthly), *Rivista Giuridica della Circolazione e dei Trasporti* (two-monthly), *Automobilismo e Automobilismo Industriale* (two-monthly), *Segnalazioni Stradali* (two-monthly), *L'automobile Speciale* (monthly).

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

La Columbia, Società Marittima per Azioni: Via Assarotti 40; Head Office: Palazzo Esso, Piazzale dell'Industria 46, Rome; tanker; Chair. L. PITTALUGA; Gen. Man. L. ROA.

Compagnia Genovese d'Armamento: Viale Brigate Partigiane 18; cargo and passenger service, Italy-Australia; Chair. D. M. DI CUSANO.

Costa Armatori S.p.A., Linea "C": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger service; Mediterranean-South America; Mediterranean-Central America; Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises; Gen. Man. M. COSTA.

Dani & C.: 16124, Via S. Luca 12; f. 1915; freight services, Germany-Netherlands-Italy, Europe-North Africa-Mediterranean; agents for dry cargo, reefer vessels, and tankers and representatives for towage and salvage companies.

Fassio Società di Navigazione S.p.A.: Via L. Garaventa 2; f. 1939; tanker; Pres. and Chair. Gr. Uff. VITTORIO FASSIO.

"Garibaldi", Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; Chair. ALDO CRIMI; Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Chair. Dott. ADOLFO PORTA FIGARI.

"Italia", Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Piazza de Ferrari 1; Pres. GIUSEPPE ROSELLI LORENZINI; Gen. Man. FURIO ZONZA; services to North, Central and South America, North and South Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Roma 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp. Man. Dir. G. MONARI.

Marsano, Andrea e Figli: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2; f. 1928; passenger services, Italy-Sardinia; ocean-going tramping; Dir. RUGGERO MARSANO, RICCARDO MARSANO, CARL-ANDREA MARSANO.

Messina, Ignazio: Via di Sottoripa 1A-Int. 116P11; Africa and Canary Islands, Middle and Near East, Europe; Dir. B. LUIGI; Gen. Man. I. MESSINA.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: Via XX Settembre 28/4; f. 1906; worldwide dry and bulk cargo; Chair. GLAUCO LOLLI GHIETTI; Man. Dir. Ezio ALCIDE ROSINA.

Ravano Alberto fu Pietro: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1946; tanker and tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO RAVANO fu PIETRO.

Sidermar, S.p.A.: Via XII Ottobre 2; f. 1956; cargo; Chair. Dr. LUIGI PITTALUGA; Deputy Dir. rag. GIAN CARLO PELLEGRINI.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Traghetti del Mediterraneo: 2 Via G. D'Annunzio; ferry services between Italy, Sicily and Sardinia; Pres. A. ROVELLI; Vice-Pres. S. P. MAGLIVERAS.

Unione Ligure Armamento, S.p.A.: Via G. D'Annunzio 2/107; Dir. (vacant).

Villain & Fassio e Compagnia Internazionale di Genova: Via De Amicis 2; f. 1929; tankers, liners; Man. Dir. Capt. Nicolò PEZZOLO.

Zanchi, Ditta Andrea: Via Sottoripa 1/A-73.

NAPLES

Achille Lauro: Palazzo Lauro, Via Nuova Marritima; f. 1923; Managing Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

Afran Transport Company: Via S. Nicola alla Dogana 9; worldwide tanker; Man. Capt. B. E. SMITH.

Fratelli Grimaldi Armatori: Via M. Campodisola 13; passenger, cargo and tramp to Europe, South, Central and North America; Dirs. M. GRIMALDI, A. GRIMALDI, U. GRIMALDI, S. GRIMALDI.

"Tirrenia" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Head Office: Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Pres. On. Avv. PASQUALE SCHIANO; Gen. Man. Dott. GIUSEPPE DRAGO.

PALERMO

Gestioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Riccarda Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Man. Dir. Dott. LEO ZAMPIERI.

Sicula Oceanica S.A. (SIOSA): Via Mariano Stabile 79; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America, tramp; Dir. G. GRIMALDI.

TRIESTE

Fratelli Cosulich, S.p.A.: Via G. Galati 11; f. 1854; ship-owners and shipping agents; cargo to Mediterranean ports; hrs. in Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Venice, London, Zürich; Pres. MARIO A. COSULICH; Vice Pres. Capt. CALLISTO GEROLIMICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. Adm. VIRGILO SPIGAI; Man. Dir. U. NORDIO; mail, passenger, cargo Mediterranean to Far East; Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" S.p.A. di Navigazione: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; passenger and freight services from Italy to Eastern Mediterranean; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANGUIDO BORGHESE.

Lloyd Veneziano, S.p.A.: S. Luca 4557; f. 1947; tramp service; Chair. EUGENIO MARSANO.

Navigazione Libera Giuliana: S. Marco 2,488; world-wide tramp service; Chair. and Gen. Manager Ugo COURIR.

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico, Fratelli, Armatori: Rome, Via Liguria 40-42; refrigerator vessels, dry cargo tankers and submarine cable laying; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. Oronzo D'AMICO; associated companies: Compagnia Italiana Navi Cablografiche, Oriens Società di Navigazione S.p.A., Compagnia Marittima Bananiera Italiana S.p.A.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Rome, Corso d'Italia 35b; tramp and liner; Mans. CIRO D'AMICO, SALVATORE D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

ITALY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Marittima Ravennate, S.p.A.: 48100 Ravenna, Via Carducci 23; P.O.B. 391; f. 1929; Chair. T. SEGURINI; Man. Dir. Dr. F. COTTIGNOLA.

Matteo Scuderi: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1924; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

Snam, S.p.A.: S. Donato Milanese, Milan, P.O.B. 3757; tanker; Man. Dir. E. BARBAGLIA.

Uzeda, Società di Navigazione Marittima: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1957; tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Armatori Liberi (ARMALIBERI): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 12; 00186 Rome, Viale Shakespeare 57/2A; f. 1901; 141 mems.; Chair. Dr. ALBERTO FASSIO; Dir. Avv. GIUSEPPE PERASSO.

Associazione Italiana dell' Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Com. EMANUELE COSSETTO; Dir. Dott. ERICO MICHESI.

Confederazione Nazionale degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): 00187 Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; f. 1965; 150 mems.; Pres. Dott. CIRO D'AMICO; Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI FORCIGNANO.

Federazione Nazionale degli Armatori (fmrly. NAVAL-PICCOLO): Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; Pres. Comm. A. LONGOBARDO.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, EUR, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale dell'Arte; f. 1946; international

services throughout Europe and to Africa, North and South America, the Middle East, the Far East and Australia; fleet of 5 Boeing 747, 4 DC-10, 21 DC-8, 35 DC-9 and 18 Caravelles; Pres. Ing. BRUNO VELANI; Man. Dir. (vacant); Gen. Man. Dott. UMBERTO NORDIO.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aerolinee Itavia SpA: Rome, 43 Via Sicilia; f. 1958; fleet of 5 F-28, 3 DC-9; regular services between Ancona, Basle, Bergamo, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Crotone, Forli, Geneva, Lecce, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Pescara, Pisa, Rome, Turin, Venice, Corfu; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALDO DAVANZALI.

Aero Trasporti Italiani SpA (ATI): Aeroporto Capodichino, Naples; f. 1963; subsidiary of Alitalia; fleet of 13 DC-9, 8 Fokker F-27; operates scheduled domestic services particularly in Southern Italy; Chair. ALDO REMONDINO; Man. Dir. AUGUSTO CASTELLANI.

Aertirrena SpA: Viale di Villa Craziosi 23, Rome; mainly air taxi and charter services, but also seasonal domestic services; fleet of 3 Yak-40, 1 Queen Air 80; Gen. Man. Ing. A. BENZI.

Alisarda SpA: 193 Corso Umberto, 07026 Olbia, Sassari, Sardinia; f. 1963; services between Olbia and Milan, Rome, Genoa, Pisa, Ajaccio, Bologna, Nice, Turin and Cagliari; fleet of 3 F-27 and one jet aircraft on lease. Gen. Man. SERGIO LUCENTI.

Over fifty other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo: Roma, Via della Ferratella 51; The Government Department for Tourism.

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerring 4, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 1A Boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1.

Denmark: Østergate 1, Copenhagen.

Finland: Eteläesplanad 24A5, Helsinki 13.

France: 23 rue de la Paix, Paris; 14 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 26, 4 Düsseldorf; Kaiserstr. 65, Frankfurt; Goethestr. 20, 8 Munich 2.

Greece: 5 Odos Stadiou, Athens 125.

Irish Republic: 47 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Netherlands: Rokin 52, Amsterdam C.

Norway: c/o Nino Bussoli, Oslo, Fr. Nansens Flåss 5.

Portugal: Palaeio da Rotunda, P. Marques de Pombal 1, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle de Alcalá 54, Madrid; Calle Azibán, Barcelona 11.

Sweden: Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: 2 rue Thax Berg, Geneva; Uraniast. 32, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 201 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 112,000 mems.; Pres. Senator Dr. GIOVANNI SPAGNOLI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERRANTE MASSA; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 600,000 mems. Pres. CARLO GALAMINI DI RECANATI; publs. *Qui Touring*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti (*Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts*).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (*Higher Council of Academies and Libraries*): Piazza Marconi 25, 0144-EUR, Rome.

Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment:

Consiglio Centrale del Turismo (*Central Council of Tourism*): Via della Ferratella 51, Rome.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator PAULO GRASSI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. RENIGIO PAONE).

ITALY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50100 Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome; Principal Conductor Maestro IGOR MARKEVITCH.

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory, Piazza Domenicani, 39100 Bolzano; f. 1949;

International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni"; Pres. GIANCARLO BOLOGNINI.

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino; Opera season in May and June; Dir. Dr. REMIGIO PAONE.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Nicolò Paganini", Palazzo Tursi, Via Garibaldi 9; Dir. LUIGI CORTESE; next competition October 1974.

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoleto (Perugia): Office; Rome, Via Margutta 17; Festival of Two Worlds (June-July); f. 1958; Art Dir. ROMOLO VALLI; Pres. GIAN CARLO MENOTTI.

Verona (Arena): Opera season in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (*National Committee for Nuclear Energy*): 00198 Rome, Via Regina Margherita 125; f. 1960; Pres. Gen. SILVIO GAVA; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

In August 1960 CNEN succeeded the National Committee for Nuclear Research (CNRN), which was set up in 1952.

The new Committee inherits the tasks of pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial nuclear power plants which are being built in increasing numbers. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally.

CNEN, which has a staff of about 3,500, owns the research centres of Frascati, Casaccia, Saluggia, Trisaia and Bologna. It prospects for uranium, undertakes research into the production of nuclear fuels and materials, constructs prototype power reactors, applies nuclear energy to agriculture and medicine, and trains personnel. Research is being carried out on fast breeder reactors and on the CIRENE project, a heavy water moderated reactor. Other projects include the ROVI 200 MW reactor for desalination, an 18,000-ton nuclear ship and two reprocessing plants at Trisaia.

CNEN advises the Foreign Ministry on matters related to the Italian partnership in the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and EURATOM.

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare—INFN (*National Institute of Nuclear Physics*): Casella Postale 70, 00044 Frascati, Rome; f. 1951; promotes, co-ordinates and performs research in the field of fundamental nuclear physics; organized according to a decentralized structure, consisting of a Central Administration (Freseati), 14 Sections, 1 Group, 2 National Laboratories (Frascati and Legnaro) and a National Centre for Photogram Analysis (CNAF Bologna); the Sections are located at the Institutes of Physics of the Universities of Turin, Milan, Padua, Genoa, Trieste, Bologna, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bari, Catania, Messina and at the Istituto Sanità di Rome; the Group is located at the Politecnico di Milan; Pres. Prof. CLAUDIO VILLI.

AGIP Nucleare S.p.A.: P.O.B. 1629, Milan; f. 1968; develops processes concerning nuclear fuel cycles and nuclear reactors, and operates on an industrial scale in the field of nuclear fuel cycles.

Associazione Nazionale di Ingegneria Nucleare (ANDIN): Piazza Sallustiana 24, Rome; studies problems in the engineering construction of nuclear installations; Pres. Prof. NOVERINO FALETTI.

Comitato Permanente per i Problemi dell'Impiego Pacifico dell'Energia Nucleare e per i Rapporti con EURATOM (*Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy*): Piazza Venezia 11, Rome; working groups which elaborate the Italian industrial point of view on nuclear problems which may arise in Italy or Europe; Pres VITTORIO DE BIASI.

National Laboratory at Frascati: Casella Postale 70, Frascati, Rome; equipped with 1,100-MeV electron synchrotron since 1959, with a 450-MeV electron and positron linear accelerator and with a 2×1500 MeV electron and positron storage ring ("Adone"); Dir. Prof. ITALO FEDERICO QUERCIA.

There are eleven other smaller accelerators elsewhere in Italy.

Casaccia Centre for Nuclear Studies: C.P. 2400, 00100 Rome, S. Maria di Galeria; Director: Prof. Ing. GIANCARLO SCHILBO.

The Centre, which is particularly concerned with nuclear applied research, is equipped with the following reactors:

A Triga Mark II reactor, whose original power was of 100 kW, has been modified for operation at 2MW, and has operated at this power since 1967. Fuelled by 20 per cent enriched uranium, it is used for research and training.

The Rana reactor, a swimming-pool (graphite-reflected and natural/water cooled) reactor with an operating power of 10 kW, is particularly suited to neutron physics measurements.

The Rospo reactor, originally an organic reactor, is used, after modifications, as a light water reactor for the development of the core of the nuclear ship *E. Fermi*.

The Ritmo reactor, a swimming-pool, zero power experimental reactor, used within the framework of the neutron physics of water systems.

The Tapiro reactor, a U-235 fast neutron reactor reached maximum thermal power (5kW) in December 1971. It is used for experimental purposes within the framework of the Italian fast-reactors programme.

The Centre also develops biological research—for which laboratories, a gamma-field and a gamma facility for high-dose irradiation of biological materials have been installed—concerned with animal radiobiology studies, health physics, applications of nuclear energy to agriculture.

At Casaccia there are also electronic laboratories planning the electronic instrumentation for experiments at the CNEN research centre and the Frascati National Labora-

ITALY—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

tory, geominig analysis laboratories, chemistry and metallurgical facilities, hot cells for work on "hot" materials, and a waste disposal laboratory and plants.

Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze (CISE) (*Information, Study and Experimental Centre*): Mailing address: Casella Postale 3986, 20100 Milan; location: Via Redeciesio 12, Segrate, Milan; f. 1946; Pres. Prof. ARNALDO M. ANGELINI; Man. Dir. Prof. CORRADO GENESIO; Gen. Man. Prof. ENRICO CERRAI; publ. *Energia Nucleare* (monthly). Sponsored by ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica); devoted to research and development in physics, electronics, chemistry, engineering and technology.

Centro di Studi Nucleari "Enrico Fermi" (CESNEF) (*Enrico Fermi Centre for Nuclear Studies*): Polytechnic School, Via Ponzio 34/3, 20133 Milan; f. 1957; Dir. Prof. GIUSEPPE CAGLIOTI. Equipped with a 50 kW research reactor.

Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura della Materia (GSFN & SM) (*Sicilian Centre of Nuclear Physics and Structure of Matter*): 57 Corso Italia, 95129 Catania; f. 1955; equipped for experiments on nuclear spectroscopy, photonuclear reactions, nuclear fission and theoretical nuclear physics, positron annihilation, ion implantation and structure of matter; Pres. Prof. A. RUBBINO.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (gas-graphite) plant.

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 272 MWe (PWR) plant.

LABEN: Via Bassini 15, 20133 Milan; a division of Montedel, S.p.A.; multi-channel analysers for nuclear spectrometry; analogue-to-digital converters and auxiliary units for use with multi-channel analysers; scalars, programmers, nuclear counting systems; industrial digital instrumentation; PCM telemetry for satellites; spaceborne instrumentation for space research; Dir. Dr. CARLO BONSIGNORI.

SNAM PROGETTI S.p.A.: P.O.B. 4169, S. Donato Milanese, Milan; f. 1956; designs chemical, petrochemical and nuclear plants, acts as contractor for drilling operations and conducts research in the chemical and petrochemical fields.

Società Ricerca Impianti Nucleari (SORIN): 13040 Saluggia, Vercelli; f. 1956; Dir. Dott. Ing. A. GEMMI.

Production and development of radio-isotopes, labelled compounds, and radio-immunoassay kits; production and development in bio-engineering (pace-makers and devices for artificial kidneys).

UNIVERSITIES

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES

Università degli Studi d'Aquila: L'Aquila; 102 teachers, 5,250 students.

Università degli Studi di Bari: Bari; 550 teachers, 40,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Bologna: Bologna; 231 professors, 35,000 students.

Università di Cagliari: Cagliari, Sardinia; 650 teachers, 8,500 students.

Università di Camerino: Camerino; 102 teachers, 1,436 students.

Università di Catania: Catania; 700 teachers, 19,500 students.

Università degli Studi di Ferrara: Ferrara; 265 teachers, 5,888 students.

Università degli Studi di Firenze: Florence; 194 professors, 20,953 students.

Università degli Studi di Genova: Genoa; 877 teachers, 27,539 students.

Università degli Studi di Lecce: Lecce; 74 teachers, 8,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Macerata: Macerata; 100 teachers, 1,300 students.

Università degli Studi di Messina: Messina; 150 teachers, 15,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Milano: Milan; 939 professors, 38,825 students.

Università degli Studi di Modena: Modena; 227 professors, 5,852 students.

Università degli Studi di Napoli: Naples; 3,000 professors, 40,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Padova: Padua; 1,913 teachers, 37,089 students.

Università degli Studi di Palermo: Palermo; 1,200 professors, 19,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Parma: Parma; 84 professors, 14,921 students.

Università degli Studi di Pavia: Pavia; 370 teachers, 11,560 students.

Università degli Studi di Perugia: Perugia; 116 professors, 16,645 students.

Università degli Studi di Pisa: Pisa; 197 professors, 24,650 students.

Università degli Studi di Roma: Rome; 271 professors, 94,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Sassari: Sassari, Sardinia; 294 teachers, 5,264 students.

Università degli Studi di Siena: Siena; 229 professors, 8,500 students.

Università degli Studi di Torino: Turin; 207 professors, 33,973 students.

Università degli Studi di Trieste: Trieste; c. 10,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Venezia: Venice; 5,719 students.

Politecnico di Milano: Milan; 14,835 students.

Politecnico di Torino: Turin; 850 teachers, 3,500 students.

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa; 42 teachers, 130 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Libera Università Abruzzese degli Studi G. D'Annunzio: Chieti; 400 teachers, 11,607 students.

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Pro Deo: Rome; 200 teachers, 1,073 students.

Libera Università degli Studi di Trento: Trento; 49 teachers, 2,200 students.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore: Milan; 377 professors, 22,294 students.

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi: Milan; 64 teachers, 3,055 students.

Università Italiana per Stranieri: Perugia; 105 teachers, 4,500 students.

Università degli Studi di Urbino: Urbino; 584 teachers, 12,850 students.

LIECHTENSTEIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Liechtenstein is a principality on the upper Rhine between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden. It measures 24 km. from north to south and 9 km. from east to west. There is a narrow strip along the Rhine and a larger upland area to the east. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of a royal blue and a red stripe horizontally divided, with a princely crown in the royal blue part. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination. Switzerland took over the diplomatic representation for the Principality from Austria in 1919. A Postal Union with Switzerland was agreed upon in 1921 and in 1923 a treaty was made with Switzerland whereby Liechtenstein was incorporated in the Swiss Customs Union. Franz Josef II succeeded as ruling prince in 1938. Liechtenstein has not joined the United Nations, but she became a party to the International Court of Justice in December 1949. Liechtenstein is also a member of UPU, ITU, IAEA and UNCTAD.

After 42 years as dominant party in the Government, the Progressive Citizens' Party was ousted by the Fatherland Union in the General Elections of February 1970, but it regained its majority four years later. However, the two parties have formed a coalition government since the Second World War and this arrangement has been continued. The voting age was lowered to 20 in 1969, but a proposal to give women the vote, though approved by Parliament, was rejected by a small margin in a referendum in February 1971. In February 1973 another referendum was held on the proposal to give women the vote, which was this time rejected by a substantial majority.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary Principality provides for a unicameral parliament (Landtag), composed of 15 members, 9 from the Upper Country and 6 from the Lower Country, who are elected for four years on a system of proportional representation. The Government consists of the Chief of Government, the Deputy Chief of Government and three Councillors (elected for four years). Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

Although Liechtensteiners under the age of 60 are liable to military service in an emergency, there has been no standing army since 1868 and there is only a small police force of thirty-three men.

Economic Affairs

Industry has developed well recently, and is now a very important part of the economy, the metal industry being

by far the most prominent sector, employing 3,705 workers in 1970. The most important products are high frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, toys, oil tanks, paints and varnishings and leather goods. Artificial teeth are made in Sehaan and are now exported to 80 countries. The pottery and ceramic industry in Nendeln is the oldest in the Principality and art pottery is also produced in Sehaan. The textile industry, mainly cotton, is based in Triesen and Vaduz. The building and hotel trades are also highly developed. There is no unemployment in Liechtenstein. One-third of the population are resident foreigners, many of whom provide the labour for industry. Only 6 per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture, which is of relatively little importance.

With a very limited home market, exports have risen at a high rate; in 1950 they amounted to only 15 million Swiss francs, in 1960 to 83 million, and by 1970 they had reached 334 million. More than one third of the exports go to Switzerland, most of the rest going to the other EFTA members and to the EEC countries. Much foreign currency also comes in from tourists and from the sale of the finely engraved stamps to philatelists all over the world.

Between twenty and thirty thousand companies are registered in Liechtenstein, where they enjoy the advantages of paying no taxes on income, and only a one-thousandth property tax on assets, the minimum amount being about £80 a year. The maximum rate of income tax for Liechtensteiners is 24 per cent.

Transport and Communication

Good roads connect all the towns and villages and most transport is by road. A tunnel connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys was opened in 1947. There are 18.5 km. of railway track.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized on lines similar to Switzerland.

Education

Kindergarten schools have recently been introduced in Liechtenstein. The basic instruction is given at a *Volksschule* and after six years a pupil may stay at this school for a further two years or transfer to a *Realschule* for three years. Apart from the state schools there are also three private schools. There is no university in the Principality.

Tourism

Liechtenstein has a perfect Alpine setting in the Upper Rhine area. The princely residence, Schloss Vaduz, stands on a crag overlooking the city. There is a celebrated postal museum, a National Museum and the Prince's Art Gallery at Vaduz.

Visa requirements are the same as for Switzerland.

LIECHTENSTEIN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1974: May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Feast of the Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), December 25 (Christmas), December 26 (St. Stephen's Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 2 (Candlemas), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), March 25 (Lady Day), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Swiss currency: 100 Rappen (centimes)=1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling=7.14 Franken;

U.S. \$1=3.07 Franken.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

(hectares—1970)

TOTAL	ARABLE	PASTURES	FORESTS	WASTE	BUILT-UP
16,000.8	3,841.0	3,556.0	5,024.6	3,167.0	400.0

POPULATION

	1950	1960	1970	1972
TOTAL	13,757	16,628	21,530	22,300

The 1970 Census recorded 7,046 resident foreigners.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1972)

Vaduz (capital)	4,020	Eschen	2,220
Schaan	4,060	Mauren	2,160
Balzers	2,820	Triesenberg	1,890
Triesen	2,810		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1972)

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
359	312	149

EMPLOYMENT (1971)

Agriculture and Forestry	634
Industry and Commerce	5,797
Services	3,820
TOTAL	10,251

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (1971)

	AREA (ha.)	PRODUCTION (metric tons)	YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)
Cereals	400	1,400	35
Potatoes	130	3,250	250
Rapeseed	2.5	125	500
Other Vegetables	12	n.a.	n.a.

LIECHTENSTEIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (1972)

Cattle	.	.	5,228
Pigs	.	.	3,806
Poultry	.	.	6,060
Horses	.	.	43
Sheep	.	.	1,764
Goats	.	.	64

DAIRY PRODUCE (1971)

Total Production . 5,699,950 kg.

FORESTRY (1971)

Felling (cu. m.) . 11,865

FINANCE

Swiss currency: 100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 Rappen; 1, 2 and 5 Franken.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Franken.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling = 7.14 Franken; U.S. \$1 = 3.07 Franken.

100 Franken = £14.01 = \$32.60.

BUDGET (in Swiss francs)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1969 .	45,773,250	45,744,575
1970 .	53,391,200	54,227,525
1971 .	56,280,500	58,281,450
1972 .	67,333,500	67,591,440

EXTERNAL TRADE (Swiss francs)

TOTAL EXPORTS

1968 . .	228,516,099
1969 . .	280,270,312
1970 . .	333,631,971
1971 . .	371,608,746
1972 . .	421,430,211

EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

	1971	1972
EFTA (incl. Finland) .	180,712,135	244,683,134
<i>of which:</i>		
Switzerland . .	n.a.	185,600,000
EEC	125,743,422	108,046,335
Others	65,153,189	68,700,742

TOURISM

	1971	1972
Visitors	73,961	82,447
Tourist Nights . .	149,058	190,970
Receipts (Swiss francs) .	18,000,000	n.a.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY (1971)

Germany	22,327
Switzerland	15,491
U.S.A.	10,455
U.K.	10,496
France	5,077
Italy	4,398
Austria	3,135
Others	10,973

LIECHTENSTEIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

TRANSPORT

VEHICLES REGISTERED (1972)

Passenger Cars	7,867
Commercial Vehicles	868
Motor Bicycles	1,566

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972
Radio Sets	4,304	5,214
Television Sets	3,934	4,349
Telephones	5,581	12,167
Book Titles	616	n.a.
Newspapers	3	3
Average Circulation	11,600	11,520

EDUCATION

(1972)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	n.a.	38	735
Elementary Schools	14	97	2,541
Secondary Schools	5	36	796
Music School	1	43	919

Sources: Liechtensteinisches Statistisches Amt, Vaduz; Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung, Vaduz.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Principality of Liechtenstein is a Sovereign State consisting of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz, which came into the possession of the House of Liechtenstein in 1699 and 1712 respectively. The Principality was formally created on January 23rd, 1719. From 1815 to 1866 the Principality formed part of the German Confederation.

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet of fifteen members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 20 years have been eligible to vote since the voting age was lowered by a year in October 1969. The voters participate directly in the legislation by means of the initiative and the referendum.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The members of the Government are nominated by the Prince on the proposition of the Diet for four years.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 21st, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet Dr. ROBERT ALLGÄUER.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: Dr. WALTER KIEBER.

Vice-Chief of Government: HANS BRUNHART.

Members: Dr. GEORG MALIN, HANS GASSNER, Dr. WALTER OENRY.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Diet: Dr. K. H. RITTER.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. h.c. A. FRICK.

GENERAL ELECTION

(February 1974)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Progressive Citizens' Party	17,332	8
Fatherland Union	16,356	7
Christian Social Party	992	0

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein's foreign interests are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates abroad and through the Swiss Head of Foreign Affairs in Berne. Austria is the only country with full-time consular staff in Vaduz, although 25 consular representatives are accredited to Liechtenstein.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Vaterländische Union (Fatherland Union): Eschen; Chair. Dr. FRANZ NÄGELE; Sec. HUBERT HOCH; 7 seats in Diet.

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (Progressive Citizens' Party): Lindenplatz 115, 9494 Schaan; Chair. Dr. PETER MARXER; Sec. GEORG KIEBER; 8 seats in Diet.

Christlich Soziale Partei (Christian Social Party): 9490 Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. RUPERT WALSER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

1. Civil:

(1) County Court (Landgericht); Court of First Instance; one presiding judge.

(2) Superior Court (Obergericht); Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.

LIECHTENSTEIN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, FINANCE, ETC.)

(3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

- (1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.
- (b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of five judges.
- (c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

- (1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (five members).
- (2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

County Court: Dr. HERMANN RISCH (civil law); Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY (criminal law).

Court of Assizes: Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY.

Criminal Court: Dr. ARMIN WECHNER.

Superior Court: Dr. WALTER HILDEBRAND.

Supreme Court: Dr. HUGO DWORAK.

Administrative Court: Dr. IVO BECK.

State Court: Dr. RUPERT RITTER.

RELIGION

Ninety per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics and belong to the Diocese of Chur, Switzerland. The few Protestants (8 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: 9490 Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; three times weekly; Editor HUBERT HOCH; circ. 4,500.

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: 9490 Schaan; f. 1866; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; four times weekly; Editor WALTER B. WOHLWEND; circ. 5,516 (1972).

Liechtensteiner Wochenspiegel: 9490 Vaduz; f. 1962; organ of the Christian Social Party; weekly; circ. 1,700 (1972).

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung: (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*); Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publ. *Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook), *The Economy of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, *Press Folder on Liechtenstein*, press bulletins and economic information.

PUBLISHERS

Alpenland-Verlag, Buchdruckerei Gutenberg: 9494 Schaan; geography, travel.

Baltic Verlag und Verwaltungsges., m.b.H.: Im Städtle 22, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1931; publ. *Internationale Börsen-Vorschau*, *Spiegel der Wirtschaft*.

Buch und Verlagsdruckerei: Im Städtle, 9490 Vaduz.

A. R. Gantner Verlag: Städtle 208, 9490 Vaduz; fine arts, fiction; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Kraus Reprint: 9491 Nendeln; reprints of journals and series.

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: Hochhaus Sardona, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. ALBERT SCHIKS.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Establishment: Landstr. 208, 9490 Vaduz; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Park and Roche Establishment: 9494 Schaan; art, architecture, music, travel, cultural history.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dcp. = deposits; res. = reserves;
m. = millions; amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (State Bank): 9490 Vaduz; f. 1861; brs. in Schaan and Eschen; (Dec. 1972) cap. 34.5m.; rcs. 15m.; dcp. 916m.; Pres. HERBERT KINDLE; Man. WERNER STRUB.

Bank in Liechtenstein Ltd.: Herrengasse, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1920; (Dec. 1972) cap. 30m.; res. 24.5m.; dep. 526m.; Pres. ADOLF RATJEN; Mans. Dr. E. FROMMELT, Dr. W. NUENER, H. WILLE.

Verwaltungs- und Privatbank Ltd.: Hauptstrasse 33, 9490 Vaduz, Städtle; f. 1956; (Dec. 1971) cap. 10m.; res. 4.5m.; current a/c 193m.; Pres. GUIDO FEGER; Man. Dr. EMIL HEINZ BATLINER.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Alters- und Hinterlassenen-Versicherung (AHV) (Old Age and Dependents Insurance): 9490 Vaduz; Dir. JULIUS HARTMANN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Industriekammer (Chamber of Industry): 9490 Vaduz, Kirchstrasse; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. ANTON HILTI; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Gewerbegenossenschaft (Trades Union): 9494 Schaan; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and tradespeople; Pres. JOSEF FRICK; Sec. G. BIEDERMANN.

Bauernverband (Agricultural Union): 9490 Vaduz; Pres. ADOLF REAL.

Workers' Union: Secretariat, 9490 Vaduz, Postfach 152; Pres. JOHANN BECK; Sec. EUGEN BÜCHEL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Verkehrsverein: 9490 Vaduz; Sec. GEBHARD BANZER.

RAILWAYS

The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality, at Schaan-Vaduz. A local line runs from Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland. There are stations at Schaan, Nendeln and Schaanwald and 18.5 km. of track in Liechtenstein. The whole line is electrified and is administered by the Austrian Federal Railways.

Chief of Railway Department: Dr. WALTER KIEBER.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with all the towns and villages in the Principality. The Rhine and

Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long. Postal motor buses carry many passengers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943.

TOURISM

Liechtenstein National Tourist Office: Postfach, 9490 Vaduz; Dir. BERTHOLD KONRAD.

There are also tourist associations in most of the eleven villages.

LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium between France and Germany. The climate is temperate. French is the official language and is generally used for administrative purposes, while German is also used as a written language. The spoken language is Letzeburgish, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and just over 1 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of three horizontal stripes—red, white and light blue. The capital is Luxembourg.

Recent History

There has been a customs union between Luxembourg and Belgium since 1921, except for the period 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was occupied by Germany. In 1944 Luxembourg and Belgium joined the Netherlands in the Benelux Economic Union which came into force in 1960. The Grand Duchy is a member of the European Economic Community and has played a full part in the post-war moves toward European integration. In November 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean. After the fall of the Government in October 1968 general elections were held in December. Pierre Werner has headed a coalition government since February 1969, with the Social Christian Party and the Liberal Party as partners.

Government

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Parliament comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Council of State. The country is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1954 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Compulsory military service was abolished by a law passed by Parliament in June 1967. By the same law Luxembourg maintains a battalion-size army of volunteers enlisted for three years. Luxembourg's defence budget for 1973 was 529 million francs.

Economic Affairs

The country enjoys great prosperity due to the iron and steel industry; and the inhabitants enjoy one of the highest levels of national income per head in the Common Market. There is full employment in the Grand Duchy. Large deposits of *minette* (iron ore) are found in the south-west. This ore, however, is insufficient to supply all the needs of industry and iron ore is also imported, as is the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. About 5.5 million tons of crude iron and about 5.5 million tons of crude steel are produced annually, as well as 3.7 million tons of rolled steel; comprising two-thirds of the Duchy's exports. Policy since 1960 has been aimed at diversification, although the steel industry still provides around 25 per cent of G.N.P. The growth rate of the economy has been relatively slow owing to dependence upon the heavy steel and metallurgical industries. More dynamic factors, such as

the chemical industry and finance, are assuming greater importance as the predominance of steel decreases. Luxembourg is a member of the European Economic Community, Benelux, the European Steel and Coal Community and EURATOM, and is the second capital of the Common Market.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for 10 per cent of the population. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the north, and wheat, fruit and grapes for wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed.

Luxembourg has adequate foreign investment and is now giving priority to the expansion of existing companies. Industrial relations are harmonious, with strikes rare and statutory minimum wages established. Although inflation has increased from 2.3 per cent in 1969 to 5.2 in 1972, this is low compared with other EEC countries, and Luxembourg enjoys economic stability with slow growth.

Transport and Communications

The railway system covers 271 km. The roads are modern and total 4,950 km. There is an airport at Luxembourg, served by Luxair, the national airline, and other international lines.

Since 1964, the canalization of the Moselle has given Luxembourg direct access to Rhine shipping through the port of Mervelt.

Social Welfare

Although virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance, the Government does not itself operate the Social Services. They are administered by semi-public bodies, composed of Government representatives, and elected representatives of employers and employees. Social Service benefits are also guaranteed to foreigners in accordance with International Conventions signed with individual countries. Social insurance falls into four categories:

- (a) *Accident Insurance* is normally compulsory for all employers; contributions are paid by the employer. Benefits cover refund of the cost of medical treatment, compensation for loss of pay, widow and orphans' pension.
- (b) *Health Insurance* is compulsory for industrial workers, employees, etc. and voluntary schemes cover most other categories of people. Employees pay two-thirds of the contribution and employers one-third. Benefits include refund of medical expenses in case of illness or maternity, and compensation amounting to 50 per cent of wages lost for a period of up to 6 months.
- (c) *Invalid and Old Age Pensions*: Contributions amount to 12 per cent of the salary shared equally by employer and employee. There is a minimum guaranteed pension of 36,000 francs.
- (d) *Family Allowances*: Birth Allowances of 4,200 francs for the first child and 2,500 for each subsequent child are paid. There are also contributory allowances of approximately 370 francs per child under 19 (25 in the case of students).

LUXEMBOURG—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Unemployment benefit amounting to 60 per cent of net wages is paid.

Education

Education in Luxembourg is compulsory from 6 to 15 years. German is the initial language of instruction at primary level. French is added to the programme in the second year and becomes increasingly important until it replaces German as the language of instruction at secondary level.

Pupils are selected for secondary school at the age of 12 on the basis of an entrance examination in French, German and arithmetic. The first year of secondary school is a general orientation course on comprehensive lines, which is then followed by a choice between two sections:

- (a) *Classical Section*, Latin is taught from the second year on, and English from the third year with an option in the fourth year between Greek and English. After the third year this section is again divided into Latin/Languages and Latin/Science sections.
- (b) *Modern Section*, with no Latin but compulsory English starting in the second year. After the third year pupils are divided into Modern Languages and Modern Languages/Science subsections.

The completed secondary course lasts seven years and leads to the *Diplôme de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires* which qualifies for University Entrance. For pupils who do not wish to attend Secondary School there are three-year supplementary intermediate courses leading to vocational or technical qualifications:

There is no university in Luxembourg (apart from the small *Université Internationale de Sciences Comparées*), so students attend foreign universities mainly in France, Germany, Belgium or Switzerland. In 1969 a Centre Universitaire was created offering:

- (a) *Cours Universitaires* corresponding to the first year of University and leading to the *Certificat d'Etudes* entitling the student to enter the second year of a foreign university.
- (b) *Cours Complémentaires* providing instruction in certain subjects specific to Luxembourg, e.g. Law, Teaching, etc.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery. Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of mediaeval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Sauer, Vianden and Wiltz. More tourists camp in Luxembourg than stay in hotels.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 21 (National Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc;
£1 sterling = 93.20 francs;
U.S. \$1 = 40.21 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	
	1972 (Estimate)	Luxembourg (Capital)
2,586 sq. km.	348,200	78,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969 . . .	13.3	6.6	12.4
1970 . . .	13.0	6.4	12.2
1971 . . .	13.0	6.5	12.8
1972 . . .	11.8	6.6	11.9

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	1970		1971		1972	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Belgium	720	636	756	504	681	482
France	1,259	864	1,329	777	1,376	855
Germany	530	829	649	577	660	556
Italy	716	1,523	1,258	1,027	1,165	1,260
Netherlands	72	152	176	122	198	148
Other European Countries	3,579	1,543	5,473	1,248	5,143	2,197
U.S.A.	317	255	228	87	249	171
Africa	40	47	77	45	84	50
Other Overseas Countries	128	107	103	58	90	77
Unknown	—	314	—	508	—	607
TOTAL	7,361	6,270	10,049	4,953	9,646	6,403

EMPLOYMENT

(Census, 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14,554
Mining and Quarrying	1,880
Manufacturing Industries	43,984
Construction and Engineering	12,024
Gas, Electricity, Water Supply	825
Distributive Trades, Insurance, Banking	18,422
Transport and Communications	9,144
Services	29,728
Others	126
TOTAL EMPLOYED	130,687

Active population (1972 estimate): Total 151,400;
Agriculture 14,500; Industry 72,600, Services 64,300.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1972—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
259	62	70	84	43

PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA (hectares)				PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	11,455	12,144	11,420	10,686	280,672	388,704	354,020
Rye	1,190	1,799	1,475	1,114	28,512	53,970	44,250
Barley	17,774	16,086	16,781	16,868	435,193	532,700	538,920
Oats	12,529	12,531	12,515	12,499	288,190	375,930	365,250
Potatoes	2,459	2,144	1,884	1,913	679,077	644,675	612,300
Wine Grapes	1,180	1,171	1,205	1,207	242,000*	104,500*	139,500

* Hectolitres.

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
1970 . . .	192,772	1,187	103,428	3,460	361,763
1971 . . .	192,178	1,119	106,104	3,642	311,504
1972 . . .	191,783	1,175	95,509	3,404	318,386
1973 . . .	203,738	1,276	89,839	3,822	282,963

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Iron Ore	6,398	6,311	5,722	4,597	4,116
Pig Iron	4,308	4,872	4,814	4,588	4,671
Steel Ingots and Castings .	4,834	5,521	5,462	5,241	5,457

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 Luxembourg francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50 and 100 Luxembourg francs; 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Belgian francs.

Exchange rates (March 1974): 1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc;

£1 sterling = 93.20 francs; U.S. \$1 = 40.21 francs.

100 Luxembourg francs = £1.073 = \$2.487.

Note: The Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc. From September 1919 to August 1971 the par value of the Luxembourg franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 44.82 Luxembourg francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1 = 120.00 Luxembourg francs.

BUDGET (million francs)

REVENUE	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
Income Tax	7,435.0	9,036.0	Administration	1,421.0	1,642.6
Other Direct Taxes	323.5	395.5	Defence	609.6	667.7
Turnover Tax	2,475.0	3,125.0	Public Order, Foreign Affairs	659.0	850.9
Customs	1,993.1	2,188.2	Education and Arts	2,972.4	3,290.3
Other Indirect Taxes	1,209.2	1,680.8	Social Security	3,210.7	3,615.5
Other Ordinary Receipts . . .	2,499.3	2,949.4	Health, Sport, Housing . . .	1,207.1	1,362.0
Loans	800.0	0.1	Transport and Power	4,612.8	5,260.0
Other Extraordinary Receipts	121.2	122.1	Agriculture, Economic Affairs	963.2	1,104.3
			War Damage, National		
			Disasters	198.5	221.2
			Public Debt, Subsidies, etc. .	2,517.9	2,907.4
			Miscellaneous	-1,025.9	-1,438.0
TOTAL	16,856.3	19,497.1	TOTAL	17,346.3	19,483.9

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million francs)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	33,161	36,221	41,559	47,659
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture and forestry	2,057	1,914	2,021	2,106
Iron and steel industry	7,670	8,253	10,871	13,028
Other manufacturing industries	5,285	6,536	7,560	8,951
Construction	2,486	2,530	3,115	3,800
Transport	2,389	2,840	2,965	3,261
Commerce and Banking	5,179	5,558	5,952	6,415
Administration and public services	3,599	3,929	4,100	4,554
Income from abroad	—280	—320	—500	—750
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	32,881	35,901	41,059	46,909
Less depreciation allowances	5,844	6,693	7,763	8,540
NET NATIONAL INCOME	27,037	29,208	33,296	38,369
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	2,531	2,828	3,456	4,137
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	29,568	32,036	36,752	42,506
Depreciation allowances	5,844	6,693	7,763	8,540
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	35,412	38,729	44,515	51,046
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	916	2,108	4,759	5,672
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	62,736	68,630	78,781	89,884
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	21,648	23,146	24,810	27,396
Government consumption expenditure	4,245	4,625	4,857	5,399
Gross fixed capital formation	8,883	8,960	10,456	13,329
Increase in stocks	—	210	133	—

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1965=100)

	Food	DRINK	HOUSING	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	MISCELLANEOUS
1969	113.3	112.1	105.3	106.0	115.2	113.1
1970	119.1	119.1	111.6	109.4	121.4	115.7
1971	123.3	125.1	117.2	115.4	134.8	120.6
1972	131.6	127.3	121.4	121.5	141.5	126.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS ('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres	253,451	255,858	258,143	260,272
Ton-kilometres	725,174	763,525	747,968	782,948

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Private Cars	84,816	91,186	98,813	100,996
Commercial Vehicles	11,376	11,999	12,182	10,021
Autocars	560	587	595	620
Tractors	9,844	10,128	9,306	9,487

* Different method of enumeration adopted as from 1972.

TOURISM

TOURISTS		
1968	1969	1970
750,513	826,500	861,368

Average length of stay (1970): 2 days

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOTELS, ETC.	
	1969	1970
Belgium	254,200	267,687
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	10,500	10,854
France	79,700	82,965
Germany	67,500	70,969
Netherlands	181,300	192,281
United Kingdom, Ireland	42,900	41,491
U.S.A.	77,900	82,734
Others	67,100	67,971
TOTAL	781,100	816,952

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	77,786	81,645	86,593	91,725
Radio Sets	148,514	157,319	166,686	176,000*
Television Sets	61,649	70,546	73,103	85,263
Number of Daily Newspapers	7	7	7	7
Copies per '000 population	380*	380*	380*	380*

* Estimate.

EDUCATION

	1970-71	1972-73
Nursery Education . . .	7,814	8,524
Primary Education . . .	35,497	35,525
Secondary Education . . .	8,924	8,425
Middle, Vocational and Technical Education . . .	9,488	11,471
Teacher-Training . . .	138	168
TOTAL PUPILS . . .	61,861	64,113

Sources: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques; Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, 48 rue Charles Arendt, Case Postale 304, Luxembourg Bel Air.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868; but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *Scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg, male or female, and must have attained eighteen years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-one years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-Chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 56 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 6 Ministers, Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

As the result of negotiations concluded between Belgium and Luxembourg on December 22nd, 1921, economic union was established between the two countries. By the terms of this union the old customs barrier disappears, and Belgian money becomes current in the Grand Duchy. The union, which was to last for fifty years, came into force on May 1st, 1922 and was renewed for a further decade in 1971.

Luxembourg's economic ties with Belgium and the Netherlands have become closer since the establishment of the "Benelux" economic union in September 1944, which was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960 (see also Benelux chapter).

Luxembourg is a full member of all the major European organizations, such as the European Communities, OÉCD, NATO, WEU, UN, the Council of Europe and the European Monetary Fund.

In 1961, the Grand Duchess appointed her son, Prince Jean, to act as *Lieutenant-Représentant* and to exercise in her name "all the political and juridical prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the Sovereign of the State". Her action was in accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution. On November 12th, 1964, she abdicated in favour of Grand Duke Jean.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Grand Duke: H.R.H. Prince JEAN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Democratic Parties, first formed February 1969.)

(C.S.) Christian Social Party; (Dem.) Democratic Party ("Liberals").

(March 1974)

Prime Minister, Minister of State, Minister of Finance and Minister of Cultural Affairs: PIERRE WERNER (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice and the Armed Forces: EUGÈNE SCHAUS (Dem.).

Minister of Family Affairs, Social Welfare, Housing, Viticulture and Public Works: JEAN-PIERRE BÜCHLER (C.S.).

Minister of National Education, Youth, Labour and Social Security: JEAN DUPONG (C.S.).

Minister of Agriculture and Public Health: CAMILLE NEY (C.S.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Minister of the Civil Service, Physical Education and Sport: GASTON THORN (Dem.).

Minister of the National Economy, Middle Classes and Tourism, Minister of Transport and Power: MARCEL MART (Dem.).

Secretary of State to the Ministry of the Interior: EMILE KRIEPS (Dem.).

Secretary of State to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security: JACQUES SANTER (C.S.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Australia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Austria: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: GEORG ROESSLER.

Bangladesh: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Belgium: 4 rue des Girondins, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: JACQUES DESCHAMPS.

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bulgaria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Brussels, Belgium (E).

China, People's Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Colombia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Cyprus: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Czechoslovakia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dahomey: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (L).

Ecuador: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Egypt: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Finland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

France: 2 rue Bertholet, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: ROBERT LUC.

Gabon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

German Democratic Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: 20-22 ave. de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: HANNS HERBERT HILGARD.

Ghana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Greece: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iceland: Paris 8e, France (E).

India: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Indonesia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iran: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iraq: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Ireland: 57 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: VALENTIN IREMONGER.

Israel: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Italy: 5 rue Marie Adelaide, Luxembourg (E); Ambassador: ROBERTO RICCARDI.

Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Jamaica: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Japan: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Korea, Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Liberia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Libya: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

LUXEMBOURG—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritius: London, United Kingdom (E).
Mexico: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Monaco: Bern, Switzerland.
Morocco: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Netherlands: rue C. M. Spoo, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* HENDRIK MAURITS VAN WALT VAN PRAAG.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Pakistan: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Peru: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Philippines: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Poland: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Portugal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Romania: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Senegal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sierra Leone: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Somalia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Luxembourg also has diplomatic relations with Albania and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

South Africa: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Spain: 7 rue Philippe II, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ARAGONÉS.
Sri Lanka: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sweden: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Switzerland: 35 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE THÉVENAZ.
Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Thailand: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, United Kingdom (E).
Tunisia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Turkey: Brussels, Belgium (E).
U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* EVGUENI ALEKSANDROVITCH KOSSAREV.
United Kingdom: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CHARLES ABERCROMBY ROPER.
U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* RUTH L. FARKAS.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Vatican City: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Venezuela: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Viet-Nam, Republic: Brussels, Belgium (L).
Yugoslavia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Zaire: Brussels, Belgium (E).

PARLIAMENT

President: PIERRE GRÉGOIRE (Christian Socialist).
 (General Election, December 15, 1968)
 Parti Chrétien Social . . . 21
 Parti Ouvrier Socialiste . . . 18
 Parti Démocratique . . . 11
 Parti Communiste . . . 6

There will a General Election in May 1974.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are three. These are competent to deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases of minor importance. Above these are the two *District Courts*, Luxembourg being divided into two judicial districts. The highest court is the *Superior Court of Justice*, which acts both as a court of appeal, hearing decisions made by *District Courts*, and as a *cour de cassation*. Very serious criminal cases are heard by the *Court of Assizes*. Special tribunals exist to adjudicate upon various matters of social administration such as social insurance. The Department of the Attorney-General is responsible for the administration of the judiciary and the supervision of judicial police investigations.

Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed for life by the Grand Duke, and are not removable except by judicial sentence. The judicial system of the Grand Duchy does not include the jury system. Capital punishment exists technically but is no longer used in practice.

Superior Court of Justice: Chief Justice JEAN KAUFFMAN.
Attorney-General: HENRI DELVAUX.

High Military Court: JEAN KAUFFMAN, J. P. SCHANEN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (Christian Social Party): 38 rue du Curé; f. 1914; stands for political stability, planned economic expansion, and supports the European communities to which Luxembourg belongs; 7,500 mems.; the majority party in the governing coalition; Pres. NIC MOSAR.
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (Socialist Party): 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1902; Pres. ANTOINE WEHCKEL; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GOEBBELS.
Parti Communiste (Communist Party): 71 rue du Fort-Neyberg; f. 1921; Leader DOMINIC URBANY.
Parti Démocratique (Democratic Party ("Liberals")): 46 Grand rue; Leader GASTON THORN.
Parti Social-Démocrate Luxembourgeois (Social Democratic Party): B.P. 162, Luxembourg 2; f. 1971; Leader HENRY CRAVATTE; First Vice-Chair. FERNAND GEORGES; publ. *FF (Freiheit und Fortschritt)* (weekly).

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Some 97 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN HENGEN B.P. 419, Luxembourg.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

President of the Evangelical Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur J. PAUTZ; 230 rue de Trèves; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church; 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Evangelicals; publ. *Glaubensbote* (monthly).

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 59 Route d'Arlon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The seven daily papers have a total circulation of over 150,000.

Tageblatt (Le Journal d'Esch): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; organ of the trade unions; Dir. J. F. POOS; circ. 32,500.

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer, Luxembourg; f. 1880; Liberal; Man. JOSEPH ANEN; circ. 27,000.

Luxemburger Wort: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; f. 1848; Catholic; Christian Democrat; 73,000, largest circulation in Luxembourg; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHEID.

La Meuse-Luxembourg: 4 rue de l'Athénée, Luxembourg; f. 1945; Independent; circulation 12,000; Dir. JEAN KIEFER.

Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek: 71 rue du Fort-Neyperg, Luxembourg; f. 1946; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. R. URBANY; circ. 5,000.

Républicain Lorrain: 6 ave. Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg; Luxembourg edition.

Est Républicain: Luxembourg edition.

PERIODICALS

Arbecht: 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch/Alzette; f. 1919; fortnightly; journal of the Federation of the Workers of Luxembourg; circ. 22,000.

Auto-Revue: 78 Grand-rue; monthly; illustrated.

Echo de l'Industrie: 3-5, place Winston Churchill; weekly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois.

Das Familienblatt: 24 rue d'Epernay, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1946; weekly; recreation; Dirs. EDMOND ELZ and AUGUSTE PHILIPP; circ. 24,600.

Handelsblatt (Le Journal du Commerce): 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; f. 1945; monthly of Fédération des Commerçants; circ. 4,000.

D'Handwierk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 7,000.

De Letzeburger Bauer: 16 blvd. d'Avranches; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 8,750.

De Letzeburger Land: rue Epernay, Luxembourg; f. 1953; independent; cultural weekly; Editor LÉON KINSCH.

Europäisches Bau-Forum: 19 Ave. Monterey, Luxembourg; f. 1960; 14 a year; associated with **Luxemburger Bau-Forum**.

Letzeburger Sonndesblad: 6-8 rue Origer; f. 1870; weekly; Catholic general; publ. by Imprimerie St. Paul, Luxembourg; circ. 10,000.

Reviuww/Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévires, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly periodical on building, homes and health.

Revue: rue de Dippach, Bertrange; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 29,700.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1918; journal of Luxembourg railwaymen, transport workers and employees; Chief Editor JOS MARSON; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

AFP (France): 6 ave. Marie-Thérèse; Corr. Mme. YOLANDE WILWERS.

AP (U.S.A.): Luxembourg-Eich, 7 rue de la Forge.

Belga (Belgium): Keispelt, Luxembourg.

UPI (U.S.A.): Strassen, rue du Bois.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Luxembourgeoise des Journalistes Professionnels: Luxembourg.

Association Luxembourgeoise des Éditeurs de Journaux: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; Pres. Mgr. TURPEL; Sec. JACQUES POOS.

PUBLISHERS

Beffort, Jos: 18 rue de la Poste; P.O.B. 49; f. 1868; scientific, economic reviews.

Buck-Viet: 21 blvd. G.-D. Charlotte; f. 1852; law, history, science, literature; Dir. JULES MERSCH.

Christian Butterbach: Case Postale 349, Luxembourg; f. 1959; publishing of all kinds of books and mail-order bookselling; Owner and Man. CHRISTIAN BUTTERBACH; irregular publ. *Interferences*.

Edi-Centre/Krippler: 17 rue Chambord, Luxembourg; f. 1949; Man. J.-P. KRIPPLER.

Graphic Center Bourg-Bourger: rue de Dippach/Bertrange; f. 1864; industrial printing; Dir.-Gen. JEAN BOURG.

Imprimerie Centrale: 123 rue A. Fischer.

Imprimerie Coopérative Luxembourgeoise: 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1927; all kinds of printing; Dir. JACQUES F. POOS.

Imprimerie St. Paul: 6-8 rue Jean-Origer.

Librairie du Centre: Royal Centre Building, 49 blvd. Royal; Propr. L. DE BOURCY.

Linden, P.: 50 Grand-rue, C.P. 71; all kinds of books.

Mehlen Raymon: 10 ave. Monterey.

Publi-Lux: 4 rue Glesener.

Verlag-Buchhandlung Joseph Thielen: 222 route de Thionville, Luxembourg; f. 1950; Owner and Man. JOSEPH THIELEN.

Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Travailleurs du Livre: rue Goethe 38; f. 1864; 480 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS WARNY; Sec. NICOLAS WEBER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Compagnio Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1930; private commercial company operating radio services both outside and inside Luxembourg and television services within Luxembourg; Pres. of Admin. Council JOSEPH BECH; Dir.-Gen. MATHIAS FELTEN; Programme Dir. CLAUDE FISCHER.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg: f. 1931; Dir.-Gen. MATHIAS FELTEN.

Daily programmes in French, German, English, Dutch, and a national programme; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Serbo-Croat programmes for foreign workers in Europe.

Radio sets (1972): 176,000 (estimated).

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg: f. 1955; Gen. Man. MATHIAS FELTEN.

Two main stations and six low-powered stations.

French and national programme daily.

Television licences (1972): 85,263.

FINANCE

PRINCIPAL BANKS

(cap. = capital; pu. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Luxembourg francs)

Banque Ameribas S.A.: 35 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg; cap. p.u. \$6 m.

Banque du Benelux-La Luxembourgeoise S.A.: 10 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

Banque Commerciale S.A.: 22 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg.

Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.: 6 ave. Guillaume, Luxembourg.

***Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A.:** 2 blvd. Royal; f. 1856; bank of issue; (1972) cap. and res. 1,015m.; Chair. JOSEPH LEYDENBACH; Mans. GASTON HOFFMAN, PIERRE ALTMAN, ADY COLAS, EDMOND ISRAEL, MARCEL SCHLEDER.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 14 rue Aldringen and 27 ave. Montmorency; f. 1919; cap. 600m.; dep. 19,659m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. GEORGES SCHWALL; Man. Dir. JEAN-JACQUES WELNÈS.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.: 11 blvd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.

Banque Nordeurope: Luxembourg; share capital 150m.

Banque Mathieu Frères, S.A.: 80 place de la Gare; f. 1936; (1969) cap. and res. 100m.; dep. 800m.; Pres. M. E. SPIELEREIN; Vice-Pres. ROBERT RECKINGER.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.: 10a blvd. Royal, Luxembourg.

***Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat/Banque de l'Etat:** 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; (1972) dep. 27,695m.; res. 1,950m.; Dir. P. GUILL.

Caisse Hypothécaire du Luxembourg S.A.: 69 blvd. de la Pétrusse, Luxembourg.

Commerzbank International S.A.: 11 ave. de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.

Kredietbank, S.A. Luxembourgeoise: 37 rue Notre Dame; affiliated to Kredietbank N.V. (Belgium); f. 1949; (Dec. 1969) cap. and res. 1,062m.; Chair. JEAN L. BLONDEEL; Man. Dir. CONSTANT FRANSSENS; Man. ANDRÉ COUSSEMENT.

* Banks of issue.

INSURANCE

La Luxembourgeoise: 10 rue Aldringen; f. 1920; cap. 50m.; all branches and life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. GABRIEL DEIBENER.

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, Société Anonyme: 1-3 avenue Guillaume; f. 1922; cap. 25,000,000 frs.; all branches and life; Chair. MARC LAMBERT; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE CHRISTEN.

There are also numerous foreign companies authorized to operate in Luxembourg:

Belgian: Les Assurances du Crédit, L'Assurance Liégeoise, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Generales-Vie, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales-Incendie, Compagnie Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et des Bagages, La Paix, Le Phénix Belge, Propriétaires, Réunis et Phénix Belge, La Prévoyance, La Prévoyance Sociale, Les Propriétaires Réunis, Société Générale d'Assurances et de Crédit Foncier, L'Union et Prévoyance.

British: The Royal Exchange Assurance.

French: Assurances Générales de France-Vie, Assurances Générales de France-IART, Les Assurances Nationales-Vie, Les Assurances Nationales-IARD, Le Lloyd de France, La Paternelle, Le Patrimoine, La Préservatrice, La Providence IARD, Le Secours-Vie, Le Secours, L'Union des Assurances de Paris, L'Union des Assurances de Paris IARD, La Vie Nouvelle.

German: Deutscher Automobil Schutz D.A.S.

Swiss: La Bâloise-Vie, La Bâloise, La Fédérale, La Nationale Suisse, Société suisse d'assurances contre les Accidents Winterthur, La Zurich.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; 21 mems.; Pres. TONY NEUMAN; Dir. CARLO HEMMER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 16 blvd. d'Avranches, C.P. 1401; f. 1945; Pres. RENÉ WESTER; Sec. MATHIAS BERNS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organization are grouped all agricultural organizations.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 6,000 mems.; Chair. VICTOR BOLMER; Sec. MARCEL SAUBER; publ. *D'Handwierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 3-5 place Winston Churchill; f. 1918; 220 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND ACKERMANN; Vice-Pres. FRANK MEYER; Dir. LUCIEN JUNG; publ. *Echo de l'Industrie* (monthly).

Fédération des Commerçants du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 5 rue Jean-Origer, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. A. WAGNER-JUNG, 23 rue de l'Eglise, Esch-Alzette; Sec.-Gen. F. WINTERSDOORFF, 5 rue Jean-Origer; publ. *Handelsblatt*.

LUXEMBOURG—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

Fédération des Associations Viticoles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (*Federation of Wine-Growing Committees*): Grevenmacher/Moselle, Route de Trèves 93; f. 1922; Pres. WILL. WILTZIUS; Man. NORBERT SCHMIT; publ. *De Letzeburger Wöner*.

Groupeement des Industries Siderurgiques Luxembourgeoises (*Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg*): 31 blvd. Joseph II; f. 1927; Board of Dirs.: EMMANUEL TESCH (Pres.) (Arbed), FRANK MEYER (Arbed), RICHARD HERLIN (Rodange—Athus).

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.) (*Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour*): 4 rue P. Hentges, Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2031, Luxembourg; f. 1919; 31,500 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MEIS; publs. *Arbecht* (weekly), *Le Signal* (weekly), *CGT* (monthly).

Four affiliated unions of which the largest are:

Letzburger Arbechter-Verband (*Luxembourg Workers' Union*): 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-Alzette; f. 1916; Pres. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; Gen. Sec. ANTOINE WEISS; 20,000 mems.

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (*National Union of Luxembourg Railway Transport Workers and Employees*): Bonnewegerstr. 63, Luxembourg-Bonneweg; Pres. FONS HILDGEN; Vice-Pres. JEAN SCHNEIDER; Gen. Sec. JOS MARSON; 10,000 mems.

Confédération Luxembourgeoise des Syndicats Chrétiens (*Christian Workers*): 13 rue Bourbon; f. 1920; Pres. JEAN SPAUTZ; Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS SCHMIT; Treas. L. ZIMMER; Secs. M. ZWICK, J. P. HUPPERICH, J. KERGER, M. GLESENER, F. SCHWEITZER, HENRI DÜNKEL, ANTONIO DA SILVA CARVALHO; publ. *Sozialer Fortschritt* (weekly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Pres. of Administrative Council RENÉ LOGELIN; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE THÉATO; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCHLESSER. There are 271 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg; There are 4,950 km. of made-up roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACL): 13 Route de Longwy, Helfenterbruck; f. 1932; publ. review "Autotouring" (8 times yearly), circ. 40,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (*Société Anonyme Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne*): Aéroport de Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2203; regular services to Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Frankfurt, Geneva, Johannesburg, London, Nice, Palma, Paris, Rome; Pres. GUILLAUME KONSBRUCK; Gen. Man. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 2 Boeing 707, 2 Caravelle.

Luxembourg is also served by the following foreign airlines: CSA, Finnair, International Air Bahama, International Caribbean, Loftleidir, Northeast, SAA and Tunis Air.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 51 avenue de la Gare, Luxembourg; f. 1932; 142 mems.; Chair. L. BOLLENDORF; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; branches in 11 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 15 Place Rogier, 1000 Brussels; Dir. Miss Y. EMSENS.

Denmark: 6 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen V.

France: 21 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2e; Dir. Miss Y. LAPLANCHE; 41 route de Plappeville, 57 Metz; Dir. CAMILLE HAMEN.

German Federal Republic: Kö Center, P.O.B. 1122, Düsseldorf; Dir. H. KREMPER; Berliner Promenade (Saar Centre), 66 Saarbrücken; Dir. G. THEIS.

Netherlands: 44 Kleverparkweg, Haarlem; Dir. Mrs. F. C. KER.

Norway: 27 Tøllbugt, Oslo 1; Dir. F. GUILDFORD.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 10, Stockholm; Dir. P. G. EKDAHL.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Dir. T. PESCATORE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 19 rue Beaumont, Luxembourg; Chair. The Minister of Power.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

UNIVERSITY

Université Internationale de Sciences Comparées: 13 rue du Rost, Luxembourg; 12 teachers (all part-time), 65 students.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Malta, with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino, is situated in the central Mediterranean 60 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles north of the African coast. Climate is warm; winter temperatures do not fall below 40°F (4.4°C); summer temperatures rise to 98°F (36.6°C). English and Maltese are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of two vertical bands of white and red, the white band bearing the George Cross in the top-left corner. The capital is Valletta.

Recent History

Malta was awarded the George Cross by King George VI for the heroism of her people during the Second World War. Under the Constitution of 1947 self-government was granted to the island except in certain matters reserved to the Governor. Civil disturbances followed the resignation of Mr. Dom Mintoff's Labour Government of 1958 and a state of emergency was declared, the Governor assuming direct administration. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and elections held which returned the Nationalist Government of Dr. Borg Olivier. As a result of the London conference of August 1963, Malta became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on September 21st, 1964. Malta joined the UN later that year and in 1965 was admitted to the Council of Europe.

In June 1971 a Labour Government under Mintoff came to power with socialist and nationalist aims, notably to consolidate Malta's independence and national sovereignty, to improve social conditions and to achieve economic viability. The first Maltese-born Governor-General was appointed in July. Pursuing a policy of non-alignment, the Government has made friendly overtures to a number of countries. It has concluded agreements for cultural, economic and commercial co-operation with several East European countries, Italy, Libya, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., China and others, and has received technical assistance notably from Libya. It has affirmed, however, that none of Malta's port facilities will be made available to any of the Warsaw Pact countries.

On taking office the Labour Government declared invalid the 1970 agreement with the United Kingdom, which had resolved the question of aid to Malta. Mintoff proposed a new agreement which would safeguard Malta's sovereignty and ensure that the economy benefited from the foreign base. After a misunderstanding over the terms of a temporary compromise made in September 1971, which led to partial withdrawal by British forces from Malta, a new agreement was signed in March 1972, under which Malta receives £14 million in rent annually until 1979, a further sum of £7 million part grant part soft loan from the NATO countries, and £2.5 million aid from Italy. In addition, to compensate for sterling devaluation, a sum of £800,000 was contributed by the five NATO countries

excluding the United Kingdom. The size of the base and the freedom of movement allowed to Forces shipping have been reduced, and the agreement includes provisions that the base is to be used only by the United Kingdom for purposes of defence of the United Kingdom and NATO, that it will never be used against an Arab country and that any redundancies among Maltese civilian employees must be agreed with the Malta Government. In recent years relations with Libya have been growing stronger, and during the oil crisis of 1973 Malta was assured by Libya of adequate supplies.

Government

The Constitution of 1964 provides for Malta to have complete independence within the Commonwealth. H.M. the Queen is represented by the Governor-General. The House of Representatives is elected by proportional representation. In 1970 the number of members was increased by the Constitution of Malta (Amendment) Act from fifty to fifty-five. Government is by a Cabinet, which is responsible to the House.

Defence

Malta has no armed forces of her own, apart from the recently formed para-military Pioneer Corps of some 3,500, but has signed a defence agreement with the United Kingdom, and has had talks on military aid with Italy and Libya. Malta's position in the Central Mediterranean has made it a useful part of the strategic defence of Britain and NATO. Part of Valletta harbour is used as NATO naval headquarters in the Mediterranean. The Royal Air Force has airfields at Ta'Qali and Hal Far and also uses the civil airport at Luqa, where it operates flight control.

Economic Affairs

During Malta's long association with the British military presence in the Mediterranean, much economic activity was generated by the expenditure of British military personnel stationed on the island and by the supply of services to the defence establishments. However, the subsequent rundown of these forces due to a cut-back in United Kingdom military expenditure caused large reductions in their contribution to the Maltese economy and redundancies among the Maltese personnel they had employed. After 1950 the Maltese economy had to be rebuilt, and a development programme was formulated which aimed to establish export-orientated manufacturing industries and to promote the Maltese Islands as a tourist resort. Local products being exported now include textiles, footwear, chemicals and plastics, and tourism is of major importance, growing annually, except for a set-back in 1970. New industries and building for the tourist trade have been encouraged by the Malta Development Corporation. Ship-repairing at Malta Drydocks is another important activity, since Malta is ideally situated in the centre of the Mediterranean. Since June 1971 the drydocks have been re-organized extensively and have received a large number of

MALTA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

orders for repairs and shipbuilding. Expansion is envisaged including an increase in facilities for shipbuilding and the production of non-maritime heavy industrial equipment. Agricultural exports include potatoes, onions, tomatoes and flowers.

The Labour administration which assumed office in June 1971 took steps to revitalize the island's economic structure. Despite development planning the national debt had reached £M40 million by that time and the boom in foreign investment in real estate had come almost to a halt. The Government put a check on public borrowing, attempted to eradicate abuses in the public sector and introduced wages and prices controls. By 1972 the G.N.P. at factor cost stood at £M89.6 million, an increase of 5 per cent over 1971. The balance of payments remained strong and exports rose by about 37 per cent and imports by some 3 per cent over 1971, thus narrowing the visible trade gap. In March 1972 a Pioneer Corps was established to counter the unemployment problem and redress emigration.

The new agreement with the United Kingdom and other agreements with various countries for loans and aid, in particular a six-year interest-free loan from China of £Stg. 16.93 million from May 1972, have secured at least in the short-term additional resources for the implementation of a new economic development plan, of which the objective is economic viability by 1979 and freedom from dependence on earnings derived from the foreign military base. Malta's total investment needs over the plan period have been assessed at around £M205.5 million, of which £M78.2 million will be invested by the Government on infrastructure and social capital projects, as well as on direct productive activities. A rapid diversification of the economy is necessary, and the Government has set up an Industries Promotion Council with an international membership of prominent people to advise it on the types of industrial enterprises most suitable for Malta. The terms of Malta's association agreement with the European Community, which dates from April 1971, are being reviewed.

Transport and Communications

There are 1199 km. (745 miles) of roads, and the possibility of linking the islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino was explored by Japanese experts in 1972 and 1973. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valletta, is used annually by about 3,000 vessels.

Social Welfare

Social Security is provided under the National Insurance Act, 1956, the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. The National Insurance Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of Social Insurance. This Scheme operates on a reciprocal basis between Malta and the United Kingdom.

Other Social Welfare programmes include social work with families, care and protection of children and a probation service. These services are provided under different statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15, although the upper age limit is to be raised to 16 in September 1974. Most pupils attend Roman Catholic government schools but there are also private schools, nearly all of which are state-aided. Primary schools have a six-year course and lead to secondary school entrance for children aged 11. Since October 1972 a system of Area Secondary Schools has been introduced. Four secondary schools have a technical bias. Further education is provided in five Trade Schools for boys opened in September 1972, three technical institutes, a College of Arts, Science and Technology, small Industrial Training Centres, the Malta College of Education, and the Royal University. There are special schools for the handicapped, and over 5,000 students are enrolled at evening classes. The whole education system is currently being reviewed by the European Committee for Education.

Tourism

The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from 2000 B.C. There are fine beaches. Tourism continues to be a major source of Malta's income. Tourists come mainly from Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Sweden, and efforts are being made to advertise more widely and to attract more visitors in winter. During 1973 and early 1974 a system of classification for hotels and restaurants was introduced. In 1973 there were 211,196 tourists, of whom 55.7 per cent came from Britain.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1974: April 12 (Good Friday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 11-14 (Carnival), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (Assumption of Our Lady), September 8 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception of Our Lady), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 10 (Shipwreck of St. Paul), March 19 (St. Joseph).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (See under Great Britain), but the Metric System is also widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mils = 100 cents = 1 Maltese pound (£M).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 92.95 Maltese cents;

U.S. \$1 = 40.01 Maltese cents.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION			
		1961	1970	1971	1972
Malta	95	301,346	296,918	297,193	294,287
Gozo and Comino	26	27,506	25,269	24,877	24,243
TOTAL	121	328,852	322,187	322,070	318,530

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (1972)

Valletta (capital) 15,191

Victoria (Gozo) 5,358

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	20.8	12.3	9.4
1970	16.3	14.6	9.4
1971	17.1	16.6	9.5
1972	16.9	18.4	9.1

EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972
Australia	1,469	1,762	1,853
Canada	332	308	467
United Kingdom	640	527	597
U.S.A.	219	178	213
Other Countries	36	23	33
TOTAL	2,696	2,798	3,163

EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1972	
	No.	% of Labour Force
Malta Government	23,531	23.4
Service Departments	5,463	5.4
Agriculture and Fishing	6,408	6.4
Construction and Quarrying	7,199	7.2
Manufacturing	25,946	25.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,102	12.1
Other Industries	19,759	19.7
TOTAL	100,408	100.0

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

CROP	ACREAGE UNDER CROPS		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cereals and Legumes	15,485	14,335	11,252
Vegetables	15,024	15,097	14,786
Fruits	1,309*	1,299*	1,310*
Flowers	62	49	48
TOTAL	31,880*	30,780*	30,396*

* Figures for vines are under review.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS
(£'000)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	72.7	95.6	92.2
Barley	49.0	49.0	60.6
Vetches	94.2	97.4	106.6
Forages	308.0	340.0	274.1
Broad Beans	48.2	40.1	43.9
Straw	93.4	89.8	76.6
Locust Beans	18.2	11.9	7.9
Potatoes (Spring)	493.0	383.3	435.3
Potatoes (Winter)	142.0	206.8	72.9
Melons	73.0	78.1	64.8
Onions	171.8	103.9	84.3
Tomatoes	262.7	383.6	430.7
Marrows, Pumpkins and Gourds	57.1	47.2	67.7
Other Vegetables	697.8	587.2	511.3
Grapes*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus	62.8	59.1	58.2
Figs and Prickly Pears	12.2	12.2	11.4
Other Fruits	266.8	185.5	210.5
Flowers and Seeds	143.9	161.7	250.6
TOTAL	2,940.4*	2,932.4*	2,859.4*

* Figures for grapes are under review.

LIVESTOCK

	1970	1971	1972
Horses	1,455	1,407	1,313
Donkeys	1,482	1,430	1,307
Mules	1,080	1,000	893
Cattle	7,909	8,175	8,004
Sheep	8,401	7,530	7,020
Goats	17,132	15,747	14,002
Pigs	22,649	23,397	n.a.
Poultry and Rabbits	730,090	908,783	815,615

FISHING
(catch-cwt.)

	1970	1971	1972
Trawlers	4,967	4,462	2,803
Other Vessels	17,794	20,034	20,342
TOTAL	22,761	24,496	23,145

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
 (Gross output, £M'000)

	1970	1971	1972
Stone Quarrying and Sand Pits	716	689	633
Food including Beverages	10,832	10,879	11,774
Tobacco Products	2,749	2,837	3,310
Textiles, Footwear and Clothing	8,689	9,309	12,876
Wood and Cork Products and Furniture	1,846	1,803	2,072
Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	1,691	1,915	1,712
Leather and Leather Products	216	195	730
Rubber, Chemicals and Non-metallic Products	5,754	6,282	6,482
Metals	1,825	1,748	3,354
Transport Equipment and Machinery	3,838	4,394	4,788
Miscellaneous Industries	1,387	1,619	1,726
Construction	10,782	10,105	7,995
TOTAL	50,325	51,775	57,362

FINANCE

1,000 mils=100 cents=1 Maltese pound (£M).

Coins: 2, 3 and 5 mils; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5 and 10 Maltese pounds.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=92.95 Maltese cents; U.S. \$1=40.01 Maltese cents.

£M100=£107.59 sterling=\$249.93.

Note. Before December 1971 the Maltese pound was at par with the pound sterling. Between November 1967 and August 1971 the exchange rate was £M1=U.S. \$2.40. From December 1971 to June 1972 the rates were £M1=£1.025 sterling=\$2.671.

BUDGETS
 (£M'000)

	1971/72	1972/73
REVENUE:		
Customs and Excise	11,748	12,775
Income Tax	4,527	7,512
Succession and Donation Duties	649	1,015
Lotteries	816	930
Central Bank	2,957	2,414
Self-Balancing Services:		
(a) Water, Posts and Telephones	1,771	2,232
(b) Other Fees of Courts, Offices, etc.	2,014	2,075
Rent for Defence Facilities	6,828	13,455
Other Ordinary Revenue	4,240	5,393
Receipts from Abroad	4,838	2,096
Other Extraordinary Revenue	5,500	—
TOTAL REVENUE	45,888	49,897
EXPENDITURE:		
Commodity Subsidies	1,817	1,519
Public Debt, Pensions	10,274	4,834
Administration	8,054	6,266
Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade, Industry, Tourism	733	869
Self-Balancing Services	2,077	2,000
Medical and Health	4,537	4,429
Education, Museums, Libraries	5,710	5,051
Public Works	1,681	1,845
Emigration, Labour, Social Welfare	4,020	5,488
Capital Expenditure, Colonial Development	12,436	8,881
Civil Aviation	376	389
Civil Defence	90	27
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51,805	42,198

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLANS PROPOSED EXPENDITURE (£M '000)

	1972-73	1973-74
Basic Services . . .	1,530	1,522
Economic Services . . .	6,518	6,353
Social Services . . .	3,879	3,750

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (£M million)

	1970	1971	1972
G.N.P. at Factor Cost . . .	89.5	92.7	98.0
G.N.P. at Market Price . . .	102.1	105.3	110.5

Overseas investment in Malta (£ Stg. '000): 1969 £8,719, 1970 £7,545, 1971 £8,661.

COST OF LIVING INDEX (April 1960=100)

GROUP	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food . . .	115.65	119.15	120.03	125.16
Alcoholic Drink . . .	117.92	119.28	119.60	119.92
Tobacco . . .	170.80	185.22	197.19	206.62
Housing . . .	108.87	110.23	111.50	112.48
Fuel and Light . . .	90.10	90.10	90.10	90.58
Durable Household Goods	106.42	110.05	114.91	117.25
Clothing and Footwear . .	107.20	109.63	111.48	113.49
Transport . . .	106.64	107.29	110.30	112.31
Miscellaneous Goods . . .	121.00	125.54	130.91	133.33
Services . . .	113.81	125.00	129.31	138.43
ALL ITEMS . . .	116.18	120.50	12 29	127.44.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£M'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports . . .	35,146	38,880	40,509	51,399	61,516	67,121	65,377	67,210
Exports . . .	6,199	7,644	7,159	10,204	12,506	12,212	15,177	21,568
Re-Exports . . .	2,453	3,107	2,731	3,939	3,452	3,853	3,698	4,154

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(£M'000)

SELECTED IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	SELECTED EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	1,686	1,526	1,594	Potatoes	567	352	475
Meat	2,395	2,840	2,840	Onions	62	121	84
Milk	904	950	1,150	Meats	28	348	323
Fruit (fresh)	941	1,055	1,198	Flowers, Seeds and Cuttings	124	147	229
Cereals for Cattle	1,260	1,429	1,559	Hides and Skins	31	50	55
Feeding Stuff for Animals	1,048	1,183	1,186	Scrap Metals	404	137	340
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	3,247	3,979	4,996	Vegetable Oils	206	120	53
Chemicals	4,571	4,650	4,890	Rubber Goods	1,599	1,620	1,913
Motor Vehicles	3,523	2,982	2,574	Textiles	2,745	2,400	2,735
Other Machinery	10,998	8,847	7,536	Gloves	297	392	366
Clothing	1,742	1,848	1,545	Clothing (Other)	3,481	5,230	7,602
				Plastic Goods	422	452	641
				Printed Matter	232	359	165
				Toys and Games	197	305	281
				Sanitary Fixtures, etc	13	374	1,439

COUNTRIES

(£M'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
EEC	19,576	20,452	24,808	EEC	4,199	4,920	9,322
Belgium	1,132	1,309	1,916	Belgium	543	868	1,762
France	2,018	2,174	3,144	Federal Republic of Germany	4,199	4,920	3,749
Fed. Repub. of Germany	3,324	3,439	4,090	Italy	928	1,572	1,147
Italy	11,201	11,154	12,556	Netherlands	732	738	986
Netherlands	1,866	2,304	3,061	EFTA	6,375	8,165	10,640
EFTA	31,094	27,095	24,303	United Kingdom	6,136	7,604	9,560
United Kingdom	28,123	24,007	21,231	Africa	1,310	1,448	1,532
Other European Countries	5,343	6,174	4,822	North and Central America	1,001	1,210	1,281
Africa	999	740	726	Aircraft and Ships' Stores and Bunkers	2,071	1,831	1,502
North and Central Africa	3,323	3,876	4,261				
Asia	4,391	4,228	4,712				
Oceania	1,561	2,192	2,913				

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1970	170,853	93,281	264,134
1971	178,704	93,888	272,592
1972	149,913	80,816	230,729

Number of tourist beds: 7,825 beds (January 1973).

TRANSPORT

ROADS
(Vehicles in use)

	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars	39,514	43,119	45,077
Commercial Vehicles	10,714	10,627	10,792
Buses	621	622	622

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Vessels	115	120	122
Gross Registered Tonnage	48,348	43,812	22,851

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PORT OF VALLETTA

	1970	1971	1972
Vessels Entered (net tonnage)	4,363,293	3,978,877	4,901,900
Vessels Cleared (net tonnage)	4,425,132	3,988,551	4,788,744
Freight Loaded (tons)	48,061	47,105	88,220
Freight Unloaded (tons)	940,665	970,373	832,579

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Arrivals	202,308	209,490	179,421
Passenger Departures	204,399	211,383	184,450
Passengers in Transit	7,376	9,556	10,296
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	1,666.4	2,245.2	2,902.9
Freight Unloaded (metric tons)	3,402.1	3,237.8	3,554.1

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Telephones	39,980	43,986	44,316
Radio and Television Licences	43,647	48,707	52,857
Radio Licences	4,338	4,451	5,033
Daily Newspapers	6	6	6

EDUCATION

	1970/71			1971/72		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Primary	109	1,391	31,664	108	1,333	29,765
Secondary	40	1,432	17,771	40	1,487	20,605
Technical	6	170	1,519	6	168	1,514
Private (includes all grades)	71	782	14,972	70	793	14,508
Teacher-Training Colleges	2	41	400	2	45	295
Higher (University)	1	178	1,103	1	217	1,059
Higher (Polytechnic) (2nd & 3rd level)	1	109	1,302	1	108	1,687

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office, Auberge de Castille, Valletta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution was presented in draft form to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1964, and put to a referendum in May, where it was approved by 54.5 per cent of votes cast (representing 40.3 per cent of the electorate). The result of the poll was 65,714 "yes" and 54,919 "no" with 9,016 invalid votes. It was accepted with minor amendments by the United Kingdom Government, and the Malta Independence Act received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1964.

The Malta Independence Constitution adopts a monarchical system with a Governor-General representing Her Majesty The Queen. Maltese citizens are also citizens of the Commonwealth. The Constitution includes provisions that:

The national language and the language of the courts is Maltese but both Maltese and English are official languages.

The religion of the Maltese people is recognized to be the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion and the State guarantees to the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church the right freely to express its proper spiritual and ecclesiastical functions and duties and to manage its own affairs.

An independent Public Services Commission consisting of three to five members is appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister to make recommendations to the Prime Minister concerning appointments to public office and the dismissal and disciplinary control of persons holding public office.

The Judicature is independent.

Radio and television broadcasting is controlled by an independent authority.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The Constitution upholds the right to work and to reasonable hours of work, the safeguarding of rights of women workers, the encouragement of private economic enterprise, the encouragement of co-operatives, the

provision of free and compulsory primary education and the provision of social assistance and insurance.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The Constitution provides for the protection of the right to life, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, protection of freedom of conscience, protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, etc.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General normally exercises the executive authority on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen but, except in certain specified cases, is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. He appoints the Prime Minister, choosing the Member of the House of Representatives whom he judges to be ablest to command the confidence of a majority of the Members, and on the advice of the Prime Minister he appoints the other Ministers, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Crown Advocate General.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The normal life of the 55-member House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held.

Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation. The age of majority is twenty-one years.

DEFENCE

The Defence Agreement and the Financial Agreement concluded between the Maltese and United Kingdom Governments in 1964 were renegotiated during 1971, and a new settlement was reached on March 26th, 1972.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ANTHONY MAMO.

THE CABINET

(March 1974)

Prime Minister and Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs: DOMINIC MINTOFF.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Dr. ANTON BUTTIGIEG.

Minister of Education and Culture: Miss AGATHA BARBARA.

Minister of Finance and Customs: Dr. JOSEPH ANELA.

Minister of Development: Dr. ALBERT V. HYZLER.

Minister of Health: Dr. DANIEL PISCOPO.

Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism: PAUL XUEREN.

Minister of Public Building and Works: LORRY SANT.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Welfare: Dr. JOS CASSAR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* TREVETT W. CUTTS.

Austria: London, England (E).

Belgium: London, England (E).

Bulgaria: Rome, Italy (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

China, People's Republic: Karmnu Court, Lapsi St., St. Julians, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* LIU PU.

Cyprus: London, England (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Rome, Italy (E).

MALTA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

- Denmark:** Rome, Italy (E).
Egypt: House of the Four Winds, Hastings, Malta (E);
Chargé d'Affaires: SAMIR M. KAMEL.
Finland: Rome, Italy (E).
France: Villa Mauramy, Mgr. Mifsud St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis de LAURENS-CASTELET.
Germany, Federal Republic: "Dolphin Court", Antonio Nani St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-JOACHIM STEINBACH.
Greece: Rome, Italy (E).
Hungary: Rome, Italy (E).
India: Rome, Italy (HC).
Iran: London, England (E).
Iraq: Rome, Italy (E).
Israel: Antonio Nani St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK BEN-YACOV.
Italy: Villa Bel Air, Ta' Xbiex Terrace, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* ROMUALDO MASSA BERNUCCI.
Japan: Rome, Italy (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Korea, Republic: London, England (E).
Kuwait: Tripoli, Libya (E).
Libya: Villa Drago, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E);
Ambassador: ABDUSSATTUR THULTHI.
Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).
New Zealand: Rome, Italy (HC).
Norway: Rome, Italy (E).
Pakistan: Rome, Italy (E).
Poland: Rome, Italy (E).
Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).
Romania: Rome, Italy (E).
Spain: Rome, Italy (E).
Sweden: Rome, Italy (E).
Switzerland: Rome, Italy (E).
Syria: Rome, Italy (E).
Tunisia: Tripoli, Libya (E).
Turkey: London, England (E).
U.S.S.R.: London, England (E).
United Kingdom: St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (HC);
High Commissioner: ROBIN HAYDON.
U.S.A.: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN L. GETZ.
Vatican: Pope Alexander VII Junction, Balzan, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ENO-ARDO PECORAIO.
Yugoslavia: Rome, Italy (E).
Zambia: Rome, Italy (HC).

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Albania, the German Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(General Election of June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1971)

Speaker of the House of Representatives: E. ATTARD HEZZINA.

PARTY	VOTES	PER- CENTAGE	SEATS
Malta Labour Party	85,448	50.8	28
Nationalist Party	80,753	48.1	27
Progressive Constitutional Party	1,756	1.0	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationalist Party: 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pieta; the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; contribution towards the maintenance of international peace and security; Leader Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D.; publ. *Il-Poplu*.

Malta Labour Party: Trunk Road, Marsa; f. 1920; 7,000 mems.; stands for non-alignment to any bloc and guaranteed security for Malta by the Security Council of the United Nations; anti-colonialist, democratic socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF; publs. *Is-Sebh* (weekly in Maltese), *The Voice of Malta*.

Christian Workers' Party: 52 Old Theatre St., Valletta; f. 1961; national progress based on the workers' interests;

Leader ANTHONY PELLEGRINI; Pres. Dr. GEORGE BONELLO DUPUIS, LL.D.; Gen. Sec. GONTRAN L. BORG, F.C.C.S., F.R.ECONS., A.T.L.L., D.P.A.; publ. *Il-Tórha*.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a Defence Treaty with Great Britain and an agreement with N.A.T.O.; domestically, for establishing a viable economy for Malta based on tourism and its subsidiaries, light industry and shiprepairing; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *Forward 'Il Queddim*.

National Democratic Party: f. 1974; Leader Dr. ARTHUR COLOMBO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice, President of H.M.'s Constitutional Court and of H.M.'s Court of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. JOHN J. CREMONA.

Vice-President of H.M.'s Constitutional Court and of H.M.'s Court of Appeal: (vacant).

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. JOSEPH H. XUEREB.
The Hon. Mr. Justice MAURICE CARUANA CURRAN.
The Hon. Mr. Justice VICTOR R. SAMMUT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice GIOVANNI O. REFALO.
The Hon. Mr. Justice FORTUNATO MIZZI.
The Hon. Mr. Justice RICCARDO FARRUGIA.
The Hon. Mr. Justice VINCENT SCERRI.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. LUKU COSTANZI, LL.D.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, though British Law has had great influence on public law.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, Criminal Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, Criminal Court, Civil Court and Court of Magistrates* (also a *Juvenile Court*).

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. Sir MICHAEL GONZI.

Vicar-General: His Lordship Mgr. E. GALLA, Titular Bishop of Tralles in Asia (Auxiliary).

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. N. GAUCHI, Bishop of Vico di Augusto, Apostolic Administrator to Gozo.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Bulletin, The: Lux Press, St. Joseph Rd., Hamrun; f. 1944; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF.

Il-Hajja: Stamperija Il-Hajja Blata L-Bajda; f. 1970; Editor C. BUTTIGIEG.

In-Nazzjon Taghna: National Press, Pietà; f. 1970; Editor M. SCHIAVONE.

Iz-Zmien: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; organ of the Malta Labour Party; Maltese; Editor EMANUEL ZAMMIT.

L'Orizzont: Union Press, Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1962; Maltese; daily; published by the General Workers' Union; circ. 18,000; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF.

Malta News: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1964; national; English; Editor FREDERICK MUSCAT.

Times of Malta: Strickland House, St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1935; national; English; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR.

PERIODICALS

Armed Forces of Malta Journal: Editor Brig. A. SAMMUT TAGLIAFERRO, C.B.E.

Commercial Courier: The Exchange, Kingsway, Valletta; f. 1947; organ of The Malta Chamber of Commerce; every three weeks; Editor J. G. VASSALLO; circ. 1,250.

Faith: Dominican Priory, Valletta; f. 1950; in English; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. LUKE AZZOPARDI, O.P.; circ. 1,000.

Forward 'Il Queddiem: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1955; official organ of the Progressive Constitutional Party under the leadership of the Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.N.E.; fortnightly; Editor PHILIP FORMOSA RANDON.

Gwida: Radio and television guide; Editor ANTHONY AMODEO.

Industry Today: Development House, St. Anne's St., Floriana; Journal of the Federation of Malta Industries; fortnightly; Editor W. F. LEAVER.

Il-Gzejjer: Department of Information; Valletta; f. 1972; Maltese; monthly.

Il-Hajja Fl-Ghawdex: Bishop's Seminary, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1966; Maltese; Catholic Diocesan organ of Gozo; monthly; Editor Rev. ANTON DIMECH.

Il-Malti: Muscat Printing Press, Valletta; f. 1924; organ of the Asscn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; monthly; Editor Chev. Prof. Dr. JOS. GALEA.

Il-Mument: Stamperija Nazzjonali, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà, Valletta; weekly; Editor Dr. MICHAEL REFALO.

Il-Poplu: Stamperija Nazzjonali, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà, Valletta; organ of the Nationalist party; weekly; Editor The Hon. Dr. E. FENECH ADAMI.

Is-Sebh: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; Maltese; weekly; Editor EMANUEL ZAMMIT.

It-Toga: 220 St. Paul's St., Valletta; independent student fortnightly; Maltese and English; Editor COLIN APAP.

It-Torċa (The Torch): Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1944; every Sunday; produced by the General Workers' Union; Editor ANTHONY FARRUGIA; circ. 18,000.

Journal of the Faculty of Arts: Malta University Press; f. 1957; irregular; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.

Journal of Maltese Studies: Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; irregular; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.

Lehen il-Malti: Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; irregular; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.

Lehen is-Sewwa: Catholic Institute, Floriana; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; weekly (Saturday); Editor PAUL SALIBA; circ. 8,000.

MALTA—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Lloyd Maltese: 166 Brighella Street, Hamrun; f. 1840; English, Maltese; official organ for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce; twice weekly; Editor MARY BUGEJA FLERI.

Malta Government Gazette: Department of Information, Valletta; f. 1813; Tuesday and Fridays; Maltese and English; circ. 1,750.

Malta Today: Department of Information, Valletta; f. 1962; English; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Maltese Observer: Catholic Institute, Floriana; f. 1964; every Sunday.

Retailer, The: 87 Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1948; organ of the General Retailers' and Traders' Union; monthly; Editor Chev. V. EMINYAN; circ. 1,600.

Riflessi (Milizia Christi u Ir-Ruzarju): St. Dominic's Priory, Rabat; organ of the Malta Holy Name Societies; in Maltese; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. J. FREDO.

Sport: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1963; weekly; Editor JOE A. VELLA.

Sunday Times of Malta, The: Strickland House, St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1924; national weekly; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.

Voice of Malta, The: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; organ of the Malta Labour Party; English; monthly; Editor Dr. J. BRINCAT.

Teacher, The: Teachers' Institute, 7 Merchants St., Valletta; official organ of Malta Union of Teachers; monthly; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

NEWS AGENCY

Tass (U.S.S.R.): Villa Trafalgar, Ta' Xbiex; opened 1972; Correspondent W. V. MKRTCHIAN.

PUBLISHERS

Lux Press: St. Joseph's St., Valletta.

Malta Publicity Services: Publicity House, Merchants St., Valletta.

Progress Press: Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1957; Chair. HUGH SAINT FOURNIER; Man. Dir. W. B. ASCIAK.

Associated Publicity Services Ltd.

Crown Public Relations Ltd.

Impact Publications Ltd.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Malta Broadcasting Authority: National Rd., Blata L-Bajda; f. 1961; independent authority to regulate and supervise sound and television broadcasting with power to prescribe and produce programmes; Chair. VINCENT FALZON, LL.D.; Chief Exec. JOSEPH GRIMA.

RADIO

Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, St. Luke's Rd., P.O.B. 82, Gwardamanga; f. 1935; operates a commercial wired radio station and distributes two programmes in Maltese and English; 25-year contract negotiated with the Government of Malta in September 1961; Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Man. J. AVELLINO.

Radio Malta: P.O.B. 384, Gwardamanga; under jurisdiction of Malta Broadcasting Authority; commercial

broadcasting commenced on 998 kHz medium wave on January 8th, 1973; Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Man. J. A. SOLER.

TELEVISION

The Malta Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 384, Television House, Gwardamanga, Malta, G.C.; f. 1962; commercial aerial television service transmitting programmes in Maltese and English 31 hours a week daily between 6.00 and 11 p.m. as contractors to the Malta Broadcasting Authority; over 70,000 television receivers; Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Man. J. A. SOLER.

Radiotelevisione Italiana: A booster at Monte Mauro in Sicily enables programmes to be received in Malta.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Malta: Castille Place, Valletta; f. 1968; cap. auth. and p.u. M500,000; Deputy Gov. L. SPITERI; Gen. Man. H. C. DE GABRIELE.

Bank of Valletta Ltd.: 45 Kingsway, Valletta; f. 1974 to take over business of former National Bank of Malta Group; cap. auth. M6m.; cap. p.u. M3m.; total assets M37.8m.; Gen. Man. D. DEGIORGIO.

Bank of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture Ltd.: Commercial House, 86 South St., Valletta.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: London; Head Office in Malta, 233 Kingsway, Valletta; 38 hrs. in Malta; Chair. L. E. GALEA; Gen. Man. L. J. CASTILLO.

W. & J. Coppini and Co.—Commercial Exchange Bureau: 58 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1880; Mans. W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

Investment Bank of Malta Ltd.: 116 Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1969; merchant bank; Chair. L. E. GALEA; Deputy Chair. L. J. CASTILLO.

Lombard Bank Malta Ltd.: P.O.B. 584, Lombard House, Kingsway, Valletta; f. 1969; clearing bank of the

MALTA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

FOREIGN COMPANIES

National Westminster Bank Limited Group of Companies; cap. auth. £500,000, cap. issued £300,000; Exec. Dir. GERALD MICALLEF; Man. FRANK BONELLO, A.L.B.
Malta International Banking Corporation Ltd.: 58 Zachary St. Valletta; Man. T. ANASTASI PACE.
Tagliaferro Bank Ltd.: 106 St. John's Square, Valletta; f. 1812; Man. J. TONNA BARTHET.
Vadale Co. Ltd.: 62 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1874; Man. Dir. MAURICE AGIUS VADALA, LL.D.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Libyan-Maltese Investment Co.: Valletta; f. 1972; cap. £500,000 held by Malta Development Corporation and National Investment Corporation of Libya; for investment in industry, agriculture, fishery, tourism and other development projects.
Malta Development Corporation: Development House, Floriana (P.O.B. 571, Valletta); f. 1967 by Act of Parliament as a development bank with an initial capital of £1m. and with power to raise further capital not exceeding £9m.; the Corporation may make all forms of investment, including direct ownership of industrial enterprises; underwrite or deal in shares and debentures of companies; guarantee loans; manage and control industrial enterprises. By Agreement with Government the Corporation acts as agent for implementing the policy of Government in respect of industrial development and hotels; 5 mems.; Chair. JOHN M. MIZZI; Gen. Man. C. L. FARRUGIA.

SAVINGS BANKS

Apostleship of Prayer Savings Bank Ltd.: 266 St. Paul St., Valletta.
Government Savings Bank: Archbishop St., Valletta.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/2 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., Valletta.
Basler Transportversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Basle; W. J. England and Son Ltd., 127 Old Theatre Street, P.O.B. 378, Valletta.
Galedonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; G. E. Camilleri, 55 Old Theatre Street, Valletta.
Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.: Osaka; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valletta.
Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Th. C. Smith and Co. Ltd., 12 St. Christopher St., Valletta.
Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Atkien-Gesellschaft: Zürich; P. Cutajar and Co., 12 St. Paul Street, Valletta.
Generali—General Insurance Co. Ltd. of Trieste and Venice: Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia St., P.O.B. 261, Valletta.
Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; The Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait St., P.O.B. 95, Valletta.
Levante, Società Italiana di Assicurazioni e Reassicurazioni: Genoa; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani St., Floriana.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait Street, Valletta.
o Phinix, Anonimos Elliniki Eteria Genikon Asphalios: Athens; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani Street, Floriana.
Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; J. Caruana-Montaldo Ltd., 98/2 Britannia St., Valletta.
Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., P.O.B. 92, Valletta; Branch Man. A. A. CACHIA.
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan; 148 Britannia Street, Valletta.
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada: Montreal, Que.; Br. Man. D. A. MERCECA, 5/1 Merchants St., Valletta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valletta; f. 1964; the Department aids developments of local, especially small-scale, industry, ensures high quality of manufactured goods, protects and fosters typical Maltese handicraft and runs a craft centre, Centru Snajja' Mattin in St. John Square, Valletta; Dir. G. CASSAR PULLICINO.
Department of Trade: 2 Cavalier St., Valletta; f. 1955; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, rationing and maintenance of essential supplies; Dir. LOUIS SAMMUT-BRIFFA, M.B.E.
Federation of Malta Industries: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; f. 1946; 180 mem. firms; Pres. LUKE V. GAUCI; publ. *Industry Today* (fortnightly, free distribution).
The Malta Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Bldgs., Valletta; f. 1848; 790 mems.; Pres. G. CAMILLERI; Hon. Sec. BRYAN A. GERA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Malta Trade Unions: 13 South Street, Valletta; f. 1958; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Pres. A. M. DARMENIA, Ph.D.; Gen. Sec. GUIDO CALLUS; 9,000 mems.; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In 1970 there were 21 trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions. On June 30th, 1966, the registered trade unions were 54, made up of 35 Associations of Employees with a membership of 27,411; 11 Employers Associations with a membership of 1,830; and 8 combinations of employers and employees with a membership of 2,413. The Unions include:

The General Retailers' and Traders' Union: 87 Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1948; 1,426 mems.; Pres. C. GRECH, Hon. Gen. Sec. J. M. GIALANZE, L.P.; Perm. Sec. A. MERCECA; publ. *The Retailer*.

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Building, South St., Valletta; f. 1943; 25,778 mems.; affiliated to ICTU; Pres. J. BORG; Gen. Sec. GEORGE AGIUS.

MALTA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

The Malta Public Service Association: 125 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1919; 351 mems.; Pres. A. A. GRECH; Gen. Sec. J. L. SCICLUNA; publ. *The Civil Servant* (quarterly).

The Malta Government Clerical Union: 41B Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1966; 2,188 mems.; Pres. S. SPITERI; Gen. Sec. M. AGIUS; publ. *The Backbone*.

The Malta Union of Teachers: Teachers' Institute, Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1919; 3,417 mems.; Pres. A. GIGLIO; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

TRADE FAIR

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: The Fair Grounds, Naxxar; f. 1951; organizes Malta International Fair annually, July 1st-15th; twelve foreign countries participated in 1973; Pres. FRANCO MASINI, B.A., L.P.; Hon. Sec. R. PACE ASCIAK; Gen. Man. Col. G. C. GATT.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

The first Malta International Festival, in which Malta and seven foreign countries participated was held in August 1973.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 1,199 km. (745 miles) of surfaced roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Ed. T. Agius & Co. Ltd.: 242 Kingsway, Valletta; Mediterranean ports, Canary Isles, South African ports, Australia and New Zealand.

Lafarla Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Rd., Hamrun; f. 1943; principal officers: P. M. LAFARLA, A. A. LAFARLA.

Malta Cross Containers Ltd.: 202 Old Bakery St., Valletta; services to Marseilles and Naples; Dirs. A. TAPP, R. CAMILLERI, D. H. A. HOWELL.

Maltese National Lines Ltd.: 64 Jetties Wharf, Marsa; services to and from Antwerp, Felixstowe, Valencia, Barcelona, Piraeus, Tripoli and Benghazi; mostly cargo only; 2 vessels, total gross registered tonnage 2,596; Dirs. A. CARMANA, F. MIZZI, Capt. J. MIZZI, ALBERT ZANMIT, M. L. PETROCOCHINO.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: 17 Barriera Wharf, Valletta; weekly passenger and cargo services to and from Syracuse and Italian, Libyan, Tunisian and Adriatic ports; 3 vessels, total gross registered tonnage 1,595; Man. Dir. A. E. SULLIVAN.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South St., P.O.B. 315, Valletta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINE:

Tirrenia Lines of Naples: Mifsud Brothers Ltd., 66 South St., Valletta; regular roll on/roll off services on lines Genoa, Naples, Catania, Syracuse, Malta and vice versa once a week, and Reggio Calabria, Catania, Syracuse, Malta and vice versa three times a week.

A ferry service runs between Marfa and Mgarr, linking Malta and Gozo. Many regular lines between Northwest Europe and the East call at Malta.

Malta Drydocks Corporation: Valletta; owners of 5 dry docks, maximum capacity 100,000 d.w.t.; tank cleaning and servicing of all leading makes of marine engines and equipment; Gen. Man. JOHN M. CALLEJA.

Manoel Island Yacht Yard: Yacht repairs and building; seven slipways handling vessels of up to 500 tons displacement; Man. BRIAN WILKES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Malta Limited: Europa Centre, Floriana, Malta; government-controlled national airline in co-operation with Pakistan International Airlines; f. 1973; Boeing 720Bs fly Malta Airlines' old routes and some additional ones, starting April 1974; Chair. A. Mizzi; Gen. Man. M. M. SALIN.

The following foreign airlines serve Malta: Alitalia, British Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines and UTA.

TOURISM

Malta Government Tourist Board: 9 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1958; the Government is encouraging tourist enterprises by capital grants, loans and tax reliefs; Chair. J. C. POLLACEO; Sec. J. G. RIZZO; publs. *Malta* (tourist information brochure), *Coming Events* and *Hotel Lists* (circulated to all travel agents and tour operators in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

TOURIST OFFICES IN EUROPE

United Kingdom: Malta House, 24 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; High Commissioner for Malta A. SCERRI.

Sweden: Chapmansgatan 2-112-36 Stockholm; B. ERICSON.

Germany: 8 Münchenerstrasse, 6000 Frankfurt am Main; Mrs. I. AGIUS GILBERT.

UNIVERSITY

Royal University of Malta: Tal-Qroqq; 215 teachers, 1,332 students.

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Monaco occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometres on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The languages are French and Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian). Most of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions officially 5 by 4) has two horizontal stripes of red and white. The capital is Monaco-Ville.

Recent History

In 1962 a new Constitution was introduced granting more power to the elected National Council. Also in 1962 the French Government set up a customs barrier outside the Principality to exercise stricter control on the movement of goods between the two countries. In May 1963 the barrier was lifted and a new Convention was signed bringing many French companies established in Monaco under the fiscal authority of France.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of eighteen members elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in the hereditary Prince and the Ministers of State assisted by four Government Councillors. The Prince represents the principality in its relations with foreign powers, and signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from transactional laws, the sale of tobacco, postage stamps and tourism. Nationals of Monaco do not pay taxes. In 1972 France paid the Principality an indemnity of 12.3 million Francs in lieu of Monégasque customs rights.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter. The total of 128,000 tourists who visited Monaco in 1972 showed a 25 per cent increase on the previous year.

Public Holidays

1974: June 3 (Whit Monday), August 15 (The Assumption), November 19 (National Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 27 (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 11.185 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 4.84 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1970 Total	Monte Carlo	Rest of Monaco
181 hectares	23,152	9,948*	13,087*

* 1968 figures.

BUDGET (French Francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1969	174,499,275	167,807,650
1970	188,243,489	176,082,739
1971	219,774,635	188,397,476
1972	259,200,801	180,339,387

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972
Total Arrivals	88,750	101,933	127,923

Trade: the imports and exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

Communications Media: In 1972 there were 8,671 telephones; in 1968 there were approximately 6,500 radio sets and 15,000 television receivers.

Education (1971-72): 3,496 pupils in state schools, 1,230 in private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

This small Principality has been in existence since about A.D. 968. It was abolished under the French Revolution and First Empire, but it was re-established in 1814; and in 1815 was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna. In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna asserted their independence, and in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over the two towns to France. With the concurrent withdrawal of the Sardinian garrison, Monaco ceased to be a Sardinian protectorate and became an enclave of France. On January 7th, 1911, Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a Constitution (modified November 18th, 1917), which provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On January 29th, 1959, the Constitution was provisionally suspended by Prince Rainier. The duties of the National Council were to be carried out by the Council of State, an official body, and those of the Municipal Council, the other elected body in the Principality, by an eight-member delegation appointed by Royal Ordinance.

In February 1961 the National Council was restored and an Economic Advisory Council was set up to assist it.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III.

MINISTERS

(December 1973)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: ANDRÉ SAINT-MEUX.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: MARC GORSSE.

Finances and Economics: PIERRE NOTARI.

Public Works: RAUL BIANCHERI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: AUGUSTE MÉDECIN.

Vice-President: JEAN NOTARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: JEAN ZELHER.

President of the Supreme Tribunal: JEAN BROUCHOT.

President of the Cour de Revision Judiciaire: ARMAND CAMBOULIVES.

The organisation of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (Court of Cassation) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal) which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court; and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

There has been, since 1887, a Roman Catholic Bishop; directly dependent on the Holy See.

Episcopal See: 1 rue de l'Abbaye, Monte Carlo; Titular Bishop Mgr. EDMOND ABELE; 22,000 Roman Catholics.

There are also an Anglican Church and a Presbyterian Church in the Principality.

THE PRESS

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo; Rep. GEORGES BERTIOTTI.

PUBLISHERS

Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre: Les Ramparts, Monaco; f. 1932; Dir. MARGARITA M. HANSON; music-p publishers.

Editions Regain: Palais Miami, 10 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD BOY; fiction, poetry, etc.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. HENRY DOLBOIS; Programme Dir. GAUTHIER.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on Medium Wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on Medium Wave, 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

MONACO—(FINANCE, TOURISM)

Programmes on Radio Monte-Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors. The French Government has a share holding in the company.

Trans World Radio: P.O.B. 141, Monte Carlo; Pres. PAUL E. FREED; Gen. Dir. RALPH FREED; broadcasts evangelical programmes in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and 32 other languages.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Dir.-Gen. JEAN FREYDMAN; Gen. Man. J. F. MICHEO; Programme Dir. J. ANTOINE.

Programme broadcast on Channel T-10 daily since 1954.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque de Financement Industriel: Monte Carlo.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; cap. 10m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 13 blvd. Princesse Charlotte; cap. 1.05m. frs.; dep. 5.3m. frs.; Pres. Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON PARME.

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 4m. frs.; dep. 115m. frs.; 4 brs. in Monte Carlo; issues no Monégasque money; the French franc is the currency in use; Pres. ANDRÉ THIRIOREAU.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco: 9 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; cap. (p.u.) 15m. frs.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; dep. 204m. frs. (1972); Chair. J. DE LA CHAUVINIÈRE; Man. Dir. R. DE SEYNES; Dir. R. A. POZUN.

INSURANCE

La Monégasque d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 40m. frs.; Chair. R. SCHMIT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There is 1.6 km. of railway track in Monaco running from France to Monte Carlo. It is operated by the S.N.C.F. (see under France).

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. Prince LOUIS DE POLIGNAC; Public Relations Man. JOSIANE MERINO; corporation in which the Government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco; owns the Hotel de Paris, the Hermitage, two Beach Hotels, the Monte Carlo swimming pool and Beach, Winter and Summer Sporting Clubs, Monte Carlo Golf and Tennis Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), the Monte Carlo Sea Club, the Club de la Vigie, Jimmy's Club, the Black Jack Club, the Maona restaurant, St. Louis Club discotheque, the Auto-Riviera garage, workshops and a printing press; now undertaking an intensive building and renovation programme, employs between 1,200 and 2,000 people.

Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo. There are also offices at: New York: Monaco Government Tourist Office, 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 20; Paris: Maison de Monaco, 6 place de la Madelaine; Frankfurt am Main: Fürstentum Monaco Fremdenverkehrsamt, Freiherr-vom-Stein-Strasse 19

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 4 rue des Iris, Monte Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 40 mems.; Pres. JUAN DE ARESFACHAGA; Sec.-Gen. M. PERRET (acting); publ. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Salle Garnier; drama, opera and ballet; concerts by National Orchestra of Monte Carlo Opera.

ORCHESTRA

Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Pres. RENZO ROSSELLINI; Dir. TIBOR KATONA

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by the Federal Republic of Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. Much of the land lies below sea level. Climate is temperate. Apart from Malta and Monaco, the Netherlands is the most densely populated country in Europe. The language is Dutch. About 30 per cent of the population is Protestant, 40 per cent is Roman Catholic and 26 per cent does not profess any religion. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam but the government seat is The Hague, the third largest city.

Recent History

The Netherlands was occupied by Germany during the Second World War. Following her liberation in 1945 she chose to abandon a traditional policy of neutrality, subsequently becoming a member of WEU and NATO. In 1944 the governments-in-exile of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg chose to join together in the Benelux Economic Union. The Dutch are among the strongest supporters of European integration, and the Netherlands is a founder member of EEC. Indonesian forces in the Dutch East Indies opposed the return of the administration in 1945 and in 1949 independence was granted to the archipelago which became known as the Republic of Indonesia. In 1962 Indonesia laid claim to Dutch New Guinea and responsibility for the colony was handed over by the Netherlands in April 1963.

The country was ruled by Catholic/Socialist coalition governments from 1945 to 1959, by a Catholic/Protestant coalition from 1959 to 1965, and by a general coalition in the years 1965 and 1966. Pict de Jong's Catholic/Protestant/Liberal coalition Government took office in April 1967, and despite the various religious and political views reflected in its composition maintained a stability beneficial to the country's economy. After the general election in April 1971, which produced a swing to the left, the new Socialist party joined the coalition Government formed in July by Barend Biesheuvel. The five-party coalition broke down in July 1972 after two ministers, members of the DS'70 Democratic Socialist Party, resigned in protest against planned budget economies to curb inflation, leaving the Government without a workable majority in the Second Chamber. Premature elections held on November 29th were dominated entirely by the inflation issue. The results marked a major setback for the "confessional" parties, reducing their combined number of seats in the new Lower House from 58 to 48. It was not until May 11th, 1973, that the two *formatuurs* appointed by the Queen to form a new government were able to do so. All the while, amid considerable industrial unrest, the Biesheuvel administration had remained in power in a caretaker capacity. The new Government was a left-of-centre coalition of three "progressive" parties (the Labour Party, the Radical Political Party and the Democrats '66) and two "confessional" parties (the Catholic People's Party and the Anti-Revolutionary Party)

under Joop den Uyl, chairman of the Labour Party parliamentary group in the Second Chamber.

The new administration has stressed progress towards a redistribution of wealth and has taken a cooler attitude towards the EEC, expressing reservations about the current policy of the Regional Fund and desiring a more reasoned approach to the European Parliament. It has also reduced defence expenditure and lessened its commitments within NATO.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the Lower Chamber or Second House elected by all citizens of over 18 years of age voting on a basis of proportional representation. The First Chamber or Upper House is elected by Provincial Representatives' Councils. The Cabinet holds executive power. The Upper Chamber can accept or reject legislation but only the Lower Chamber can amend it. The Sovereign must give assent to all Bills.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of between 16 and 21 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 122,200, comprising Army 80,000, Navy 20,000 and Air Force 22,200. Defence estimates for 1974 totalled 6,149 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Since the war the Netherlands has industrialized rapidly and agriculture has been mechanized and developed. The agricultural labour force has dropped from 20 to 7 per cent of the total labour force since 1947. Despite high population density there is a surplus of agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs, horticultural and dairy products account for one-quarter of exports. About 37 per cent of the working population is in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. The Netherlands' three most rapidly expanding industries are oil-refining, chemicals, and metallurgy. Industrial output includes steel, metals, transport equipment, chemicals, oil, radios, textiles and ships. Chocolate, biscuits, margarine and other foodstuffs are also important. The Netherlands has always been a major trading country and its principal exports are foodstuffs, machinery and chemicals. Major trading partners are Federal Germany, France, Belgium/Luxembourg and the U.K. whilst American, Japanese and British investment, especially in banking and technical fields, is strong and on the increase. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures. Oil and natural gas fields under territorial waters are being explored, while reserves of an estimated 2,400,000 million cubic metres of natural gas are already being exploited.

In common with other western European countries, the Netherlands has been experiencing inflation. The average

THE NETHERLANDS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

annual increase in consumer prices over the period 1971-73 was 8 per cent. The Government is committed to a policy of frequent reviews of wages in the light of prices, and a statutory minimum wage for workers aged 23 and over was introduced in 1973. The balance of payments showed a surplus in 1973. The Arab oil embargo on the Netherlands in late 1973 seemed a real threat to the economy, but the danger had receded by March 1974.

Transport and Communications

Most freight is carried on inland waterways of which there are about 6,400 km. There are 3,148 km. of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries, freighters constituting 58 per cent of the total tonnage. In 1973 the merchant marine numbered 6 passenger ships, 325 freighters, 375 coasters and 80 tankers. The Rotterdam complex, incorporating the Europoort for mammoth tankers, is the main port of the EEC, and also the busiest port in the world. It handled some 300 million tons of traffic in 1973, and further development is planned. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline and has services to all parts of the world. Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, handles about 300,000 tons of freight and 8 million passengers a year. There are 82,488 km. of roads in the Netherlands, of which some 800 km. are motorways.

Social Welfare

The Netherlands' first Social Insurance Act was passed in 1901. Since that time, and particularly since the Second World War, numerous advances have been made in making coverage more comprehensive. The 1967 Health Insurance Act now covers incapacity to work for up to one year, regardless of cause. After this time, compensation is paid (at 80 per cent of the previous income) according to the Working Incapacity Act of 1967. Health insurance is compulsory for wage earners, and voluntary for non-wage earners whose incomes are less than fl.23,000. Contributions are made jointly by employer and employee. There are four general National Insurance acts covering Old Age Pensions, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Children's Allowances, and Special Sickness Expenses. A further four acts, applicable specifically to workers, cover Health Insurance, Working Incapacity Insurance, Unemployment Benefits, and Family Allowances.

Education

There are two types of school in the Netherlands: (1) public schools maintained sometimes by the state, but more frequently by municipalities and attended by about 30 per cent of all school children; (2) private schools which are for the most part denominational and are attended by 70 per cent of the school-going population; they are subsidized by the State often up to 100 per cent. Schools are administered by school boards, responsible to the local authorities or to the private organizations that run them, thus providing teachers with considerable freedom. The Minister of Education and Science is responsible for educational legislation and its enforcement. In matters of general

education he is advised by an *Education Council* made up of university representatives.

Education is compulsory in the Netherlands from 7 to 15. The primary school course lasts six years and is followed by various types of secondary education. (1) *Pre-University Schools* provide various six-year courses that prepare pupils for university education: (a) *The Gymnasium* teaches Latin and Greek. In their final two years pupils are divided into A classes specializing in Classics and B classes specializing in Mathematics and Science; (b) *The Atheneum* does not teach classics. In their final three years pupils are divided into A sections specializing in economic and social sciences and B sections specializing in Mathematics and Science; (c) *The Lyceum* combines the above two types of school on comprehensive lines. (2) *General Secondary Education* comprises higher, middle and lower secondary schools, providing 5, 3-4 and 2-year courses respectively. It does not prepare for university, though middle and higher secondary schools may be followed by section courses at pre-university schools. *Lower secondary schools* are replacing the two-year continued primary schools and are now generally being incorporated into lower vocational training schools. (3) *Vocational Schools* are run on similar lines to the general secondary schools and provide courses in all aspects of secondary and higher technological education. There are seven universities, three technical universities and four other colleges of university standing.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture. In 1972 nearly 2,600,000 tourists visited the Netherlands.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport, closely followed by gymnastics and skating.

Public Holidays

1974: May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter Monday), April 30 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Netherlands guilder (guilder) or florin.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 6.455 guilden;

U.S. \$1 = 2.783 guilden.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population 1971 Estimate
	1960 Census	1973 Estimate		
33,716 sq. kilometres	11,461,964	13,387,623	143,783 sq. kilometres	640,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1973)

Amsterdam (capital)	791,769	Nijmegen	149,205
Rotterdam	654,024	Enschede	142,997
The Hague	510,360	Arnhem	129,633
Utrecht	269,574	Apeldoorn	120,610
Eindhoven	193,711	Breda	121,181
Haarlem	170,667	Maastricht	111,931
Groningen	170,295	Dordrecht	101,416
Tilburg	154,069		

Willemstad (capital of Netherlands Antilles) 43,547 (December 31st, 1960); Paramaribo (capital of Surinam) 110,867 (March 31st, 1964).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	19.2	9.1	8.4
1970	18.3	9.5	8.4
1971	17.2	9.3	8.4
1972	16.1	8.8	8.5

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

('000 man-years)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	329	321	316
Mining and Quarrying	21	19	17
Manufacturing	1,203	1,193	1,152
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	43	43	44
Construction	505	492	473
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	938	948	947
Transport, Storage and Communications	305	309	305
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	123	129	133
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,087	1,134	1,163
TOTAL	4,554	4,588	4,550

Total economically active population: 4,762,000 (Males 3,524,000, Females 1,238,000) at February 28th, 1971.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1970	1971	1972*	EMIGRANTS TO	1970	1971	1972*
EEC Countries . . .	21,387	20,975	20,809	EEC Countries . . .	20,262	21,435	21,390
Europe (unspecified) . .	32,048	33,554	22,365	Europe (unspecified) . .	13,437	16,404	17,424
Canada . . .	2,434	2,765	1,943	Canada . . .	2,393	1,989	2,021
Surinam and Netherlands				Surinam and Netherlands			
Antilles . . .	11,204	12,954	12,147	Antilles . . .	4,311	4,688	4,587
United States . . .	4,540	4,635	4,357	United States . . .	3,969	4,125	3,811
America (unspecified) . .	1,627	1,592	1,620	America (unspecified) . .	1,288	1,251	1,307
Indonesia . . .	1,583	1,671	1,861	Indonesia . . .	874	1,075	1,106
Asia (unspecified) . . .	3,441	4,347	4,237	Asia (unspecified) . . .	2,218	2,317	2,165
Africa . . .	8,350	8,063	7,464	Africa . . .	4,740	4,988	5,157
Australia . . .	3,415	3,734	3,857	Australia . . .	3,257	3,068	2,367
Oceania (unspecified) . .	800	764	680	Oceania (unspecified) . .	626	700	906
TOTAL . . .	90,829	95,054	81,340	TOTAL . . .	57,375	62,040	62,241

* Provisional figures.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
1971 . . .	3,369	849	1,280	299	887
1972 . . .	3,372	841	1,272	300	941
1973 . . .	3,381	834	1,267	303	977

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*	1969	1970†	1971†	1972†	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat . . .	155	142	142	156	677	640	706	673	44.0	45.0	50.0	43.0
Rye . . .	62	55	60	56	207	168	209	151	33.0	30.0	35.0	28.0
Barley . . .	99	104	98	83	389	329	373	340	39.0	32.0	38.0	41.0
Oats . . .	83	55	45	33	322	199	206	140	39.0	37.0	46.0	42.0
Potatoes (a) . . .	83	91	85	80	2,727	3,234	3,175	3,024	330.0	355.0	375.0	380.0
Potatoes (b) . . .	62	66	69	69	1,977	2,370	2,574	2,557	315.0	355.0	375.0	370.0
Sugar Beet . . .	103	104	102	113	5,002	4,711	5,024	4,957	485.0	455.0	490.0	440.0
Linseed . . .					9	7	10	n.a.	10.0	12.5	13.5	n.a.
Flax rippled . . .	9	5	7	6	50	24	45	39	56.0	46.0	63.5	64.0

(a) Consumption—includes early potatoes.

(b) For factories.

* Excluding holdings of less than ten farm-size units.

† Including holdings of less than ten farm-size units.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

COMMODITY	1969	1970	1971	1972
Milk . . .	7,915	8,253	8,399	8,938
Butter . . .	110	119	124	162
Cheese . . .	271	282	308	323
Condensed Milk . . .	508	513	497	475
Milk Powder . . .	139	153	151	196
Sugar . . .	705	656	770	696
Margarine . . .	245	234	236	229
Meat . . .	957	1,104	1,209	1,144
Vegetables and Fruit . .	2,822	3,075	2,980	2,921

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

ANIMALS	1970*	1971*	1972*	1973*
Horses (3 years and over) . . .	46	36	31	27
Cattle . . .	4,314	4,201	4,306	4,675
Sheep . . .	575	572	592	657
Pigs . . .	5,533	6,158	6,233	6,425
Fowls . . .	55,375	60,125	58,430	60,328

* Excluding holdings of less than ten farm-size units.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

(weight in tons, value in '000 gulden)

COMMODITY	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	33,152	32,049	37,561	36,691	45,441	47,311	42,782	47,828	46,335	48,898
Haddock	6,218	3,618	8,747	4,905	6,544	4,624	5,597	4,402	4,440	4,356
Cod	24,640	16,544	15,816	14,795	19,174	18,208	36,987	31,879	37,148	39,592
Plaice	26,309	14,330	33,884	20,273	41,012	31,918	39,495	34,714	46,130	49,482
Sole	22,682	90,892	19,763	92,951	14,544	96,304	17,414	107,099	16,205	117,940
Oysters	802	5,496	813	5,942	824	6,336	923	7,158	953	7,707
Mussels	98,779	13,751	94,150	16,369	74,750	20,182	83,178	12,718	101,071	15,118
Shrimps	6,580	16,297	6,770	12,813	7,133	16,600	4,239	13,210	3,897	15,727

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNITS	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal	million kg.	6,663	5,564	4,334	3,609	2,811
Coke	" "	2,931	2,032	1,997	1,900	1,994
Crudo Oil	" "	2,147	2,020	1,919	1,714	1,597
Electricity	million kWh.	33,619	37,144	40,859	44,904	49,551
Gas (Natural)	million cu.m.	14,114	21,844	31,668	43,797	58,420
Gas (Manufactured)	" "	7,098	7,656	7,594	7,997	9,351
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	2,821	3,459	3,594	3,760	4,289
Ingot Steel	" "	3,689	4,695	5,011	5,049	5,553
Paper	" "	1,255	1,362	1,389	1,358	1,466
Cotton Yarn	thousand kg.	57,400	57,000	50,700	46,600	43,800
Woolen Yarn	" "	18,000	16,600*	15,800	15,000	15,000
Rayon Yarn	" "	35,800	37,100	36,100	38,000	36,000
Rayon Fibre	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Shoes and Boots	thousand pairs	28,917	27,165	22,700	20,300	16,400
Building Bricks	million	2,070	2,035	2,048	2,249	2,350
Cement	million kg.	3,436	3,296	3,830	4,045	4,023
Dwelling Units (finished)	number	122,773	123,117	117,284	136,595	152,272
Phosphate Fertilizers	million kg.	262	250	249	280	303
Nitrogen Fertilisers	" "	891	878	809	991	1,119
Sulphuric Acid	" "	1,376	1,511	1,563	1,496	1,537
Coal Tar	" "	95	64	67	66	70
Crude Benzol	" "	30	22	22	21	16
Rolled Steel Products	" "	2,738	3,039	3,347	3,493	3,982
Tinplate	" "	341	442	472	470	446
Steel Tubes	" "	174	192	186	189	226
Iron Castings	" "	249	255	254	247	222
Sea-going and Coasting Tankers, Cargo and Passenger Ships	'000 gross tons	227	451	602	568	744
Electrical Vacuum Cleaners	'000 pieces	713	855	813	736	666
Straw Board	million kg.	261	243	218	174	145

* Excluding hand-knitting yarns.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Netherlands gulden (guilder) or florin.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1, 2.50 and 10 gulden.

Notes: 1, 2.50, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1,000 gulden. }

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=6.455 gulden; U.S. \$1=2.783 gulden.

100 gulden=£15.49=\$36 08.

Note: Between March 1961 and May 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=3.62 gulden (1 gulden=27.62 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=3 2447 gulden (1 gulden=30.82 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the central rate between November 1967 and May 1971 was £1=8.688 gulden.

BUDGET, 1974 Estimates

(million gulden)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	23,548	Social Security and Public Health	8,827
Corporation Tax	5,325	Education and Culture	15,191
Import Duties	1,100	Defence	6,149
Excise Duties	5,005	Transport and Public Works	5,234
Turnover Tax	12,700	Housing, Town and Country Planning	7,697
Other Taxes	3,531	Agriculture and Fishery	1,252
Others	6,577	Local Authorities' Shares in Taxes	6,731
		European Communities' Shares in Taxes	919
		Others	10,891
TOTAL	57,786	TOTAL	59,891

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million gulden)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST . .	103,020	115,510	131,370
Income from abroad	411	210	400
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	103,431	115,720	131,770
Less depreciation allowances	-9,727	-11,000	-12,310
NET NATIONAL INCOME	93,704	104,720	119,460
Indirect taxes less subsidies	11,553	13,830	15,710
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	105,257	118,550	135,170
Depreciation allowances	9,727	11,000	12,310
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	114,984	129,550	147,480
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	1,673	470	-3,910
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	116,657	130,020	143,570
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	65,589	73,190	82,020
General government consumption expenditure	18,706	21,830	24,610
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	29,446	33,100	35,040
Increase in stocks	2,916	1,900	1,900

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX

(1959/60=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
General	154	165	178	195
Food	150	156	167	183
Housing	151	164	177	192
Clothing and Footwear	146	162	173	195
Education, Recreation, Smokers' Articles and Transport	154	166	179	192

* September only (other figures are annual averages).

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES

(million gulden)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Currency in Circulation at end of year	9,434	9,951	10,493	11,413
Gold Reserves at end of year	6,198	6,437	6,875	6,830

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million gulden)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise—trade balance	43,984	46,791	-2,807	49,882	48,868	1,014
Non-monetary gold	—	—	50	—	—	-19
Transactions abroad, changes in stock	—	—	318	—	—	202
Transportation	5,290	3,206	2,084	5,536	3,249	2,287
Insurance	—	—	287	—	—	-139
Foreign travel	2,063	2,570	-507	2,471	2,881	-410
Investment income	4,423	4,247	176	4,284	3,886	398
Government expenditure n.e.s.	1,598	1,647	49	1,603	1,894	-291
Miscellaneous	3,994	3,874	120	4,493	4,178	315
BALANCE	—	—	902	—	—	3,357
Net errors and omissions	—	—	1,236	—	—	817
<i>Current Account (Cash Basis)</i>	—	—	334	—	—	4,174
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Government	—	—	54	—	—	-347
Transfer payments	—	45	—	—	37	—
Contractual repayments	—	16	—	—	14	—
Other	7	—	—	—	296	—
<i>Private Capital (excl. Banks)</i>	—	—	2,016	—	—	-1,343
Transfer payments	73	—	—	61	—	—
Foreign shares and bonds	—	1,441	—	—	2,189	—
Netherlands shares and bonds	2,553	—	—	896	—	—
Direct investment abroad	—	1,592	—	—	2,013	—
Direct investment in Netherlands	2,072	—	—	1,897	—	—
Long-term credits	258	—	—	—	228	—
Other long-term capital	7	—	—	53	—	—
Short-term capital	86	—	—	180	—	—
Transitory items	—	—	188	—	—	308
<i>Banking institutions</i>	—	—	-1,864	—	—	-30
Long-term capital	—	467	—	—	582	—
Short-term capital	—	370	—	5	—	—
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	—	1,027	—	547	—	—
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	271	—	—	269
<i>Total</i>	—	—	891	—	—	3,031
<i>Official Reserves:</i>						
Increase or decrease in:						
Net IMF position	—	364	—	316	—	—
Monetary gold	—	438	—	44	—	—
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	1,452	—	—	—	3,103	—
Special Drawing Rights	—	1,541	—	—	288	—
<i>TOTAL</i>	—	—	-891	—	—	-3,031

FOREIGN AID
(million gulden)

1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972*	1973*	1974*
449	556	736	763	887	997	1,173

* Provision in Budget.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million gulden)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports . . .	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309
Total Exports . . .	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

COMMODITIES

(million gulden)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	4,904	5,540	5,775	6,316
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,187	1,465	1,483	1,399
Beverages and Tobacco	476	565	622	735
Crude Materials, inedible	3,742	4,153	4,080	4,264
Wood, lumber and cork	744	792	781	792
Textile fibres and waste	455	413	441	436
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	3,880	5,277	6,781	7,272
Petroleum and products	3,416	4,819	6,329	6,870
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	376	515	588	529
Chemicals	3,320	3,794	3,982	4,254
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,334	1,516	1,545	1,646
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	8,949	10,479	10,502	10,967
Textile yarn and fabrics	2,334	2,421	2,463	2,610
Iron and steel	1,980	2,534	2,481	2,603
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,495	12,344	13,423	13,072
Machinery, other than electric	3,673	4,745	5,058	4,918
Electric machinery	2,866	3,761	3,818	4,036
Transport equipment	2,956	3,837	4,547	4,117
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,215	5,189	5,840	6,386
Clothing	1,436	1,681	1,984	2,236
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	440	626	691	514
TOTAL	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	7,937	9,402	10,101	10,938
Meat and meat products	2,149	2,623	2,753	2,957
Dairy products and eggs	1,438	1,924	2,176	2,238
Fruit and vegetables	1,661	1,824	1,865	2,112
Beverages and Tobacco	426	506	588	658
Crude Materials, inedible	2,565	2,825	2,818	3,273
Animal and vegetable	971	1,114	1,274	1,417
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,992	4,551	6,079	6,664
Petroleum and products	2,237	3,578	4,218	5,124
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	385	454	534	515
Chemicals	4,694	5,493	6,176	7,257
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,449	1,834	2,454	2,531
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	6,919	7,661	8,782	9,593
Textile yarn and fabrics	2,462	2,525	2,953	3,015
Iron and steel	1,483	1,741	2,070	2,332
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,368	8,347	9,594	10,640
Machinery, other than electric	2,436	2,921	3,487	3,558
Electric machinery	3,170	3,518	3,894	4,116
Transport equipment	1,763	1,909	2,213	2,966
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,538	3,057	3,706	4,044
Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	248	297	397	298
TOTAL	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million gulden)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Germany, Federal Republic	7,670	8,876	10,618	13,155	14,386	15,021
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,567	6,046	7,045	8,186	7,334	8,169
U.S.A.	3,208	3,671	3,862	4,736	5,115	4,520
France	1,920	2,183	3,088	3,641	4,082	4,414
United Kingdom	1,674	1,844	2,262	2,766	2,967	2,874
Italy	1,299	1,524	1,802	2,105	2,276	2,353
Sweden	706	786	927	1,087	1,122	1,056
Kuwait	507	696	581	841	1,289	1,227
Switzerland	443	464	504	596	654	623
Argentina	348	298	346	463	410	303
Indonesia	355	216	189	178	174	168
Saudi Arabia	334	344	547	739	1,358	1,997
Libya	333	491	608	778	457	306
Finland	293	300	337	397	362	350
TOTAL (all countries)	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Germany, Federal Republic	6,885	8,393	10,712	13,894	16,440	18,273
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,886	4,319	5,030	5,945	6,960	8,109
France	2,423	3,180	4,167	4,247	5,029	5,637
United Kingdom	2,330	2,579	2,750	2,979	3,553	3,962
Italy	1,296	1,451	1,781	2,305	2,542	2,909
U.S.A.	1,241	1,579	1,623	1,832	1,960	2,019
Sweden	761	836	911	1,061	1,032	1,015
Switzerland	575	619	728	829	930	918
Spain	375	344	381	453	494	602
Denmark	374	422	560	605	674	802
Norway	338	300	392	408	393	480
Austria	300	309	336	370	426	464
Japan	269	231	237	300	264	254
U.S.S.R.	241	169	202	165	103	176
TOTAL (all countries)	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million gulden)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports . .	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309
Total Exports . .	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

COMMODITIES

(million gulden)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	4,904	5,540	5,775	6,316
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,187	1,465	1,483	1,399
Beverages and Tobacco	476	565	622	735
Crude Materials, inedible	3,742	4,153	4,080	4,264
Wood, lumber and cork	744	792	781	792
Textile fibres and waste	455	413	441	436
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	3,880	5,277	6,781	7,272
Petroleum and products	3,416	4,819	6,329	6,870
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	376	515	588	529
Chemicals	3,320	3,794	3,982	4,254
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,334	1,516	1,545	1,646
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	8,949	10,479	10,502	10,967
Textile yarn and fabrics	2,334	2,421	2,463	2,610
Iron and steel	1,980	2,534	2,481	2,603
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,495	12,344	13,423	13,072
Machinery, other than electric	3,673	4,745	5,058	4,918
Electric machinery	2,866	3,761	3,818	4,036
Transport equipment	2,956	3,837	4,547	4,117
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,215	5,189	5,840	6,386
Clothing	1,436	1,681	1,984	2,236
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	440	626	691	514
TOTAL	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	7,937	9,402	10,101	10,938
Meat and meat products	2,149	2,623	2,753	2,957
Dairy products and eggs	1,438	1,924	2,176	2,238
Fruit and vegetables	1,661	1,824	1,865	2,112
Beverages and Tobacco	426	506	588	658
Crude Materials, inedible	2,565	2,825	2,818	3,273
Animal and vegetable	971	1,114	1,274	1,417
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,992	4,551	6,079	6,664
Petroleum and products	2,237	3,578	4,218	5,124
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	385	454	534	515
Chemicals	4,694	5,493	6,176	7,257
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,449	1,834	2,454	2,531
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	6,919	7,661	8,782	9,593
Textile yarn and fabrics	2,462	2,525	2,953	3,015
Iron and steel	1,483	1,741	2,070	2,332
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,368	8,347	9,594	10,640
Machinery, other than electric	2,436	2,921	3,487	3,558
Electric machinery	3,170	3,518	3,894	4,116
Transport equipment	1,763	1,909	2,213	2,966
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,538	3,057	3,706	4,044
Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	248	297	397	296
TOTAL	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million gulden)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Germany, Federal Republic	7,670	8,876	10,618	13,155	14,386	15,021
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,567	6,046	7,045	8,286	7,334	8,169
U.S.A.	3,208	3,671	3,862	4,736	5,115	4,520
France	1,920	2,183	3,088	3,641	4,082	4,414
United Kingdom	1,674	1,844	2,262	2,766	2,967	2,874
Italy	1,299	1,524	1,802	2,105	2,276	2,353
Sweden	706	786	927	1,087	1,122	1,056
Kuwait	507	696	581	841	1,289	1,227
Switzerland	443	464	504	596	654	623
Argentina	348	298	346	463	410	303
Indonesia	355	216	189	178	174	168
Saudi Arabia	334	344	547	739	1,358	1,997
Libya	333	491	608	778	457	306
Finland	293	300	337	397	362	350
TOTAL (all countries)	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482	52,284	54,309

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Germany, Federal Republic	6,885	8,393	10,712	13,894	16,440	18,273
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,886	4,319	5,030	5,945	6,960	8,109
France	2,423	3,180	4,167	4,247	5,029	5,637
United Kingdom	2,330	2,579	2,750	2,979	3,553	3,962
Italy	1,296	1,451	1,781	2,305	2,542	2,909
U.S.A.	1,241	1,579	1,623	1,832	1,960	2,019
Sweden	761	836	911	1,061	1,032	1,015
Switzerland	575	619	728	829	930	918
Spain	375	344	381	453	494	602
Denmark	374	422	560	605	674	802
Norway	338	300	392	408	393	480
Austria	300	309	336	370	426	464
Japan	269	231	237	300	264	254
U.S.S.R.	241	169	202	165	163	176
TOTAL (all countries)	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595	48,775	53,883

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN HOTELS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS IN HOTELS		
	1970	1971*	1972†	1970	1971*	1972†
Austria	19,375	17,550	n a.	44,029	38,092	n a.
Belgium and Luxembourg	105,156	115,729	128,720	191,778	220,505	251,425
Denmark	30,751	29,112	33,671	60,806	62,442	68,849
France	169,269	190,863	209,797	307,834	344,530	376,726
Federal Republic of Germany	500,785	547,204	605,779	1,544,202	1,597,156	1,575,498
Italy	67,028	71,728	91,138	151,510	169,526	181,173
Norway	23,715	25,740	28,806	46,221	55,327	56,440
Spain and Portugal	39,404	45,049	49,538	113,149	129,704	129,539
Sweden	70,399	69,720	79,861	150,702	143,253	158,778
Switzerland	62,518	65,876	71,897	141,023	153,054	162,897
United Kingdom and Ireland	319,316	323,891	361,553	754,796	788,986	851,858
Rest of Europe	61,917	65,410	87,576	148,439	154,964	209,096
Allied Forces in Europe	40,814	49,410	57,069	87,171	89,364	133,479
Canada	57,786	63,440	70,203	126,947	139,912	156,173
United States of America	461,399	504,124	480,608	1,013,590	1,101,466	1,042,128
Srinam and the Netherlands Antilles	3,328	3,263	14,311	13,430	14,173	14,578
Rest of America	52,227	56,339	54,165	123,563	128,337	122,329
Indonesia	5,532	5,753	n a.	21,609	21,712	n a.
Japan	36,449	38,851	58,228	65,901	72,935	106,233
Rest of Asia	53,348	55,444	62,737	136,103	137,412	157,643
Australia and Oceania	19,043	20,740	27,946	44,987	49,070	61,246
Africa	35,827	37,265	40,736	91,957	92,932	100,333
TOTAL	2,235,386	2,393,501	2,594,339	5,379,747	5,704,852	5,916,441

* Preliminary estimate, including about 600 hotels not previously covered. Arrivals and tourist-nights spent at these hotels amounted to 94,252 and 246,312 respectively.

† Provisional figures.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

TRAFFIC (millions)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres	7,502	8,011	8,114	8,039
Ton-kilometres	3,433	3,532	3,233	3,071

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cycles with aux. motor	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,850,000
Motor Cycles and Scooters	118,000	112,000	100,000	92,000	80,000	75,000
Motor Tricycles	2,000					
Passenger Cars	1,725,000	2,000,000	2,290,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	3,050,000
Motor Buses	9,750	288,000	300,000	308,000	320,000	325,000
Lorries or Trucks	265,000					
Cars for Special Purposes	8,500					

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INLAND WATERWAYS

INLAND FLEET

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)
TOTAL	20,479	6,549	20,334	6,605	19,937	6,679	19,943	6,896	20,048	7,131

* Carrying capacity in metric tons.

TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Internal Transport	'000 tons	94,800	90,500	92,700	100,900	102,700
Rhine Traffic (Lobith)	" "	109,900	108,800	112,300	104,600	101,500

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)
1969 . . .	21	257	353	2,363	741	311	103	1,326	1,297	4,256
1970 . . .	16	216	354	2,312	616	260	102	1,301	1,218	4,089
1971 . . .	14	196	368	2,299	537	228	98	1,232	1,088	3,955
1972 . . .	12	177	372	2,333	465	201	92	1,167	941	3,878
1973 . . .	6	77	325	2,062	375	164	80	1,023	786	3,326

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

TRAFFIC

	Goods ('000 tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Vessels Entering (with cargo)	Vessels Cleared (with cargo)
1969 . . .	47,771	172,410	189,349	120,511
1970 . . .	63,935	202,730	206,457	133,856
1971 . . .	67,692	208,912	213,728	139,483
1972 . . .	77,219	232,800	238,059	163,635

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION (Netherlands scheduled air services)

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown . . .	million	90.6	103.8	109.0	109.2
Passenger-kilometres . . .	"	4,763	5,659	6,331	7,798
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	"	361.4	375.9	408.1	460.4
Mail ton-kilometres . . .	"	14.1	16.2	19.1	18.8

EDUCATION (1972-73)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS ('000)
Pre-primary	6,858	495
Primary*	9,164	1,540
Secondary General	1,502	662
Vocational	2,048	449
Further (non-university)†	355	81
University†	13	113

* Including special education.

† 1971-72.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	3,120,000	3,422,000	3,720,000	4,004,000
Radio Licences	n.a.	3,716,600	3,740,000	3,776,000
Television Sets	2,939,000	3,086,000	3,240,000	3,353,000
Book Titles	11,214	11,159	10,827	n.a.

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands) and those overseas: Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands Antilles. Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1945, the Netherlands Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

POWER OF THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists; the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. Normally the succession is in the direct male line or, failing a male, in direct female line. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

HISTORY

Independent constitutional life began in the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648), in the course of which seven provinces of the Netherlands seceded from the Spanish Habsburg Monarchy and united themselves in the Dutch Republic under the sovereignty of the States-General. During the following centuries Princes of the House of Orange intermittently held high office in the Republic as Stadhouders, a function somewhat similar to that of Chancellors and Commanders-in-Chief. The Napoleonic era saw the Netherlands first as a Kingdom under one of Napoleon's brothers (1806 to 1810) and later (1810-1813) as an integral part of France. At the Restoration of 1814 the Netherlands became an independent Monarchy with the House of Orange as constitutional Sovereigns. The union with Belgium in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands lasted until the secession of Belgium in 1830. The democratic principle of ministerial responsibility to Parliament was introduced under a revision of the Constitution in 1848.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1919 and 1922 electoral reform laws swept away the limited categories of voters, designed in 1887 and 1896 to give the vote to those of required "aptitude and social condition", and gave the suffrage to all men and women over 25. The age was reduced in 1945 to 23, in 1966 to 21 and in 1972 to 18.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of Proportional Representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlands who have reached the age of 30 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organizations, and acknowledging the supremacy of international law, have recently been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the "Deputy States" and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about one thousand in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA
(succeeded to the throne September 6th, 1948).

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Labour Party, Radical Political Party, Democrats '66, Catholic People's Party and the Anti-Revolutionary Party, formed in May 1973.)

(April 1974)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs: JOOP M. DEN
UYL (Labour)

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice: ANDREAS A. M.
VAN AGT (Catholic).

**Minister of Home Affairs, Minister for Surinam and Antil-
lian Affairs:** W. F. DE GAAY FORTMAN (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MAX VAN DER STOEL (Labour).

Minister of Transport, Water Control and Public Works:
Th. E. WESTERTEP (Catholic).

Minister of Education and Sciences: Dr. J. A. VAN KEME-
NADE (Labour).

Minister of Defence: Ir. HENK VREDELING (Labour).

Minister of Housing and Town and Country Planning:
J. P. A. GRUIJTERS (Dem. '66).

Minister of Economic Affairs: R. F. M. LUBBERS (Catholic).

Minister of Finance: Dr. W. F. DUSENBERG (Labour).

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: A. P. J. M. M. VAN
DER STEE (Catholic).

Minister of Social Affairs: J. BOERSMA (Anti-Rev.)

Minister of Health and the Environment: Mrs IRENE
VORRINK (Labour).

Minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare: H. W.
VAN DOORN (Radical).

**Minister without Portfolio, responsible for Aid to Developing
Countries:** J. P. PRONK (Labour).

**Minister without Portfolio, in charge of Science Policy and
University Education:** F. H. P. TRIP (Radical).

DEFENCE

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff: Lt.-Gen. A. J. W. WITJING.

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. J. E. VAN DER SLIKKE.

Chief of Air Staff: Lt.-Gen. J. H. KNOOP.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral E. ROEST.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: London, England (E).

Albania: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: 23-24 Koninginnegracht (E); *Ambassador:* Dr.
L. D. THOMSON, M.V.O. (also accredited to Denmark).

Austria: Zeestraat 90 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES
CORETH.

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Andries Bickerweg 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLY
VAN CAUWENBERG.

Bolivia: London, England (E).

Brazil: Statenlaan 92 (E); *Ambassador:* C. S. GOMES
PEREIRA.

Bulgaria: Duinroosweg 9 (E); *Ambassador:* J. S. TOSHKOV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Sophialaan 7 (E); *Ambassador:* T. CARTER.

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO LAGOS
CARMONA.

China, People's Republic: Adriaan Goedkooplaan 7 (E);
Ambassador: HAO TE-CHING.

Colombia: Nassaulaan 10 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: Benoordenhoutseweg 244 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS
MARISTANY SÁNCHEZ.

Cyprus: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Czechoslovakia: Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIKULÁŠ
GALAN.

Dahomey: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Koninginnegracht 30 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER
O. KRONMANN.

Dominican Republic: Laan van Meederrvoort 52 (E);
Ambassador: Mrs MINERVA BERNARDINO.

Ecuador: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Egypt: Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GALAL EZZAT WAHAB.

El Salvador: London, England (E).

Ethiopia: London, England (E).

Finland: Groot Hertoginnelaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK
LENNART BLOMSTEDT (also accredited to Ireland).

France: Smidsplein 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Comte JACQUES
SÉNARD.

THE NETHERLANDS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Gabon: Jan van Nassastraat 107 (E); *Ambassador:* S. PITHER.

German Democratic Republic: 95 Caterina van Renesstraat (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS WOLF.

Germany, Federal Republic: Nieuwe Parklaan 17 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADOLF MAX OBERMAYER.

Ghana: Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC DJAMSON (also accredited to Belgium).

Greece: Alexanderstraat 17 (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. COTTAKIS

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Guyana: London, England (E).

Haiti: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary: Hogeweg 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LÓRÁND JÓKAI.

Iceland: London, England (E).

India: Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. YADAVINDRA SINGH.

Indonesia: Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. HADJI ALAMSJAH RATU PERWIRANEGARA.

Iran: (Diplomatic relations suspended in March 1974.)

Iraq: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Ireland: Dr. Kuypersstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SEAN MORRISSEY.

Israel: Buitenhof 47 (E); *Ambassador:* HANAN BAR-ON.

Italy: Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONINO MOROZZO DELLA ROCCA.

Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Jamaica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Japan: Rustenburgweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* RYOZO SUNOBE.

Jordan: London, England (E).

Khmer Republic: London, England (E).

Korea, Republic: Nieuwe Parklaan 64 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Laos: London, England (E).

Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Lesotho: London, England (E).

Liberia: Prins Mauritslaan 37 (E); *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL M. GIBSON.

Libya: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Luxembourg: Tolweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER JOSEPH LÉON HASTERT.

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malawi: London, England (E).

Malaysia: Andries Bickerweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Major-Gen. DATUK MOHAMMAD SANY BIN ABDUL GHAFFAR (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Norway).

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mexico: Catsheuvel 83 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL CABRERA MACIÁ.

Monaco: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Morocco: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

New Zealand: Lange Voorhout 18 (E); *Ambassador:* M. H. VINCENT ROBERTS.

Nicaragua: London, England (E).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Wagenaarweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN AHMADU-SUKA.

Norway: Lange Vijverberg 12 (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO CHRISTIAN MALTERUD.

Pakistan: Plein 1813, 3A (E); *Ambassador:* J. G. KHARAS.

Panama: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Peru: van Alkemadealaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO EGO-AGUIRRE.

Philippines: Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO L. DE LA ROSA.

Poland: Alexanderstraat 25 (E); *Ambassador:* WLÓDZIMIERZ LECHOWICZ.

Portugal: Bazarstraat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO FERNANDES.

Romania: Catsheuvel 55 (E); *Ambassador:* MIHAIL SION-BUJIOR.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: Alexanderstraat 19 (E); *Ambassador:* RASHAD NOWILATY.

Senegal: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Sierra Leone: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Somalia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

South Africa: Wassenaarseweg 40 (E); *Ambassador:* T. J. ENDEMANN.

Spain: Lange Voorhout 50 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN SEDÓ.

Sri Lanka: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Sudan: London, England (E).

Sweden: Neuhuyskade 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TORD BERNHARD HAGEN.

Switzerland: Lango Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE CAILLAT.

Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tanzania: Ruychroeklaan 123 (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS ABDUL WAKIL (also accredited to Belgium).

Thailand: Badhuisweg 47A and 49A (E); *Ambassador:* SUPHOT PHIASUNTHON (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Nassaulaan 2B (E); *Ambassador:* BRAHIM TURKI.

Turkey: Jan Evertstraat 15 (E); *Ambassador:* OKTA'Y CANKARDES.

U.S.S.R.: Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* A. I. ROMANOV.

United Kingdom: Lange Voorhout 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BARNES.

U.S.A.: Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* KINGDOO GOULD, JR.

Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Jan van Nassastraat 65 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DE YREGUI LERENA.

Vatican: Carnegiealaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mons. ANGELO FELICI.

Venezuela: Nassaulaan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO ADRIANZA RINCÓN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: London, England (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: Groot Hertoginnelaan 39 (E); *Ambassador:* TARIK AJANOVIC.

Zaire: Frederik Hendrikplein 2 (E); *Ambassador:* TANOU FURU.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

THE FIRST CHAMBER
(Election, April 1971)

	SEATS
Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	22
Labour Party (P.v.d.A.)	18
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	8
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	7
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	7
Democrats 1966 (D'66)	6
Communists (C.P.N.)	3
Radical Political Party (P.P.R.)	2
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	1
Pacific Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	1
TOTAL	75

THE SECOND CHAMBER
(General Election, November 1972)

	VOTES	SEATS	PER- CENTAGE
P.v.d.A.	2,021,454	43	27.4
K.V.P.	1,395,401	27	17.7
V.V.D.	1,068,375	22	14.4
A.R.P.	653,609	14	8.8
P.P.R.	354,829	7	4.8
C.H.U.	354,463	7	4.8
C.P.N.	330,398	7	4.5
Democrats 1966	307,048	6	4.2
Democratic Socialists 1970	304,714	6	4.1
S.G.P.	163,114	3	2.2
B.P.	143,239	3	1.9
G.P.V.	131,236	2	1.8
P.S.P.	111,262	2	1.5
R.K.P.N.	67,658	1	0.9
TOTAL		150	99.0

POLITICAL PARTIES

Katholieke Volkspartij (K.V.P.) (*Catholic People's Party*): Mauritskade 25, The Hague; f. 1945; 110,000 mems.; its policy is inspired by Christian principles. Membership is also open to non-Catholics who agree with its political programme.

Pres. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW; Acting Sec. Dr. H. A. H. GRIBNAU.

Organs: *KV-Politiek Nieuws* (monthly), *Politiek Perspectief* (twice-monthly), *Gemeente en Gewest* (monthly).

Partij van de Arbeid (P.v.d.A.) (*Labour Party*): Tesselshadestraat 31, Amsterdam-W.; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with progressive Protestant, Catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party.

Pres. Dr. A. VORDERLING; Sec. Mrs. A. P. SCHILTHUIS.
Organs: *Partijkrant* (monthly), *S en D* (monthly).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (V.V.D.) (*People's Party for Freedom and Democracy*): Koninginnegracht 61, The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but its programme also supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management.

Chair. Mrs. H. VAN SOMEREN; Hon. Gen. Sec. Mr. F. KORTHALS ALTES.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie*.

Anti-Revolutionaire Partij, Evangelische Volkspartij (A.R.P.) (*Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party*): Dr. Kuiperstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1879; oldest organized political party in the Netherlands; Christian-Demo-

cratic party. Its policy is in accordance with what its adherents claim to be the Dutch national character created by the Reformation; 80,000 mems.

Pres. Dr. J. DE KONING; Gen. Sec. D. CORPORAAL.
Organs: *Nederlandse Gedachten* (weekly), *A. R. Post* (monthly), *Anti-Revolutionaire Staatkunde* (monthly).

Christelijk-Historische Unie (C.H.U.) (*Christian Historical Union*): Wassenaarseweg 7, The Hague; f. 1908; a Protestant party whose policy resembles that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party from which it seceded, but more progressive in economic matters; 30,000 mems.

Chair. O. W. A. (Baron) VAN VERSCHUER; Sec. J. L. JANSSEN VAN RAAY.

Organs: *Christelijk Historisch Weekblad*, *De Nederlander* (weekly).

Communistische Partij van Nederland (C.P.N.) (*Netherlands Communist Party*): Keizersgracht 324, Amsterdam-C; its political aims are the same as those of its counterparts in other countries.

Chair. HENK HOEKSTRA.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (monthly).

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (S.G.P.) (*Political Reformed Party*): Molenstraat 3, Grijpskerke, (Zeeland); f. 1918; small party of Calvinists.

Chair. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. C. J. BOENDER.
Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij (P.S.P.) (*Pacifist Socialist Party*): Kerkstraat 445, Postbus 700, Amsterdam 1000. f. 1957; 5,000 mems.

Gen. Pres. P. HOOGERWERR; Gen. Sec. H. HOOGEN.
Organ: *Radikaal*.

THE NETHERLANDS—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Boerenpartij (B.P.) (*Farmer's Party*): The Hague; Pres. H. KOEKOEK; Sec. S. VAN MARION.

Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond (G.P.V.) (*Reformed Political Association*): Postbus 439, Amersfoort.

Chair. G. VEURINK; Sec. G. J. SCHUTTE.

Democrats 1966 (D'66): Keizersgracht 576, Amsterdam; f. 1966.

Leader Mrs. R. E. VAN DER SCHEERVAN ESSEN; Parliamentary Leader Dr. H. V. MIERLO.

Politieke Partij Radikalen (P.P.R.) (*Radical Political Party*): Bloemstraat 59, Amsterdam; f. 1968; is a

break-away group from the Christian parties; 6,000 mems.

Organ: *Radikalenkrant*.

Democratische Socialisten '70 (DS '70) (*Democratic Socialists 1970*): 94 Herengracht, Amsterdam; f. 1970; moderate socialists.

Leader Dr. WILLEM DREES.

Rooms Katholieke Partij Nederland (R.K.P.N.) (*Netherlands Roman Catholic Party*).

Nederlandse Middenstands Partij (N.M.P.) (*Dutch Tradespeople's Party*): The Hague; f. 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (*The Supreme Court of the Netherlands*): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals in cassation against decisions of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries offences committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers and some other high officers. Dealing with appeals in cassation a court is composed of five justices (*raadsheer*). Pres. Supreme Court G. J. WIARDA; Vice-Pres. C. W. DUBBINK, P. EIJSSSEN, B. H. KAZEMIER; Attorney-Gen. M. S. VAN OOSTEN; Deputy Attorneys-Gen. W. J. M. BERGER, J. L. REMMELINK, F. C. KIST, TH. B. TEN KATE (one vacancy); Sec. of the Court M. J. C. REYERS.

Gerechtshoven (*Courts of Appeal*): 5 courts; Amsterdam, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden, The Hague. A court is composed of three judges (*raadsheer*); appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice. Fiscal Divisions (*Belastingkamers*) of the Courts of Appeal deal with appeals against decisions relating to the enforcement of the fiscal laws (administrative jurisdiction). The court at Arnhem has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*) composed of three judges and two assessors (a tenant and a landlord); this division hears appeals from decisions of all Canton Tenancy Divisions. A Companies Division (*Ondernemingskamer*) is attached to the court at Amsterdam, consisting of three judges and two experts as assessors.

Arrondissementsrechtbanken (*District Courts of Justice*): 19 courts for important civil and penal cases and for appeals from decisions of the Canton Judges. A court is composed of three judges (*rechter*); no jury; summary jurisdiction in civil cases by the President of the Court; simple penal cases, including economic offences, generally by a single judge (*Politierechter*). Offences

committed by juveniles are (with certain exceptions) tried by a specialized judge (*Kinderrechter*), who is also competent to take certain legal steps when the upbringing of a juvenile is endangered.

Kantongerechten (*Canton Courts*): 62 courts for civil and penal cases of minor importance. A court consists of a single judge, the Canton Judge (*Kantonrechter*). Each Canton Court has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*), presided by the Canton Judge who is assisted by two assessors (a landlord and a tenant).

Justices and judges must have graduated in law at a Dutch university, and are nominated for life by the Crown. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Ambtenarengerechten (*Civil Service Courts*): 10 courts for civil service arbitration. The Civil Service Court at The Hague also acts as Military Service Court for military service arbitration, and hears appeals against decisions on persons for ex-civil and military servants.

Centrale Raad van Beroep (*Central Appeal Council*): Utrecht; tries in supreme instance appeals against decisions of the Appeal Councils and the Civil Service Courts; Pres. A. BLONJ; Sec. Jhr. A. BAUD.

College van Beroep voor het bedrijfsleven (*Board of Appeal for Trade and Industry*): Hears in first and last instances appeals against decisions enforcing social-economic legislation.

Raden van Beroep (*Appeal Councils*): 10 courts to hear appeals against decisions enforcing social insurance legislation.

RELIGION

Approximately 40 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, some 30 per cent (including 0.15 per cent who are Jewish) belong to the several non-Catholic Churches, and about 26 per cent do not profess any religion.

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (*Anglican Church*): f. 1586; 4 chaplaincies: Amsterdam; Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42, British Chaplain Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON; The Hague, Church of St. John and St. Philip, Ary van der Spuyweg, Chaplain Rev. JOHN LEWIS; Rotterdam, St. Mary's Church, Pieter de Hoofweg 133, British Chaplain Rev. W. B. ANDREWS; and Utrecht, Holy Trinity Church, Van Limburg Stirumplein, British Chaplain Rev. DOUGLAS BEUKES.

Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Prof. Dr. J. P. VERSTEEG, Prof. Einthovenstraat 37, Apeldoorn; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; Rector Prof. Dr. W. H. VELEMA; f. 1834; about 70,000 mems.; 174 churches; publ. *De Weeker* (weekly; circ. 7,000).

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Societies at Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Groningen, Laren N.H., Leeuwarden, Leyden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Voorburg and Zwolle; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: JOHAN M. NICOLAY, Jnr., 103 Aart van der Leeuwkade, Voorburg.

THE NETHERLANDS—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which convenes once every two years, and 14 Particular Synods which convene every year; 836 churches, 1,111 ministers, 886,344 mems.; office at Utrecht, Koningslaan 11.

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (Gemeenten) (*Mennonite Fraternity*): Algemeene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Dr. C. F. BRÜSEWITZ, Eltrecht; Sec. R. DE ZEEUW, Amsterdam, Singel 454; Treas. A. C. BALCKER, Amsterdam; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (*German Evangelical Church*): 3 parishes; Bleyenburg 3-b, The Hague, Pastor R. TRUEMANN; 95 Zwarte Paardenstraat, Rotterdam, Pastor E. KOCHS; and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor S. HOCK.

Evangelische Broedergemeente (Hornhutters) (*Moravian Church*): f. 1746; 3,000 mems. in Holland; 5 parishes (Zeist, Broederplein 13, Pastor P. DINGEMANS; Haarlem, Parklaan 32, Pastor N. M. ERNÉ; Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 342, Pastor J. J. LÉGENE; The Hague and Rotterdam, Pastor H. B. MOREL, Schiedamseweg 71, Schiedam-Kethel; Utrecht, Pastor R. BAUDERT, Zusterplein 10, Zeist).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Arnhem, Jansbinnensingel 27; Synod for 1973; Pres. P. H. G. C. KOK, Weesp; Vice-Pres. Mrs. E. DE MOOY-WALLIEN, Amsterdam; W. BLEY, Amstelveen; Sec. J. GRONLOH, Arnhem; Treas. Financial Committee, Beatrixlaan 52, Arnhem; 48,159 mems.; 63 parishes; publ. *E.L.K.* (fortnightly).

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSEBAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BENMEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1867; 8 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegiclaan 9, The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 140 fraternals and 1,900 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Pres. Rev. J. C. H. JORG; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. A. H. VAN DE HEUVEL, The Hague; Sec. for General Affairs Rev. Dr. R. J. MOOR, The Hague.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland*, *De Open Deur*, *Woord en Dienst*.

Nederlands-Israëlitisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Pl. Parklaan 9; Pres. I. ZADOKS, The Hague; Sec. Dr. J. SANDERS, Amsterdam; Treas. D. HEYMANS; Rabbinate: Amsterdam, Rabbis M. JUST and H. RODRIGUES PEREIRA; The Hague, Chief Rabbi M. FINK; Rotterdam, Chief Rabbi D. KAHN; Utrecht, Chief Rabbi E. BERLINGER.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Essenburgsingel 22A, Rotterdam; f. 696-739 A.D.; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organization based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. M. KOK (17 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. Prof. P. J. JANS, The Hague; Lay Sec. H. J. W. VERHEY; 12,000 mems.; also churches in Europe and U.S.A.

Portugees-Israëlitisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Mr. Visserplein 3; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Sec. I. PAIS.

Remonstrante Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Dr. W. K. MORFÉ; Minister in Gen. Service Dr. J. VAN GOUDOEVER; Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; Treas. H. F. DE WIJS; 17,000 mems.; 48 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (weekly).

Roms Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Maliebaan 40, Utrecht; Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal Dr. B. J. ALFRINK (23 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Dr. Th. J. ZWARTKRUIS (12 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. J. M. GIJSEN (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda Mgr. H. C. A. ERNST (16 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. Dr. A. J. H. SIMONIS (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. Prof. Dr. J. B. W. M. MOLLER (11 Deaneries).

Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Biltseweg 10, Bosch en Duin, Bilthoven; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. Th. VAN DER LAAN; 9,914 mems.; publ. *De Christen* (weekly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Rietzangerlaan 2A, The Hague; f. 1916; Presiding Bishop Mgr. STEN VON KRUSENSTIERNA; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. H. VAN BRAKEL, Van Galenstraat 54, The Hague; 15 congregations; 40 priests; 1,200 mems.; publ. *De Vrij Katholieke* (monthly).

THE PRESS

Newspapers appeared in the Netherlands as early as 1618 in Amsterdam and they soon flourished there and spread to other cities. The first constitution in 1796 declared that "the freedom of the press is sacred" but Napoleon prevented this from being put into practice. However, in 1848 article seven was inserted in the constitution which stated: "No person shall require previous permission to publish ideas or sentiments by means of the press, without prejudice to every person's responsibility before the law." This article still guarantees the freedom of the press, but Netherlands law does not recognize the right to reply nor the right of a journalist to protect his source of information. However, the growth of the press was still hindered after 1848 by the oppressive newspaper

duty. When this was removed the press developed rapidly and when the first socialist newspaper appeared in 1900 every important political and religious group in the country had its own newspaper. The freedom of the press was temporarily curbed by the German occupation in 1940, but a large "underground press" quickly grew and soon became stronger than the "official" press. Several of the papers which started at that time still survive.

There are ten dailies which circulate throughout the country and over 100 provincial newspapers. A few papers appear in several different regional versions. A distinguishing feature of the Dutch press is that it is aimed at the family and most of the papers are read in the home. Most of the papers appear only in the evening, though the trend

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

towards morning editions is growing, and some 96 per cent of the total circulation is sold by subscription. As street sales are negligible there is practically no sensational press. Although 60 per cent of the papers are officially independent, most have some definite political bias.

In spite of the large circulation much important revenue from advertising has been lost since 1968 to radio and television and many papers have been in financial difficulties. There have been several mergers and liquidations in recent years and in August 1971 the Government announced that they would allot ten million guilders to help the press out of its difficulties and to preserve the traditional diversity of the press which is regarded as essential for a democratic state. The subsidy was increased to thirty million guilders in June 1972, and negotiations are currently in progress on the revision of the conditions governing subsidies.

DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Alkmaarsche Courant: Edisonweg 10; f. 1799; independent; circ. 24,600.

ALMELO

Dagblad van het Oosten: Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1881; independent; Dir. T. POTJEWIJD; Editor D. F. HOUWAART; circ. 26,000.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortse Courant: Snouckaertlaan 9; f. 1887; independent; Editors T. G. NIEUWENHOF, J. VAN VELD-HUIZEN; circ. 34,000.

Nederlands Dagblad: Postbus 241; Reformed daily; circ. 19,500.

AMSTERDAM

Courant, De: Nieuws van de Dag (*The Courier: Daily News*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1894; evening independent; Dirs. C. J. BRANDT, M. E. BORRIUS BROEK; Editors H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS, C. J. BRANDT; circ. 178,000.

Financiële Dagblad, Het (*Financial Daily*): Weesperstraat 85; f. 1863; morning; Dirs. H. A. H. SIJTHOFF, J. F. RICHARD; Editor Dr. L. METZEMAËKERS; circulation 20,000.

Het Parool: Wibautstraat 131; f. 1945; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Dir. G. J. VAN ROOZEN-DAAL; circ. 190,000.

Telegraaf, De: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1893; morning; independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS, M. E. BORRIUS BROEK; Editors C. J. BRANDT, H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS; circ. 472,000.

Tijd (*The Times*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 65-73; f. 1845; evening; Roman Catholic; Editors J. M. LUCKER, A. J. CUPPEN; circ. 120,000.

Trouw: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1943; Calvinist; circ. over 105,000.

Volkskrant, De (*The People's Journal*): Wibautstraat 148-150; f. 1920; morning; independent; Dir. THRO CORPES; Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUYM; circ. 201,000.

Waarheid, De (*The Truth*): Keizersgracht 324; f. 1940; Communist.

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: Kanaalstraat 8; f. 1903; independent; Man. and Editor G. SPANHAAK; circ. 50,000.

ARNHEM

Arnhemse Courant: Johan van Oldenbarneveldtstraat 115; f. 1814; independent; Editor J. G. GLEICHMAN; also publishes the *Nijmeegs Dagblad* and *Edese Courant* editions; circ. 40,000.

ASSEN

Drentsche en Asser Courant: Torenlaan 16; f. 1823; in co-operation with the *Algemeen Dagblad* group; Dir. P. J. DIEMEL; Editors P. J. PRINS, JOH. DRENTHEIN; circ. 16,000.

BRED A

De Stem (*The Voice*): Reigerstraat 16; f. 1860; Dir. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX; Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 93,000.

DELFT

Delftsche Courant: Verwersdijk 6-8; f. 1841; evening; independent; Editor P. W. VAN REEUWIJK; circ. 20,000.

DEVENTER

Kluwers Courantenbedrijf: Assenstraat 8-14; f. 1889; independent; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor L. KRAAYEN-ZANK; circ. 90,000.

DORDRECHT

Dordtsch Dagblad: Scheffersplein 1; f. 1924; Christian-National; Dir. P. A. JOEN; Editor B. MENSEN.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhoven's Dagblad/Helmonds Dagblad: Wal 2; f. 1914; independent; Dir. Drs. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; circ. 108,000.

ENSCH EDE

Dagblad Tubantia, Hengelo's Dagblad: Getfertsingel 41; f. 1872; democratic, independent; circ. 67,500.

GOUDA

Goudsche Courant: Markt 26; Dir. L. WEGELING; circ. 19,000.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: Zuiderdiep 24; f. 1888; independent; Man. Dirs. R. HAZEWINDEL and S. S. F. HAZEWINDEL; Editor G. VADERS; circ. 120,000.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad-Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant: Grote Houtstraat 93; (*Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* f. 1856, *Haarlems Dagblad* f. 1883); amalgamation in 1945; independent; Editor Jos L. LODEWIJKS; circ. 57,000.

THE HAGUE

Binnenhof, Het: Wagenstraat 37, P.O.B. 9; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 29,000.

Economisch Dagblad: Wagenstraat 37; economy, industry, trade and transport; Editor J. J. VAN RAALTE; circ. 2,500.

Haagsche Courant (*The Hague Newspaper*): Wagenstraat 35-37; f. 1883; evening; independent; Dirs. A. G. SIJTHOFF, F. W. SIJTHOFF, J. J. NOUWEN; Editor H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS; circ. 170,000.

Nieuwe Haagse Courant: Parkstraat 22; f. 1913; evening; Christian National; Dir. T. MENSES; Editor Dr. J. TAMMINGA; circ. 20,000.

Vaderland, Het: Parkstraat 25-27; f. 1869; morning; Liberal; Publisher H. VAN VELZEN; Editor W. JANSE; circ. 38,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: Nobelstraat 21; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor P. M. B. HUYSENS; circulation 70,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

DEN HELDER

Helderse Courant: Helderseweg 6, Alkmaar; f. 1873; independent; circ. 14,200.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: Markstraat 3; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; circulation 25,000.

HENGELO

Hengelo's Dagblad: Nieuwstraat; f. 1945; democratic; independent; circ. 15,000.

Twentsche Courant/Overijssels Dagblad: 30 Brinkstraat; f. 1846; Roman Catholic; Editor J. G. HOEDE BRUNINK; circulation 47,000.

's HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad (*Newspaper for the Province of North Brabant*): Emmaplein 2; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Man. Dir. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; Editors Drs. J. P. H. NANINCK, Drs. J. OYEN; circ. 85,000.

HILVERSUM

De Gooi en Eemlander: Groest 21; f. 1871; independent; Editor Dr. G. PIKKEMAAT; circ. 56,000.

HOORN

Dagblad voor West-Friesland: Breed 21; Dirs. J. P. VERHOEK, L. CHRISTOPHERSEN; circ. 7,100.

Noordhollands Dagblad (voor Alkmaar, Schagen, Den Helder, Hoorn): Draafsingel 57-59; f. 1905; evening; progressive Catholic; Editors J. M. ONSTENK, J. TOES; circ. 27,000.

LEEUWARDEN

Leeuwarder Courant: Voorstreek 99; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS, L. O. TEN CATE; circ. 98,500.

Friesch Dagblad: Voltastraat 7A; f. 1899; Protestant; Editor H. ALGRA; circ. 20,000.

LEIDEN

Leidsch Dagblad: Witte Singel 1; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. G. KOOPMAN; Editor H. MULDER; circ. 40,000.

Leidse Courant, De: Kort Rapenburg 2; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 14,500.

MAASTRICHT

De Limburger: Wolfstraat 17; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor G. A. KNEPFLÉ; circ. 110,000.

MIDDELBURG

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Markt 51; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. K. SCHERPHUIS, F. VAN DE VELDE, W. F. DE PAGTER; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circ. 55,000.

NIJMEGEN

Gelderlander-Pers, De: Lange Hezelstraat 21; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dirs. C. VAN HOEVEN, F. LAUTENSCHLAGER; Head Editor L. FREQUIN; circ. 97,000.

Nijmeegs Dagblad (Arnhemse Courant): van Broeckhuysenstraat 28; independent; circ. 48,000.

ROERMOND

De Limburger: St. Christoffelstraat 8-10; f. 1857; Roman Catholic; Editor N. BERGMAN; circ. 32,000.

ROOSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molcnstraat 11; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editor C. MEERBACH; circ. 38,922.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: Westblaak 180; f. 1946; independent; Editor H. N. APPEL; circ. 350,000.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (Shipping Daily): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1886; midday on Exchanges, Rotterdam and Amsterdam; Dir. W. O. A. LANS; Editor H. VAN HOEK; circ. 2,200.

NRC Handelsblad (New Rotterdam Business News): Westblaak 180; f. 1970; evening; Liberal progressive; Man. W. PLUYGERS; Editor A. S. SPOOR; circ. approx. 110,000.

Rotterdammer-Kwartet, De (combine of four papers published in Rotterdam, The Hague, Leiden, Dordrecht): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1903; evening; Christian National; Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circ. 100,000.

Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad: Schiedamsevest 1; f. 1878; independent; Dir. C. H. EVERS; Editor H. W. ELDERMANS; circ. 90,000.

Vrije Volk, Het (Free People): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1900; evening; Man. Dr. E. MESSER; Editor H. A. WIGBOLD; circ. 168,000.

SCHAGEN

Schager Courant: Herenstraat 9; f. 1857; independent; circ. 10,157.

TILBURG

Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden, Het: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1913; independent; Dir. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; Editor A. J. M. H. DE MUG; circ. 50,000.

UTRECHT

Nieuw Utrechts Dagblad (New Journal of Utrecht): Korte Jansstraat 3; f. 1940; evening; independent; Man. J. VAN GINKEL; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; circ. 17,600.

Utrechts Nieuwsblad (Utrecht Daily News): Drift 23; f. 1893; independent; Dirs. A. M. E. H. N. KOEMANS, Drs. J. R. NIEUWENHUIS; Chief Editor Drs. M. L. SNIJDERS; circ. 95,000.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: Grote Kerkstraat 18; morning; Roman Catholic; Editor M. FLUKKER; circ. 40,000.

VLISSEN

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Walstraat 58-60; f. 1758; independent; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circ. 53,000.

WINSCHOTEN

Winschoter Courant: Liefkenstraat 67; published by J. D. v. d. Veen Ltd.; f. 1871; independent; circ. 23,000.

ZUTPHEN

Zutphens Dagblad: Assenstraat 6-10, Deventer; publ. by Kluwer's Courantenbedrijf N.V., Assenstraat 6-8, Deventer; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor L. KRAAYENZANK; circ. 9,500.

ZWOLLE

Zwolsche Courant: Blaloweg 20; f. 1790; independent; Man. J. J. DIKKERS; Editor L. M. VAN RIJ; circ. 50,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

- Conservator, De:** Nieuwe Achtergracht 104; f. 1936; circ. 4,500.
- Elseviers Magazine:** Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1945; Dirs. H. TEN BRINK, H. J. VAN DER VOSSEN; Chief Editors Drs. F. A. HOOGENDIJK, D. M. VAN ROSMALEN, J. A. VERMEULEN; circ. 135,000.
- Financiële Koerier, De:** Herengracht 247; f. 1942; financial; Editor J. LIST; circ. 10,250.
- Groene Amsterdammer, De:** 16 Westeinde; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. P. VAN LEEUWEN; circ. 17,000.
- HP Magazine (Haagse Post) (Hague Post):** Spuistraat 112; f. 1914; independent; Editor W. L. BRUGSMA; circ. 37,600.
- Linie, De Nieuwe:** Prinsengracht 463; f. 1946; independent; Editor-Dir. G. VAN DEN BOOMEN; circ. 26,000.
- Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel:** J. J. Viottastraat 42, Amsterdam; f. 1834; weekly publishers' and booksellers' trade paper; circ. 3,600.
- Vrij Nederland:** Raamgracht 4; f. 1940; Left; Editor R. FERDINANDUSSE; circ. 105,000.
- Zakenwereld:** O.Z. Voorburgwal 241, Amsterdam; general trade and business magazine.

DEVENTER

- Vraag en Aanbod voor Nederland:** Polstraat 9; f. 1897; technical weekly; circ. 27,700.
- Weekblad voor Fiscaal Recht:** Kluwer B. V., Polstraat 10; fiscal review; circ. 5,000.

THE HAGUE

- Hoefslag:** Wagenstraat 70; illustrated weekly for horse-lovers; Editor A. M. C. STOK; circ. 17,500.
- Ingenieur, De:** 23 Prinsessegracht; f. 1886; Editor J. M. VAN DER ZANDEN; general technical review; circ. 16,000.
- De KNVB'er:** Verlengde Tolweg 6; contains official communications of the Royal Netherlands Football League; circ. 10,000.
- De Verenigde Verzekeringpers (Insurance):** Jozef Israëlsplein 5; f. 1943; Fridays; Dir. W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editors A. DE BRUIJN, H. H. KRANENDONK.

HILVERSUM

- Varagids:** Vara, P.O. Box 175; radio and television guide; circ. 530,000.

ROTTERDAM

- Economisch-Statistische Berichten (Economic Statistical Intelligence):** Postbus 4224; f. 1916; Editorial Board: H. C. BOS, R. IWEMA, L. H. KLAASSEN; H. W. LAMBERS; P. J. MONTAGNE; J. H. P. PAELINCK; A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. L. HOFFMAN.
- Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant Handelsblad:** P.O.B. 824; weekly (airmail) edition of the daily of the same name.
- Wereldmarkt, Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant B.V.:** Westblaak 180; trade and industry, finance; circ. 4,000.

ZEIST

- Voedings Middelen Technologie:** Sophialaan 178, Postbus 268; f. 1952; weekly journal for food industry; circ. 3,600.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

- Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken:** Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1846; monthly.
- Central Asiatic Journal: (Languages, Literature, History and Archaeology of Central Asia):** K. Doormanlaan 27, Utrecht; f. 1955; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. JAHN.
- English Studies (Journal of English Letters and Literature):** 347B Heereweg, Lisse; f. 1919; twice a month; Editor R. DEROLEZ; circ. 2,000.
- Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts:** published by Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h de Boer Jr. N.V., P.O.B. 507, Hilversum; six times a year in Dutch and English; circ. 1,700.
- Indo-Iranian Journal (Linguistics, History, Religion, Philosophy and Epigraphy):** Mouton & Co., The Hague; P.O.B. 1132; f. 1957; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Canberra), Prof. Dr. F. B. J. KUIPER (Kern Institute, Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden); quarterly.
- Plan:** Zeverijnstraat 6, Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1882; published by Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h C. de Boer Jnr. N.V.; official organ BNA (Royal Dutch Society of Architects); circ. 4,400.
- Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (Historical Review):** Wolters-Noordhoff N.V., P.O.B. 58, Groningen; f. 1886; 4 issues a year; Editors Prof. Dr. A. TH. VAN DEURSEN, Drs. J. A. F. DE JONGSTE, Prof. Dr. F. W. N. HUGENHOLTZ, Prof. Dr. W. PREVENIER, Prof. Dr. I. SCHÖFFER, Prof. Dr. E. SCHOLLIERS, Prof. Dr. R. DE SCHRYVER, Prof. Dr. B. H. STOLTE, Prof. Dr. TH. VAN TIJN.
- Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde (Journal of Netherlands Language and Literature):** E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1881; Editor Dr. C. KRUYSKAMP, Rapenburg 49, Leiden; circ. 500; quarterly.
- Toeristenkampioen:** Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; twenty times a year; tourism, natural beauty and historical monuments; circ. 18,000.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

- Ariadne:** P.O.B. 7898, Amsterdam; weekly; marketing, advertising, press and publicity; circ. 3,900.
- Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht-spraak:** Kluwer B.V. Polstraat 10, Deventer; fortnightly; tax information; circ. 3,000.
- Economist, De (The Economist):** Ettenlaan 8, Norg; f. 1852; every two months; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. F. J. DE JONG, circ. 1,300.
- Euromarkt-Nieuws:** Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; European trade; circ. 2,200.
- Gids, De (The Guide):** P.O.B. 100, Amsterdam; f. 1837; literary, political and scientific monthly; circ. 4,500.
- Holland's Export Magazine:** Van Kouteren's Uitg.-Bedr. N.V., Oostzeedijk 218D, Rotterdam; f. 1946; English language; every four weeks; exports promotion; circ. 7,000.
- Internationale Spectator (Journal of International Politics):** Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken; Editor J. L. HELDRING; fortnightly.
- Socialisme en Democratie (Socialism and Democracy):** Binnenhof 1A, The Hague; f. 1939; monthly; Editor H. BEERENDONK.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (*Journal of Economic and Social Geography*): Sociaal Geografisch Instituut, Jodenbreestraat 23, Amsterdam; f. 1909; bi-monthly; Chair. Board of Editors Drs. J. G. BORCHERT, Sec. Drs. N. PASSCHIER.

Tijdschrift voor de Politie (*Police Monthly*): Postbus 1067, Nijmegen; f. 1934; Editor-in-Chief F. PERRICK.

T.V.V.S. Maandblad voor Ondernemingsrecht: P.O.B. 23, Deventer; monthly; law, finance and commercial economies.

LAW

Common Market Law Review: P.O.B. 26, Lciden; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor Prof. K. R. SIMMONDS; circ. 1,450.

Delikt en Delinkwent: Gouda Quint, P.O.B. 1148, Arnhem; f. 1970; Editors Prof. CH. J. ENSCHEDÉ, Prof. TH. VAN VEEN.

Earth Law Journal: A. W. Sijthoff, P.O.B. 26, Leiden; f. 1974; quarterly; Editor Dr. NICHOLAS ROBINSON; circ. 1,500.

Netherlands International Law Review: A. W. Sijthoff, P.O.B. 26, Lciden; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor L. ERADES; circ. 800.

MISCELLANEOUS

Autokampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; weekly; Editor I. IZAACKS; circ. 85,000.

Forum der Letteren: P.O.B. 232, Leiden; f. 1961; quarterly; Editors B. P. F. AL, S. DRESDEN, J. C. KAMERBECK, F. W. N. HUGENHOLTZ, ARIANE J. VAN SANTEN, C. F. P. STUTTERHEIM, E. M. UHLENBECK, W. A. M. DE VROOMEN.

Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communications Studies*): Polstraat 10, P.O.B. 23, Deventer; Editorial: Keizersgracht 604, Amsterdam; quarterly; press and publicity.

Kampioen: Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB), Wassenaarsweg 220, The Hague; monthly; Editor J. P. KORSTJENS; circ. 1,400,000.

Kentering: Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Badhuisweg 232, The Hague; twice a month; Editors OTTO DIJK, WIM HAZEU, WILLEM M. ROGGEDAN, JAN VAN DER VEGT.

Management Informatics: A. W. Sijthoff, P.O.B. 26, Leiden; f. 1971; six issues annually; publ. by the International Federation for Information Processing (IAG), Amsterdam; circ. 1,800.

Mickery Mouth/Toneel/Teatraal: Rozengracht 117, Amsterdam; f. 1970; monthly; theatre, especially fringe groups; Editor L. HEYTING; circ. 8,000.

Militaire Spectator (*Military Spectator*): Bureau Voorlichting MvD, Spui 32, The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence; published by Royal Association for the Study of War Sciences; circ. 8,000.

Natuur en Landschap: Herengracht 540, Amsterdam-C; six times a year; nature conservation and environmental health; circ. 11,000.

Nederlands Transport: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1949; fortnightly; Saturdays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editors J. W. TH. COHEN STUART, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Ons Reisblad: P.O.B. 1035, The Hague; twenty times a year; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Openbaar Vervoer: published by Ceres N.V. Eendrachtstraat 2, Meppel; formerly *Spoor-en-Tramwegen*; monthly publication on public transport; circ. 2,300.

Plattelandsvrouw, De: P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; ladies' journal; circ. 65,750.

Gemeentewerken (*Municipal Works*): Wibautstraat 3, Room 6002, Amsterdam; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. JANSEN.

Reizen: P.O.B. 338, Bussum; bi-monthly; tourism and travel; circ. 25,400.

Toneel/Teatraal, Het (*Stage/Theatrical*): Rozengracht 117, Amsterdam; f. 1889 (Toneel), 1963 (Teatraal), combined 1965; quarterly on Dutch and foreign theatre; Editors GERRIT ALTES, NIC BRINK, RUDD ENGELANDER, ELSA DEN HERTOEG, LIEN HETTING, ANDRÉ RUTTEN, B. STROMAN, TOM BLOKDIJK; circ. 8,000 (including *Mickery Mouth*).

Uitgever, De (*The Publisher*): Herengracht 209, Amsterdam; f. 1900; monthly; Editors P. HAGERS, P. JAARSMA, J. N. VAN ROSMALEN, A. SNOEK.

Verkeerstechniek: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; traffic engineering, traffic safety and transportation; Editor J. KUIPER; circ. 4,700.

Vrouw en haar Huis, De (*Women and Home*): P.O.B. 338, Bussum; f. 1906; illustrated; every two months; Editor J. J. D. KRANS (Pl. Muidergracht 9, Amsterdam); circ. 20,000.

Waterkampioen: Wassenaarsweg 220, The Hague; f. 1927; twice monthly; yachting revue; Editor J. A. KUITERT; circ. 55,000.

Weg en Waterbouw: Populicrenlaan 16, Voorburg; f. 1941; monthly; Editor H. J. STUVEL; circ. 3,000.

PHILOSOPHICAL

Algemeen Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wijsbegeerte (*Philosophical Review*): B. de Koninklijke van Gorcum & Co., Assen; f. 1907 by Dr. J. D. Bierens de Haan; four issues annually; publ. by Algemeene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Wijsbegeerte (*General Dutch Philosophical Society*).

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Acta Biotheoretica: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1935; four issues annually; Editors Prof. Dr. M. JEUKEN, Prof. Dr. H. R. VAN DER VAART, Prof. Dr. A. A. VERVEEN; circ. 600.

Electrotechniek: P.O.B. 6, Meppel; f. 1923; monthly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering; circ. 2,800.

Geneeskundige Gids: Published by Misset Fonorama N.V., P.O.B. 26, Amersfoort; editorial offices: Excerpta Medica Foundation, P.O.B. 1126, Amsterdam; f. 1923; monthly publication on medical science and public health; circ. 18,000.

Koeltechniek-Klimaatregeling: Sophialaan 17s, Postbus 268, Zeist; f. 1908; monthly on cooling and air conditioning; circ. 1,700.

Lastechniek (*Welding*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1935; monthly; Dir. W. O. A. LANS; publ. *Ned. Inst. voor Lastechniek*.

Mens en Maatschappij (*Man and Society*): P.O.B. 787, Eindhoven; f. 1925; sociological; twice a month; Editorial Sec. Prof. Dr. H. M. JOLLES.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (*Netherlands Journal of Medicine*): Jan Luykenstraat 5, Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. L. B. W. JONGKEES; Sec. W. ARTZ; weekly; circ. 21,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Rode Kruis Koerier (*Red Cross Courier*): N.V. 't Koggeschip, Postbox 1198, Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. W. VAN ESVELD; circ. 12,500.

Schip en Werf (*Shipping and Shipbuilding*): Postbus 25123, Burg. s'Jacobplein 10, Rotterdam 2; fortnightly; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, Prof. Ir. J. H. KRIETEMEIJER, Prof. Dr. Ir. W. P. A. VAN LAMMEREN, J. G. F. WARRIS.

Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie (*Journal of Parapsychology*): Eemwrykplein 16, Voorburg; f. 1928; six times a year; Editor Prof. Dr. W. H. C. TENHAEFF.

Wetenschap en Samenleving (*Science and Society*): Ritzema Boslaan 47, Utrecht; f. 1946; illustrated monthly; Prof. Dr. K. C. WINKLER.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (*Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics*): Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, Voorburg; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. CH. W. VERSTEGE; also *Statistical Year Book* and 300 other publications.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Netherlands News Agency, "A.N.P."*): Parkstraat 32-36, The Hague; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; f. 1934; Gen.-Man. Dr. J. JOLLES; Chief Editor J. A. BAGGERMAN; Photo. Dept. (*ANP-FOTO*): Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA (*Italy*): The Hague, Prins Bernhardlaan 33, Voorburg; Bureau Chief LUCIANA DE VRIES ZANUCCOLI.

Antara (*Indonesia*): The Hague, 36 Parkstraat.

AP (*U.S.A.*): Amsterdam, Postbus 1016; Bureau Chief JOHN GALE.

DPA (*Federal Germany*): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

Reuters (*U.K.*): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

Tass (*U.S.S.R.*): The Hague, Statenlaan 134B.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

ASSOCIATIONS

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladders (**CEBUCO**) (*Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press*): Amstel 224-226, Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. Dr. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN.

De Nederlandse Dagbladders (*Vereniging van Uitgevers van Dagbladen—The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Publishers*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, Amsterdam; Chair. C. J. HOUWERT (Enschede); Gen. Sec. K. J. VAN DER ZANDE.

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (*Netherlands Association of Periodical Proprietors*): Herengracht 257, Amsterdam; f. 1945; Chair. L. VAN VOLLENHOVEN; Sec. T. OONINX; Dept. Sec. E. KUURSTRA; 120 mems.; publs. *NOTU—Mededelingen* (monthly).

Buitenlandse Persvereniging in Nederland (*Foreign Press Assn. in Holland*): Amsterdam, Tusselsehadestraat 29; f. 1925; 70 mems.; H. M. BLEICH (Pres.), PÁL BALÁZS (Sec.).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten (*Netherlands Union of Journalists*): Joh. Vermeersstraat 55, Amsterdam; f. 1884; 3,500 mems.; publ. *De Journalist*.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers" (**N.N.P.**) (*Netherlands Newspaper Press*): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 126 mems.; Pres. J. H. BOON; Sec. Mrs. J. G. GROENENDIJK; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

There are approximately 400 publishers in the Netherlands; 250 of these produce less than 10 titles a year. In 1971 10,827 titles were printed.

Uitgeverij Amsterdam Boek B.V.: Stadhouderskade 85, Amsterdam; f. 1971; juveniles, fiction, part-works, books on nature, history and art, encyclopaedias; Dir. F. H. J. M. KOENS; Editor-in-Chief J. H. V. BAKKENHOVEN.

B.V. Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers: Amsterdam, Singel 262; general, fiction and non-fiction; Dir. TH. A. SONTROP.

Uitgeverij Ankh-Hermes B.V.: Deventer, Menstraat 17-21; oriental and philosophical, children's books, sports, hobbies, scientific; Man. Dir. P. KLUVER.

Associated Publishers Amsterdam N.V.: Amsterdam, P.O.B. 10562, O. Z. Voorburgwal 85; f. 1966 by amalgamation of 12 small companies; reprints in the fields of humanities and history of science; special division for original scientific publications: University Press Amsterdam; Dir. MAARTEN J. ISRAEL.

Bert Bakker B.V.: The Hague, Koninginnegracht 26; f. 1893; psychiatry, psychology, sociology and children's books; Man. BERT BAKKER.

H. J. W. Becht's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; f. 1892; literature, science and non-fiction; Dirs. A. BECHT, J. J. F. ALEVA; Deputy Dir. M. DE METZ.

Coöf. Ver. de Bezige Bij g.a.: Amsterdam, Van Miercveldstraat 1 (Z.); Dir. G. LUBBERHUIZEN.

Bigot & Van Rossum N.V.: Blaricum, Blocmlandsew 6; Dir. Mrs. M. H. VAN ROSSUM-BERG.

Erven J. Bijleveld: Utrecht, Janskerkhof 7; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and fiction; Mans. J. BOMMELJÉ, Jr.

De R. K. Boekcentrale B.V. (Roman Catholic Book Centre Ltd.): Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, P.O.B. 374; f. 1912; Catholic; Man. Dir. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL.

Boekcentrum B.V.: The Hague, Scheveningseweg 72, Postbus 5176; novels, science, art, religion, textbooks, bibles, service books, hymn books; theological and political periodicals.

Uitgeverij C. de Boer Jr.: Bussum, P.O.B. 17; f. 1870; fiction and non-fiction, sea, shipping and travel books; *De Blauwe Wimpel*, *Marineblad*, *Hockey Sport*.

De Erven Bohn B.V.: Amsterdam, 386 Herengracht; f. 1752; scientific, medical, law, and periodicals; Man. J. VAN GELEN.

Boom-Pers Boeken- en Tijdschriften Uitgeverij B.V.: Meppel, Gasgracht 10; f. 1840; sociological, political, psychological, psychiatric books, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. J. H. BOOM, Drs. M. J. BOOM.

Born N.V.: Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Haspelsstraat 2-4; f. 1885; general, technical and scientific books and periodicals, paperbacks, maps; Dir. H. BORN.

Born N.V. Publishers: Assen, Esstraat 10; Postbox 22; f. 1885; Dir. H. BORN; transport, tourism, education, newspapers, general magazines, business papers, web offset printing.

Bosch & Keuning N.V.: Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1925; educational, religious; *Sesam* pocket series; Dirs. A. DE VISSER, C. LOOSE, W. VAN DE WILLIGE.

Ten Have B.V.: Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1831; religions, historical, philosophical, maps; Dir. TON VAN DER WOP.

L. J. C. Boucher: The Hague, Noordeinde 39A; f. 1842; philosophy, art, general and literary works; also book-sellers; Man. L. J. C. BOUCHER.

Uitgev. Paul Brand (Unieboek N.V.): Bussum, Nwe's Gravclandseweg 17-19 (P.O.B. 17); religion, psychology, sociology; Dir. H. DIJKSTRA.

E. J. Brill N.V.: Leiden, Oude Rijn 33A; f. 1683; scientific and foreign books, orientalia, scientific, religious and historical periodicals in many languages; Dir. F. C. WIEDER, Jr.; Sec. J. D. VERSCHOOR.

H. Ten Brink's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam, Singel 124; f. 1948; periodicals; Man. Dir. J. LAND.

S. Gouda Quint/D. Brouwer & Zoon: Arnhem, Jansbuitensingel 13; f. 1735; law; Man. J. H. BROUWER.

A. W. Bruna en Zoon's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.: Utrecht, Brigittenstraat 7; f. 1868; general literature; pocket series *Zwarte Beertjes*; Dir. A. W. BRUNA.

W. L. & J. Brusse's Uitg.-Mij.: Rotterdam, Prof. Bolkslaan; f. 1903; scientific, artistic, music (theoretical), nature, educational books, fiction and poetry; Dir. M. T. BRUSSE.

J. H. de Bussy Ltd.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; financial, economical, insurance, sociology; Man. Dirs. J. J. F. ALEVA, A. BECHT; Deputy Dir. A. DE METZ.

Uitgev. G. F. Callenbach B.V.: Nijkerk, Hoogstraat 24; f. 1854; theology, psychology, psychiatry, education, general and children's books; Man. G. F. CALLENBACH.

Drukkerij Jacob van Campen B.V.: Amsterdam, O.Z. Voorburgwal 87-89 (C); f. 1918; Dir. P. PERK.

Uitgeverij Canteleer B.V.: Dorpsstraat vanouds Steenstraat 74, De Bilt; f. 1949; 35 titles now each year and 45 reprints; Prcs. and Man. Dir. K. J. BEKKERS; Production Dir. D. DE PATER; Editor H. STENFERT KROESE.

Uitg. Mij. Centre B.V.: P.O.B. 76, Eindhoven, Cederlaan 4; f. 1960; scientific, technical and popular; Dir. J. J. TH. M. TAKS.

Uitg. "Contact": Amsterdam-C, Prinsengracht 795; art, family books, historical, belles-lettres; Dirs. CHR. BLON, P. HAGERS.

Dekker & van de Vegt: Nijmegen, Fransestraat 30; f. 1856; theology, philosophy, early-Christian language and literature, religion, medicine; also bookseller; Man. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM.

Diligentia Publishing Co.: Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 18-20-22; f. 1929; scientific, technical and economic journals and trade books, directories; Man. Dir. R. B. VAN DEN BIGGELAAR.

N.V. Uitgeverij "Djambatan" (De Brug): The Hague, Ziechtenburglaan 52; f. 1948; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps; Dir. M. C. HOPMAN.

Elsevier Nederland B.V.: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 305-311; f. 1968; Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia, encyclopaedias, reference books, atlases, art, general non-fiction, novels, literature; Man. Dirs. Dr. A. A. M. VER DER HEYDEN, G. P. J. SCHOUTEN, F. B. BAKELS.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS)

- Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, 335 Jan van Galenstraat, P.O.B. 211; assoc. cos. in U.K., Switzerland, Mexico and U.S.A.; books and journals on chemistry, biochemistry, technology, geology, social sciences; Dirs. O. TER HAAR, Dr. V. M. ATKINS, J. KELS.
- Excerpta Medica (International Medical Abstracting Service):** Postbus 1126, Amsterdam-C; f. 1947; abstract journals 10, 20 or 30 times a year; Dirs. P. J. VINKEN, H. LUYKX, J. VAN MANEN, B. T. STERN.
- Focus, N.V. Publishing Co.:** Haarlem, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 16; f. 1914; photographic and cinematographic magazines, photographic books; Man. Dir. Dick Boer.
- Uitg. De Fontein B.V.:** De Bilt, Prinsenaan; 3; f. 1946; general fiction and non-fiction, children's books; Dir. A. H. BLOEMSA.
- Uitgeverij W. Gaade B.V.:** Lange Houtstraat 34, The Hague; f. 1946; non-fiction, art, history, general science, nature, juvenile.
- Uitgeverij en Boekhandel Van Gennep N.V.:** Nes 128, Amsterdam; f. 1969; belles-lettres, poetry, history, philosophy, political science; Editors R. O. VAN GENNEP, J. H. JANSEN, F. SCHMIDT.
- G. B. van Goor Zonen's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** The Hague, Frankenslag 173, P.O.B. 290; f. 1839; dictionaries, educational, juvenile, first aid, games; Man. H. DE BRUIJN; member of the Edicom group.
- Koninklijke van Gorcum & Comp.:** Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; publishers and printers specializing in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dirs. H. M. G. PRÄKKE and Dr. H. J. PRÄKKE.
- J. H. Gottmer B.V.:** Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; f. 1943; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, religion, education; Dir. Mrs. H. GOTTNER.
- De Graaf Publishers:** Zuideinde 40, P.O.B. 6, Nieuwkoop; f. 1959; scholarly books in English, German and French; Dirs. B. DE GRAAF, M. E. DE GRAAF.
- B. R. Grüner B.V.—Publishers and Booksellers:** Nieuwe Herengracht 31, P.O.B. 70020, Amsterdam; f. 1967; orientalia, classical antiquity, philosophy, theology; international publishers' representative and library supplier; Dir. B. R. GRÜNER; Man. J. C. GIEBEN.
- G. van Herwijnen & Zn.:** Dordrecht, Kromhout 197; f. 1907; technical books; also booksellers; Man. G. H. VAN HERWIJNEN.
- W. Hilarius' Wzn's Drukkerij en Uitgeverij B.V.:** Almelo, Selhouwburgplein 7; f. 1923; Man. T. POTJEWIJD.
- W. van Hoeve, N.V. Uitgeverij:** The Hague, Van Aerstenastraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; literature, scientific and photographic books; Man. Dir. Dr. P. A. F. VAN VEEN.
- Holland Uitgeversmaatschappij B.V.:** Haarlem, Spaarne 110; Dir. D. VAN ULZEN, I. VAN ULZEN-WELDINK.
- Uitgeverij Hollandia B.V.:** Baarn, Beukenlaan 16-20; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history, sport; Dir. JAN MUNTINGA.
- International Publishing Co., The World's Window Ltd.:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, P.O.B. 4; f. 1947; Youth Bible, culture, philosophy, theology, politics, art, travel-literature; Man. Dirs. J. M. PH. UYTMAN and G. H. PRIEM.
- Dr. W. Junk N.V., Publishers:** The Hague, Van Stolkweg 13; f. 1899; natural sciences, agriculture and medicine; periodicals; Dir. S. P. BAKKER.
- P. N. van Kampen & Zoon N.V.:** Amsterdam, Singel 330; f. 1841; art, history, literature, popular science; Mans. B. VAN KAMPEN, J. H. STRAAT-VAN-ZUYLEN.
- Kluitman B.V. Uitgeverij Alkmaar:** Alkmaar, Oudegracht 287; P.O.B. 123; f. 1864; books for children; Man. P. KLUITMAN, W. GERLA.
- Kluwer N.V.:** Deventer, Stromarkt 8; f. 1889; technical, fiscal, juridical, social science, economic books and periodicals; Man. Dir. H. KLOPPER; Mans. R. VISSER, A. W. HANSEN.
- Kluwer Technische boeken B.V.:** Deventer, P.O.B. 23; engineering; Man. Dir. M. C. G. M. TEN HAGEN.
- J. H. Kok B.V.:** Kampen, Oudestr. 5; f. 1894; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; Man. W. E. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications.
- Kosmos Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; literature, science, hobbies, travel; Dir. M. T. ZWIERS.
- Kruseman's Uitgeversmij. N.V.:** The Hague, Nassauplein 1B; f. 1909; literature, art, reference books; Man. Dir. P. VAN ECK.
- Allert de Lange B.V.:** Amsterdam, Damrak 62; f. 1880; general; Dir. Y. J. HOEKSTRA.
- Universitaire Pers Leiden:** Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1945; languages, literature, history, law, philosophy, religion and medicine; Dirs. R. FEENSTRA (Chair), A. G. H. BACHRACH (Vice-Chair), J. R. DE GROOT (Sec.); Man. F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- Lemniscaat:** Rotterdam, Vijverlaan 48; children's books, psychology, general, religion, art.
- Uitgeverij Leopold B.V.:** The Hague, Statenlaan 96; f. 1923; general; Gen. Dir. D. KOK.
- Van Loghum Slaterus B.V.:** Deventer, Polstraat 10; W. VAN ZEYTVELD, A. DRABBE.
- Uitgeverij Luitingh B.V.:** Hilversumseweg 16, Laren N.H.; f. 1946; general fiction, reference books, juveniles, paperbacks, general science; Man. Dir. P. J. HOUTBOLT.
- Maatschappij tot verspreiding van Goede en Goedkope Leetuur B.V. Wereld Bibliotheek (World Library, Good and Cheap Reading Company Ltd.):** Amsterdam, Admiraal de Ruiterweg 545; f. 1905; science and literature; Man. L. REINALDA.
- Malmberg B.V.:** 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeghwaterlaan 16 (P.O.B. 233); Mans. Dr. O. O. GORTER, Dr. J. A. KORUS, J. W. A. HILLENAAR.
- Meulenhoff Nederland B.V.:** 468 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam; P.O.B. 100; f. 1895; literature, historical, political, social/cultural, art and pocket books; Man. D. W. BLOEMENA; Editor D. W. VAN KREVELLEN.
- Uitg. Mij. "C. Misset" B.V.:** Doetinchem, IJsselkade 32 (P.O.B. 4); f. 1873; trade journals and other specialized periodicals; Dir. J. K. HYLKEMA.
- Moussault's Uitg. B.V.:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, Postbus 4; Dir. P. JAARSMA.
- Mouton Publishers:** The Hague, Herderstraat 5, P.O.B. 1132; anthropology, architecture, art, history, literary science, languages, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, religion, semiotics, sociology, social sciences, economy and medicine; Pres. J. DOETER.
- J. Muusses, N.V.:** Purmerend, Kerkstraat 20-33; f. 1873; textbooks; Dirs. J. MUUSSES, D. STRUYING.
- Naarden:** Flevolaan 41, Postbus 338, Bussum; music.
- Uitg. H. Nelissen:** Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; f. 1922; general, sociology, philosophy, education; Dir. ROB NELISSEN.

- B.V. Uitgev. Nijgh & van Ditmar:** The Hague, Badhuisweg 232; f. 1837; Man. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT; branch at Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112.
- Nijgh-Wolters-Noordhoff Universitaire Uitgevers B.V.:** Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 22; Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112; f. 1972; university textbooks and journals on economics, sociology, and technology; Dirs. H. M. J. BROEKHUIS, H. KOK.
- N.V. Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel en Uitg. Maatschappij:** The Hague, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, P.O.B. 269; f. 1853; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, govt. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency; Man. Dr. H. J. H. HARTGERINK.
- North Holland Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, Jan van Galenstraat 335, P.O.B. 211; f. 1931; physics, biology, biochemistry, mathematics, technology, economics, logic, humanities; Dirs. Drs. E. VAN TONGEREN, J. VAN LEEUWEN, W. H. WIMMERS.
- G. A. van Oorschot:** Amsterdam-C, Herengracht 613; Dir. G. A. VAN OORSCHOT.
- N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij.:** Utrecht, Domstraat 11-13; f. 1899; medical, science, history, periodicals, encyclopaedias; also booksellers; Man. L. BUNGE.
- Uitgeverij H. J. Paris N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 104; f. 1922; science, art, theology, fiction; Dir. J. BOERWINKEL.
- PAX, Nederland Uitgeversmaatschappij:** The Hague, Witte de Withstraat 62; f. 1965; literature, school and reference books; Man. A. B. N. PEETERS.
- G. P. J. van der Peet:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; literature, children's books, general non-fiction; antiquarian department specializing in African, Americana, Orientalia, Chinese and Japanese art; there is also a second branch which deals with general old books, bibliography, art; br. in Haarlem, Jansweg 39; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- Uitgeverij Ploegsma:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dirs. F. LANKAMP, J. C. BRINKMAN, W. F. LANKAMP, P. BRINKMAN.
- Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V.:** Amsterdam, 262, Singel; f. 1915, general, fiction, history, children's books; Dir. R. KUIPERS.
- D. Reidel Publishing Company:** Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17, Papeterspad 38; f. 1960; publishers and printers of books and journals on philosophy, logic, mathematics, linguistics, soviet philosophy, sinology and oriental studies, social history, economics, econometrics, geophysics, space research, astronomy, chemistry, physics, life, environmental, and food sciences, technology; Pres. A. REIDEL.
- Rotterdam University Press:** Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112, P.O.B. 1474; university and college textbooks, economics, econometrics, sociology, education of multi-handicapped children, chemistry and technology; Man. Dir. H. M. J. BROEKHUIS.
- G. J. A. Ruys Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam-C, 62 Rokin, P.O.B. 289; popular science, economics, cookery books; Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA.
- Samsom N.V.:** Alphen o/t Rhine; f. 1882; books, forms, systems and periodicals on jurisprudence, law, administration, business management, computer services, and schools; Man. P. L. JONKER.
- Academische Boekhandel Schellema, Holkema & Vermeulen B.V.:** Amsterdam, Rokin 74-76; f. 1853; booksellers; economics, law, science, sociology, psychology, medical, general; Dir. H. H. VAN ANDEL.
- D. van Sijn & Zonen:** Rotterdam, Schiekkade 42-44; f. 1855; law, science, education, music, etc.; also printers; Mans. J. A. VAN SIJN, H. VAN SIJN.
- A. W. Sijthoff International Publishing Co., N.V.:** Leiden, P.O.B. 26, Doezastraat 1; f. 1851; European integration, international law, copyright law, Eastern European law, philological, foreign and general literature, bibliography; publishers for the Académie de Droit international de La Haye and distributors for the International Court of Justice; Pres. J. H. LANDWEHR.
- Uitgeverij Het Spectrum B.V.:** Utrecht, P.O.B. 2073; f. 1935; paperbacks, literature, art, science, schoolbooks, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals, part-works; Man. Dir. H. C. DE WIT.
- Uitgeverij De Spiegel:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; f. 1926; general; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- Drukkerij Spin/van Mantgem B.V.:** Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 271-287; f. 1819; Man. Dir. P. J. W. VAN ZIJL.
- Staflou & Zoon:** Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1947; education, popular scientific and general; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU.
- Staflou's Wetenschappelijke Uitgeversmaatschappij B.V.:** Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1964; medical and nursing; Man. Dirs. C. L. STAFLEU, J. B. OONK.
- Staflou en Tholen B.V.:** Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, Leiden, P.O.B. 138; dental publishers; f. 1969; Man. Dir. J. B. OONK.
- Technical Publication, H. Stam:** Culemborg, Industrieweg 1; general and technical education; Dirs. J. H. v. D. VEEN.
- H. E. Stenfort Kroese B.V.:** Leiden, Picterskerkhof 38; f. 1933; economics, medicine; Dir. F. L. STENFORT KROESE.
- N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon:** The Hague, Post Box 123, Hartogstraat 3; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. H. SLOTERDIJK.
- A. A. M. Stols/J.-P. Barth:** The Hague; f. 1922; art, literature, history, science, medicine, and private press editions; Dir. J.-P. BARTH.
- A. J. G. Strengholt's Uitg. Mij. B.V.:** Hofstede Oud-Bussem, Flevolaan 41, Naarden, P.O.B. 338, Bussum; f. 1928; books, sheet music, records, magazines; Man. Dirs. H. CH. GOMPERTS, G. JANSEN, Jr.; Dirs. F. E. BREITENSTEIN, H. TH. KATZ.
- Swets & Zeitlinger, B.V.:** Lisse, Heereweg 347B; f. 1901; publishers, scientific periodicals, reprints; Dirs. A. W. SWETS, W. J. TIELEMAN.
- B. V. W. J. Thieme & Cie:** Zutphen, Groenmarkt 15-21; f. 1863; educational, scientific books; Mans. G. C. D. W. and W. SCHILLEMANS.
- De Tijdstroom B.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Lochem, Bagijnestraat 11; literature, schoolbooks, medical, applied arts, cultural history, periodicals; Man. Dirs. J. H. SCHEEN, J. v. D. TOORN, J. BOTTMA.
- Kon. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij van de Erven J. J. Tijl N.V.:** Zwolle, Blaloweg 20; f. 1777; daily newspapers, letterpress and offset printing, periodical publishing; Mans. J. DIKKERS, Ir. J. J. DIKKERS, C. HÜT.
- W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink N.V.:** Zwolle; Koestraat 8-I, P.O.B. 25; f. 1838; law books and periodicals; agriculture and education; Man. P. L. C. TIDEMAN.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

H. D. Tjeenk Willink B.V.: Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 22; f. 1874; scientific, economical, business administration, modern languages, social sciences, and law books, textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. H. Kok.

Unieboek B.V.: Bussum, Nieuwe 's-Gravelandseweg 17-19; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, history, medical, chemical, social, maritime, economics, religion, textbooks, etc.; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOECK, A. E. STHEEMAN, H. DYKSTRA, P. J. ZWAAN.

B.V. "Urbi et Orbi": Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, Box 374; Gen. Man. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL; Man. H. H. J. VINKENBURG.

Under the same management: C. L. Van Langenhuisen; school books; R. K. Boekcentrale (*Catholic Book Centre*); C. A. Spin & Son.

Uitgeverij L. J. Veen, B.V.: Wageningen, Costerweg 5; f. 1887; nature, sport, astrology, literature, hobbies, children's books; Dir. J. J. Mons.

H. Veenman and Zonen B.V.: Wageningen, P.O. Box 7; f. 1903; agricultural and theological.

R. van der Velde: Leeuwarden, P.O.B. 401; f. 1892; Frisian language and Frisian music; also bookseller; Mans. A. R. VAN DER VELDE, J. M. VAN DER VELDE-TIEMERSMA.

W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. B.V.: Amsterdam, 2E Oosterparkstraat 221-3; f. 1875; educational books; Man. H. M. A. BAKKER.

J. N. Voorhoeve: The Hague, Dunne Bierkade 17; f. 1876; theology, belles-lettres, education; Man. W. E. STEUNENBERG.

West Friesland, Uitgeversmaatschappij: Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1939; literature, children's books, pocket books; Man. Dir. H. E. JONKERS.

Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij B.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation): Amsterdam, Singel 262; medicine, philosophy, futurology for general reader; Dir. Dr. A. F. WYERS.

Wolters-Noordhoff N.V.: Groningen, O. Boteringestraat 22; f. 1836; scientific and educational books, dictionaries, atlases and wall maps, periodicals; Mans. R. BEUMER, B. BOERMA, J. KIST, Drs. J. W. DE VEN, Drs. R. K. AENEAE VENEMA, Dr. A. G. DE MAN, Ir. M. VERVERS.

Wyt-Rotterdam: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1804; books and periodicals, especially on transport and shipping.

Zomer & Keuning: Wageningen, Costerweg 5; f. 1919; religious books, bibles, practical handbooks, nature, gardening, fiction periodicals, bookclub; Dir. J. J. Mons.

Ad. M.C. Stok—Zuid Hollandsche Uitg. Mij. B.V.: The Hague, Wagenstraat 70; f. 1932; Gen. Man. Ad. M. C. STOK.

ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandse Uitgeversbond (Royal Netherlands Publishers' Association): Amsterdam, Herengracht 209; f. 1880; Chair. Dr. W. P. N. SCHRIJVER; Sec. H. M. ALTENA; 74 mems.; publ. *De Uitgever* (monthly).

Grafisch Exportcentrum: Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 668; handles the promotion of the export of books and printed matter originating in the Netherlands.

Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (Netherlands Book Trade Society): f. 1815; Chair. F. L. STENFERT KROESE (Leiden); Sec. M. KETELLAPPER, Amsterdam, J. J. Viottastraat 42 (P.O.B. 5475); 2,300 mems.; publ. *Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation): P.O.B. 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

The Foundation was set up in 1969 by the union of *Nederlandse Radio-Unie (N.R.U.)* with the television organization *Nederlandse Televisie Stichting (N.T.S.)*.

There are seven associate companies (*Algemene Vereniging Radio-Omroep, Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, Omroepvereniging VARA, Katholieke Radio-Omroep, Omroepvereniging VPRO, Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting, Evangelische Omroep*) the first five of which in 1947 agreed upon a Charter by which their various possessions—studios, technical equipment, records, choirs and orchestras, and music libraries—were merged for joint use into one foundation called the Netherlands Radio Union (*Nederlandse Radio Unie*). All broadcasting companies and institutions, having obtained transmission-time, retain individual autonomy in planning and broadcasting their programmes during the hours allotted to them by the Government decree. The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint programme (15 to 40 per cent of total broadcasting time). Advertising was started in March 1968 and is supplied for both radio and television by *Stichting Ether Reclame*, Hilversum.

There are six Medium Wave and twenty-three VHF transmitters broadcasting 404 hours a week over three networks.

At the end of 1973 there were 352,252 radio licences and 3,451,350 combined radio/TV licences issued.

BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

HOME BROADCASTING

Algemene Vereniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.) (General Broadcasting Association): 's-Gravenlandseweg 52, Hilversum; f. 1923; independent; membership 830,000; Pres. M. J. KEYZER; Dirs. J. C. BONGENAAR (Finance), J. M. VAN OVERVEST (Radio), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Television); publ. *AVRO-bode, Televisier*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (Vara Broadcasting Corporation): Hilversum, Heuvellaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist and Progressive; membership over 500,000; Pres. A. H. KLOOS, M.P.; Sec.-Treas. J. MULDER; Radio and TV Sec. J. L. DE TROYE; publ. *Varagids* (Editor G. P. BAKKER).

Omroepvereniging VPRO (Radio and Television Company): Hilversum, 's-Gravelandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 140,000; Pres. Dr. VAN DER BURG; Chief Editor F. DE SMIT; publ. *Vrije Geluiden*.

Katholieke Radio Omroep (K.R.O.) (Catholic Broadcasting Society): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52; f. 1926; Catholic; 530,000 mems.; Pres. TH. LOERAKKER; Sec. Dr. A. M. RUDING-FEHRERS; Dirs. B. A. SCHMITZ, B. M. EPANS, R. H. G. SCHOONHOVEN, W. J. A. WAGENAAR, L. B. M. WÜST; publ. *Katholieke Radio en Televisie Gids, Statist.*

THE NETHERLANDS—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (N.C.R.V.) (*Netherlands Christian Radio Society*): Hilversum, Schuttersweg 8; f. 1924; Protestant; membership over 470,000; Pres. Rev. Dr. J. OZINGA; Deputy Dir. Dr. M. GEERINK BAKKER; publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting (T.R.O.S.) (*Television and Radio Broadcasting Foundation*): Lage Naarderweg 45-47, Hilversum; independent; Gen. Dir. Dr. J. M. LANDRÉ; publ. *Troskompas*.

Evangelische Omroep (E.O.): Oude Amertfoortseweg 79-A, P.O.B. 565, Hilversum.

There are also two regional stations *Regionale Omroep Noord en Oost (RONO)* and *Regionale Omroep Zuid (ROZ)*; and a station broadcasting only religious services and music, *Radio Bloemendaal. The American Forces Network (AFN)* is relayed in the Netherlands by the Benelux Transmitter.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (*Netherlands World Broadcasting*): Hilversum, Witte Kruislaan 55, P.O.B. 222; f. 1947; Dir.-Gen. L. F. TIJMSMA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Programmes) J. W. ACDA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Finance) C. H. VERHEUGD; Dir. General Programme Service H. J. P. J. VAN EIJNDHOVEN; Dir. Central Production Service J. ZEEGERS; Dir. News Service F. DEKKER; Dir. Transcription Service B. H. STEINKAMP; Dir. Secretariat G. R. DE VRIES; Dir. Technical

Developments Prof. J. J. GELUK; Dir. Engineering Service V. J. DE GRIJS; Dir. Training Centre A. DALHUISEN.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Indonesian and Arabic.

TELEVISION

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting: Post Box 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

Television programmes are provided by seven private Broadcasting Corporations and N.O.S. Studios, staff and technical facilities are provided by N.O.S. and financed by Government-collected licence fees.

The Board of N.O.S. consists half of leading members of the broadcasting corporations; a quarter of its members are appointed by the Crown and a quarter by cultural organizations; the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The financial management is supervised by the Government.

There are two television channels broadcasting daily in the evenings. Advertising is permitted up to 180 minutes per week.

The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint TV programme for 25 to 40 per cent of broadcasting time.

Colour television started in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Amsterdam, Westeinde 1; P.O.B. 98; f. 1814; cap. subs. and p.u. 20 million guilders, all the share capital is owned by the State; res. 404.1m.; specie and bullion 6,861.3m. guilders; notes in circ. 11,250.8m. guilders (Dec. 1972); 15 brs.; Pres. Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. C. T. DE BIJLL NACHENUS.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam, 32 Vijzelstraat; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (f. 1824) and De Twentsche Bank N.V. (f. 1861); amalgamated with Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V. 1967; 635 brs. in the Netherlands and 145 brs. abroad; cap. subs. and p.u. 228m.; dep. 11,544m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. A. TH. VAN DER LECQ; Pres. A. F. J. DIJKGRAAF, Dr. A. BATENBURG.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amro Bank): Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolsingel 119; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of the Amsterdamsche Bank and the Rotterdamsche Bank; cap. subs. and p.u. 215m.; dep. 12,919m.; Chair. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK.

Labouchere and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 12 Tesselschadestraat, P.O.B. 154; f. 1917; cap. 2.5m.; Man. Dir. J. H. I. VAN ECK.

Bank en Assurantie Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 548; f. 1967 as holding company for **Bank Mees and Hope N.V.** (banking and securities), **Mees en Hope Investerings N.V.** (Corporate Development) and R.

Mees en Zoonen Assurantiën (insurance); cap. 62,602m.; Man. Dirs. A. RUYS, J. KEUNING.

H. Albert de Bary and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 448-454 Herengracht; f. 1919; cap. 15m.; Gen. Mans. P. A. VAN GARDEREN, E. J. FISCHER, Dr. W. O. KOENIGS.

Bax' Bank N.V.: The Hague, Nieuwe Uitleg 26; subsid. of Lloyds and Bolsa International Bank Ltd.; f. 1930; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dr. E. IDEMA GREIDANUS.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank en Aangesloten Banken (*Co-operative Central Agriculture Credit Bank and Member Banks*): St. Jacobsstraat 30, Utrecht; f. 1898; (1970) res. 356m.; dep. 9,357m.; Man. Dirs. R. MANSCHOT, J. W. HUDIG, Jonkheer J. C. GREVEN, T. J. JANSSEN-SCHOONHOVEN.

De Nationale Investeringsbank N.V. (*National Investment Bank of the Netherlands*): Carnegieplein 4, The Hague; f. 1945; medium and long-term credit for investment purposes; cap. 100m.; Man. Dirs. P. C. MAAS (Pres.), K. G. DE GROOT (Sec.), H. H. LAMBERS, W. SWANKHUISEN; the Bank also manages:

De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (*Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries*): f. 1965; loans to developing countries; initial cap. p.u. 1m.

Theodoor Gilissen N.V.: Amsterdam, N. Doelenstraat 12-14; f. 1881; Man. Dirs. H. W. C. NIEUWENHUYSEN, L. J. P. M. THOLE, C. A. A. DE WIT.

Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V.: Amsterdam-C, Keizersgracht 662-8; f. 1965; cap. and res. 35m.; dep. 873m. (1973); Chair. Dr. RACHMAT SALEH; Man. Dir. Dr. BARUS SIREGAR.

THE NETHERLANDS—(FINANCE)

Kas-Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam—C., Spuistraat 172; f. 1806; cap. 30.3m.; dep. 1,077.8m. (1972); Man. Dirs. Dr. F. WINKLER, J. GISKES, C. P. PLUULAART.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 580; f. 1927; cap. 106.5m.; dep. 9,336.8m. (June 1973); Man. Dirs. J. F. H. WIJSEN, J. G. D. JANSE, J. J. GROULS, L. P. NIJENBANDRING DE BOER, C. STEHOUWER, J. STOFFER.

Slavenburg's Bank N.V.: Rotterdam, 63 Coolsingel; f. 1925; cap. and res. 133.7m.; dep. 1,970m. (Dec. 1972); Mans. P. SLAVENBURG, LL.D., L. H. NIENHUYSEN MULDER, R. SLAVENBURG, J. VAN DER MEER, J. W. COERT.

ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamse Bankiersvereniging (Assn. of Amsterdam Bankers): Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMAN.

Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (Netherlands Bankers' Association): Amsterdam, Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. A. BATENBURG; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMAN.

Rotterdamse Bankiersvereniging (Assn. of Rotterdam Bankers): 28-34 Blaak; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. D. M. N. VAN WENSVEEN; Sec. Dr. C. J. PH. DE PRIESTER.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel te Amsterdam (Amsterdam Stock Exchange): Amsterdam, Beursplein 5; f. 1876; Chair. J. PH. KORTHALS ALTES; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER; publ. *Officiële Prijscourant*; circ. 4,200.

Vereeniging van Effectenhandelaren te Rotterdam (Stock Exchange of Rotterdam): Coolsingel, Beursgebouw, Room 24D; f. 1898; open only to members of the Assn. Stock-dealers, Rotterdam; 42 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. ROELOFSZ, Wijnhaven 87-89.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, The Hague, and Schickade 130, Rotterdam; f. 1903; cap. p.u. 102.63m.; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Vice-Chairs. L. J. M. BEEL, E. H. VAN DER BEUGEL; Pres. Exec. Board J. VAN DER VELDEN.

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (National Life Insurance Co. Ltd.): Rotterdam, Schickade 130; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. T. C. BRAAKMAN, A. EIJKENAAR, A. FREDERIKS, M. FRUITEMA, P. A. NOUWEN.

N.V. Assurantie Maatschappij De Nederlanden van 1845 (The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1845; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. O. HATTINE, W. J. NANNINGA, C. E. T. DINAUX.

Nationale-Nederlanden Schadeverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (General Insurance): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. J. J. VAN RIJN, M. BURGLEN, B. J. BIJLEVELD, G. J. VAN DER GRAAF, C. D. HENRY, C. VAN KENEM.

Ago Verzekeringen (AGO Group): Head Office: Van Brienenhuis, Herengracht 182, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 571; f. 1971; life and general insurance, savings, etc.; Chair. Jhr. E. W. RÖELL; Sec. Dr. CHR. G. COHLEST.

Amstelveen, Amsterdamse Maatschappij van Levensverzekering N.V. (Amsterdam Life Insurance Co.): Amsterdam, N. Spiegelstraat 17; f. 1859; Man. Dirs. Mr.

C. A. H. LOUDON, Mr. F. G. KOOL, Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.

Ennia N.V.: The Hague, 1 Churchillplein, P.O.B. 202; f. 1882; life and general; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. ENGELFRIET, H. GERRITSEN, A. W. DEK, E. B. H. VAN DER SCHOOT, J. EV. M. LIPPMANN.

N.V. Haarlemsche Brandverzekering Maatschappij van 1846 (Haarlem Fire Insurance Co. of 1846): Haarlem, P. Box 59, Kruisweg 70; f. 1846; cap. subs. 600,000 guilders; p.u. 100,000 guilders; Man. Dirs. J. W. GRATAMA, W. H. IJSSSEL DE SCHEPPER, M. J. LEEN BRUGGEN, J. G. SCHOUTEN.

Hollandsche Sociëit van Levensverzekeringen N.V. (Holland Life Insurance Soc. Ltd.): Amsterdam, Herengracht 475, Post Box 1048; f. 1807; Man. Dirs. J. J. VAN OOSTERWIJK BRUYN, J. C. TUPKER, J. P. PORTIELJE, A. DE HULLU.

RVS Levensverzekering, N.V.: Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; f. 1838; Man. Dirs. J. VAN DEN BRINK, L. L. COLLIGNON, G. J. B. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, A. JONKER, L. A. OSTER, J. SPOEL, J. DE VRIES, H. E. VERMEIREN.

N.V. Schadeverzekering Maatschappij (R.V.S.) (Fire and Casualty Insurance): Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; Man. Dirs. J. BRABER, A. JONKER.

"Tiel-Utrecht" Brandverzekering 1811 ("Tiel-Utrecht" Insurance Co.): Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 72-82; f. 1811; cap. subs. 2,312,000 guilders; p.u. 1,088,000 guilders; gross premium receipts 13,712,058 guilders; res. fund 5,123,640 guilders; Dirs. Jhr. Dr. J. J. D. P. REUCHLIN (Chair.), Dr. P. H. A. DRESSLIHUYSEN (Vice-Chair.), Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" ("Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.): Utrecht, 2 Leidseweg; f. 1883; Man. Dirs. Th. R. BAKKER, L. GOLDHOORN, R. VAN ZINNICO BERGMANN, K. J. WILDSCHUT, F. ROOS, Drs. B. J. V. SMIT, S. GRATAMA, G. F. M. GOUGE (Belgium), F. V. ZIERAU (Denmark), J. LAGUILHAUMIE (France), C. SPOELDER (Belgium).

ASSOCIATIONS

Actuariel Genootschap (Society for Actuarial Science): The Hague, P.O.B. 202; f. 1888; Chair. J. H. C. JANSEN; Sec. A. I. M. KOOL; publ. *Het Verzekeringsarchief*.

Kring van Nederlandsche Actuarissen (Dutch Actuaries' Club): Leluarden, Engelsestraat 2; f. 1922; Pres. F. J. SCHMIDT; Sec. J. YPMA; 23 mems.

Nederlandse Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Levensverzekeringsweten (Dutch Life Insurance Association): The Hague, Groot Hertoginnelaan 8; f. 1923; Chair. H. GERRITSEN; Gen. Sec. S. J. HALBERTSMA; publs. *Welwezen*, *Het Verzekerings-Archief*.

Vereniging voor Verzekeringswetenschap (Assn. for the Science of Insurance): Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 532; f. 1919; Chair. Dr. D. G. POSTMA; Sec. Dr. R. W. ASSER; 425 mems.; publ. *Het Verzekerings-Archief* (quarterly).

Verzekeringkamer (Chamber of Insurance): Apeldoorn, John F. Kennedylaan 32; established in 1923; is now participating in the administration of the Life Insurance Act, the Building Societies Provisional Act, the Pension and Savings Fund Acts, The Compulsory Third Party Liability Motor Insurance Act, the Non-Life Insurance Act; Pres. W. M. DE BRAUW, A.H.C.Z.N.; mems. J. B. H. VAN DONGEN, R. A. KOR, Dr. J. VAN BEEK; Sec. E. MEYDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (*Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1921; Pres. Prof. Dr. P. KUIN; Sec. Dr. E. D. DE MEESTER, The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5.

There are thirty-seven Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam*): Koningin Wilhelminaplein 13, Amsterdam 1017; f. 1811; Pres. E. G. STIJKEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIMS-HEIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam (*Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Exchange Building, Coolsingel 58; f. 1803; Pres. Dr. W. H. FOCKEMA ANDREAE; Sec.-Gen. J. G. M. VAN NASS; Sec. C. JANSEN.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague*): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. W. VAN GELDUKEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. P. LEEWENS; Sec. R. E. HANRATH; Asst. Secs. Dr. J. W. VAN OOSTEN and Dr. J. W. ROYER.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Centrale Kamer van Handelsbevordering (*Council for Trade Promotion*): The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 7.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Verbond van Nederlandsche Ondernemingen (*Federation of Netherlands Industry*): The Hague, P.O.B. 2110, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5; f. 1968 by merger of Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers and Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond; the organization covers industry, transport, finance, trade and fisheries; Pres. Dr. J. BARTELS; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. D. KUIPERS, Dr. P. VAN MEETEREN, Dr. C. VAN VEEN; Dirs. Dr. C. H. A. VAN VULPEN, Drs. P. DELFOS, Dr. J. HOLLANDER, H. HOLLE Dr. G. F. A. DE JONG, Dr. J. G. RIETKERK; publ. *Onderneming* (weekly).

Nederlands Christelijk Werkgeversverbond (*Netherlands Association of Christian Employers*): The Hague, Scheveningseweg 52; f. 1970; Chair. Dr. P. M. H. VAN BOVEN; membership 7,200; publ. *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (*Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce*): Haarlem, Florapark 11; P.O. Box 205; f. 1777; objects: the promotion of general, industrial and commercial interests; Chair. Prof. P. KUIN; Sec.-Gen. J. A. v. LANSCHOT HUBRECHT; membership over 8,800; publ. *Maatschappij Belangen* (monthly); circ. 10,000.

Bedrijfscontact Nederland-Suriname (*Trade Contact, Netherlands-Suriname*): The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 7; f. 1950; Sec. TH. S. DANKLOFF; membership 32; publ. *Annual Report*.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ (*Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.*): The Hague, Van de Spiegelstraat 16; f. 1900; a federation of 200 co-operative dairy factories and unions; Chair. R. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. Dr. E. VAN DE WIEL; publ. *Officieel Orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ* (weekly).

Koninklijk Nederlandsch Landbouw Comité (*Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board*): The Hague, Prins Mauritsplein 23; Chair. C. S. KNOTNERUS; Sec. E. KUYLMAN membership 57,600; publ. *De Landbode*.

Nederlandse Tuinbouwraad (*Netherlands Horticultural Council*): The Hague, Schieffaanstraat 29; f. 1908; Chair. R. TROOST; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

Nederlands Elektronica- en Radiogenootschap: Leidsendam, P.O.B. 39; f. 1969.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organized on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (NVV) (*Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8110; f. 1906; Pres. W. KOK; Vice-Pres. A. DE BOON; Gen. Sec. P. DAMMING; Treas. J. KAPPER; Dir. Internat. Dept. O. G. DE VRIES REILINGH; membership 666,181; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1949; publs. *De Vakbeweging* (The Trade Union Movement, weekly), *De Band* (fortnightly), *International Information Bulletin* (irregular), in English 600 copies.

Fifteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren (*Civil Servants*): Stadhouderslaan 9, The Hague; Pres. J. HOOGWERF; Gen. Sec. J. v. D. PLOEG; 143,761 mems.

Algemene Bond van Onderwijzend Personeel (*Teachers*): Herengracht 56, Amsterdam; Pres. E. STEENBERGEN; Sec. J. VAN DEN BOSCH; 29,285.

Algemene Nederlandse Bond voor de Bouw- en Houtnijverheid (*Building and Wood Workers*): Houttuinlaan 3, Woerden; Pres. A. BUYS; Gen. Sec. R. B. VOULON; 99,015 mems.

Agrarische en Voedings Bedrijfsbond (*Agricultural and Food Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. A. J. KUIPER; Sec. P. HOOGERLAND; 34,711 mems.

Algemene Bond Mercurius, Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen en de Vrije Beroepen (*Shop Assistants, Administrative Workers, Commercial Travellers, etc.*): Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. C. Z. DE VRIES; Gen. Sec. T. DE LANDGRAAF; 46,169 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Grafische Bond (*Printing and Allied Trades*): Koninginneweg 20, Amsterdam-Z., Pres. H. J. VAN DER WERFF; Gen. Sec. J. SCHIPPER; 32,424 mems.

Nederlandse Politiebond (*Police*): Plein 40-45 5, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. A. K. MUD; Gen. Sec. E. H. DE VRIEZE; 10,074 mems.

Industriebond, NVV (*General and Factory Workers, Textile and Clothing Workers, Metal Workers, Electricians, etc.*): Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam; f. 1972; Pres. A. GROENEVELT; Gen. Sec. C. DE HAY 196,753 mems.

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Vervoersbond NVV (*Railway, Tram, Inland Waterways, and Transport Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. S. BARENDREGT; Gen. Sec. A. DE BUIN; 49,153 mems.

Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (NKV) (*Catholic Trade Union Federation*): Utrecht, Oudenoord 12; f. 1909; affiliated to I.F.C.T.U.; Chair. W. J. L. SPIT; Sec. P. J. J. VAN HOUT; membership 400,000; publs. *Ruim Zicht* (fortnightly), *De Volkskrant* (daily).

Nineteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Unie van Beambten, Leidinggevend en Hoger Personeel (*Non-manual Employees, Managerial and Staff Personnel*): Maliestraat 5, Utrecht; f. 1967; Pres. A. J. HUBBEN; Sec. G. J. H. KRIEK; Treas. G. W. M. VAN KOUWEN; 35,000 mems.; publ. *Medium* (three issues weekly).

Katholieke Bond van Personeel in de Handel (*Personnel in retail and wholesale trade and auctions*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. P. A. H. KAFOE; Sec. P. J. M. MALTHA; 9,500 mems.; publ. *Handel-post* (fortnightly review).

Vereniging van Werknemers in Bank- en Verzekeringsbedrijf en Administratieve Kantoren (*Workers in banking, insurance and administrative offices*): Neudeflat, Neude 15, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. A. W. JANSSEN; Sec. Th. G. STEINMETZ; 7,500 mems.; publ. *Perspectief* (monthly review).

Industriebond NKV (*Industrial Workers*): Maliebaan 34, Utrecht; Pres. P. BRUSSEL; Sec. S. Th. VAN BIJSTERVELD; 140,000 mems.

Bouw-en Houtbond NKV (*Buildings*): Houttuinlaan 3, Woerden; f. 1917; Pres. L. BROUWER; Sec. Gen. P. VAN DER VEN; 900,00 mems.; publ. *De Steiger* (twice weekly).

Ned. Kath. Grafische Bond (*Printing*): P. C. Hoofstraat 172, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. MEIJER; Sec. A. J. M. MUTSAERS; 16,500 mems.

Kath. Bond van Personeel in Agrarische- Voedings- en Genotmiddelen-, Tabakverwerkende- Horeca- en aanverwante bedrijven (*Agriculture*): Zaanenstr. 18, Haarlem; Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; Sec. A. VAN DER SLUIJS.

Kath. Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Mesdagstr. 118, The Hague; Pres. and Sec. M. J. H. VAES; 48,000 mems.

Vervoersbond NKV (*Transport*): Drift 10-12, Utrecht; Pres. J. H. SCHROER; Sec. C. A. VAN DER WAARDEN; 25,000 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (CNV) (*Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands*): Utrecht Maliebaan 8-8a; f. 1909; Pres. J. LANSER; Vice-Pres. L. DE GRAAF; Gen. Sec. A. HORDIJK; Secs. D. H. GRASMAN, H. J. MOLES; Treas. G. J. VUNDERINK; membership 240,000; Protestant; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij* (monthly).

Twenty affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, de Administratieve Kantoren en de Vrije Beroepen (HBV) (*Civil Servants*): De Lairessenstr. 129, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1897; Pres. P. M. DE WIT; Sec. D. W. VAN DER WINDT; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Beginsel en Bedrijf* (fortnightly).

Nederlandse Christelijke Grafische Bedrijfsbond (*Printing*): Valeriusplein 30, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. G. JENS; Sec. L. BLAAUW; 7,000 mems.

Hout- en Bouwbond CNV (*Wood and Building*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, Utrecht; Pres. J. D. VAN COMMENEE; Sec. P. H. DE KLEUVER; 44,000 mems.

Vereniging van Christelijke Leraren en Leraressen bij het Beroepsonderwijs (*Teaching*): Beneluxlaan 52, Utrecht; Pres. A. DE WIT; Sec. B. GROENEVELD; 3,900 mems.

Industriebond CNV: Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. C. VAN DIJK; Sec. F. DE VRIES; 63,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Bankplein 3, The Hague; Pres. H. WIERINGA; Sec. L. POST; 58,000 mems.

Algemene Christelijke Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Transport*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 50, Utrecht; f. 1903; Pres. J. J. DASSEL; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 10,500 mems.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (*Foundation of Labour*): The Hague; 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 18 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. BARTELS, W. KOK; Secs. Dr. P. S. PELS, H. P. ENGEL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (*Social Economic Council*): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; Tripartite advisory body established by the Industrial Organisation Act (1950) to advise the Government on social and economic problems and to administer certain statutory regulations; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands Federations of Trade Unions (7 belong to the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, 5 to the Netherlands Roman-Catholic Federation of Trade Unions and 3 to the Protestant Christian National Federation of Trade Unions), 15 belong to the Employers' Organisations, and 15 Independent Experts in Social and Economic Affairs; Pres. J. W. DE POUW, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jaarbeurs (Int.) (*Royal Netherlands Industries Fair*): Utrecht; f. 1916; organizers of annual Utrecht Spring Fair and Autumn Fair (consumer goods) and of numerous specialized trade fairs; Man. Dir. J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; is the authority responsible for land reclamation and waterways.

Without intensive land protection schemes nearly the whole of the north and west of the Netherlands (about 40 per cent of the total area of the country) would be inundated by sea-water twice a day. A large part of the country (as, for example, the Zuyder Zee) has already been drained by the creation of polders—a piece of land surrounded by a dike from which all superfluous water can be drained off into a canal or the sea by the aid of pumps. Despite the vast system of sea-dikes, such as the *Westhampelse* Sea-Dike on the Island of Walcheren, and the *Hondsbosse* and *Peltemer* Sea-Dike to the north of Alkmaar in the province of North Holland, storm-tides can still create disaster. The great disaster of February 1953, in which 1,835 people lost their lives, and 450,000 acres of land were flooded, resulted in the formation of the Delta Commission to investigate a project for "sealing off" the Rhine and the Scheldt estuaries of Zeeland and South Holland.

The Delta Plan, which was accepted by the Second Chamber of the States General in 1957, will shorten the southern coastline by 435 miles and protect the estuaries of Zeeland and Southern Holland. The Scheme consists of 4 closing dams across the mouths of the Eastern Scheldt and 4 regulating dams, 3 in the Scheldt estuary and 1 on the Hollandse IJssel. Roads crossing the dams will link the islands of the Scheldt estuary to the mainland. The whole scheme is expected to take 25 years to complete.

The main works under the Plan are:

1. Haringvliet Closing Dam: between Voorne and Goeree Overflakkee; date of completion 1972.
2. Brouwershavensche Gat Closing Dam: between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouven Duiveland; date of completion 1972.
3. Eastern Scheldt Closing Dam: between Schouven Duiveland and Noord Beveland; date of completion 1978.
4. Veeregat Closing Dam: between Noord Beveland and Walcheren; closed by means of seven 5,000-ton caissons 1961; a dike in which the caissons disappear has been constructed.
5. Three Secondary dams: Volkerak (between the Hollandschdiep and the Eastern Scheldt estuary) (completed 1970); Grevelingen (between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouven Duiveland) (completed 1965); Zandkreek (between Noord and Zuid Beveland)

(land) (completed 1960). This dam, together with the Veeregat, forms the Three Islands Plan, linking the islands of Noord and Zuid Beveland and Walcheren.

6. Kapelle Moveable Flood Barrier: on the Hollandse IJssel east of Rotterdam. This barrier was finished in 1958.

The whole scheme is also designed to create a fresh-water lake in the Eastern Scheldt estuary thereby improving water supplies and permitting the reclamation of saltings and other saline land.

The total cost is estimated at about 3,000 million guilders (£250 million). Part of the cost will be defrayed by the use of counterpart funds, accumulated out of American economic aid to the Netherlands between 1948 and 1953. By agreement with the United States the money will be distributed as follows:

Delta Plan: 40m. guilders; Reinforcement of dikes: 30m. guilders; Road Construction: 30m. guilders; Tunnel under the North Sea near Velsen: 10.78m. guilders; final recovery of Walcheren Island: 5m. guilders.

The Plan does not affect the Western Scheldt Channel, which gives access from the Belgian ports of Antwerp and Ghent to the North Sea through Dutch territorial waters, and on which freedom of navigation is guaranteed to Belgium under international treaty.

Europoort: The original plan was put forward in 1955 to build an extensive port west of Rotterdam on the coast, at a cost of some 1,000 million guilders. A number of oil refineries have been built between the Europoort and Rotterdam and a channel in the North Sea bed has been dredged to accommodate the new giant tankers of up to 250,000 tons. Existing land area is not sufficient and new areas are being consolidated from dredged material, and projected uses of this land include additional refineries steelworks, shipyards for the repair of giant tankers and ore carriers and depots for repairing and refuelling the freighters of the future. The first 200,000 tons tanker arrived in December 1969.

Natural Gas has been found in extensive quantities in the Northern provinces of the Netherlands, and in the North Sea. A pipeline system has been extended throughout the country and natural gas is used in nearly all Dutch homes. It is also exported to Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the United States, and France. Total reserves are estimated to be in excess of 2,400 billion cubic metres. Of total Dutch energy needs about 45 per cent is covered at present by natural gas, but there are plans to increase the use of gas in the Netherlands.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nederlandse Spoorwegen: Morcelsepark 1, Utrecht; length of lines 3,148 km.; Pres. and Man. Dir. Dr. M. G. DE BRUIN.

All railway lines in the Netherlands are operated by the Nederlandse Spoorwegen, a limited liability company of which the State is the sole shareholder, and which company was formed by the amalgamation of the *Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen* and the *Hollandische IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij*. Most of the Dutch railway network is electrified; the remaining track carries diesel electric stock.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; there are some 800 km. of motorway and a total of 82,488 km. of roads in the Netherlands.

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond ANWB: The Hague, Wassenaarseweg 220; f. 1883; 1,650,000 mems.; Dir. Gen. A. BLANKERT.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Automobiel Club (K.N.A.C.): The Hague, Sophialaan 4; f. 1898; 14,500 mems.; Pres. Jhr. W. VAN ANDRINGA DE KEMPENAEER; Secs. A. L. ROSCAM ABBING, J. P. G. F. CORSMIT; publ. *De Auto* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: Plesmanweg 1-6, The Hague; responsible for all waterways, water control, construction of dikes and land reclamation.

An extensive network of rivers and canals has led to an outstanding development in Dutch inland shipping. Approximately 50 per cent of goods transported inside the Netherlands are carried on the canals and waterways. Dutch inland shipping has access to Germany and France along the Rhine and its branch rivers, and to France and Belgium along the Meuse and Scheldt. Ocean traffic reaches Rotterdam via the New Waterway, and Amsterdam is connected to the North Sea by the 18-mile-long North Sea Canal.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Holland Bulk Transport, B.V.: Rotterdam, van Vollenhovenstraat 3, P.O.B. 2606; a member of the Netherlands Shipping Union group; gross tonnage 426,495; world-wide tramp-shiping.

Hollandische Stoomboot Maatschappij B.V.: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 3; f. 1885; gross tonnage 3,047; regular freight services between Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp/Ghent and British Isles; Man. Dir. G. L. MEDENDORP.

Koninklijke Hollandische Lloyd N.V. tot Voortzetting van de: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 12, P.O.B. 132; f. 1936; gross tonnage 39,712; freight services from Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; Mans. P. DE VREEDE, J. B. MEYER.

Koninklijke Java-China-Paketaart Lijnen B.V. (Royal InterOcean Lines): Amsterdam, Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; f. 1902; a member of the

Netherlands Shipping Union group of companies; gross tonnage 299,291; passenger and freight services between the Far East and East, South and West Africa and South America (east coast), between the Far East and South America (west coast), between Australia/New Zealand and the Far East, South East Asia and India, between Australia/New Zealand and East and South Africa.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij B.V.: Amsterdam; Head Office: "Het Scheepvaarthuis", Prins Hendrikkade 108-114, P.O.B. 209; f. 1856; deadweight capacity 165,552 tons; regular freight and passenger services to European and Transatlantic ports; also inter-American services; Man. Dirs. A. J. C. VAN RIETSCHOTEN, R. W. LE POOLE, G. VERMEULEN, S. DOYER, H. G. HEUZEVELDT, R. J. H. FORTUYN.

KPM-Lijnen N.V.: Amsterdam, Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114, gross tonnage 129,586; freight service between Singapore and Timor Dilly; Mans. K. J. C. P. L. (q.v.).

N.V. Maatschappij Vrachtvaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 14; f. 1916; gross tonnage 6,626; regular service: from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Brazilian ports, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario Man. Dirs. D. G. VAN BEUNINGEN, W. WESTRA.

N.V. Maatschappij Zeevaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 23; f. 1913; gross tonnage 2,303; liner service; Man. Dirs. W. VEDER, G. A. FONTEIN.

Holland Amerika Lijn, N.V.: Rotterdam, Wilhelminakade 86; f. 1873; gross tonnage 203,689; freight and passenger services from Rotterdam/Antwerp/Hamburg/Bremen/Bremerhaven/LeHavre/Southampton/London/Ireland to and from the U.S.A. East Coast, Canada East Coast, Mexico, Gulf ports and North Pacific Coast, the West Coast of Central America and Mexico; cruises from U.S. to all parts of the world, and from Singapore to Indonesia; Mem. Exec. Board N. VAN DER VORM, A. M. LELS.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Oceaan" B.V.: Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 159; gross tonnage 46,409; associated with Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd., see U.K.; freight services from Netherlands, German and British ports to Indonesia and Malaya; Man. Dir. T. G. GLEICIMAN.

Nedlloyd B.V., Koninklijke: Rotterdam, 3 Van Vollenhovenstraat, P.O.B. 240; f. 1970; a member of the Netherlands Shipping Union group; gross tonnage 892,729; freight services between Europe and East Africa, South and South-East Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, and New Zealand; from Gulf of Mexico and U.S. Atlantic Coast to Arabian Peninsula, Iran and back via Belawan, West Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong; between Pacific Coast U.S.A. and South, South-East, and East Africa and back to Pacific Coast via Red Sea area, Singapore and the Philippines; also participates in joint cargo ventures to and from the Far East, Australia and Central and West Africa.

Phs. van Ommeren N.V. (Nederland) B.V. (International) B.V.: Rotterdam, Westerlaan 10, P.O.B. 845; f. 1839; ocean-going tankers, bulk carriers, freighters, coastal vessels, inland tank shipping, tow- and push-boats; container handling, tank storage installations, warehousing, stevedores, underwriting agents, ship insur-

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

ance and chartering brokers, ship managers; consulting naval architects and marine engineers; marine and insurance agents; chartering brokers, consignment agents, forwarding agents, customs clearance; international road transport, air chartering and freight forwarding; agents for regular passenger services; Dirs. C. D. MATTHIJSEN, P. VAN DER VORM, R. F. DE WAAL, M. J. MULLER, P. F. M. KRAFT.

N.V. Scheepvaartbedrijf Kroonburgh: Rotterdam 3005, Calandstraat 49, P.O.B. 958; 5 vessels; freight services between the Netherlands and Bordeaux, Casablanca, Guernsey, Jersey, Le Havre, Stockholm, Västerås, Oxelösund, Gävle, Norrköping, Malmö, Helsingborg, Copenhagen, Aarhus, Cyprus, Egypt, Gibraltar, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Rhodes, Spain, Syria and Turkey; Man. Dir. J. FRANSEN.

Shell Tankers B.V.: Rotterdam, P.O.B. 874; total d.w. tonnage on Jan. 1st, 1974, 2,374,119 (50 tankers); Man. Dir. D. RODENBURG.

S.S.M. Transport B.V.: Rotterdam, Veerkade 5; gross tonnage 9,780; freight services from Rotterdam and Harlingen to British ports; Man. Dir. G. VINK.

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Postvaart N.V.: P.O.B. 2, Hook of Holland; f. 1875; gross tonnage 12,910, twice daily passenger and freight service between Holland and England; Gen. Man. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

Van Nieuvelt, Goudriaan & Co. B.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 2, P.O.B. 825; f. 1905; regular services for cargo and passengers; *United Kingdom Services:* Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen to U.K.; *Rotterdam South America Line:* Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, South America; *The Holland Pan-American Line:* East Coast South America, East Coast U.S.A., *Lignes de l'Etoile Blanche:* France, Italy, Morocco, Greece, Lebanon, Spain, Syria, Turkey; *Portugal Line:* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Portugal; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. A. REUS, M. C. VAN HAERINGEN.

Van Uden's Scheepvaart-en Agentuur Maatschappij B.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 14; gross tonnage 61,000; regular freight services between Netherlands and German ports and South America; from North France to Morocco; also between Netherlands and Belgium and Denmark and Sweden; Man. Dir. Ph. VAN 'T HOFF, JR.; Dir. I. P. R. NIENHUYSEN MULDER; Vice-Dirs. P. HOEGEN, F. MEIJER, G. H. DE BOER.

Vinke and Co.: Amsterdam, De Ruyterkade 107; Rotterdam, Parklaan 28; br. offices at Antwerp, Cape Town; shipowners, shipbrokers, forwarding and passenger agents; service: Bermuda Express Service; Dirs. A. VINKE, E. VINKE, G. WARNDERINK VINKE, Th. E. WARNDERINK VINKE.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Koninklijke Nederlandse Redersvereniging (Royal Netherlands Shipowners' Assn.): The Hague 2006, Stationsweg 137; f. 1905; Deputy of Exec. Council Dr. G. H. BAST; 45 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main Dutch airport is at Schiphol, near Amsterdam and there is another international airport at Zestienhoven for Rotterdam.

KLM/Royal Dutch Airlines (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.): Schiphol Airport, P.O.B. 7700; f. 1919; regular air services throughout Europe; intercontinental services between Europe, Near, Middle and Far East, Australia, North, Central and South America, Africa; fleet of seven Boeing 747, six DC-10, 23 DC-8, 19 DC-9 and one Fokker F-27; Pres. S. ORLANDINI; Deputy Pres. J. F. A. DE SOET; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. A. VAN DE KAMP.

Air Benelux International B.V.: Rotterdam Airport; f. 1972 to operate services from Rotterdam to Zurich and Southend; fleet of two F-28.

NLM Dutch Airlines (B.V. Nederlandse Luchtvaart Maatschappij NLM): Room 115, MAC Building, Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam; f. 1966; subsidiary of KLM; scheduled domestic services from Amsterdam to Eindhoven, Enschede, Groningen and Maastricht; fleet of four F-27; Man. Dir. Dr. J. W. C. TER BRAAK.

The Netherlands is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Aer Lingus, Air Anglia, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, British Air Ferries, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, CSA, Dan-Air, El Al, Finnair, Garuda Indonesian, Iberia, JAL, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, Luxair, MALÉV, Nigeria Airways, Northeast, Olympic, PIA, Pan American, Philippine Airlines, Qantas, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, SAS, SAA, Swissair, TAP, TAROM, Tunis Air, THY and Varig.

TOURISM

Stichting Nederlands Nationaal Bureau voor Toerisme (Netherlands National Tourist Office): The Hague 2005, Mauritskade 17; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. J. N. STRIKERS.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Stubenbastei 12, A-1010 Vienna.

Belgium and Luxembourg: Cantersteen 16, Central Station, Brussels 1000.

France: 91 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e.

Germany (Federal Republic): 5 Cologne, Schildergasse 84; 1 Berlin 12, 39th Schlüterstrasse.

Great Britain and Ireland: 143 New Bond St., London, W1Y 0QS.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland: Kungsgatan 29 VI, Stockholm III 56.

Switzerland and Northern Italy: 800r-Zürich, Talstrasse 58.

There are also offices in New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare: 370 Steenvoordelaan, Rijswijk, ZH, near the Hague; Minister H. W. VAN DOORN.

Nederlands Impresariaat: P.O.B. 5253, Amsterdam; government subsidized foundation; organizes concerts and other performances.

Council of the Arts (Raad voor de Kunst): R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan 3, The Hague; advises the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare in all fields of the arts.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Publiekstheater: Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam.

THE NETHERLANDS—(TOURISM; ATOMIC ENERGY)

De Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, The Hague; f. 1947; Man. CARL VAN DER PLAS.

Koninklijke Schouwburg (Royal Theatre): Korte Voorhout 3, The Hague; used notably by the Stichting Toneelraad Rotterdam.

OPERA AND BALLET

De Nederlandse Operastichting (Netherlands Opera Foundation): f. 1965; Dir. HANS I. (monthly).

Stichting Het Nationaal Ballet (National Ballet Foundation): Marxstraat 427, Amsterdam; f. 1961; Artistic Dir. R. VAN DANTZIG; Man. A. L. GERRITSEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouworkest: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

Residentie-Orkest: Statenlaan 28, The Hague.

Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o De Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, Rotterdam-3002; Conductor EDO DE WAART.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centrale Raad voor de Kernenergie (Central Council for Nuclear Affairs): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1963 to advise the Government on nuclear affairs; Chair. Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Council: J. H. BANNIER, Ir. E. F. BOON, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN, Ir. C. J. VAN DAATSelaar, Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Prof. Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Jhr. F. O. J. SICKINGHE, Sec. Mrs. E. A. C. MEIJLINK.

Wetenschappelijke Raad voor de Kernenergie (Scientific Council for Nuclear Affairs): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1962; to advise state and private institutions on nuclear research; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN; Members J. H. BANNIER, Dr. T. J. BARENDRECHT, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO (Deputy Chair), Prof. Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Dr. Ir. H. RINIA, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Dr. Ir. A. A. TH. M. VAN TRIER, Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Sec. Mr. W. ANTHEUNISSEN.

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indie, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Members: H. H. WEINERS (Pres.), H. W. BLOEMERS, LL.D. (Vice-Pres.), Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Dr. Ir. H. HOOG, Drs. F. LAGERWEY, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Ir. F. O. J. SICKINGHE.

The first nuclear power plant, a 54 MW boiling-water reactor, at Dodeward (nr. Nijmegen), was brought into operation at the end of 1968. A second power plant at Borssele (near Flushing), with a 477 MW pressurized water reactor, came into full operation in autumn 1973.

Public Health Council: P.O.B. 44 Rijswijk-ZH; to inform the ministers on the current state of science (nuclear research in particular) with regard to public health.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs (Directorate of Nuclear Energy), 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indie, The Hague; f. 1964; co-operation between various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter): Lucas Bolwerk 4, Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Jutphaas (Utrecht) is a centre for thermo-

nuclear research, established 1959. FOM organises and finances research on nuclear physics, atomic physics, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and plasma physics at the Universities in the Netherlands.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research): Ooster Ringdijk 18, Amsterdam; Exec. Dir. Prof. Dr. A. H. WAPSTRA.

The Institute is equipped with a 180-cm. cyclotron, a 85 MeV linear electron accelerator and a 14 MeV neutron generator. A 300 MeV linear electron accelerator will be completed in 1977. Both the Institute and FOM (above) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandsche Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO) (Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O. Box 297, The Hague; 5,000 employees; Chair. Prof. Dr. Ir. A. A. TH. M. VAN TRIER.

Nijverheidsorganisatie TNO (The TNO Organization for Industrial Research): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O.B. 297, The Hague; Chair. Dr. F. LAGERWEY.

Industrial Liaison Dept. TNO, Schoemakerstraat 97, P.O.B. 215, Delft; research services.

Development of large components for sodium-cooled fast reactors in co-operation with the industrial consortium Neratoom, and in association with Euratom (see below).

With Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg participation is the Debenelux fast breeder project, comprising a.o. design and construction of a prototype fast breeder reactor (300 MW) with sodium as a coolant.

Under contract from the Government, operation of a 50 MW sodium component test facility.

Association Euratom-ITAL (Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture): Keyenbergseweg 6, Wageningen; f. 1957; 110 mems.; Dir. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW; Tech. Dir. Drs. W. F. OOSTERHEERT; Scientific Dir. Dr. A. RINGOET.

Irradiation facilities include a 100-kW reactor especially designed for agricultural research, a 1.7 MeV electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3,000 Curie Cs. 137, X-ray machine.

There is a pilot plant for food-irradiation with a 3 MeV electron generator and a gamma source of 140,000 Curie Co. 60.

THE NETHERLANDS—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) (*Netherlands Reactor Centre*): Scheveningseweg 112, The Hague; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. Ir. H. Hoog; Man. Dir.s Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Prof. Ir. J. PELSER, Dr. R. W. R. DEE.

The RCN organises and finances applied nuclear research. It is a foundation in which the government, electricity producing companies, a number of Dutch industries and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter are represented. The RCN has a scientific and technical centre at Petten, with laboratories for chemistry and physics and a 10-kW research reactor. A laboratory for metallurgy and a laboratory for highly radioactive objects have been built.

A 45 MW materials testing reactor has been built, but has been handed over to Euratom on the understanding that the RCN continues to operate and to maintain the reactor. Furthermore, a coupled fast thermal reactor system has been built. RCN also undertakes research on radioisotopes and organizes specialized training courses and a technical information centre.

In collaboration with the nuclear research centres at Karlsruhe (Germany) and Mol (Belgium) RCN undertakes research on fast breeder reactors.

An agreement with EURATOM was concluded in July 1961 to set up a nuclear research centre in Petten, adjacent to the RCN centre.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiteit van Amsterdam (*University of Amsterdam*): Amsterdam; 285 professors, 19,927 students.

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam (*Erasmus University of Rotterdam*): Rotterdam; 7,200 students.

Vrije Universiteit (*Free University*): Amsterdam; c. 640 teachers, c. 8,000 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Delft (*Technical University of Delft*): Delft; 1,726 teachers, 8,519 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Eindhoven (*Technical University of Eindhoven*): 710 teachers, 6,000 students.

Technische Hogeschool Twente (*Technical University of Twente*): Enschede; 2,500 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen (*State University of Groningen*): Groningen; 350 teachers, 13,000 students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen (*Catholic University of Nijmegen*): Nijmegen; 1,002 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden (*State University of Leiden*): Rapenburg; 1,469 teachers, c. 13,150 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht (*State University of Utrecht*): Utrecht; 610 teachers, 17,560 students.

COLLEGES

(*of University Standing*)

Institute of Social Studies: The Hague; c. 45 teachers, c. 200 students.

Stichting Nijenrode Instituut voor bedrijfskunde (*Netherlands School of Business*): Nijenrode Breukelen; 31 teachers, 300 students.

Katholieke Hogeschool te Tilburg (*Catholic University of Tilburg*): Tilburg; 79 teachers, 3,200 students.

Landbouwhogeschool (*State Agricultural University*): Wageningen; 142 teachers, 3,250 students.

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe, bordered to the East by Sweden and, within the Arctic Circle, by Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long, indented coast faces the Atlantic. Climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. There are two forms of the Norwegian language, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools learn the older form *Bokmål* as their principal language, whereas only 20 per cent learn the newer form *Landsmål* (Neo-Norwegian). The Evangelical Lutheran State Church is the established religion. The national flag (proportions 11 by 8) has a dark blue cross, bordered with white, on a red field, the upright of the cross being left of centre. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway was a founder member of the United Nations in 1945 and the country's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trygve Lie, was elected as the first UN Secretary-General. Norway abandoned her traditional policy of neutrality and isolationism and joined in the talks which eventually led to the establishment of NATO in 1949.

Discussions continued with the other Scandinavian countries with a view to promoting co-operation in other spheres and in 1952 Norway was a founder member of the Nordic Council. In 1957 King Haakon VII died after a reign of 52 years and was succeeded by his son, Olav V. Norway continued her policy of promoting international co-operation, being a founder member of EFTA and applying, with the U.K., to join the EEC in 1967 and 1970. Terms were agreed in December 1971 and a preliminary treaty was signed in January 1972. However, Norway failed to ratify the Treaty of Accession after 53.5 per cent of the electorate voted against entry in a national referendum held on September 25th, 1972.

Norwegian political life was for a long time fairly stable. With only one month's interruption, the Labour Party formed the Government from 1935 to 1965. The 1965 elections resulted in the formation of a non-socialist coalition government under Per Borten, which lasted until 1971. The Labour Government led by Trygve Bratelli which then came to power resigned when its Treaty of Accession to the EEC was defeated in the referendum. A minority coalition of Liberals and the Centre and Christian People's Parties formed a Ministry with Lars Korvald as Prime Minister, but the general election of September 10th, 1973, produced a major redistribution of political power. The Labour Party had been split over EEC entry and lost many seats to the left-wing Socialist Electoral League, consisting of Communists, the anti-NATO Socialist People's Party which broke away from Labour in 1961 and AIK, an anti-EEC group which left the Labour Party in 1973. The Liberals, suffering from the defection of the New People's Party, also lost heavily. Four seats were won by a new Poujadist movement, Anders Lange's Party. Trygve Bratelli formed a minority Labour Government, dependent on the support of the

Socialist Electoral League which would give it a majority of one vote in the *Storting* over the non-socialist parties. It is expected that the Government will adopt more left-wing policies, but rely on non-socialist votes to maintain its position with regard to NATO and the EEC.

Government

The Kingdom of Norway is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is nominally vested in the King, legislative power lies with the *Storting* (Parliament) and judicial power with the judicature. The King's executive power is exercised through the Government, headed by the Prime Minister. The King appoints the Government in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, which is elected for a four-year term by adult universal suffrage. The *Storting* votes a quarter of its number to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters being the members of the *Odelsling*.

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. Out of a total budget of 30,862 million kroner for 1973, 3,485 million kroner is allocated to defence. There is compulsory national service, lasting a minimum of twelve months, to which all men between the ages of 20 and 44 are liable. The total strength of the Armed Forces is 35,400, comprising Army 18,000, Navy 8,000, and Air Force 9,400. There is also a mobilization reserve of 157,600 and a Home Guard of 80,000.

Economic Affairs

Both Norway's geographic structure and climate make farming difficult. Less than 3 per cent of the land surface is cultivated and the industry has to be both protected and subsidized by the Government. The Norwegians have naturally turned to the sea for a living and their merchant fleet, one of the largest and most modern in the world, now makes an important contribution to their economy. The fishing industry is still mainly confined to small boats operating off the west coast and now contributes only 2 per cent of the Gross National Product and 8 per cent of the total exports. For a long while industry was based on local raw materials such as iron ore, timber and fish. Recently the plentiful sources of hydro-electric power have been utilized to expand industry rapidly and now aluminium has become the most valuable export. Ship-building, engineering and electro-technical industries are also important.

The economy has been expanding steadily. Between 1966 and 1971 the Gross National Product showed an average annual increase of 4.65 per cent. It has continued to increase by about 4 per cent a year, and the standard of living has risen considerably. Imports have usually exceeded exports as most raw materials and many manufactures have to be imported, but the balance has been met by the earnings of the merchant fleet.

Prices have recently begun to rise faster, after some years when the annual rate of inflation was only 4 per cent. This rise can be attributed in part to the high taxes necessary

NORWAY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

to pay for extensive social welfare programmes; between 1960 and 1972, wages rose 172 per cent, prices 73 per cent, taxes 278 per cent and social costs 696 per cent. Government measures to combat inflation have included a price freeze, food subsidies and a 5 per cent revaluation of the krone.

Two of Norway's most important trade partners, Federal Germany and the United Kingdom, are now in the EEC. Following the popular decision not to join, the Government has negotiated a free trade agreement with the EEC, gaining trade advantages for Norway's major exports, particularly fish, aluminium, paper and steel. An important new economic development has been the discovery of reserves of oil and gas on the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The Government has set up a state oil company to exploit these resources in partnership with foreign oil companies. Off-shore oil revenues are expected to rise steeply over the next eight to ten years, leading to lower taxes and a shorter working week for Norwegians.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 4,250 km., more than half of which is electrified. There are about 74,117 km. of roads, 24,739 km. of which are main roads. The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,197 ships (Dec. 1972), totalling over 22 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme came into force in January 1967, and covers old age, disability, widows, widowers, children and rehabilitation. Existing health insurance and other compensation schemes will be incorporated. Financed by premiums from those covered, employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings. The *Trygderetten*, an organization with a function similar to that of the *Ombudsman*, deals with complaints concerning state insurance and pension schemes.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Elementary education lasts from 7 to 9 years. General secondary education takes place at comprehensive schools (*ungdomsskole*). The pupil may then progress to an upper grammar school (*gymnas*) where a certain degree of specialization takes place. Success in the matriculation examination at the end of the *gymnas* course qualifies the pupil for university entrance and other forms of higher education. After the age of 17, a pupil wishing to

obtain further general education may apply for a 6 to 8-month course in one of the Folk High Schools (*folkehøgskolene*). There are four universities and six colleges of university standing. Six regional colleges (*distrikthøgskole*) have recently been established.

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports. Receipts from tourism in 1972 amounted to 1,327 million kroner and expenditure to 1,362 million kroner.

Visitors entering Norway from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden do not require a passport.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

Skiing originated in Norway and remains the most popular sport, closely followed by ice skating in which the Norwegians excel. Football is also popular. There is no professional sport.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 17 (Constitution Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 27 (Maundy Thursday), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 øre = 1 Norwegian krone.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 13.21 kroner;

U.S. \$1 = 5.69 kroner.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. kilometres		POPULATION (January 1st, 1973)
Norway	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	Norway and Svalbard
323,886	62,049	3,948,235

POPULATION BY COUNTY
(January 1st, 1973)

Østfold	225,530
Akershus	340,281
Oslo	472,609
Hedmark	180,801
Oppland	175,673
Buskerud	203,135
Vestfold	179,281
Telemark	157,474
Aust-Agder	82,697
Vest-Agder	127,825
Rogaland	276,030
Hordaland	379,734
Sogn og Fjordane	102,081
More og Romsdal	227,732
Sør-Trøndelag	237,810
Nord-Trøndelag	119,905
Nordland	241,778
Troms	140,116
Finnmark	77,743
TOTAL	3,948,235

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (January 1st, 1973)

Oslo (capital)	472,609	Stavanger	83,292
Bergen	213,717	Kristiansand	58,287
Trondheim	131,532	Drammen	50,138

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1966	17.9	7.4	9.6
1967	17.6	7.7	9.6
1968	17.6	7.7	9.9
1969	17.6	7.7	10.1
1970	16.6	7.6	10.0
1971	16.8	7.6	10.0
1972	16.3	7.3	10.0

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (1972)

Agriculture and forestry	176,000
Fishing and whaling	26,000
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing .	401,000
Construction, electricity and water supply.	162,000
Commerce and finance	267,000
Water transport	51,000
Other transport	111,000
Government and business services . .	367,000
Personal services	88,000
TOTAL	1,649,000

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

YEAR	IMMIGRANTS FROM OVERSEAS COUNTRIES				EMIGRANTS TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES			
	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*
1970	3,085	539	233	5,940	2,837	500	403	5,828
1971	3,681	458	287	8,055	1,462	236	241	3,572
1972	3,284	449	287	7,013	1,767	250	188	4,199

* Including others.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1972)

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND
Thousand hectares	795	115	8,330	21,552
Percentage	2.6	0.4	27.0	70.0

CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	4	3	3	116	104	116	30.1	36.1	33.5
Rye	2	1	1	48	46	49	31.8	37.0	34.7
Barley	184	179	181	5,805	5,689	5,115	31.5	31.8	28.8
Oats	68	84	86	2,277	2,786	2,712	33.6	33.1	31.6
Potatoes	34	31	29	8,568	7,082	6,342	255.8	228.1	220.6

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Horses . . .	35	31	27
Cattle . . .	943	932	940
Sheep . . .	1,753	1,681	1,635
Goats . . .	84	82	76
Pigs . . .	642	682	737

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972*
Milk . . .	1,592.3	1,641.4	1,714.6
Butter . . .	17.6	18.8	20.0
Cheese . . .	52.3	54.3	56.7
Eggs . . .	37.9	37.7	37.5
Horse Meat . . .	1.7	1.3	1.1
Beef and Veal . . .	57.0	55.6	55.2
Mutton and Lamb . . .	17.0	16.2	15.9
Goat and Kid . . .	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pork . . .	64.8	69.4	75.9

* Preliminary figures.

FORESTRY (1969)

	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED	TOTAL
Productive Forest (hectares) . . .	5,266,300	1,216,200	6,482,500
Percentage . . .	81.24	18.76	100
Roundwood Cut (cubic metres)* . . .	7,429,000	904,000	8,333,000

* 1972 figures.

FISHING

VALUE (million kroner)

	COASTAL WATERS	DISTANT WATERS	TOTAL
1969 . . .	682	418	1,100
1970 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,428
1971 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,551*
1972 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,509*

* Preliminary figure.

QUANTITY ('000 tons)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Cod . . .	310	325	308
Winter Herring . . .	20	7	—
Fat and Small Herring . . .	43	15	15
Sprats . . .	14	9	18
Iceland Herring . . .	—	—	—
North Sea Herring . . .	221	211	137
Mackerel, Horse-Mackerel and Sardinella . . .	313	359	338

* Preliminary figures.

WHALING

	NORTHERN GROUNDS			ANTARCTIC GROUNDS		
	1970	1971	1972	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Companies . . .	1	1	—	1	1	1
Catchers . . .	2	2	—	1	1	1
Shore Stations . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whales Caught . . .	95	99	—	133	127	3
Oil Production ('000 barrels) . . .	4.3	4.3	—	2.5	2.8	0
Value of oil and by-products (million kroner) . . .	2.4	0	—	0	0	0

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972 †
Coal*	484	455	473
Copper Ore	53	62	70
Pyrites	740	778	804
Iron and Ferro-titanium Ores	4,587	4,698	4,490
Zinc and Lead Ores	26	27	35

* From Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

† Preliminary figures.

INDUSTRY (million kroner)

	1969	1970	1971
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	9,769.8	11,836.5	13,265.4
Textiles	1,171.1	1,398.2	1,433.5
Footwear and Clothing	1,423.8	1,246.8	1,293.4
Wood and Cork	1,876.4	2,473.9	2,819.0
Paper and Paper Products	3,732.9	4,211.9	4,199.3
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	4,612.8	5,148.0	5,627.9
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,322.3	1,405.8	1,661.6
Basic Metals	5,260.7	6,200.6	6,392.1
Metal Products	2,560.4	2,603.3	2,800.3
Machinery	1,770.9	2,255.1	2,555.9
Machinery (Electrical)	2,008.5	2,222.0	2,443.2
Transport Equipment	5,465.0	5,206.3	5,469.9
Electric Power	3,315.9	3,541.6	3,667.7
Gas	7.5	8.6	8.5

FINANCE

100 øre=1 Norwegian krone.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 øre; 1 and 5 kroner.

Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kroner.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=13.21 kroner; U.S. \$1=5.69 kroner.

100 Norwegian kroner=£7.57=\$17.59.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1974 (million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Tax	4,406	Defence	3,846
Customs and Excise	350	Social Services	5,094
Purchase Tax	13,860	Church and Education	4,426
Tax on Alcohol	1,408	Communications	4,630
Tobacco Tax	710	Aid to Developing Countries	693
TOTAL (incl. other items)	29,841	TOTAL (incl. other items)	31,307

A revised long-term Economic Programme (1974-77) was published in April 1973.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million kroner)

	1970*	1971*	1972*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	69,023	76,787	83,992
Income from abroad	—,621	—743	—898
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	68,402	76,044	83,094
Less depreciation	10,974	12,591	13,766
NET NATIONAL INCOME	57,428	63,453	69,328
Taxes less subsidies	10,344	11,979	12,674
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	67,772	75,432	82,002
Depreciation allowances	10,974	12,591	13,766
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	78,746	88,023	95,768
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	1,040	2,865	—275
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	79,786	90,888	95,493
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	43,773	48,898	52,955
Government consumption expenditure	12,115	14,237	15,903
Fixed capital formation	21,352	26,738	26,778

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1968=100)

	1970	1971	1972
Food	117	125	133
Heating	121	128	135
Clothing and Footwear	110	116	125
Miscellaneous	113	120	129
Rent	111	117	123
AVERAGE	114.0	121.1	129.8

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million kroner—at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972
Gold Fund	167	239	247
Notes and Coin in Circulation	7,689	8,423	9,180
of which:			
Notes	7,365	8,070	8,801
Coin	324	353	379

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million kroner)

	1971			1972		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	29,133	18,179	—10,954	29,232	21,796	—7,436
Non-factor services	9,532	17,621	8,089	10,222	18,263	8,041
Factor income	1,743	1,000	—743	1,766	873	—893
Total	40,408	36,800	—3,608	41,220	40,932	—288
Transfer Payments	518	516	—2	629	502	—127
CURRENT BALANCE	40,926	37,316	—3,610	41,849	41,434	—415

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ('000 kroner)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bilateral Aid:						
Technical assistance	10,991	16,726	22,144	30,079	39,941	54,747
Project aid	20,069	21,268	34,536	35,742	40,278	45,796
Programme aid	—	52,600	39,584	38,196	45,212	99,839
Multilateral Aid:						
Contributions to international organiza- tions	74,505	92,866	108,276	155,110	153,928	202,502
Humanitarian relief work	3,302	5,016	2,950	4,793	13,301	15,556
Total Governmental Aid	108,867	188,476	207,490	263,920	292,660	418,440

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Assets	801	1,025	1,234
of which:			
U.S.A.	122	175	244
United Kingdom	82	104	124
Sweden	58	57	59
Canada	294	296	299
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Assets	1,209	1,314	1,336
of which:			
U.S.A.	344	368	363
United Kingdom	208	232	244
Switzerland	138	138	140

EXTERNAL TRADE (million kroner)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports	21,011	26,443	28,715	28,808	25,625
Exports	15,741	17,549	18,003	21,625	18,969

* January–September

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973*
Wheat and Spelt, unmilled	164	172	125
Cereals (excl. Wheat) and Cereal Preparations	202	214	239
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	213	255	238
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, Oil Seed, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	363	369	263
Chemicals	2,371	2,428	2,030
Textile Fibres and Waste	87	91	81
Textile Yarn and Thread	279	258	203
Textile Fabrics, made-up articles and related products	858	939	731
Clothing	1,014	1,132	840
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,164	2,146	1,782
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	1,355	1,211	1,063
Iron and Steel	1,466	1,523	1,418
Base Metals, n.e.s.	633	604	497
Manufactures of Metals	825	824	666
Machinery (other than electric)	3,411	3,360	2,664
Electric Machinery	1,825	1,863	1,530
Ships	3,771	3,478	4,509
Transport Equipment (excl. Ships)	1,829	1,846	1,767
Products, n.e.s.	5,885	6,100	4,979
TOTAL	28,715	28,808	25,625

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973*
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	1,272	1,422	1,079
Fish and Fish Preparations, canned or not	277	365	303
Hides, Skins and Fur Skins, undressed	193	208	175
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	323	282	331
Fertilizers, manufactured	379	442	411
Pulp and Waste Paper	640	640	616
Paper, Paperboard and manufactures thereof	1,305	1,310	1,070
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	403	427	427
Iron and Steel	1,397	1,457	1,278
Base Metals, n.e.s.	3,159	3,396	2,702
Ships	1,862	3,558	3,332
Products, n.e.s.	6,793	8,118	7,245
TOTAL	18,003	21,625	18,969

* Jan.-Sept.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million kroner)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Belgium-Luxembourg	638	677	849	364	421	400
Brazil	285	239	353	142	178	211
Canada	1,251	1,315	1,019	89	134	209
Denmark	1,646	1,846	1,979	1,262	1,329	1,561
Finland	629	662	858	431	478	568
France	777	807	1,057	634	809	695
Federal Germany	3,796	4,067	3,955	3,148	2,792	2,708
Greece	84	25	28	438	210	672
Italy	495	643	493	497	405	661
Japan	1,160	1,361	1,361	133	152	182
Netherlands	864	850	1,225	573	532	684
Spain	162	181	218	175	190	264
Sweden	5,317	5,502	5,394	2,840	3,063	3,405
Switzerland	514	615	612	227	198	237
U.S.S.R.	220	379	189	177	134	130
United Kingdom	3,257	3,455	3,359	3,145	3,364	4,089
U.S.A.	1,922	1,721	1,713	1,007	1,268	1,560

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried . . . ('000)	29,311	29,420	29,409	29,415
Goods Carried . . . ('000 metric tons)	30,234	30,075	28,834	29,286
Passenger-kilometres . . (millions)	1,568	1,573	1,600	1,622
Goods, ton-kilometres . . (millions)	2,717	2,845	2,610	2,637

ROADS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars (including Taxis) . .	699,683	747,237	806,556	854,237
Buses	7,304	7,485	7,706	8,024
Lorries, Vans and Special Vehicles . .	181,998	191,738	222,254	243,638
Motor Cycles and Mopeds	172,726	170,068	168,361	165,091
TOTAL	1,061,711	1,116,528	1,204,877	1,270,990
Trailers	60,185	72,445	93,451	111,406

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1969	420	9,103,000	2,199	18,418,000
1970	409	9,700,000	2,177	19,708,000
1971	430	10,771,000	2,222	21,898,000
1972	416	10,981,000	2,197	22,308,000

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	With Cargo		Without Cargo		With Cargo		Without Cargo	
	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)
1970	13,142	16,530	6,295	11,661	15,176	20,464	4,298	7,827
1971	12,608	16,339	6,693	11,838	15,080	20,238	4,224	7,943
1972	12,479	18,088	6,757	12,877	15,386	22,164	3,855	8,827

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

YEAR	DISTANCE FLOWN ('000 km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. ('000)	Total ('000)	of which Post ('000)
1970	40,023	2,412,334	1,954,000	244,000	9,000
1971	43,112	2,792,100	2,135,000	263,000	10,000
1972	46,533	3,101,635	2,444,000	303,000	10,000

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURIST NIGHTS* ('000)	RECEIPTS (million kroner)
.	3,645	1,128
.	3,875	1,227
.	4,200	n.a.

ures relate to classified hotels and camping sites

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	1,144,795	1,204,153	1,262,254
Radio Licences	1,191,000	1,204,343	1,235,449
Television Licences	853,563	894,555	950,532
Books Published (No. of Titles)	3,280	3,365	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	81	81	79
Net Circulation	1,487,000	1,548,000	1,541,000

EDUCATION (1971-72)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS (Full-time)	STUDENTS
Primary	2,915	30,899	557,799
Secondary	300	4,808	79,542
Vocational	598	5,405	66,867
Special	87	917	3,317
Teacher-Training	28	735	7,939
Non-university	64	602	12,583
University	10	2,673*	32,989

* 1970-71.

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvoll.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy". The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not less than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have completed their twentieth year, are eligible to vote. By a law passed in 1948 they are also, at the age of 21, eligible

for election to the Storting. The Storting has 150 members, who elect one-fourth of their own body to constitute the Lagting; the other three-fourths compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting, it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V (succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957).

THE CABINET

(April 1974)

(Labour Party, formed October 15th, 1973)

Prime Minister: TRYGVE BRATTOLI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: KNUF FRYDENLUND.

Minister for Defence: ALV JAKOB FOSTERVOLL.

Minister for Industries: INGVALG ULVESETH.

Minister for Local Government and Labour: LEIF AUNE.

Minister for Fisheries: EIVIND BOLLE.

Minister for Agriculture: THORSTEIN TREHOLT.

Minister for Finance and Customs: PER KLEPPE.

Minister for Communications: ANNEMARIE LORENTZEN.

Minister for Justice and Police: INGER LOUISE VALL.

Minister for Commerce and Shipping: JENS EVENSEN.

Minister for Social Affairs: SONJA LUDVIGSEN.

Minister for Church and Education: BJARTMAR GJERDE.

Minister for Consumer Affairs and Government Administration: ODD SAGØR.

Minister for Environment: TOR HALVORSEN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: General H. F. ZEINER GUNDERSEN.

Inspector General, Army: Maj.-Gen. OLE JACOB BANGSTAD.

Inspector General, Navy: Rear-Admiral HANS SIGURD SKJONG.

Inspector General, Air Force: Maj.-Gen. KARE STENWIG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(In Oslo unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** London, England.
- Albania:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Algeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Argentina:** 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* ROGELIO RAFAEL TRISTANY (also accred. to Iceland).
- Australia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Austria:** 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* ERNST LUEGMAYER.
- Bangladesh:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Belgium:** 103C Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE R. HARFORD (also accred. to Iceland).
- Botswana:** London, England.
- Brazil:** 82C Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ OSWALDO DE MEIRA PENNA (also accred. to Iceland).
- Bulgaria:** 71 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* DIMITAR G. VIATCHEV (also accred. to Iceland).
- Burma:** London, England.
- Burundi:** Bad Godesberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cameroon:** London, England.
- Canada:** 20 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* KENNETH DOUGLAS MCLWRAITH (also accred. to Iceland).
- Central African Republic:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Chile:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JORGE VALDIVINOS.
- China, People's Republic:** 11 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* TSAO CHUN-KENG.
- Colombia:** 27A Bygdøy allé; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO LOZANO CÁRDENAS.
- Congo (Brazzaville):** Brussels, Belgium.
- Costa Rica:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cuba:** 18 Tostrups gate; *Ambassador:* RAUL PRIMELLES XENES.
- Cyprus:** London, England.
- Czechoslovakia:** 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK ROŠKOT (also accred. to Iceland).
- Dahomey:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Denmark:** 108 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* AAGE HESSELLUND-JENSEN.
- Ecuador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Egypt:** 1 Fritznerngate; *Ambassador:* GAMAL M. NAGUIB (also accred. to Iceland).
- El Salvador:** London, England.
- Ethiopia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Finland:** Drammensveien 40; *Ambassador:* OLAVI MUNKKI (also accred. to Iceland).
- France:** 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* Count TANGUY DE COURSON DE LA VILLENEUVE.
- Gabon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- German Democratic Republic:** 111B Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PETER HINZMAN (also accred. to Iceland).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* GERHARD RITZEL.
- Ghana:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Greece:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Guatemala:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy.
- Hungary:** 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* JENŐ LUGÓSSY.
- Iceland:** 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* AGNAR KL. JÓNSSON (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy and Poland).
- India:** 12 Skovveien; *Ambassador:* S. N. CHOPRA (also accred. to Iceland).
- Indonesia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Iran:** 7 Tidemands gate; *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD BEHNAM.
- Iraq:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Ireland:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Israel:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* ITZHAK KEENAN.
- Italy:** 7 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* GIULIO TERRUZZI (also accred. to Iceland).
- Ivory Coast:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Japan:** 3 Riddervolds gate; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YAMANAKA.
- Jordan:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Kenya:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 4B Vestheimsgaten; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** 9 Kronprinsens gate; *Ambassador:* CHUL NAM.
- Kuwait:** London, England.
- Lebanon:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Liberia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Libya:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Madagascar:** London, England.
- Malawi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Malaysia:** The Hague, Netherlands.
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Mauritius:** London, England.
- Mexico:** 108B1, Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO SORDO SODI (also accred. to Iceland).
- Mongolia:** London, England.
- Morocco:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Nepal:** London, England.
- Netherlands:** 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JAN HENDRIK LUBBERS.
- New Zealand:** The Hague, Netherlands.
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Nigeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Pakistan:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Panama:** Madrid, Spain.
- Peru:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Philippines:** London, England.
- Poland:** 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* ROMUALD POLSZZYK.

NORWAY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Portugal: 89 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* MARTIN DE FARIA E MAYA (also accredited to Iceland).
Qatar: London, England.
Romania: 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.
Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Senegal: Paris, France.
Sierra Leone: London, England.
Somalia: London, England.
Spain: 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JUAN DE LAS BARCENAS (also accredited to Iceland).
Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sweden: 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* YNGVE MØLLER.
Switzerland: 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ROY HERMANN HUNZIKER (also accredited to Iceland).
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Togo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: 25 Kristinelundveien; *Ambassador:* C. S. HAYTA (also accredited to Iceland).
U.S.S.R.: 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* S. K. ROMANOVSKI.
United Kingdom: 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* RALPH WALFORD SELBY.
U.S.A.: 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* THOMAS R. BYRNE.
Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.
Venezuela: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Viet-Nam, Republic: 16 Christian Bennechesvei; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY LIEN.
Yugoslavia: 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* DRAGO KUNC (also accredited to Iceland).
Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

PARLIAMENT

(THE STORTING)

President: GUTTORM HANSEN.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election September 1973)

PARTY	1969	1973		
	SEATS	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Labour	74	62	759,499	35.29
Conservative	29	29	370,394	17.21
Centre Party	20	21	237,388	11.03
Christian People's Party	14	20	263,429	12.24
Socialist Electoral League (Socialist People's Party, Communists and AIK)	0	16	241,851	11.23
Anders Lange's Party	0	4	107,784	5.01
Liberal	13	2	75,112	3.49
New People's Party	0	1	73,854	3.43

POLITICAL PARTIES

Høyre (Conservative): Stortingsgt. 20, Oslo; f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative and personal liberty. Chair. KARE WILLOEH; Sec.-Gen. ERLING NORVIK; supported by 46 independent periodicals, including *Aftenposten*, Oslo; *Tønsbergs Blad*, Tønsberg; *Adresseavisen*, Trondheim; *Morgenavisen*, Bergen; *Drammens Tidende*, Drammen.

Senterpartiet (Centre Party): Arbeidergt. 4, Oslo; f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (*Farmers' Party*), name changed 1959. Aims at upholding democratic government, protecting the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and pursuing a policy of

retrenchment in the administration; Chair. DAGFINN VÅRVIK; Sec.-Gen. JOHN HOLM; publ. *Nationen*, Oslo.

Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People's Party): Skedsmogt. 25, Oslo 6; f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; Chair. LARS KORVALD; Sec. M. D. KRISTIANSEN; publ. *Folkets Framtid* (weekly).

Venstre (The Liberal Party): Möllergaten 16, Oslo; f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature. Chair. HELGE ROGNLIEN; Sec.-Gen. ASBJØRN LILAND; publs. *Dagbladet*, Oslo; *Sunnmørsposten*, Ålesund; *Trønder-Avisa*; *Steinkjer Romsdalsposten*; etc.

NORWAY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Arbeiderpartiet (*The Labour Party*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1887. A Labour party aiming at the establishment of a Socialist community. Chair. TRYGVÆ BRATTELI; Vice-Chair. REIULF STEEN; Sec. RONALD BYE; publs. *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen; *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim; *Rogaland Avis*, Stavanger; etc.

Sosialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): St. Olavsgate 27, Oslo 1; f. 1961; a party of the left formed by former members of the Labour Party; opposes nuclear weapons and the Atlantic alliance and advocates a policy of non-alignment and socialism; has 9 of 16 M.P.s in Socialist Electoral League; 7,000 mems.; Chair. STEIN ØRNHØI; Sec.-Gen. SVEIN SKOTHEIM; Parl. Leader FINN GUSTAVSEN; publ. *Orientering* (weekly).

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (*The Communist Party of Norway*): Grønlandsleiret 39, Oslo 1; f. 1923. The aim of

the party is to overthrow capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic; Chair. REIDAR T. LARSEN; Sec. ROLF NETTUM; publs. *Friheten*, Oslo; *Ny Tid*, Oslo; *Arbeidet*, Bergen.

Demokratiske Sosialister—AIK (*Democratic Socialists—AIK*): Hausmannsgt. 31, Oslo 1; f. 1973 by group from left wing of Labour Party as the Workers' Information Committee against EEC Membership; Chair. BERIT AAS; Sec. J. P. KJELLSTRØM.

Anders Langes Parti (*Anders Lange's Party for Substantial Reductions of Taxes, Levies and Government Intervention*): Lille Grensen 7, Oslo; Chair. ANDERS LANGE; Sec. PETTER KROSBY.

Det Nye Folkepartiet (*The New People's Party*): Prinsensgt. 7, Oslo; splinter group from Liberal Party; Chair. MAGNE LERHEIM; Sec. ØLA KVELL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Attorney-General: LAURITZ JENSSEN DORENFELDT.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. ROLF RYSSDAL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. HANS FR. MARTINUSSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. JENS FAGERENG.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. KRISTEN SYVERTSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. HARALD MAGNE ELSTAD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. MATS STENSRUD.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Court (*Forliksråd*) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle minor cases in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (*Herredsrett*, *Byrett*), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (*Lagmannsrett* or "*Lagmann's*" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (*Høyesterett*). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging an appeal case.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (*Forhørsretten*), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (*Lagmannsrett*) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the "*Lagmann's*" Court. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the Courts of Appeal (*Lagmannsrett*) when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The "*Lagmann's*" Court is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (*Høyesterett*) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished, except for certain military and treasonable offences in time of war.

OMBUDSMAN

Since the office was introduced by law in 1963, an *Ombudsman* has been elected by the Storting every four years. The Ombudsman provides a free service to all citizens to "try and ensure against the public administration committing any injustice to the individual citizen" and "that civil servants and others employed in the state administration do not make mistakes or fail in their duties". His field of activity does not cover private legal affairs, and he does not have the right to reverse an official decision. In practice, however, his pronouncements are normally complied with.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 10 dioceses, 91 archdeaconries and 562 clerical districts.

The salary and pensions of clergy are fixed by law, and clergymen are economically independent of the members of their congregation.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: KAARE STOEYLEN, Oslo; ALEX JOHNSON, Hamar; PER LØNNING, Borg; DAGFINN HAUGE, Trondheim; ERLING UTNEM, Agder; OLAV HAGESÆTHER, Stavanger; PER JUVKAM, Bjørgvin; T. GODAL, Nidaros; BJARNE O. WEIDER, Sør-Hålogøland; KRISTEN KYRRE BREMER, Nord-Hålogøland.

The United Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f.

1856; 35,000 mems.; Bishop Dr. OLE E. BØRGEN, Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm.

The Norwegian Baptist Church: f. 1860; 6,516 members; Gen.-Sec. KÅRE LAUVENG, Hausmannsgt. 22, Oslo 1.

The Lutheran Free Church of Norway: f. 1877; 19,160 mems.; Head and Chair. of Synod Rev. LEIF NILSEN, Sørnesv. 19, 6000 Ålesund; Sec. EIGEL ABEHEIM, Synod Office, Josefine gt. 5, Oslo 3.

The Norwegian Mission Covenant Church: 8,340 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: 11,000 members; Diocese of Oslo (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo 1; Vicariate Apostolic of Central Norway (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES RUTH, Prinsengate 2 a 2, Trondheim; Vicariate Apostolic of North Norway (est. 1955): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES WEMMER, Storgaten 94, Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press; newspapermen are subject like any other citizen to the penal and other laws. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare.

A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

Norway has 158 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,875,000. Of these 79 are dailies accounting for some 1,541,000 copies. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation; the average daily sells some 5,000 copies. The non-dailies mostly appear three times a week, averaging 3,000 copies.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has eight dailies (circulation 730,000) which are especially influential throughout this area, and three of these—*Aftenposten*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition.

Daily and non-daily newspapers are characterized by a high proportion of serious and informative matter such as cultural, historical and economic articles, for the newspaper profession in Norway has traditionally felt its mission to be partly educational.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no publishing chains although in 1967 the owners of *Aftenposten* bought *Verdens Gang* which was in financial difficulties. Newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties.

The Labour Party and the National Trade Union Federation (LO) own and subsidize the labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, Libertos, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent. The chief organs of the parties are *Aftenposten* (Conservative), *Dagbladet* (Liberal) and *Arbeiderbladet* (Labour).

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers sometimes with different political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages. A State loan fund was set up in 1972 to ease newspapers' credit problems.

Throughout the country the most popular daily newspapers are Oslo's *Aftenposten* (morning 207,500, evening 169,100) and *Dagbladet* (111,338), the *Bergens Tidende* (81,640) at Bergen, Oslo's *Arbeiderbladet* (73,000) *Adresseavisen* (74,085) at Trondheim, Oslo's *Verdens Gang* (96,447) and Stavanger's *Aftenblad* (47,058).

The privately owned Conservative *Aftenposten* leads in prestige, having some of the standing of the U.K. *Times*. It is followed by *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*, both having a high standard of news coverage, though the latter is more of a popular family paper. Outside the capital one should note among the serious papers *Stavanger Aftenblad* and *Bergens Tidende*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor TH. DREYER.

Sunnmørsposten: f. 1882; Liberal; circ. 31,000; Editors DAGFINN FLEM, MAGNE FLEM.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 15,450; Editor EINAR GAUSLAA.

Sørlandske Tidende: circ. 23,000; Editor PER SKJEGGESTAD
Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 2,905; Editor O. LIEN.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

ASKIM

Øvre Smaalenene: Post Box 52; f. 1902; independent; three times weekly; circ. 6,500; Editor BIRGIT BORGERSEN WIIG.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 333; f. 1927; Labour; circ. 21,500; Editor O. R. TORVIK.

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873; 5001 Bergen; f. 1868; Liberal; circ. 81,640; Editor INGEMUND FØNN.

Dagen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; circ. 12,027; Editor ARTHUR BERG.

Gula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; circ. 5,621; Editor PER HÅLAND.

Morgenavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative morning daily; circ. 10,251; Editor JACOB R. KUHNLE.

BODØ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1910; Labour; circ. 12,000; Editor LARS ODLAND.

Nordlandsposten: Box 310; f. 1862; Conservative; circ. 12,649; Editor JOH. M. ELLINGSEN.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; circ. 6,450; Editor-in-Chief JOSTEIN PEDERSEN.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: Bragernes Torv 13, Box 131; f. 1832 and 1883; Conservative daily; circ. 32,711; Dir. JAN PARMO; Editor LARS SØRENSEN.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; circ. 17,674; Editor JON VRAA.

ELVERUM

Østlendingen: f. 1901; Agrarian; circ. 19,993; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN.

FAGERNES

Valdres: P.O.B. 55, 2901 Fagernes; f. 1903; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,361; Editor-in-Chief HALLVARD DOKKEN.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; six times weekly; circ. 5,079; Editor-in-Chief KRISTIAN FAHLSTRØM.

FØRDE I SUNNFJORD

Firda: f. 1918; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 9,000; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor CHARLIE JANSSON.

Fredriksstad Blad: f. 1889; Conservative; circ. 16,500; Editor ERIK SKOGSTROM.

GJØVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 15,799; Editor-in-Chief LEIF SVEEN.

Samhold Velgeren: f. 1860; Agrarian; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief ARNE KIND.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; circ. approx. 8,045; Editor ODDVAR DALASTØL.

Smaalenenes Amtstidende: Box 70; f. 1832; Conservative; circ. 2,371; Editor E. NISTAD.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 23,084; Editor KAARE WILHELMSEN.

Hamar Dagblad: f. 1971; Agrarian; circ. 19,993; associated with *Østlendingen* of Elverum; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmark Dagblad: f. 1913; Social-Democrat; daily; circ. 8,000; Editor-in-Chief ØIVIND MADSEN.

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1886; Conservative; circ. 14,300; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN.

HAUGESUND

Haugesunds Avis: f. 1895; Liberal; circ. 23,200; Editor BJARNE AAGAARD STROM.

HERMANSVÆRK

Bogn og Fjordane: f. 1933; Liberal; three times weekly; circ. 7,637; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS.

HØNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: Conservative; circ. 8,367; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR RØTTE.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; circ. 3,610; Editor-in-Chief A. PEDERSEN.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: Conservative; circ. 5,064; Editor H. C. OSET.

KIRKENES

Sør-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; twice weekly; circ. 2,750; Editor-in-Chief EDVARD FLOTTEN.

KONGSBERG

Kongsberg Tidende: f. 1957; daily; circ. 4,500; Editor ULF-TERJE JOHNSEN.

Laagendalsposten: U.V.; six times weekly; independent; circ. 5,934; Editor-in-Chief ROAC WADD FUSCH.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: Social-Democrat; circ. 19,784; Editor-in-Chief EGIL TORENG.

KRISTIANSAND

Christianssands Tidende: f. 1882; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief PAUL OTTO JOHNSEN.

Fedrelandsvennen: f. 1875; Liberal; circ. 35,000; Editor JOHS. SELAND.

Sørlandet: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 6,646; Editor ODD LIEN.

KRISTIANSUND

Romdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; circ. 8,809; Editor PAUL ØHRVIK.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Social-Democrat; circ. 9,603; Editor P. C. HAUGEN.

LARVIK

Nybrott: Social-Democrat; Editor A. TUNYR.

Østlands-Posten: f. 1881; Liberal; circ. 10,000; Editor JAN L. NÆSS.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 10,300; Editor KNUT HELGE LARSEN.

Gudbrandsdølen og Lillehammer Tilskuer: f. 1894; Conservative; circ. 17,395; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG.

LILLESTRØM

Akershus Arbeiderblad & Romerikes Blad: Social-Democrat; three times weekly; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief TOR ERLING HANSEN.

MANDAL

Lindesnes: f. 1888; Liberal; circ. 5,647; Editor-in-Chief VIKTOR NYGAARD.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1947; Labour; circ. 8,542; Editor O. HIRSTI.

MOLDE

Fylket: Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief HENRY VIK.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief O. NORBORG; circ. 7,618.

Romsdal Folkeblad: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJØRN EIDE.

MOSS

Moss Avis: f. 1875; Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor PHILLIP RÖNNBERG.

Moss Dagblad: Organ for Labour Party; circ. 3,700; Editor FRANK BERG.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalenenes Avis: f. 1899; circ. 6,043; Editor-in-Chief HANS WÄLER.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Social-Democrat; circ. 10,000; Editor AAGE ULVIK.

Ofotens Tidende: Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief CARL-JØRGEN NAESJE.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgaten 51; f. 1860; Conservative; circ. morning 207,500, evening 169,100; Chief Editors R. LUNDE, H. VATNE.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; circ. 73,000; Editor REIDAR HIRSTI.

Dagbladet: Akersgate 49; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. daily average 111,338; Editor R. STORSLETTEN.

Morgenbladet: P.O.B. 86, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1819; Independent Conservative; circ. 14,458; Editors CHR. CHRISTENSEN.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Centre Party; circ. 22,783; Editor DAGFIN VARVIK.

Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7; f. 1889; Independent; Chief Editor TERJE BAALSRUD; Foreign Editor BJØRN A. BOSTRUP; circ. 15,208.

Verdens Gang: Akersgata 34; f. 1945; Independent; circ. 96,447; Editors OSKAR HASSELKNIPPE, VEGARD SLETTEN, ARNE BONDE.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; circ. 19,900; Editor-in-chief HAAKON FRED. BREEN.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunn Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; circ. 8,700; Editor K. R. ERTSAAS.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief THOR KNUDSEN.

Vestfold Fremtid: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief IVAR TOLLNES.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; five times weekly, circ. 22,000; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE.

SARFSBORG

Sarpen: f. 1854; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief E. NISTAD.

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Social-Democrat; circ. 15,446; Editor-in-Chief OLE MOE.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Social-Democrat; circ. 20,600; Editor ALF SKÅUM.

Vården: f. 1874; Conservative; circ. 22,890; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJØRN JACOBSEN.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; circ. 10,000; Editor JON BERGSAKER.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-11; f. 1899; Labour; circ. 15,000; Editor PER BRUNVAND.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 1A; f. 1893; Liberal; circ. 47,058; Editor JON ARNOY; Man. Dir. S. KVERNE-LAND.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: 8301; f. 1896; non-political; circ. 15,000; Editor BJØRN PAULSEN.

TONSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; circ. 21,300; Editor SVERRE MITSEM.

Vestfold: f. 1909; Labour; circ. 15,200; Editor EINAR OLSEN.

TROMSØ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; circ. 22,758; Editor MAGNE JØNSEN.

Tromsø: Liberal; circ. 17,274; Editors SVERRE LARSEN, KIELL LARSEN.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; circ. 74,085; Editors REIDAR STAVSETH, F. M. ÄLDSTEDT.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 21,550; Editor EIGIL GULLVÄG.

VADSB

Finnmarken: Social-Democrat; f. 1899; circ. 6,500; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSSEN.

Voss

Horda Tidend: twice weekly; Editor J. K. RINGHEIM.

Hordaland: f. 1883; Liberal; circ. 6,820; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief OLAV SKRAM.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Aktuell: Youngstorget 2 B II, Oslo 1; politics, illustrated; circ. 48,433.

Alle Kvinner: Sehestedsgt. 4, Oslo 1; women's weekly; circ. 102,865.

Allers: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 250, Økern, Oslo 5; family weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 220,835.

Det Nye: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; women's weekly; circ. 137,522.

Hjomet: Kristian IV's Gt. 13, Oslo 1; family, weekly; circ. 215,000.

Kvinner og Klær: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 6185, Etterstad, Oslo 6; women's weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 78,389.

NÅ: Oscars gate 53, Oslo 3; popular illustrated; circ. 54,151.

Norsk Ukeblad: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; family weekly; circ. 285,077.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

Programbladet: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsonsp. 1, Oslo 3; f. 1946; radio and television weekly; circ. 124,000; Editor-in-Chief BJØRN MARTINSEN.
Vi Menn: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; men's weekly; circ. 112,041.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Aschehougs Leksikonservice: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1962; quarterly; international affairs and general information; 8,000; Editors ODD SÆTTEM and EGIL TVETERÅS.

Bedriftsøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE FOSTVEDT.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, Oslo; every two months; literary and library; circ. 5,200; Editor ELSE GRANHEIM.

Bonytt: Bygdø Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; monthly; architecture, interior design, design; circ. 45,000; Editor TORÉ GILJANE.

Bygg: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1952; monthly; civil engineering; circ. 9,400; Editor KNUF ENDRESEN.

Edda: Universitetsforlaget, Blindern, Oslo; every two months; literary; Editor Prof. ÅSE HJORTH LERVIK.

Elektro-Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1888; 22 issues yearly; power, lighting, electronics, automation, data-handling; circ. 10,000; Editor SIMEN ØVERLI.

Farmad: Roald Amundsenstg. 1, Oslo; f. 1891; weekly; economic and financial; Neo-Liberal; -circ. 33,000; Publishers/Editors T. J. B. HOFF, PH.D., KAARE VARVIN.

Filmjournalen: Parkveien 5, Oslo 3; youth, pop music and film monthly; circ. 12,500.

Friheten: Grønlandsferet 39; f. 1940; Communist; weekly; Editor A. JØRGENSEN.

Fri Fagbevegelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Oslo; f. 1906; circ. 43,000; monthly; Editor KNUF RIBU.

Internasjonal Politikk: publ. by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Bygdoy Allé 3, Oslo Dep.; quarterly, and two supplements; international affairs; Editor ANDERS C. SJAASTAD.

Kirke og Kultur: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1894; monthly (except July and August); moral and social problems, religion, literature.

Kjemi: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; publ. by Ingeniørforlaget A/S; f. 1940; monthly; chemical engineering; circ. 4,500; Editors PER BJØRNSTAD, NILS H. LUNDERG.

Maskin: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1968; monthly; mechanical engineering; circ. 9,000; Editor ANTON VETLESEN.

Naturen: Bergen; Address: Editorial, University of Bergen, P.O.B. 12, 5014 Bergen; subscriptions: Universitetsforlaget, P.O.B. 307, Oslo 3-Blindern; f. 1877; 6 issues a year; natural science; Editor Dr. KNUF FAEGRI.

Norges Industri: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; fortnightly; organ of the Norwegian Federation of Industries; Editor KJELL THOMPSON.

Norges Utenrikshandel: f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; monthly; foreign trade; Editor JAN RAVN.

Norsk Landbruk: Schweigaardsgate 34, Oslo 1; f. 1882; weekly; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; circ. 19,000; Editor KAARE SINGSAAS.

Norsk Skogindustri: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; f. 1913; monthly; timber, wallboard, pulp and paper; circ. 2,450; Editor OLA BØRRESEN.

Northern Offshore (The Norwegian Journal of Oil and Gas): Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1972; monthly, with double issues June/July and November/December; Editor JULIUS YTTEBORG.

Norway Exports: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; 5 or 6 editions a year; export journal, also in French and German.

Norwegian Shipping News: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1945; fortnightly; shipping and shipbuilding; Editor KJELL MATHISEN.

Økonomisk Revy: Haakon VII's gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1916; monthly; finance; circ. 3,500.

Reiseliv: Tollbirgt. 8B, Oslo 1; f. 1923; monthly; for Norway Travel Association; circ. 5,000; Editor ODDVAR HEGGE.

Samtiden: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1890; monthly (except July and August); politics, literature and social problems; circ. 6,500; Editor TORREKEL OPSAHL.

Socialistisk Perspektiv: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1963; six issues a year; Labour; circ. 5,000; Editor INGE SCHEFFLO.

Syn og Segn (Review, *Past and Present*): Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5, f. 1894; 10 numbers yearly; national language; circ. 12,000; Editor ANDREAS SKARTEVEIT.

Teknisk Ukeblad: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1854; industrial and technical weekly; circ. 30,000; Editor MAGNE LEIN.

Tidsskrift for Den norske legeforening: Oslo; f. 1881; three issues a month; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; circ. 8,700; Editors: Medical Scientific Section Dr. O. K. HARLEM; Organization Section Dr. ODD BJERCKE, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo 2.

Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap: Institutt for Privatrekt, Karl Johans gate 47, Oslo 1; f. 1888; 5 issues a year; law; circ. 2,700; Editor CARSTEN SMITH.

Vårt Blad (previously *Kooperatøren*): Revierstredet 2, Oslo; f. 1905; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 255,000; Editor NIK GULBRANDSEN.

Vinduet (The Window): Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1947; literary; quarterly; Editors JOHAN FREDRIK GROGAARD, JAN ERIK VOLD.

NEWS AGENCIES

A/S Norsk Telegrambyrå (Norwegian News Agency): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor PER MONSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Oslo

Agence France-Presse (France): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Bureau Chief ROLF LØRVSTROM.

AP (U.S.A.): Fridtjof Nansens plass 5, V. 201; Bureau Chief ERIK A. WOLD.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Germany): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief M. TEPELOV.

Reuter's (U.K.): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

UPI (U.S.A.): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (Union of Labour Journalists): Youngstorget 2, Oslo (see below, affiliates of Landsorganisasjonen i Norge).

Norsk Presseforbund (Norwegian Press Association): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. TRYGVE RAMBERG; Sec. Gen. HANS A. IHLEBAEK.

Norsk Journalistlag (Norwegian Union of Journalists): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 1,850

mems.; Pres. TRYGVE MOE; publ. *Journalisten*, circ. 2,500.

Norwegian Newspapers Association: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Oslo Journalists' Club: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PUBLISHERS

Antropos Forlaget: Haakon den Godes vei 6, Vindcren, Oslo 3; anthroposophical literature.

H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard) A/S: Sehestedsgat. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1872; Dir. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; general books, periodicals, belles-lettres, scientific, children's and educational books and maps.

Bedriftsøkonomens Forlag A/S: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; educational and commercial.

Bersums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S: Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.

F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag (Publishers): Kongensgt. 10, Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and general.

J. W. Cappelens Forlag A/S: Kirkegaten 15, Oslo 1; f. 1829; Man. Dirs. SIGMUND STRØMME, JAN WIESE; general books, school books, popular science, fiction, maps, juveniles, encyclopaedias.

N. W. Damm og Son A/S: Ø. Slottsgate 6, Oslo; f. 1843; Man. N. W. and ARNE DAMM, Jr.; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books.

Dreyers Forlag: Arbiensgate 7, Oslo 2; f. 1942; Dirs. BARTHOLD A. BUTENSCHÖN, HALFDAN KIELLAND; general.

A/S J. W. Eide Forlag: Fosswinkelsgt. 8, 5001 Bergen; f. 1946; Man. Dir. S. FLATAKER; general.

Fabritius and Sønners Forlag: Ø. Slottsgate 25, Oslo; f. 1844; Dir. HANS-GEORG HAUGEN; educational and general.

Filadelfiaforlaget A/S: P.O.B. 6757, St. Olavsgt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1937; Dir. SVERRE LARSSON; juvenile, religions and literary.

Fonna Forlag: St. Olavspl. 1, Oslo 1; educational and literary, encyclopaedias, children's books.

John Griegs Forlag: Vaskerelven 8, Bergen; f. 1721; Dir. ROLF MOE-NILSEN; general, children's books.

Grøndahl og Son: Munkedamsvn. 35, Oslo 1; f. 1812; Prop. C. C. GRØNDAHL; Publisher FINN NYQUIST; non-fiction, law, general; Book Department: Øvre Slottsgt. 12, Oslo 1.

Gry Forlag A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; music, religion and fiction.

Gyldendal Norsk Forlag: Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1928; BRIKT JENSEN; general.

Forlaget Land og Kirke: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1945; religions, cultural, general.

Hennys Forlag: Hagalivei 1, Jar-Øslo; f. 1945; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; general.

Lunde & Co's Forlag, A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction.

A/S Luther Forlag: Akersgaten 47, Oslo; f. 1868; Dir. GUNNAR PRESTEGÅRD; religious, fiction, general. *Nomi* branch; Klubbgt. 3, 4000 Stavanger; Ed. ERIK LARSEN; missions and religion.

Mittet & Co. A/S: Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; Dirs. HARALD GRAV, HANS ROSS; art publishers and wholesale stationers.

Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; Man. Dir. PER R. MORTENSEN; books and periodicals.

Nasjonalforlaget A/S: Bogstadveien 8, Oslo; f. 1928; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN; fiction, history, encyclopaedia, medical and pocket books.

Olaf Norlis Forlag A/S: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; Gen. Man. BIRGER HUSE; educational books.

Noregs Boklag: Bøndernes Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1922; Dir. PAUL OS; modern Norwegian literature.

Det Norske Samlaget: Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5; f. 1868; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books; Dir. ANDREAS SKARTVEIT.

Pax Forlag A/S: P.O.B. 100, Skøyen, Oslo 2; f. 1964; Independent socialist publishers; collectively run; Economic Man. LIV KLEPP; Editor IRENE IVERSEN; political paperbacks and magazines *Miljø*, *Praxis* and *Kontrast*.

Chr. Schibsteds Forlag: Kristian IV's gt. 1, Box 415, Oslo 1; f. 1839; Man. Dir. INGE Ø. BAGN; Gen. Man. OLA VEIGAARD; children's books and general works.

Stabenfeldt Forlag: Stabenfeldthns, Box 189, Stavanger; f. 1920; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT; general.

P. F. Steensballe's Forlag A/S: Karl Johansgt. 8, Oslo 1; f. 1848; Propr. BJARNE H. REENSKAUG; general.

Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; Gen. Man. INGAR TANUM; professional and educational books.

Teknologisk Forlag: Enebakkveien 117, Oslo 6; f. 1958; Man. Dir. RUDOLF JENSEN; technical, reference and textbooks.

Tiden Norsk Forlag: Youngstorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. TRYGVE JOHANSEN; general, political and children's.

Universitetsforlaget: Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo, Tromsø and Bergen and various learned societies; learned and general works, textbooks; University Publisher EDVARD ASLAKSEN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Norske Forleggerforening, Den (Assn. of Norwegian Publishers): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. BRIKT JENSEN; Dir. TOR SOLUMSMØEN; 32 mem. firms.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Norsk Rikskringkasting (*Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation*): Bj. Bjørnsøns Plass 1, Oslo; f. 1933; controls all radio and television; Dir.-Gen. TOROLF ELSTER; Admin. Dir. ODD GRANLUND; Foreign Relations ANDOR BIRKELAND; Press and Inf. Officer REIDAR HUSEBY; Dir. of Progr. IVAR JOHANSEN; Dir. of Progr. O. NES; Tech. Dir. T. NAVELSAKER (Radio and Television); publ. *Programbladet* (weekly).

RADIO

Broadcasting is a monopoly of the State, which operates two Long Wave, twenty-nine Medium Wave, forty VHF transmitters and 194 relay stations. One programme is broadcast for 126 hours per week. The foreign service

broadcasts from one Medium Wave and two Short Wave transmitters.

There were 1,235,449 holders of licences at the end of December 1972.

TELEVISION

A non-commercial State monopoly. Regular service began in August 1960. Transmissions are obtainable by about 96.2 per cent of the population. In S.E. Norway it is possible to receive the Swedish TV programmes.

By the end of December 1972 there were 950,532 television licences held in Norway.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; r.f. = reserves and funds; m. = millions; amounts in Norwegian kroner).

BANKING

Norges Bank (*Bank of Norway*): Bankplassen 4, Oslo; f. 1816; with the exclusive right of note issue; cap. p.u. 35m.; dep. 6,588m. (Sept. 1973); Governor KNUT GETZ WOLD; Dep. Governor HERMOT SKÅNLAND.

Andresens Bank A/S: Torvgaten 2, Oslo 1; formed 1966 by the merger of Andresens Bank and Folkebanken-Realbanken; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 2,077m. (Dec. 1972); Man. Dir. H. P. SCHNITLER.

Bergens Kreditbank A/S: 14-22 Vaagsalmenning, Bergen, and 19 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1928; (Dec. 1972) cap. and res. 61.1m.; dep. 1,115,740.515; Gen. Man. Dir. F. HOLCK PISANI.

Bergens Privatbank: Torvalmenning 2, Bergen; f. 1855; (Jan. 1973) cap. p.u. 140m.; dep. 4,910m.; Chair. S. LINDEBRAEKKE; Chief Gen. Man. FINN B. HENRIKSEN.

Bergens Skillingsbank A/S: 4 Rådstuplass, Bergen; f. 1857; (Dec. 1971) cap. 8.1m.; dep. 500m.; Man. Dir. GUNNAR LORENTZEN.

Bergens Sparebank: 1 Sparebankgaten, Bergen; f. 1823; (Dec. 1972) Funds 30m.; dep. 847m.; Man. Dir. KAARE MELAND.

Bøndernes Bank A/S: Egertorvet, Oslo 1; f. 1918; (Jan. 1972) cap. p.u. 36m.; dep. 860m.; Man. Dir. VILHELM KIERULF.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse: Stortorvet 7, Oslo 1; f. 1848; (Dec. 1972) cap. p.u. 184m.; dep. 4,477m.; Man. Dir. SVEN VIIG.

Fellesbanken A/S: Kirkegaten 14-16-18, Oslo; f. 1920; (Dec. 1972) cap. p.u. 84m.; dep. 1,772m.; Chair. EGIL TORJUSEN; Man. Dir. VICTOR PEDERSEN.

Forretningsbanken A/S: Søndre gate 15, P.O.B. 236, 7001 Trondheim; f. 1868; (Dec. 1970) cap. 42m.; dep. 1,023m.; Man. Dir. EINAR MATHISEN.

Kristiansands og Oplands Privatbank A/S: 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1926; (Dec. 1972) cap. 16.5m.; dep. 249.7m.; Gen. Man. T. RAVNAAS.

Norges Hypotekforening for Naeringslivet (*The Norwegian Mortgage Association for Industry and Trade*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1927; funds 68.5m.; Chair. CHR. STEEN.

Norges Kredittforening for Land -og Skogbruk (*Norway Association of Credit for Agriculture and Forestry*): Karl Johansgate 45, Oslo; f. 1915; Chair. JAN E. MELLBYE; Man. EINAR GRØSTAD.

Norsk Skibs Hypotekbank A/S: Drammensveien 20A, Oslo 2; f. 1906; cap. 40m.; Chair. SIVERT A. NIELSEN; Man. HAAKON NYGAARD.

Norske Creditbank, Den: 21 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1857; (Dec. 1972) cap. 260m.; dep. 7,009.6m.; Man. Dir. JOHAN MELANDER.

Oslo Handelsbank A/S: 28 Tollbodgaten, Oslo; f. 1917; (Dec. 1971) cap. 4m.; dep. 169.4m.; Man. VILHELM TVEDT.

Oslo Sparebank (*Savings Bank*): 3 Øvre Slottsgt., Oslo 1; f. 1822; (Dec. 1972) res. 83.5m.; dep. 2,513.8m.; Man. ARNE JENSEN.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Norske Bankforening, Den (*Norwegian Bankers' Asscn.*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. and Chair. H. P. SCHNITLER (Andresens Bank A/S); 32 mems.; publ. *Økonomisk Revy* (monthly).

Sparebankforeningen i Norge (*Savings Banks Asscn.*): Boks 703, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. ERIK BRAATEN (Sarpsborg Sparebank, 1700 Sarpsborg); Man. Dir. HELGE ASDAHL (Oslo); 475 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Oslo Børs: Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; f. 1918; Bourse Commissioner HANS ARNESSEN.

Aalesunds Børs: Keiser Wilhelmsgate 60, Aalesund; f. 1905; Royal Commissioner GEORG GARSHOL.

Bergens Børs: Olav Kytesgate 11, 5000 Bergen; f. 1837; Royal Commissioner HERMAN F. MEYER; Man. GERHARD SCHERMAN.

Kristiansands Børs: Kristiansand (S.); f. 1837; Royal Commissioner GEORG ROSENKILDE.

Drammens Børs: Drammen; f. 1839; Royal Commissioner CHRISTIAN RESCH.

Fredrikstad Børs: Nygaardsgaten 5, Fredrikstad; f. 1921; Royal Commissioner E. SIMONSEN.

Haugesunds Børs: Haugesund; f. 1914; Royal Commissioner J. T. ODLAND.

NORWAY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Kristiansunds (N.) Børs: Kristiansund; f. 1894; Royal Commissioner PETER TODAL.

Stavanger Børs: Stavanger; f. 1878; Royal Commissioner THOR S. NÆSHEIM.

Trondheim Børs: Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; f. 1819; Royal Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

Arendal Forsikringselskab A/S: P.O. No. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 7.5m. Kr.; reserves and funds 62m. Kr.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Assuranceforeningen Skuld: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 246,875.710; Chair ODD GOGSTAD.

Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norsko Sjø: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 15m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.

Forsikringselskabet Viking A/S: Dr. Maudsgt. 1, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; res. 5.6m. Kr.; all branches except life; Man. Dir. PER O. KROGH; Chair. PER M. HANSSON.

Forsikringselskapet Norge A/S: N. Strandgt. 3, P.O.B. 1091, 3001 Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.

Idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap: Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 980m. Kr.; funds 40.5m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. ODD, ESPOLIN JOHNSON.

Livsforsikringselskapet Gjensidige: Karl Johansgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1847; life insurance; funds 1,200m. Kr.; Dir. K. NORMAN.

Livsforsikringselskapet Hygea: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; res. 893.8m.; Dir. FINN LØVDAL.

Norden Forsikring A/S: Akersgt. 35, Oslo; f. 1867, cap. subs. 16.8m.; res. 31.8m.; p.u. 139.8m.; Dir. GUNNAR AASBERG.

Norden Livsforsikring A/S: f. 1973 when Brage-Fram-Livs- og Pensjonsforsikring A/S joined Nordengruppen A/S, share cap. 2,050,000; total cap. 1,126.8m.

Nordisk Gjænforsikrings Selskab: f. 1894; re-insurance; cap. p.u. 14m. Kr.; res. 52.4m. Kr.; Chair. L. KOEFØED; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN.

A/S Norske Alliance: Prinsensgt. 26, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3,200,000 Kr.; res. 4,100,000 Kr.; Marine, fire, miscellaneous; Man. Dir. KNUT DRAGE.

Norske Liv: Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 545m. Kr.; Dir. PER L'ORSA.

Skibsassuransforeningen Unitas: Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vika, Oslo; f. 1951 by amalgamation of Dampskibsassuransforeningen Nora and Skibsassuransforeningen Vidar; mutual ship insurance; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBERG, JR.

A/S Stella Assuranceselskap: P.O.B. 100, 4801 Arendal, f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 1,822m.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Storebrand: P.O.B. 1380, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 210.8m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 456.4m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Foreign Man. TORE MELGÅRD, AGNAR OPPEDAL.

Trondhjems Forsikringselskab A/S: Søndregt. 14, 7000 Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 8m. Kr.; funds 6.1m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. REIDAR BREKKE.

Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1880.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Joint Economic Board: Prime Minister's Office, Akersgt. 42, Oslo; f. 1965 as a joint organ for the exchange of information and views on Norway's main economic problems; Board of 25 mems. from the Government, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers' and Trade organizations, including five from science and research; Chair. The Prime Minister.

EXPORT COUNCIL

Export Council of Norway: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Oslo Handelskammer (Oslo Chamber of Commerce): Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; Dir. TORE B. LAURITZEN.

Bergens Handelskammer (Bergen Chamber of Commerce): Olav Kyrresgt. 11, 5000 Bergen; Pres. JOHAN HORN; Sec. GERHARD SCHERMAN.

Haugesunds Handelskammer (Haugesund Chamber of Commerce): Haraldsgt. 165, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Trondheim Handelskammer (Trondheim Chamber of Commerce): Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKØV.

Arendal Handelforening (Arendal Commercial Association): Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.

Drammens Handelsstands Forening (Drammen Commercial Association): Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (Haugesund Commercial Association): Strandgt. 178, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansands Handelskammer (Kristiansand Chamber of Commerce): Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

Skien Handelsstands og Industriforening (Skien Commercial and Industrial Association): Postboks 302, Skien.

Stavanger Handelforening (Stavanger Commercial Association): Kongsgt. 10, Stavanger.

Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (Tromsø Commercial Association): Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Norges Industriforbund (Fed. of Norwegian Industries): Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. REIN HENRIKSEN; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry to which are affiliated the industrial groups listed below.

Norges Handelsstands Forbund (Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. P. PETERSSON; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 81 local commercial associations, 57 national branch organizations and 4 national group organizations; publ. *Næringsrevyen*.

Norges Skogeierforbund (The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation): Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo 1; f. 1913; 56,000 mems.; aims to promote the economical and technical

NORWAY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

interests of the forest owners; a general forest policy in the interests of private ownership and co-operation between the affiliated associations; Pres. JAN JENSEN; Man. Dir. IVAR AAVATSMARK; publ. *Skogseieren* (The Forest Owner); monthly; circ. 55,500.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Employers' Confederation): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. KAARE N. SELVIG; Deputy Man. Dirs. VILHELM DAHL, LARS AARVIG; 8,700 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1973); it includes 52 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (twice a week).

Norsko Håndverks- og Industribedrifters Forbund (The Norwegian Federation of Enterprises in Handicraft and Small-Scale Industries): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian master-craftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 9,000 mems.; Pres. LYDER SOLTVEDT, Stavanger; Man. Dir. ERVIND HALLE; publ. *Håndverk og Industri* (ten issues a year).

Norsk Senter for Informatikk (Norwegian Centre for Informatics): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; central organization for technical information service in Norway.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal Associations affiliated to the Norges Industribund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (Asscn. of the Mines): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. PER PALMER; Sec. BJØRN R. PAASCHE.

Cellulosefabrikkenes Felleskontor (Norwegian Cellulose Association): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo; f. 1890; Chair. JAKOB FALKENBERG; Sec. MISS O. LENAES; 11 mems.

Konfeksjonsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (Nat. Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers): Madsrud Allé 27, P.O.B. 23, Skøyen, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. ANTON L. ZEINER; Man. Dir. ARNE RØNNING; 70 mems.

De Norske Sildolje- og Sildemel-fabrikkers Landforening (Asscn. of Norwegian Producers of Herring Oil and Meal): Torggt. 7, Oslo 1.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (Asscn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

Margarinfabrikkenes Landforening (Margarine Makers' Association): Prinsengt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. GREGARD HEJE; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 29 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landforening (Federation of Engineering Industries): Oscars gt. 20, Oslo 3; f. 1889; Pres. FRANTZ MJELLEM; Admin. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 375 mems. with 75,000 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkenes Landforening (Nat. Asscn. of Norwegian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages): Teatergt. 17 II, Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. KR. WELHAVEN; 90 mems.

Norske Fiskeredskapsfabrikanter Forening (Norwegian Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Asscn.): Oslo; f. 1904; Pres. M. STROMSHEIM, Oslo; Vice-Pres. A. JOHANNESSEN, Kristiansund N.; Man. M. STROMSHEIM, Oslo; 17 mems.

Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landforening, De (Canners' Asscn.): Stavanger; f. 1917; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.

Norske Papirfabrikanter Felleskontor, De (Norwegian Papermakers' Asscn.): Drammensveien 30, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. BIRGER B. RASMUSSEN; Man. Dir. E. JENSEN; 28 mems.

Norske Sæpefabrikkers Landforening (Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Asscn.): Klengenbergt. 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Sec. HALFDAN BOHN; 17 mems.

Norske Skofabrikkers Landssammenslutning (Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. EINAR STUHAUG; Dir. REIDAR BJELKE; 14 mems.

Norske Wallboardfabrikkers Forening (Norwegian Wall-board Producers' Asscn.): Drammensvn. 8, Oslo 2.

Tekstilfabrikkenes Forening (Asscn. of Textile Manufacturers): Prinsensgate 2, IV, Oslo 1; f. 1898.

Tobaksfabrikernes Landforening av 1901 (Nat. Asscn. of Tobacco Manufacturers): Fr. Nansens plass 9 VIII, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. ASBJØRN ASBJØRNSSEN Jr.; Sec.-Gen. AGNAR MOE; 9 mems.

Trelastbrukenes Felleskontor (Timber Trade Fed. of Norway): Rådhusgaten 7B, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. ODD LANGMOEN; Man. ERLING L. JOHANSEN; 157 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO) (Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. TOR ASPENGREN; Vice-Pres. ODD HØJDAHL; Secs. LEIF HARALDSETH, TOR HALVORSEN, LIV BUCK; Treas. EINAR STRAND; 604,000 mems., in 40 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. SIMEN KR. HANGAARD; 528 mems.

Bekleidningsarbeiderforbundet (Union of Clothing Textile and Shoe Workers): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. FINN NILSEN; 29,428 mems.

Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbundet (Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers): Storgt. 49, Oslo 1; Pres. ERVIND STRØMMEN; 10,500 mems.

Norges Handels- og Kontorfunksjonærs Forbund (Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office Employees): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 43,285 mems.

Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund (Norwegian Union of General Workers): Möllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 28,561 mems.

Norsk Bygningsindustriarbeiderforbund (Norwegian Union of Builders): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. RASMUS SOLEND; 46,947 mems.

Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund (Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. ERLING JOHANSEN; 16,643 mems.

Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer (Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. FRITZ W. HANNESTAD; 9,579 mems.

Norsk Grafisk Forbund (Norwegian Graphical Workers Union): Arbeidersamfunnets Plass 1, Oslo 1; f. December 1966 by the merger of the Unions of Typographers (f. 1882), Bookbinders and Stationery Workers (f. 1898) and Lithographers (f. 1901); Pres. REIDAR LANGÅS; 14,000 mems.

Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund (Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. KARE DALBERG; mems. 1,077.

Norsk Jern- og Metallarbeiderforbund (Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1891; Pres. LEIF SKAU; 92,161 mems.

NORWAY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Norsk Jernbaneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. EGIL HALVORSEN; 15,870 mems.

Norsk Kjemisk Industriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian Union of Chemical Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. LEIF ANDRESEN; 35,771 mems.

Norsk Kommuneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 93,000 mems.

Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. O. ANFINSEN; 1,900 mems.; publ. *Lokomotivmands Tidende*.

Norsk Murerforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1900; Pres. VILLY JACOBSEN; 3,740 mems.

Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 28,575 mems.

Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; Pres. OLAV BRATLIE; 16,866 mems.

Norsk Sjømannsforbund (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. HENRIK AASARØD; 27,482 mems.

Norsk Skog og Landarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. KNUT NAKKEN; 13,000 mems.

Norsk Tjenestemannslag (*Norwegian National Union of Professional Workers and Civil Servants*): Hammersborg Torg 1, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. THV. KARLSEN; 28,104 mems.

Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. HENRY NICOLAYSEN; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Henrik

Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. E. ERIKSEN; 5,620 mems.

Telefolkenes Fellesforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. HARALD FONDEVIK; 10,700 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Kirkegt. 4, Oslo; f. 1906; Chair. PEDER SÖILAND; Dir., Gen. Man. KNUT MØE; 420,000 mems.; 735 affiliated societies.

MAJOR STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

A/S Kongsberg Våpenfabrikk: 3600 Kongsberg; f. 1814; arms, electronics, computers, gasturbines, automotive parts; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. ANTON MERCKOLL; Gen. Man. BJARNE HURLEN; 2,700 employees.

A/S Raufoss Ammunisjonsfabrikker: 2830 Raufoss; f. 1896; munitions, metal engineering; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. ANTON MERCKOLL; Gen. Man. BJARNE HURLEN; 2,700 employees.

A/S Horten Verft: 3190 Horten; f. 1818; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. SIGMUND KJOS; Gen. Man. OTTO L. LARSEN; 1,750 employees.

A/S Norsk Jernverk: 8600 Mo; f. 1946; iron works; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. BJARNE HURLEN; Gen. Man. PER BLIDENSOL; 3,950 employees.

Norsk Koksverk A/S: 8600 Mo; f. 1961; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. PER BLIDENSOL; Gen. Man. EGIL FLAATTIN; 310 employees.

Fosdalens Bergverks-Aktieselskab: 7720 Malm; f. 1912; mining; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. GUTTORM HANSEN; Gen. Man. THOR AMDAHL; 400 employees.

A/S Olvin: 6146 Åheim; f. 1948; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. CHRISTEN KNUDSEN; Gen. Man. OLAV ØVERLIE; 180 employees.

Den norske stats oljeselskap A/S: Lagårdsveien 80, P.O.B. 300, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1972; integrated oil company; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. ARVE JOHNSEN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo 1; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. EDVARD HEIBERG.

Total length of line operated by Norwegian State Railways is 4,250.7 km., of which 2,450.7 km. has been electrified.

There are five other railway companies operating 35.5 km. of standard gauge, and 26 km. of narrow gauge track.

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Schwensensgate 3-5, Oslo; f. 1864; Dir. KARL OLSEN.

There are 74,117 km. of public roads in Norway, 24,739 km. of which are national roads and 107 km. modern motorway (1973).

MOTORING ORGANIZATIONS

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklub (*Royal Norwegian Automobile Club*): Parkv. 68, Oslo; f. 1907; 19,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSCAR BADE; publ. *Motorliv* (monthly).

Norsk Motor Klubb (*Norwegian Motor Sport Club*) Bygdøy Alle 12, III, Oslo 2; f. 1916; Pres. SVERRE EGIL SOHLØY;

mems. 3,500; publs. *Nye Motoravisen*, *Motor sports-handboken*.

Norges Automobil-Forbund (*Automobile Association of Norway*): Storgt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. ERLING STORRUSTEN; 270,000 mems.; publs. *Motor*, *NAF's veibok*.

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,222 vessels totalling over 21.8 million gross tons in Dec. 1971.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Bachke & Co.: Dronningens gate 7, Trondheim; f. 1872; trampship owners, shipbrokers, average agents; 9 vessels; total tonnage about 20,000 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. FR. BACHKE.

Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Bradbenken 1, 5015 Bergen; f. 1851; total tonnage 158,680 d.w.t.; passenger mail, goods services; *passenger services*: Bergen-Newcastle, Bergen-Amsterdam, Bergen-Cuxhaven, express coastal route (Norwegian coast), Spitzbergen route;

NORWAY.—(TRANSPORT)

- cargo services:* West Norway to Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Newcastle, Weston Point, Swansea, Newport; Norwegian Coast; partners in *Norwegian South America Line* (routes between Scandinavia and South America); Man. Dir. JENS KUHNLE.
- Sigval Bergesen:** Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger 4001; Owner CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 2 tankers and 4 L.P.G. carriers; total gross tonnage 125,276.
- Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.:** Bergehus, Drammensveien 106, Oslo 2; Partners SIGVAL BERGESEN d.y., J. E. JACOBSEN; 16 tankers and 8 bulk carriers; total tonnage 4.1m. d.w.t.
- Bruusgaard Kjøsteruds Skipsakjeselskap:** Drammen; f. 1909; total tonnage 90,391 d.w.t.; liner and cruise service in the Far East; Dirs. R. ROSE-ANDERSEN, EINAR BRUUSGAARD, KNUT A. WANG.
- A/S Thor Dahl:** Sandefjord; f. 1887; total tonnage 1,439,378 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, JR.
- Fearnley & Eger:** P.O.B. 355, Oslo; f. 1869; total tonnage 26 vessels of 1,569,423 d.w.t.; routes from U.S.A. to Venezuela, to and from Far East and West Africa; Partners: DAGFINN PAUST, THOMAS ASTRUP, NILS J. ASTRUP, JR.; Dirs. E. KRISTEN-JOHANSEN, KNUT W. WANG, KNUT S. EIDE.
- Gas Traders Ltd:** P.O.B. 44, Ankerbygget, 4001 Stavanger; 7 fully ref. LPG carriers; d.w.t. 92,549; Gen.-Man. F. YOUNG-HALVORSEN.
- H. Heitmann & Son A/S:** Prinsensgt. 3A, Oslo; f. 1865; forwarding agents and shipbrokers; Dirs. P. M. HEITMANN, JAN HEITMANN, E. H. CHILDS.
- Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S:** Drammensvn. 88B, Oslo; Mans. P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON; 3 m.v., 2 OBO carriers, 5 bulk carriers, 4 m.t.; total tonnage 456,825 d.w.t.
- Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S:** Parkveien 55, Oslo 2; Pres. LEIF HOEGH; 14 cargo liners, 6 OBO vessels, 2 OO vessels, 3 gas tankers, 8 car/bulk ships, 4 car carriers; total tonnage 1,705,261.
- B. Holter-Sørensen & Co.:** Haakon VII gt. 9, Oslo 1; f. 1920; goods service, bulk and dry cargo tramp; total tonnage 93,000 d.w.t.; Man. Dirs. B. HOLTER-SØRENSEN, FINN GJERULL, P. HOLTER-SØRENSEN.
- Jahre, Anders:** Sandefjord; tanker, cargo and passenger services; total tonnage 2,071,352 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. ANDERS JAHRE; Dirs. JØRGEN JAHRE, BJØRN BETTUM.
- A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S:** P.O.B. 108, 1324 Lysaker; tankers, cargo and bulk services; total tonnage 284,675 d.w.t. plus 21,897 g.r.t.; Dirs. A. FREDRIK KLAVENESS, DAG KLAVENESS, ANTON F. KLAVENESS, NILS KLAVENESS.
- Klostres Rederi A/S:** Haakon VII gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924; three cruise passenger liners 15,000 g.r.t. in Caribbean, one Ro-Ro Trailership, 500 g.r.t.; Mans. MOGENS WILG KLOSTER, KNUT UTSTEIN KLOSTER, GUNNAR BRONDMO, JR.
- Knut Knutsen O.A.S.:** Mollerveien 6, Haugesund; regular service North Pacific-Hong Kong-Manila-Singapore-Malaysia-Western Australia and return via Singapore-Malaysia-Hong Kong-Japan; fast cargo liners with reefer space and tankers and reefer cargo ships; 324,562 gross tons.
- P. Meyer:** Kronprinsesse Marthasplass 1, Oslo 1; 7 motor ships (bulk carriers), 1 motor tanker, 2 OBO carriers, 4 LPG carriers, total tonnage 618,222 d.w.t.; service every 7 days; Man. Dirs. PER F. MEYER, HANS OTTO MEYER, PETER MEYER.
- J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S:** Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. A/S Aurland); f. 1898; co-owners of *Norwegian-S. America Line* (Scandinavia-S. America), tramps, tankers and cargo services; total tonnage 491,926 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. EINAR ENGELSEN, JR.
- Nordentfjeldske Dampskibsselskap Det:** Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast, Norway-Grimsby, Norway-Hamburg; also world-wide tank and tramp trade; total tonnage 78,410 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. ROLF HEILEMANN.
- Norske Amerikaline A/S, Den:** Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1910; passenger, mail, goods services; total tonnage 155,971 g.r.t.; routes Norway-New York, Scandinavia-Canada, Scandinavia-Continent-Great Britain, E. Africa-Madagascar; Board of Dirs. LEIF HOEGH, IVAR LYKKE, HALFDAN KUHNLE, THV. L. MOE; Man. Dir. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN.
- Norske Syd-Amerika Linje, Den:** Oslo, P.O.B. 316; f. 1913; goods service; routes Norway, Denmark, Baltic, Brazil, River Plate (via Portugal, Canary Islands and continent); total tonnage 36,000 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. ERLING SOLEM.
- Fred. Olsen & Co.:** Fred. Olsensgt. 2, Oslo; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Norway, U.K., Continent, North Africa, Canaries, Central America, Mediterranean; 33 cargo and passenger/cargo vessels, 3 tankers, 1 ferry, 1 pallet carrier; Owner FRED OLSEN.
- A/S Olsen & Ugelstad:** Fr. Stangsgt. 22, Oslo; f. 1915; world-wide tanker and bulk carrier services; 283,894 gross tons; Board of Dirs. KRISTOFFER OLSEN, RUDOLF UGELSTAD, PAL UGELSTAD, PETER LORANGE.
- Einar Rasmussen:** P.O.B. 37, Kristiansand S; 10 tankers, 6 cargo and bulk carriers; Man. Dirs. E. RASMUSSEN, E. RASMUSSEN, JR.
- Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab, Det:** Stavanger; f. 1855; 17,074 gross reg. tons; mail, passenger and cargo services along Norwegian coast; cargo services between West Norway, Sweden, Baltic ports and Finland; Man. Dir. JOHAN LAVIK.
- Thor Thoresens Line:** Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo; services between East Norway and western British ports; general chartering and agency.
- Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S:** Engen 44, Bergen; f. 1905; 500,000 d.w.t.; *Westfal-Larsen Line* (Pacific-South America run); Dirs. P. SCHUMANN OLSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM, H. P. WESTFAL-LARSEN.
- Wilh. Wilhelmsen:** Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 55 ships totalling 1,179,736 gross tons; regular fast freight-reefer-mail and passenger services between Europe and Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaysia, Philippines, China, Japan; also U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East; Partners: MORTEN WERRING, TOM WILHELMSEN, NIELS WERRING, JR., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.
- H. M. Wrangell & Co. A/S:** P.O.B. 441/443 Haugesund; f. 1880; ship owners; total tonnage 364,445 d.w.t.; Dirs. WALDEMAR WRANGELL, LARS MELING.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Nordisk Skibsrederforening (*Northern Shipowners' Defence Association*): P.O.B. 379, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN; Vice-Pres. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN; Gen. Man. PER GRAM.

Norsk Skipsmaeglerforbund (*Norwegian Shipbrokers' Assn.*): Fr.-Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. GEORG RÖNNBERG; Sec. KNUT ASKVIK; 260 mems.

Skipsfartens Arbeidsgiverforening (*Norwegian Shipping Federation*): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. DAG KLAVENESS; Man. Dir. H. J. DARRE HIRSCH.

Norges Rederforbund (*Norwegian Shipowners' Association*): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo 1; f. 1909; Pres. HALFDAN DITLEV-SIMONSEN Jr.; Man. Dir. H. J. DARRE HIRSCH.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Det Norske Veritas: Grenseveien 92, Oslo 6; f. 1864; Chair. Gen. GEORG VON ERPECOM; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports at Alta, Ålesund, Andenes, Bardufoss, Bergen, Bodø, Bronnoysund, Evenes, Farsund, Florø, Forde, Kirkcnes, Kristiansand, Kristiansund, Lakselv, Leknes, Mo i Rana, Molde, Namsos, Narvik, Oslo/Gardermoen, Oslo/Fornebu, Røros, Sandnessjøen, Sogndal, Stavanger, Stokmarknes, Svolvær, Torp, Tromsø, Trondheim and Orsta/Volda. During 1974 additional airports will come into operation at Gamvik, Hamncræst, Hauge-sund, Sørkjosen and Vadso. Extensive domestic services are operated by SAS, SAFE and Widerøe's Flyveselskap. Oslo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, British Airways, Finnair, Icelandair/Loft-leidir, KLM, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American and Swissair. In addition, BEA flies to Bergen and Dan-Air Skyways International serves Kristiansand, Stavanger and Bergen from Newcastle upon Tyne (U.K.).

Norske Luftfartselskap A/S, Det (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. JOHAN NERDRUM. Partner in Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). See under Sweden.

Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S (S.A.F.E.): Ruseløkkvn. 26, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Farsund-Stavanger, Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Røros-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen-Ålesund-Molde-Kristiansund-Trondheim-Bodø-Tromsø, Oslo-Kristiansund, Oslo-Molde; Pres. LUDV. G. BRAATHEN.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Mustadsvei 1, Oslo 2; f. 1934; scheduled domestic service with 9 Twin Otters; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Man. Dir. PER BERGLAND.

TOURISM

Norway Travel Association: f. 1903; Information agency only; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahls gate 1, Oslo 1; Pres. of Council NILS K. HANDAL; Chair. ALF FROTJOLD; Dir. J. MUUS-FALCK.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: ave. Princesse Paola 54, 1410 Waterloo.

Denmark: Rådhusstræde 4, 1466 Copenhagen K.

France: rue Aubert, 75009 Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): Skandinavia Haus, Kl. Johannisstrasse 10, 2 Hamburg 11.

Netherlands: Leidsestraat 74, Amsterdam C.

Sweden/Finland: Strandvägen 113, S-11527 Stockholm.

United Kingdom: 20 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5NE.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. KOLBJÖRN RØD.

Oslo Travel Association: Information office; Munkedamsveien 15, Oslo; Head Office: Rådhusgt. 19; f. 1929; Tourist Manager, Oslo, ALFHILD HOVDAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Press and Cultural Relations of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo 1.

The Ministry of Education Cultural Department: Akersgt. 42, Oslo 1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Den Nationale Scene (*The National Stage*): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. KNUT THOMASSEN; publ. *Premiere*.

Nationalteatret (*National Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1899; Dir. ARILD BRINCHMANN.

Det Norske Teatret (*The Norwegian Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Riksteatret (*State Travelling Theatre*): Sørkedalsv. 106, Oslo 3; f. 1949; Dir. EIVIND HJELMTVEIT.

Den Norske Opera (*The Norwegian Opera*): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. GUNNAR BRUNVOLL.

Den Norske Ballett (*The Norwegian Ballet*): Oslo; f. 1966; Dir. ANNE BORG.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (*Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra*): Tollbugt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. MILTIADES CARDIS; Man. ALV RASMUSSEN.

Musikskelskabet Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (*Harmonien Music Society*): Engen 15, 5000 Bergen; f. 1765; Conductors KARSTEN ANDERSEN, SVERRE BERGH; Dir. SVEN HENNING; Adm. Man. LAILA KISMUL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A boiling heavy water reactor in Halden started operation in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and a German Industrial Group under the auspices of OECD.

Norwegian Atomic Energy Council: Secretariat, P.O.B. 40, 2007 Kjeller; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE (acting); Exec. Sec. KNUT GUSSGARD.

Institutt for Atomenergi—IFA (*Atomic Energy Institute*): P.O.B. 40, Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FINN RAFT; Man. Dir. VIKING O. ERIKSEN; Asst. Dir. N. G. AAMODT; national institute for applied nuclear research with emphasis on power reactor technology, reactor fuel, technology, process control and instrumentation, nuclear safety, isotope technology, process chemistry, basic physics; publ. *Kjeller Reports*.

Co-operation: Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitetet i Bergen: Bergen; 749 teachers, 7,850 students.

Universitetet i Oslo: Oslo; 1,407 teachers, 18,500 students.

Universitetet i Tromsø: Tromsø; 143 teachers, 300 students.

Universitetet i Trondheim: Trondheim; 549 teachers, 6,585 students

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Situated in Eastern Europe the Polish People's Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate in the western region, but to the east it is of the continental type with hot summers and severe winters. Most of the population is Roman Catholic but there are 13 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) has two horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw.

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Józef Cyrankiewicz led a Communist-dominated government elected in 1947, with Władysław Gomułka as deputy premier. As the control of the Communists increased and allegiance to the Soviet Union strengthened, Gomułka was dismissed. The Government's strict control eased slightly with the death of Stalin, but no significant change was felt until 1956, when "bread riots" started by the industrial workers of Poznań, brought a political crisis which resulted in Gomułka's return to office. Soviet intervention was resisted by the new leaders and a period of liberalization followed in which control of the army was given to Poles, the secret police lost much of its power, political prisoners were rehabilitated, the collectivization of agriculture was stopped, censorship was eased and freedom of movement was restored. This period of relaxation was followed by a tightening of control, although Poland remained more liberal than most other members of the Communist bloc.

In December 1970 "bread riots" again broke out in three Baltic towns, sparked off by a sudden increase in food prices and by a feeling of dissatisfaction with economic affairs generally. The situation led to the resignation of several leading members of the Government, including Gomułka, who was succeeded as First Secretary of the Workers' Party by Edward Gierek. The latter strengthened his position in 1971 with several government reshuffles, and by giving priority to raising living standards and involving the working class in economic management. As a result of elections held in March 1972, most of Gomułka's former supporters were removed from the Government and from the Sejm. Subsequently the Government has continued to pay careful attention to the economic needs of the population and to adopt a tolerant line on religious and cultural issues.

The steady improvement in foreign relations reached a peak in September 1972 when, following the signing of a treaty with Federal Germany in December 1970 and its subsequent ratification by the Bonn parliament, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. Earlier in the same year, the Vatican had normalized relations by recognizing Poland's post-war frontiers.

Government

The supreme legislative organ is the Sejm (Parliament), a unicameral body elected by all citizens of 18 years and over for a four-year term. From its number the Sejm elects the members of the Council of State, the President of which is the Head of State. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. Also responsible to the Sejm is the Supreme Board of Control, an independent body examining and controlling the legality, efficiency and usefulness of general legislation and administration.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Aid Treaty (the Warsaw Pact). Military service lasts for two years in the Army and Air Force, and for three years in the Navy. The strength of the armed forces is 280,000 comprising Army 200,000, Navy 25,000, Air Force 55,000. There are also 73,000 security and border troops. The defence budget for 1973 totalled 39,210m. zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Poland is one of the world's leading agricultural nations. Although co-operative and state farms exist, 86 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands. Livestock production is important, and meat and meat products such as ham, bacon, sausage, etc. make significant contributions to Polish exports. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, sugar beet and potatoes. Polish farming provides about 8 per cent of European agricultural production.

Nevertheless, Poland now finds itself in a phase of intensive industrialization based on socialist principles. Over 60 per cent of the country's population now earns its living in industry and non-agricultural activities, and industrial growth is among the ten fastest in the world. Poland is one of the world's richest countries in copper and sulphur deposits, and there are also deposits of natural gas. Coal output was 151 million tons in 1972, of which 32.7 million tons were exported. Poland ranks among the world's ten leading shipbuilding nations and is the fourth largest exporter of ships. Other important industries are textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. The main exports are coal, ships, steel and clothing.

Many of the targets of the 1966-70 Five-Year Plan were not achieved. This Plan aimed to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent, raise the standard of living, modernize economic structure and expand foreign trade. The national income rose 3.5 per cent in 1969 instead of 5 per cent as planned, and agricultural production dropped by 4.7 per cent. The riots of December 1970 were provoked by increases in food prices designed to cut the heavy spending on food and make more available for export. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan, drawn up during the latter part of 1970, aims at concentrating industrial effort on increasing exports and satisfying the home market. With management of the economy more in the hands of the working class, industrial production was planned to increase

by nearly 50 per cent over the five-year period, while real incomes were to rise by 18 per cent. These assumptions have already been overfulfilled. Total agricultural production rose from 305,800 million zlotys in 1970 to 381,600 million in 1972; industrial production increased from 1,079,300 million zlotys to 1,288,300 million over the same period. National income increased by 17 per cent in the first two years of the plan which envisaged a 40 per cent increase over the five-year period. Food prices have been frozen since 1970, and are planned to remain so at least until the end of 1974.

Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). About 60 per cent of Poland's foreign trade is with Eastern Europe and about 30 per cent with the Soviet Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. There are nearly 27,000 km. of railways, 4,359 km. of which are electrified. There are about 80,000 km. of main roads in Poland and 4,581 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and international services to the Middle East and throughout Europe and U.S.A. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. A merchant fleet of 283 ships in 1972 with a displacement of nearly 1,609,000 gross tons runs services to Great Britain, the Middle East, South America, the Far East, Scandinavia, North America and Australia.

Social Welfare

The Polish social welfare system is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Locally the system is administered by the Health and Social Welfare Departments of the Presidiums of the People's Councils. Medical care is provided free for all workers and rural population. Over the past few years great efforts have been made to offer a universal free health service to all citizens who need medical attention, and it is hoped that in the near future this plan will be fulfilled. Health services for pregnant women have improved; now women in Poland may successfully combine work with motherhood, as they receive maternity leave with full pay, free time for nursing, and free medical care. Social relief benefits are available to all who are in need. These benefits take the form of either cash payments, goods or services. Cash payments are paid to invalids, old people without retirement pay, or any person who is unable to provide for himself. Benefits in kind are supplied to the needy; these take the form of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, dressings, etc. The Polish Red Cross organizes and carries out the care of the sick at home and general home assistance to those who are incapacitated through ill-health, etc. Alimony is organized by the Polish Committee of Social Relief in conjunction with the League of Women. Pensions are organized and managed by the Union of Pensioners, Invalids and Retired Persons. Special houses for social relief are a basic part of the Polish social welfare system. These include homes for pensioners and the aged, homes for blind people, for the mentally deficient, and for those suffering from chronic disease.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. Before the age of 7, children

may attend creches (*złobki*) and kindergartens (*przedszkola*); however, there are not enough of this type of school to meet the demand. Basic schooling begins at 7 years of age when a child enters the eight-year school (*szkola podstawowa*). Curricula are uniform throughout Poland and prepared with a view to continuity between each level. There is a small number of private schools run under state supervision. On completing his compulsory education at the eight-year school the child is free to go to work. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and more than 89 per cent of pupils continue their studies. Of these, 79 per cent go to vocational and technical schools (*technika zawodowa*), or to basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły*). The latter kind, organized by both the government and by work establishments, provide three-year courses consisting of three days theoretical and three days practical training per week, and in addition some general education is given. Those leaving the basic vocational school generally go straight into industry, agriculture, etc. Vocational technical schools provide five-year courses of general education and vocational training together, and can lead to qualifications for entering higher educational establishments. The remaining 25 per cent of children who leave the eight-year school to continue with their education enter general secondary schools (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), where four-year courses lead to college or university entrance. Here, as in vocational technical schools, the student may receive his leaving certificate (*Matura*). There are 88 higher educational establishments in Poland, including ten universities and ten technical universities. Current expenditure from the government budget on education for 1972 was expected to be about 35,600 million zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains about 250 tourist hotels and hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 8,339,000 foreign tourists in 1972. Tourists enjoy a favourable exchange rate of about 80 zlotys to £1.

Sport

Sport in Poland is directed by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and the Polish Sports' Federation, and every sport discipline has its own union. In 1972 these unions had a total membership of 3,993,000. The most popular sports are football, boxing, and cycling.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), June 21 (Corpus Christi), July 22 (Polish National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 31 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 groszy = 1 zloty.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 7.78 zlotys;

U.S. \$1 = 3.35 zlotys.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				ESTIMATED POPULATION† (June 30th)	
	December 6th, 1960	December 8th, 1970			1972	1973
		Male	Female	Total		
312,677 sq. km.*	29,775,508	15,853,618	16,788,652	32,642,270	33,068,000	33,362,700

Population (latest estimate): 33,492,000 at November 30th, 1973.

* 120,725 square miles.

† Population figures exclude civilian aliens within the country and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1972)				
		Male	Female	Total	Density (per sq. km.)	Capital*
Voivodships*:						
Białystok	23,153	581,600	606,700	1,188,300	51	178,300
Bydgoszcz	20,892	946,100	1,003,000	1,949,100	93	291,200
Gdańsk	11,036	748,600	762,000	1,510,600	137	378,300
Katowice	9,550	1,853,400	1,924,000	3,777,400	396	308,700
Kielce	19,512	926,300	979,300	1,905,600	98	135,800
Koszalin	18,104	405,500	409,900	815,400	45	69,200
Kraków (Cracow)	15,355	1,072,200	1,142,200	2,214,400	144	610,000†
Lublin	24,876	944,800	1,001,000	1,945,800	78	249,000
Łódź	17,097	810,800	866,800	1,677,600	98	774,200†
Olsztyn	21,064	491,500	500,600	992,100	47	99,000
Opole	9,554	516,200	557,700	1,073,900	112	89,900
Poznań	26,849	1,081,300	1,142,800	2,224,100	83	485,800†
Rzeszów	18,637	866,000	926,100	1,792,100	96	86,200
Szczecin	12,754	460,200	462,400	922,600	72	350,100
Warszawa (Warsaw)	29,410	1,238,500	1,298,800	2,537,300	86	1,355,900†
Wrocław	18,919	982,600	1,021,200	2,002,800	106	541,600†
Zielona Góra	14,576	445,800	458,900	904,700	62	77,400
Cities†:						
Kraków	230	625,100	730,800	1,355,900	2,651	—
Łódź	214	290,300	319,700	610,000	3,613	—
Poznań	220	358,700	415,500	774,200	2,212	—
Warszawa (capital)	446	228,800	257,000	485,800	3,041	—
Wrocław	229	261,200	280,400	541,600	2,369	—
TOTAL	312,677	16,135,500	17,066,800	33,202,300	106	—

* Each Voivodship has the same name as the town from which it is administered.

† The five cities of Kraków, Łódź, Poznań, Warszawa (Warsaw) and Wrocław have separate Voivodship status. The area and population of each city are not included in the larger Voivodship which also takes its name.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(December 31st, 1972)

Warszawa (Warsaw)	1,355,900	Bydgoszcz	291,200	Radom	164,600
Łódź	774,200	Lublin	249,000	Chorzów	153,000
Kraków (Cracow)	610,000	Gdynia	200,600	Sosnowiec	146,100
Wrocław	541,600	Zabrze	197,500	Ruda Śląska	144,100
Poznań	485,800	Częstochowa	192,200	Kielce	135,800
Gdańsk	378,300	Bytom	189,100	Toruń	134,600
Szczecin	350,100	Białystok	178,300	Wałbrzych	125,600
Katowice	308,700	Gliwice	174,400	Bielsko-Biała	108,800

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Registered Live Births	669,485	545,973	562,341	575,725
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	22.6	16.8	17.2	17.4
Registered Marriages	244,200	280,300	291,643	307,747
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.3
Registered Deaths	224,200	266,799	283,702	265,250
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.0

Average life expectation at birth (1970-72): Males 66.8 years; Females 73.8 years.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Long-term Immigrants	5,700	1,900	1,700	1,800
Long-term Emigrants	28,000	14,100	30,200	19,100

* Figures refer to immigrants arriving for permanent residence in Poland and emigrants leaving for permanent residence abroad.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1970 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry*	2,957,649	3,585,626	6,543,275
Coal Mining	331,211	43,859	375,070
Other Industry†	2,607,787	1,605,536	4,213,323
Electricity and Water Supply	91,003	20,029	111,032
Construction	962,800	162,709	1,125,509
Trade (Wholesale and Retail) and Restaurants	325,783	714,482	1,040,265
Transport, Storage and Communications	851,194	216,712	1,067,906
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	23,725	61,484	85,209
Community, Social and Personal Services‡	997,658	1,384,601	2,382,259
TOTAL	9,148,810	7,795,038	16,943,848

* Includes fishing from inland waters

† Manufacturing, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), gas production and sea fishing

‡ Including hotels.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5,290,000	5,273,000	5,252,000
Mining and Quarrying	481,000	487,000	493,000
Manufacturing	3,842,000	3,979,000	4,138,000
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	129,000	136,000	146,000
Construction	1,061,000	1,118,000	1,191,000
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1,069,000	1,058,000	1,138,000
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,063,000	1,097,000	1,133,000
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	139,000	142,000	149,000
Community, Social and Personal Services	2,311,000	2,500,000	2,607,000
Others	196,000	172,000	204,000
TOTAL	15,611,000	15,962,000	16,451,000

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics 1973*.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, June 1972

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	14,843.2
Orchards	303.4
Meadows	2,548.5
Pastures	1,675.8
Forest Land	8,553.3
Other Land	2,453
LAND AREA	30,378
Inland Water	890
TOTAL AREA	31,267.7

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat*	1,985.2	2,060.5	2,047.7	4,608	5,456	5,147	23.2	26.5	25.1
Rye*	3,413.0	3,710.7	3,543.3	5,433	7,827	8,149	15.9	21.1	23.0
Barley*	924.1	899.0	1,016.4	2,149	2,450	2,750	23.3	27.3	27.1
Oats*	1,530.3	1,330.0	1,359.3	3,209	3,195	3,212	21.0	24.0	23.6
Mixed Grain*	473	423	457.3	882	950	1,079	18.6	22.5	23.6
Millet*	22	18	56.8	26	23	56	11.8	12.8	9.8
Buckwheat*	61	57	56.8	52	49	56	8.5	8.6	9.8
Sugar Beet	408.3	420.7	438.3	12,742	12,557	14,341	312.3	298.5	327
Potatoes	2,732.2	2,669.4	2,656.1	50,301	39,801	48,735	184.1	149.1	183
Carrots	25	23	21	490.3	401.2	457.7	196.0	174.3	222
Onions (dry)	29	27	20	364.7	336.8	326.1	125.9	124.8	161
Beets	22	20	15	440.2	365.0	326.2	201	181	222
Tomatoes	28	26	25	354.5	343.9	393.6	126.8	132.3	155
Cabbages	67	59	47	1,652.3	1,340.8	1,298.3	246.6	227.3	274
Cauliflowers	12	11	n.a.	149	124.3	88.2	124.2	112.7	n.a.
Cucumbers	31	30	26	439.8	346.0	456.8	141.9	115.3	174
Dry Beans	20	24	n.a.	31	37	n.a.	15.5	15.4	n.a.
Dry Peas	50	51	n.a.	61	66	n.a.	12.2	12.9	n.a.
Vetch	39	34	n.a.	35	33	n.a.	9.0	9.7	n.a.
Lupins	107	97	n.a.	126	121	n.a.	11.8	12.5	n.a.
Linseed	98.3	100.5	96.4	65	75	64	6.6	7.5	6.6
Flax Fibre	98.3	100.5	96.4	52.3	60.4	n.a.	5.3	6.0	n.a.
Rapeseed	297.6	361.5	275.7	566	595	430	19.0	16.5	15.6
Tobacco	47.4	42.5	46.3	85	70	75	18.0	16.6	16.2
Hemp Fibre	14.0	13.9	13.2	14.8	11.7	n.a.	10.6	8.4	n.a.

* Figures for area and yield relate to the sown area in June of the year stated.

† FAO estimate.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Apples	691.1	563.2	558.5
Pears	117.5	100.9	86.5
Plums	134.0	131.4	126.4
Sweet Cherries	29.2	19.7	11.7
Sour Cherries	30.1	20.3	26.7
Apricots, Peaches and Walnuts	6.7	5.1	3.0
Strawberries	93.8	107.1	97.3
Raspberries	11.0	11.3	12.1
Currants	51.9	48.6	49.5
Gooseberries	23.6	21.5	22.0

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded in June)

	1970	1971	1972
Horses	2,585,200	2,501,300	2,422,000
Cattle	10,843,500	11,076,300	11,452,500
Pigs	13,446,100	15,242,800	17,346,800
Sheep	3,199,200	3,179,700	3,109,900
Goats	127,000	123,000	n.a.
Chickens	150,000,000*	151,000,000*	155,000,000*
Ducks	18,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000*
Geese	8,300,000	8,300,000*	n.a.
Turkeys	3,000,000	3,000,000*	3,000,000*

Beehives: 1,395,200 at December 31st, 1972.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef*	464,600	455,900	439,100
Veal*	82,200	73,000	61,500
Mutton and Lamb*	23,000	23,300	24,600
Pig Meat*	1,278,800	1,312,800	1,590,100
Horse Meat*	35,200	37,400	32,200
Poultry Meat	127,900	138,500	158,600
Edible Offal	162,055	153,896	157,800
Lard	79,900	94,000	130,000
Cows' Milk	14,948,000	15,053,000	15,150,000†
Sheep's Milk	4,000†	4,000†	4,000†
Goats' Milk	56,000†	52,000†	n.a.
Butter: Factory	126,845	127,562	162,000
Farm	74,000	74,000	n.a.
Cheese from Cows' Milk	245,000	250,000	250,000†
Dried Milk	34,700	36,300	46,100
Hen Eggs	388,700	396,500	415,300
Honey	9,000	10,346	10,000
Wool: Greasy	8,939	9,063	8,963
Clean	5,300	5,360	n.a.
Cattle Hides	57,695	53,064	54,000†

Cows' Milk (million litres): 14,498.6 in 1970; 14,691.5 in 1971; 15,290.9 in 1972.

Eggs (million units): 6,941 in 1970; 7,080 in 1971; 7,475 in 1972.

* Figures refer to carcass weight, including slaughter fats.

† FAO Estimate.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY
(⁰⁰⁰ cu. metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Coniferous (Soft Wood)	15,251.5	14,909.9	15,447.9	5,885	5,976	n.a.
Broadleaved (Hard Wood)	3,221.4	3,409.5	3,348.7	933	970	n.a.
TOTAL	18,472.9	18,319.4	18,796.6	6,818	6,946	7,075

* Including sleepers.

FISHING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Baltic Sea	146.6	144.2	157.7
Atlantic Ocean	247.6	344.3	364.9
Other Seas	57.1	—	—
TOTAL SEA CATCH	451.3	488.5	522.6
of which:			
Atlantic Cod	126.2	92.8	101.3
Herring	114.7	127.9	99.3
FRESH WATER FISH	21.6	23.4	26.5
TOTAL CATCH	472.9	511.9	549.1

MINING

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	⁰⁰⁰ metric tons	135,010	140,101	145,491	150,697
Lignite	" " "	30,865	32,766	34,517	38,221
Iron Ore*: gross weight	" " "	2,821	2,554	2,078	1,656
metal content	" " "	774	707	588	n.a.
Iron Pyrites (unroasted)	" " "	79	40	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	" " "	439	424	395	347
Rock Salt	" " "	1,166	1,225	1,222	1,209
Evaporated Salt	" " "	1,651	1,679	1,740	1,801
Natural Phosphates (gross)	" " "	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Native Sulphur	" " "	1,942	2,683	2,713	2,927
Copper Ore†	metric tons	48,278	82,960	122,253	n.a.
Lead Ore†	" "	64,266	67,187	69,498	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" "	22,744	38,706	22,044	n.a.
Nickel Ore†	" "	1,500‡	2,000‡	1,800‡	n.a.
Zinc Ore†	" "	229,020	241,699	236,284	n.a.
Natural Gas§	million cu. metres	3,922	5,182.4	5,382.9	5,823.1

* Including the iron content of iron pyrites.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated production (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines).

§ Including gas repressured

Source: mainly United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry*.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sausages and Smoked Meat	metric tons	396,000	396,000	461,000	538,000
Refined Sugar	'000 metric tons	1,551	1,388.0	1,585.1	1,660.4
Margarine	metric tons	144,900	165,373	168,019	171,859
Spirits	'000 hectolitres	1,177	1,103.9	1,183.8	1,304.0
Wine and Mead	"	1,719	1,805	1,982	1,909
Beer	"	9,992	10,371.9	11,211.2	11,809.3
Cigarettes	million	68,477	69,193	77,182	83,800
Cotton Yarn ¹	metric tons	198,197	207,781	214,101	211,900
Woven Cotton Fabrics ²	'000 metres	846,000	880,645	903,776	901,300
Flax and Hemp Yarn ¹	metric tons	54,241	55,791	54,428	54,600
Linen and Hemp Fabrics ²	'000 metres	121,000	127,768	117,076	133,066
Wool Yarn ¹	metric tons	81,567	84,380	87,728	87,354
Woven Woollen Fabrics ²	'000 metres	99,000	98,969	98,642	100,183
Rayon Continuous Filaments	metric tons	26,824	27,665	28,829	29,280
Rayon Discontinuous Fibres	"	53,000	52,927	53,469	59,360
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics ²	'000 metres	119,100	116,300	115,000	108,000
Footwear with Leather Tops	'000 pairs	63,202	62,180	61,936	65,500
Mechanical Wood Pulp	metric tons	158,700	162,800	161,000	155,000
Chemical Wood Pulp	"	468,000	473,300	478,700	534,300
Newsprint	"	86,700	87,900	87,500	87,100
Other Paper	"	614,000	676,600	751,100	812,300
Paperboard and Products	"	187,000	204,300	n.a.	n.a.
Synthetic Rubber	"	48,147	61,661	66,169	78,055
Rubber Tyres ³	'000	2,812	2,995	3,024	3,382
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	1,890	1,898	1,851	1,810
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,515.5	1,901.4	2,252.0	2,568.2
Nitric Acid	"	1,495.0	1,525.6	1,535	1,515
Caustic Soda	metric tons	311,000	313,000	319,000	n.a.
Soda Ash	"	628,200	644,000	669,000	n.a.
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a) ⁴	'000 metric tons	937.81	1,029.9	1,080.8	1,147.3
Phosphate Fertilizers (b) ⁴	"	533.6	599.2	705.6	763.0
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	metric tons	199,000	223,748	257,294	298,870
Motor Spirit (Petrol) ⁵	'000 metric tons	1,499	1,623.8	1,862.0	2,125.5
Distillate Fuel Oils	"	1,968	2,238.5	2,623.2	3,024.8
Residual Fuel Oils	"	2,047	2,000.4	2,260.9	2,987.7
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	"	486	549	591	n.a.
Hard-coal Briquettes	"	1,239	1,496	1,590	1,675
Coke-oven Coke	"	14,820	15,208	15,504	15,874
Gas Coke	"	1,348	1,336.3	1,329.3	1,373.2
Cement	"	11,830.2	12,179.6	13,082.4	13,985.6
Pig-iron ⁶	"	6,855	7,112	7,332	n.a.
Crude Steel	"	11,291	11,795.2	12,738.0	13,476.3
Rolled Steel Products	"	7,654.7	8,135.9	8,722.3	9,215.2
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁷	metric tons	96,826	98,759	100,395	102,000
Refined Copper (unwrought)	"	54,708	72,187	92,734	131,000
Lead (unwrought) ⁷	"	50,720	54,469	60,217	65,300
Zinc (unwrought) ⁷	"	207,547	208,914	220,953	228,000
Radio Receivers	number	892,000	987,000	892,000	982,000
Television Receivers	"	600,000	615,900	630,500	730,000
Merchant Ships Launched	gross reg. tons	364,200	463,400	489,000	580,700
Passenger Motor Cars	number	47,400	64,150	85,126	89,925
Lorries	"	40,700	41,011	46,306	50,343
Motor Cycles	"	115,000	95,200	79,100	63,300
Domestic Washing Machines	"	486,000	423,200	332,100	489,300
Domestic Refrigerators	"	400,000	443,952	492,580	526,900
Construction: Dwellings Completed	"	195,484	192,762	188,025	n.a.
Electric Energy	million kWh.	60,053	64,532.4	69,886.9	76,475
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	6,686	6,682	6,782	6,942

¹ Pure and mixed yarns. Cotton includes tyre-cord yarn.² Pure and mixed fabrics, after undergoing finishing processes. Cotton and wool include substitutes.³ Tyres for passenger motor cars and commercial vehicles, including inner tubes and tyres for animal-drawn road vehicles, and tyres for non-agricultural machines and equipment.⁴ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorus pentoxide. Phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.⁵ Including synthetic products.⁶ Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.⁷ Figures refer to both primary and secondary metal. Zinc production includes zinc dust and remelted zinc.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 groszy=1 zloty.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 groszy; 1, 2, 5, and 10 zlotys.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 zlotys.

Exchange rates (March 1974): 1 zloty=22.5 Soviet kopeks.

£1 sterling=7.78 zlotys (basic rate) or 77.80 zlotys (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=3.35 zlotys (basic rate) or 33.50 zlotys (non-commercial rate).

100 zlotys=22 50 roubles=£12.85=\$29 86 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.00 zlotys (1 zloty=25 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=3 68 zlotys (1 zloty=27.14 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=9 60 zlotys.

BUDGET (million zlotys)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972
Income Tax	225,678	168,005	171,349
Income in Profits of State Enterprises*	64,367	109,581	129,685
Income from the Private Sector	10,583	10,147	10,015
Taxes from Population	24,873	26,204	29,898
Loans and Deposits	6,400†	5,800†	n a.
Social Insurance Premiums	20,798	22,616	25,666
TOTAL (incl. others)	389,602	403,483	438,296
<i>of which:</i>			
Central Government	344,094	354,725	387,410
Local Authorities	45,508	48,758	50,886

* Including income tax from financial institutions and co-operative organizations.

† Rounded figures.

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972
National Economy	180,992	142,371	191,154
Science	4,330	7,074	9,946
Education	32,644	33,584	39,503
Culture	4,593	4,929	5,905
Public Health	28,669	29,137	33,672
Social Welfare	2,432	2,134	2,528
Physical Culture and Tourism	2,095	1,861	2,000
Social Security	16,606	19,921	22,367
National Defence	35,724	37,684	39,490
Public Administration	17,523	19,508	23,277
Public Debt Charges	49,700*	n a.	n a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	379,339	392,537	433,251
<i>of which:</i>			
Central Government	279,925	280,507	295,500
Local Authorities	100,314	112,030	137,751

* Rounded figure

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million zlotys at December 31st)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
39,382	44,052	48,358	53,273	57,425	58,644	67,328	74,144

COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index (Base: 1963=100)

	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
All Items . . .	99.2	101.2	103.5	105.0	106.7	108.2	109.4	109.3	109.2
Food . . .	101.6	101.2	101.5	102.9	105.6	108.4	110.8	112.9	112.8

Source: United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*

('000 million zlotys at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1970	1971	1972
Agricultural Production†	108.6	136.4	156.1
Agricultural Services	10.3	10.5	12.0
Forestry and Logging	10.6	13.8	13.5
Industry†	408.7	432.5	469.9
Construction§	73.7	94.2	111.5
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	73.9	97.2	105.2
Transport and Storage	50.5	57.4	64.4
Communications			
Others	12.9	13.0	11.5
TOTAL	749.2	855.0	947.1

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Including fishing from inland waters.

‡ Principally manufacturing, mining, sea fishing, electricity, gas and water supply.

§ Including geodesy, cartography, geology offices and design offices.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million zlotys)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports f.o.b. . .	9,976.2	10,579.1	11,412.4	12,838.6	14,430.1	16,150.7	19,612.4
Exports f.o.b. . .	9,088.4	10,106.2	11,431.2	12,566.1	14,190.5	15,489.3	18,132.7

* Including ships' stores and bunkers but excluding parcel post and transactions of military material.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million zlotys)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1970	1971	1972
Crude Petroleum	451.7	518.7	653.4
Petroleum Products and Synthetic Liquid Fuels	338.1	328.2	338.8
Iron Ore	439.5	468.4	483.0
Pig-iron and Blast-furnace Ferro-alloys	275.8	289.2	273.8
Rolled Iron and Steel Products	685.9	513.1	685.4
Steel Pipes	162.5	149.4	191.7
Copper	117.2	143.5	136.9
Metal-working Machinery	339.0	285.4	476.7
Textile Machinery and Equipment	87.6	113.0	254.7
Accounting and Office Equipment	104.3	144.9	201.3
Passenger Motor Cars	72.8	133.1	149.9
Lorries and Road Tractors	188.2	145.2	168.6
Ships and Boats	91.3	161.6	128.5
Machinery, Equipment and Materials for the Chemical Industry	87.5	68.0	204.1
Natural Phosphates and Apatite	103.3	123.9	140.1
Potash Fertilizers	241.3	261.6	254.2
Man-made Fibres	108.2	137.6	164.6
Pharmaceutical Products	121.1	157.7	208.8
Paper and Cardboard	107.2	94.7	127.9
Cotton	447.8	444.6	467.0
Wool	99.6	93.5	139.6
Knitwear Products	94.5	119.4	181.7
Raw Meat	103.5	310.9	119.0
Raw Animal Hides	56.3	68.0	130.9
Ground Grain and Oil Meals	108.3	106.9	192.6
Fish Meal	86.3	80.9	124.6
Wheat	320.5	565.4	336.1
Barley	172.5	119.6	222.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,439.1	16,150.7	19,612.4

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	1,357.8	1,767.6	1,978.2
Coke	224.9	232.8	275.0
Rolled Iron and Steel Products	633.5	547.5	501.6
Copper	91.3	126.7	195.9
Zinc and Zinc Sheets	119.6	105.3	126.9
High-pressure Diesel Engines	105.6	117.7	147.6
Metal-working Machinery	164.6	197.8	228.2
Textile Machinery and Equipment	106.0	111.8	128.0
Excavators	144.0	186.4	221.3
Railway Freight Wagons	209.9	225.2	271.5
Passenger Motor Cars	121.1	160.5	183.2
Ships and Boats	673.6	594.6	715.8
Machinery, Equipment and Materials for the Chemical Industry	114.0	162.4	195.0
Building Materials	156.4	214.1	258.9
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	81.5	168.8	174.2
Pharmaceutical Products	275.5	339.4	404.5
Sawmill Products (Coniferous)	157.6	144.3	145.9
Wooden Furniture, etc.	161.3	183.1	200.8
Cotton and Cotton-like Fabrics	106.0	96.9	141.6
Clothing and Underwear	398.9	528.1	573.1
Footwear with Leather Tops	216.8	223.3	239.7
Raw Meat	133.7	173.7	195.8
Ham (packed in cans)	170.9	176.2	185.5
Preserved Meat	127.1	134.0	123.0
Alcoholic Spirits	111.5	42.8	206.0
Seeds	89.3	64.3	171.1
Live Cattle	125.9	166.5	298.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,190.5	15,489.3	18,132.7

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million zlotys)

COUNTRY OF PURCHASE	IMPORTS f.o.b.		
	1970	1971	1972
Australia	62.0	59.0	100.1
Austria	246.8	265.5	414.7
Belgium	115.9	146.5	209.9
Brazil	76.1	79.8	98.8
Bulgaria	318.2	301.0	399.8
China, People's Republic	97.6	83.5	124.8
Czechoslovakia	1,241.5	1,428.8	1,695.8
Denmark	142.6	237.0	152.9
Egypt	78.2	112.8	146.2
Finland	124.6	89.1	96.4
France	352.1	295.7	538.2
German Democratic Republic	1,598.6	1,832.4	2,211.4
Germany, Federal Republic	572.6	790.0	1,569.8
Hungary	554.1	735.8	839.7
India	133.2	118.0	187.9
Italy	293.0	327.1	470.9
Japan	83.4	155.7	316.7
Netherlands	154.1	229.5	293.8
Norway	57.6	73.7	99.8
Romania	285.9	318.6	340.5
Spain	52.5	56.4	89.8
Sweden	150.8	217.6	355.7
Switzerland	149.7	192.7	374.8
U.S.S.R.	5,445.0	5,701.1	5,855.6
United Kingdom	763.6	780.2	910.0
U.S.A.	233.0	323.7	404.4
Yugoslavia	241.9	351.8	411.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,430.1	16,150.7	19,612.4

COUNTRY OF SALE	EXPORTS f.o.b.		
	1970	1971	1972
Austria	232.3	216.2	255.6
Belgium	92.0	105.1	152.1
Brazil	86.0	156.3	135.4
Bulgaria	265.9	349.7	422.5
Canada	50.3	64.9	89.6
China, People's Republic	105.2	149.2	103.2
Colombia	34.7	5.8	85.1
Czechoslovakia	1,059.0	1,093.5	1,338.3
Denmark	140.3	138.0	146.6
Finland	140.9	191.1	156.3
France	239.5	338.2	417.4
German Democratic Republic	1,313.9	1,238.5	1,529.9
Germany, Federal Republic	723.0	799.5	977.3
West Berlin	94.6	102.1	120.1
Greece	44.3	66.3	114.6
Hungary	572.3	615.0	601.0
India	124.9	171.6	132.9
Iraq	110.1	105.0	107.3
Italy	453.2	587.3	681.5
Japan	120.9	96.7	94.8
Netherlands	124.3	152.4	173.8
Norway	64.3	142.9	104.3
Romania	316.2	308.5	353.7
Spain	51.0	69.8	114.6
Sweden	207.5	208.3	243.6
Switzerland	118.1	145.8	217.4
U.S.S.R.	5,003.3	5,548.8	6,683.2
United Kingdom	608.7	611.0	685.4
U.S.A.	371.3	425.1	470.9
Yugoslavia	263.4	334.1	369.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,190.5	15,489.3	18,132.7

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

(including visitors in transit)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	1,712,688	1,974,923	1,888,842	1,865,364	8,339,088*

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1970	1971	1972
Austria	12,764	14,111	15,607
Belgium/Luxembourg/Netherlands	18,190	19,148	n.a.
Bulgaria	53,891	47,870	50,375
Canada	7,297	7,651	10,449
Czechoslovakia	489,202	418,383	539,751
Denmark	7,344	6,523	7,798
Finland	5,709	6,627	n.a.
France	38,115	38,760	46,459
German Democratic Republic	539,066	537,005	6,763,419*
Germany, Federal Republic	36,284	54,527	73,825
Hungary	131,697	126,607	147,669
Italy	14,453	16,200	17,812
Romania	20,664	23,714	26,978
Sweden	35,379	33,867	39,629
U.S.S.R.	335,466	357,242	396,441
United Kingdom	29,489	29,596	31,666
U.S.A.	27,926	28,849	38,373
Yugoslavia	34,130	37,370	34,747
Others and Unspecified	51,776	61,314	n.a.
TOTAL	1,888,842	1,865,364	8,339,088*

* Increase caused by the opening of the frontier between Poland and the German Democratic Republic as from January 1st, 1972.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Turystyka 1973*.

TRANSPORT

POLISH STATE RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Paying Passengers ('000 journeys)	1,056,479	1,066,380	1,080,858
Freight ('000 metric tons)	382,307	398,105	415,887
Passenger-kilometres (million)	36,891.3	37,227.9	38,781.5
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	99,261.5	104,334.0	109,777.4

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(registered at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	479,354	555,617	656,872
Lorries, Vans, etc.	263,004	277,328	293,021
Buses and Coaches	33,176	36,771	40,499
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,789,394	1,817,193	1,863,799

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics 1968-1972*.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried ('000) . . .	7,967	7,755	8,725
Freight ('000 metric tons) . . .	8,837.2	9,592	10,867
Passenger-kilometres (million) . . .	139.4	138.4	141.0
Freight ton-kilometres (million) . . .	2,294.8	2,150.2	2,525.2

SHIPPING FLEET
(registered at December 31st)

	NUMBER OF SHIPS			DISPLACEMENT (‘000 gross registered tons)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Merchant Vessels . . .	259	278	283	1,318.9	1,494.3	1,609.9
Fishing Vessels . . .	696	666	673	243.1	241.7	266.8
TOTAL . . .	955	944	956	1,562.0	1,736.0	1,876.7

SEA TRANSPORT
(Polish merchant ships only)

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried ('000) . . .	103.7	108.2	128.2
Freight ('000 metric tons) . . .	17,626	18,593	21,497
Passenger-kilometres (million) . . .	150.4	179.0	197.3
Freight ton-kilometres (million) . . .	106,620.3	128,465.1	151,097.7

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AT POLISH PORTS

	1970	1971	1972
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):			
Entered	6,701	7,765	n.a.
Cleared	11,902	11,891	n.a.
Passengers (number):			
Arrivals	50,745	52,608	63,097
Departures	47,376	52,266	59,712
Cargo* ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded†	24,634	24,198	26,339
Unloaded†	11,162	12,344	13,929

* Including ships' bunkers.

† Including trans-shipments.

CIVIL AVIATION
Polish Airlines—"LOT"
(scheduled and non-scheduled flights)

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried	958,600	1,085,700	1,342,900
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	610,300	739,000	955,300
Cargo (metric tons)	12,535	12,576	14,902
Cargo ton-kilometres ('000)	10,475	11,633	16,769

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Radio Licences*	5,658,000	5,709,000	5,795,000
Television Licences*	4,215,000	4,709,000	5,200,000
Telephones in Use*	1,867,100	1,970,900	2,087,000
Book Titles	10,038	10,443	10,760
Daily Newspapers	43	44	44
Non-daily Newspapers	38	38	42
Newspaper Circulation:			
Dailies (average)	6,832,000	7,093,000	7,553,000
Non-dailies (average)	1,691,000	1,753,000	1,896,000

* At December 31st.

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOL YEAR 1972-73		
	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS ('000)	STUDENTS ('000)
Primary	24,843	214.3	4,978.4
Secondary (General)	1,222	23.9	609.4
Technical, Art and Vocational	9,344	74.7	1,829.7
Higher	88	38.2	364.3

* Including part-time courses for workers.

Principal Sources: *Rocznik Statystyczny 1973*, *Biuletyn Statystyczny* and *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland*, all published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

Political Structure

Article 1—(1) The Polish People's Republic is a State of People's Democracy.

(2) In the Polish People's Republic, the power belongs to the working people of town and country.

Article 2—(1) The working people wield State power through their representatives elected to the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic and to the People's Councils on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

(2) The people's representatives in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and in the People's Councils, are responsible to their constituents and may be recalled by them.

Article 3—The Polish People's Republic:

(1) safeguards the achievements of the Polish working people of town and country and protects their power and freedom against forces hostile to the people;

(2) secures the development and continuous growth of the productive forces of the country by industrialization and through elimination of economic, technical and cultural backwardness;

(3) organizes a planned economy based on enterprises constituting social property;

(4) limits, ousts and abolishes those classes of society which live by exploiting the workers and peasants;

(5) ensures a continual rise in the welfare, health and cultural level of the people;

(6) secures an all-round development of national culture.

Article 4—(1) The laws of the Polish People's Republic express the interests and the will of the working people.

(2) Strict adherence to the laws of the Polish People's Republic is the fundamental duty of every organ of the State and of every citizen.

(3) The functioning of all organs of State power and administration is based on the rule of law.

Article 5—All organs of State power and administration are supported in their work by the conscious and active co-operation of the people, and they are bound:

(1) to account to the nation for their work;

(2) to examine carefully and take into consideration, in accordance with existing legislation, reasonable proposals, complaints and wishes of the citizens;

(3) to explain to the working people the chief aims and guiding principles of the policy of the people's authority in the diverse fields of State, economic and cultural activity.

Article 6—The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the Polish nation and its security and peace.

Social and Economic Structure

Article 7—(1) The Polish People's Republic, on the basis of socialised means of production, trade, communications and credit, develops the economic and cultural life of the country in accordance with the National Economic Plan, and, in particular, through the expansion of Socialist State industry, which is the decisive factor in the transformation of social and economic relations.

(2) The State has the monopoly of foreign trade.

(3) The principal aim of the planned economic policy of the Polish People's Republic is the constant development

of the productive forces of the country, the continuous raising of the standard of living of the working people and the consolidation of the power, defence strength and independence of the country.

Article 8—The national wealth—that is, the mineral deposits, waters, State forests, mines, roads, rail, water and air transport, means of communication, banks, State industrial establishments, State farms and State machinery centres, State commercial enterprises and communal enterprises and utilities—is subject to the special care and protection of the State and of all citizens.

Article 9—(1) The Polish People's Republic strengthens in a planned way the economic union between town and country, founded on brotherly co-operation between workers and peasants.

(2) For this purpose, the Polish People's Republic secures a continuous increase in the production of State industry, serving to meet the all-round needs of the rural population both as producers and consumers; at the same time planning the constant growth of production of agricultural commodities, supplying industry with raw materials and the urban population with foodstuffs.

Article 10—(1) The Polish People's Republic protects the individual farms of working peasants and assists them in order to protect them against capitalist exploitation, to increase production, raise the technical level of agriculture, and improve their welfare.

(2) The Polish People's Republic gives special support and all-round aid to co-operative farms set up, on the principle of voluntary membership, as forms of collective economy. By applying methods of efficient collective cultivation and mechanised work, collective farming enables the working peasants to reach a turning point in production and contributes to the complete elimination of exploitation in the countryside and to a rapid and considerable rise in its welfare and culture.

(3) The main forms of State support and help for co-operative farms are State machine stations which make possible the application of modern techniques, and State credits on easy terms.

Article 11—The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement in town and country and gives it every help in the fulfilment of its tasks. It also extends special care and protection to co-operative property as constituting social property.

Article 12—The Polish People's Republic recognises and protects, on the basis of existing legislation, individual property and the right to inherit land, buildings and other means of production belonging to peasants, craftsmen and persons engaged in domestic handicrafts.

Article 13—The Polish People's Republic guarantees to citizens full protection of personal property and the right to inherit it.

Article 14—(1) Work is the right and the duty of, and a matter of honour for every citizen. By their work, by the observance of work discipline, by work competition and the perfecting of methods of work, the working people of town and country increase the strength of the country, raise the level of well-being of the nation and hasten the full realisation of the socialist system.

(2) Work champions enjoy the respect of the whole nation.

(3) The Polish People's Republic puts into practice, to an increasing degree, the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

Article 15—(1) The highest organ of State authority is the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) The Sejm, which is the highest representative of the will of the working people of town and country, gives form to the sovereign rights of the nation.

(3) The Sejm passes laws and exercises control over the work of other organs of State authority and administration.

Article 16—(1) Deputies to the Sejm are elected by citizens in constituencies, in the proportion of one Deputy to 60,000 inhabitants.

(2) The validity of the election of a Deputy is confirmed by the Sejm.

(3) A Deputy may neither be brought before a Court, nor arrested, without the consent of the Sejm, and when the Sejm is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

Article 17—(1) The Sejm meets in sessions. The Council of State convokes a session of the Sejm at least twice a year. Likewise, on a written motion by one-third of the total number of Deputies, the Council of State is bound to convoke a session.

(2) The first session of a newly-elected Sejm must be convoked within a period of one month from the date of the elections.

Article 18—(1) The Sejm elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Committees.

(2) The Chairman or his deputy presides over the debates and supervises the course of the work of the Sejm.

(3) The debates of the Sejm are open to the public. The Sejm may vote the holding of a secret session if this be required in the interests of the State.

(4) The order of work of the Sejm, the kind and number of committees, are defined by rules of procedure adopted by the Sejm.

Article 19—(1) The Sejm adopts the national economic plans for a period of several years.

(2) The Sejm adopts every year the State budget.

Article 20—(1) The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies.

(2) Laws passed by the Sejm are signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of State. Orders for the promulgation of laws contained in the *Journal of Laws* are issued by the President of the Council of State.

Article 21—The Sejm may appoint a Committee to examine a specified matter. The terms of reference and procedure of the Committee are established by the Sejm.

Article 22—The Chairman of the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers are bound to answer, within seven days, a question put by a Deputy.

Article 23—(1) The Sejm is elected for a term of four years.

(2) The decision to hold elections to the Sejm is adopted by the Council of State not later than one month before the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the polling day to be fixed on a day free from work within two months after the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm.

Article 24—(1) At its first sitting, the Sejm elects a Council of State composed of the President of the Council of State, four Deputy Presidents, the Secretary of the Council of State, and nine Members.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman may be elected to the Council of State as Deputy Presidents or as Members.

(3) After the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the Council of State acts until the election of a Council of State by the newly-elected Sejm.

Article 25—(1) The following functions are vested in the Council of State:

- (i) the ordering of elections to the Sejm;
- (ii) the convocation of sessions of the Sejm;

- (iii) the establishment of universally binding interpretation of laws;
 - (iv) the issuing of decrees with the force of law;
 - (v) the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives of the Polish People's Republic in other States;
 - (vi) the acceptance of letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other States accredited to the Council of State;
 - (vii) the ratification and denouncing of international treaties;
 - (viii) the appointment to civilian and military posts specified by law;
 - (ix) the awarding of orders, decorations and titles of honour;
 - (x) the exercise of the right to grant pardon;
 - (xi) the exercise of other functions vested in the Council of State by the Constitution or assigned to it by special laws.
- (2) The Council of State is accountable to the Sejm for all its activities.
- (3) The Council of State acts as a body.
- (4) The Council of State is represented by the President or his deputy.

Article 26—(1) In the intervals between the sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State submits the decrees to the Sejm at its next session for approval.

(2) Decrees issued by the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and its Secretary. Decrees are published in the *Journal of Laws* by order of the President of the Council of State.

Article 27—(1) The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils. The specific powers of the Council of State in this matter are determined by law.

Article 28—(1) A declaration concerning a state of war can be issued only in the event of armed aggression having been committed against the Polish People's Republic, or if, in pursuance of international agreements, the necessity should arise of common defence against aggression. Such a declaration is voted by the Sejm or, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State may introduce martial law in parts or in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic should this be required by considerations of the defence or security of the State. For the same reasons, the Council of State may proclaim partial or general mobilization.

Article 28a—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the economic, financial and organizational-administrative activities of the central and local organs of State administration, and of units subordinate to them, as regards lawfulness, efficiency, propriety and fair dealing.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control may also supervise State-aided and municipally-aided bodies and institutions, and non-socialised economic units, as regards the targets set them by the State, and in other cases as established by statute.

Article 28b—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is subordinate to the Sejm.

(2) The Council of State supervises the Supreme Board of Control within the framework established by statute.

Article 28c—(1) The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and dismissed by the Sejm.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control operates as a collegiate body, within the framework established by statute.

(3) The organisation and mode of activity of the Supreme Board of Control are established by statute.

*Article 28d—*The Supreme Board of Control shall annually submit to the Sejm its comments on the execution of the State Budget and the national economic plan, and make recommendations as regards the vote of acceptance.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

Article 29—(1) The Sejm appoints and recalls the Government of the Polish People's Republic—the Council of Ministers or its individual members.

(2) In the intervals between sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of State submits its decisions for approval to the Sejm at its next session.

Article 30—(1) The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible and accounts to the Sejm for its work, and if the Sejm is not in session, to the Council of State.

*Article 31—*The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presides, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and Committees specified by law, carrying out the functions of the supreme organs of State administration.

*Article 32—*The Council of Ministers:

(1) co-ordinates the activities of Ministries and other organs under its jurisdiction and gives directives as to their work;

(2) adopts yearly and submits to the Sejm the Budget estimates, adopts and submits to the Sejm the draft of the national economic plan for a period of several years;

(3) adopts the yearly national economic plans;

(4) ensures the execution of laws;

(5) supervises the execution of the budget and the national economic plan;

(6) presents to the Sejm an annual report on the execution of the State budget;

(7) ensures the protection of public order, of the interests of State and of the rights of citizens;

(8) issues regulations, adopts decisions and supervises their execution, in pursuance of laws and in order to put them into effect;

(9) exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with other States;

(10) exercises general guidance regarding the defence strength of the country and the organisation of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, and establishes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service;

(11) directs the work of the Presidia of the People's Councils.

Article 33—(1) Ministers direct specified branches of State administration. The powers and duties of Ministers are determined by law.

(2) Ministers issue orders and ordinances in pursuance of laws and for their execution.

(3) The Council of Ministers may rescind an order or ordinance issued by a Minister.

The Local Organs of State Authority

Article 34—(1) The organs of State authority in communes, towns and city-districts of larger towns, counties and voivodships, are the People's Councils.

(2) The organs of State authority in a town which does not constitute a county, and the neighbouring commune can be the common People's Council.

(3) The People's Councils are elected by the population for a term of four years.

Article 35—The People's Councils express the will of the working people and develop their creative initiative and activity in order to increase the strength, prosperity and culture of the nation.

Article 36—The People's Councils strengthen the links between the State authority and the working people of town and country, drawing increasing numbers of the working people to participate in governing the State.

Article 37—Within their scope, the People's Councils direct economic, social and cultural activities by linking local requirements with the general tasks of the State.

Article 38—The People's Councils take constant care of the everyday needs and interests of the population, combat any manifestations of an arbitrary or bureaucratic attitude towards citizens, carry out and promote social control over the activities of offices, enterprises, establishments and institutions.

Article 39—The People's Councils are in charge of the maintenance of public order and watch over the observance of the people's rule of law, protect social property, safeguard the rights of citizens and co-operate in adding to the defence strength of the State.

Article 40—The People's Councils make full use of all local resources and possibilities for all-round economic and cultural development of the area, for satisfying to an increasing degree the needs of the population as regards supply and services, as well as for the expansion of institutions and establishments in the field of public services, education, culture, hygiene and sport.

Article 41—The People's Councils adopt local economic plans and local budgets.

Article 42—(1) People's Councils meet in sessions.

(2) The Presidia elected by the People's Councils are the executive and administrative organs of the People's Councils of voivodships, counties, towns and city-districts.

(3) The chiefs of communes are the executive and administrative organs of the People's Councils of communes and of those common to towns and communes.

(4) The executive and administrative organ is subordinate to the people's Council by which it has been elected and to the Presidium of the People's Council at a higher level.

Article 43—The People's Councils appoint committees for different spheres of their activity. The committees of People's Councils maintain constant and close links with the population, mobilise it for co-operation in implementing the Council's tasks, exercise social control on behalf of the Council and submit proposals to the Council and its organs.

Article 44—(1) A People's Council rescinds the decision of a People's Council at a lower level or of its Presidium, if this decision is in conflict with the law or incompatible with the basic line of the policy of the State.

(2) The Presidium of a People's Council may suspend the execution of a decision of a People's Council at a lower level and submit the case for decision at the next meeting of its own People's Council.

Article 45—The details of composition as well as terms of reference of and the mode of working of People's Councils and their organs are established by law.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 46—(1) The administration of justice in the Polish People's Republic is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts, and Special Courts.

(2) The structure and competence of and procedure in the Courts are laid down by laws.

Article 47—The Courts pronounce judgment in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 48—The Courts are custodians of the structure of the Polish People's Republic, they protect the achievements of the Polish working people, safeguard the people's rule of law, social property and the rights of citizens, and punish offenders.

Article 49—Except in cases specified by law, people's assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment.

Article 50—(1) Judges and people's assessors are elected.

(2) The procedure of electing and the term of office of judges and assessors of Voivodship and District Courts are established by law.

(3) The procedure of appointment of judges of special Courts is established by law.

Article 51—(1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the activity of all other Courts.

(2) The scope and procedure of exercising supervision by the Supreme Court is established by law.

(3) The Supreme Court or its individual members are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Article 52—Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 53—(1) Cases in all courts of the Polish People's Republic are heard in public. The law may specify exceptions to this principle.

(2) The accused is guaranteed the right to a defence counsel, either of his own choice or appointed by the Court.

Article 54—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic safeguards the people's rule of law, watches over the protection of social property and ensures that the rights of citizens be respected.

(2) In particular, the Public Prosecutor-General supervises the prosecution of offences endangering the system, security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The scope of the Public Prosecutor-General is established by law.

Article 55—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

(2) The mode of appointing and of recalling Public Prosecutors, subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General, as well as the principles of organisation and procedure of organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are established by law.

(3) The Public Prosecutor-General accounts to the Council of State for the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Article 56—The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic and in the execution of their duties are independent of local organs.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 57—The Polish People's Republic, by consolidating and multiplying the gains of the working people, strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens.

Article 58—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work: that is, the right to employment paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done.

(2) The right to work is ensured by the social ownership of the basic means of production; the development of a social and co-operative system in the countryside, free from exploitation by the planned growth of productive forces; by the elimination of sources of economic crises; and by the abolition of unemployment.

POLAND—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 59—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to rest and leisure.

(2) The right to rest and leisure is assured to manual and professional workers by the reduction of working hours by law and by annual holidays with pay.

(3) The organization of workers' holiday schemes, the development of excursions, of health resorts, sports facilities, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, parks and other leisure time facilities, create possibilities for healthy and cultural relaxation for an increasing number of working people of town and country.

Article 60—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to health protection and to aid in the event of sickness or unfitness for work.

(2) This right is being put into effect on an increasing scale through:

- (i) the development of social insurance for manual and office workers to cover sickness, old age and incapacity for work;
- (ii) the development of the State-organized protection of the health of the population, the expansion of sanitary services and the raising of the health standards in town and country.

Article 61—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to education.

(2) This right is ensured on an increasing scale by:

- (i) universal, free and compulsory basic schools, and the elimination of illiteracy;
- (ii) a constant development of secondary schools providing general or vocational education and of schools of university level;
- (iii) the help of the State in raising the skill of citizens employed in industrial establishments and other places of employment in town and country;
- (iv) a scheme of State scholarships, the development of hostels, boarding schools and students' hostels as well as other forms of material aid for the children or workers, working peasants and professional workers.

Article 62—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from cultural achievements and the right to participate in the development of national culture.

(2) The right is ensured on an increasing scale by developing and making accessible to the working people of town and country, books and press, radio, cinemas, theatres, museums and exhibitions, houses of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms; by a universal fostering and promoting of the cultural creative ability of the people and by the development of creative talents.

Article 63—The Polish People's Republic fosters the all-round development of science, based on the achievements of the most advanced thought of mankind and of progressive thought in Poland—of science in the service of the nation.

Article 64—The Polish People's Republic takes care of the development of the Arts and Letters which express the needs and aspirations of the nation and which are in accord with the best progressive traditions of Polish creative thought.

Article 65—The Polish People's Republic extends special protection to the creative intelligentsia—to those working in the fields of science, education, literature and art, as well as to pioneers of technical progress, to rationalizers and inventors.

Article 66—(1) Women in the Polish People's Republic have equal rights with men in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life.

(2) The rights of women are guaranteed by:

- (i) equal rights with men to work and pay according to the principle, "equal pay for equal work", the right to rest and leisure, to social insurance, to education, to honours and decorations, to hold public posts;
- (ii) mother-and-child care, protection of expectant mothers, paid holidays during the period before and after confinement, the development of a network of maternity homes, crèches and kindergartens, the extension of a network of establishments for services and for communal feeding.

Article 67—Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 68—The Polish People's Republic pays especially careful attention to the education of youth and guarantees the widest possibilities for development.

Article 69—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic, irrespective of nationality, race or religion, enjoy equal rights in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. Infringement of this principle by any direct or indirect granting of privileges or restriction of rights on account of nationality, race or religion, is subject to punishment.

(2) The spreading of hatred or contempt, the provocation of disputes, or the humiliation of man on account of national, racial or religious differences, are forbidden.

Article 70—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens. The Church and other religious bodies may freely exercise their religious functions. It is forbidden to prevent citizens from taking part in religious activities or rites. It is also forbidden to coerce anybody to participate in religious activities or rites.

(2) The Church is separated from the State. The principles of the relationship between Church and State as well as the legal and patrimonial position of religious bodies are determined by laws.

(3) The abuse of freedom of conscience and religion for purposes endangering the interests of the Polish People's Republic is punishable.

Article 71—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

(2) The granting to working people and their organizations of the use of printing shops, stocks of paper, public buildings and halls, means of communication, the radio, and other indispensable material means, serves to put this freedom into effect.

Article 72—(1) In order to promote the political, social, economic and cultural activity of the working people of town and country, the Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the right to unite in public organizations.

(2) Political organizations, trade unions, associations of working peasants, co-operative associations, youth, women's, sports and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific associations, as well as other social organizations of the working people, unite the citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life.

(3) The setting up of and participation in associations whose aims or activities are directed against the political and social structure or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are forbidden.

Article 73—(1) Citizens have the right to approach all organs of the State with complaints and grievances.

(2) Complaints and grievances of citizens shall be examined and settled in a speedy and just manner. Those guilty of protraction or of displaying a soulless and bureaucratic attitude towards the complaints and grievances of citizens will be held responsible.

Article 74—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the inviolability of the person. The citizen may be deprived of his freedom only in cases specified by the law. A detained person shall be set free unless within forty-eight hours from the moment of his detention a warrant of arrest issued by the Court or Public Prosecutor has been handed to him.

(2) The law protects the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence. Search of the home is permissible only in cases specified by law.

(3) Property may be confiscated only in cases determined by law, by virtue of a final judgment by the Court.

*Article 75—*The Polish People's Republic grants asylum to citizens of foreign countries persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for struggling for social progress, for activity in defence of peace, for fighting for national liberation or for scientific activity.

*Article 76—*It is the duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, to maintain socialist labour discipline, to respect the rules of social intercourse and to discharge conscientiously their duties towards the State.

Article 77—(1) It is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic to safeguard and to strengthen social property, which is the unshakable foundation of the development of the State and the source of the wealth and might of the country.

(2) Persons who commit sabotage or economic subversion or who otherwise encroach on social property, are punished with all the severity of the law.

Article 78—(1) To defend the country is the most sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) Military service is an honourable patriotic duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 79—(1) Vigilance against the enemies of the nation and the diligent guarding of State secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) High treason—espionage, subverting the armed forces, desertion to the enemy—is punished with the severity of the law as the gravest of crimes.

Principles of Electoral Law

*Article 80—*Elections to the Sejm and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct, and carried out by secret ballot.

*Article 81—*Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, nationality and race, religion, education, length of residence, social origin, profession, or property, has the right to vote.

*Article 82—*Every citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, is eligible to be elected to People's Councils, and every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one is eligible to be elected to the Sejm.

*Article 83—*Women have electoral rights on equal terms with men.

*Article 84—*Citizens serving in the Army have electoral rights on equal terms with civilians.

*Article 85—*Persons of unsound mind as well as persons deprived of public rights by a decision of the Court do not have electoral rights.

*Article 86—*Candidates to the Sejm and candidates to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organisations uniting citizens in town and country.

*Article 87—*It is the duty of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils to report to the electors on their work and on the activity of the body to which they have been elected.

*Article 88—*The procedure for nomination of candidates and for holding elections as well as the procedure for the recall of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils are established by law.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

Article 89—(1) The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field.

(2) The colours of the Polish People's Republic are white and red.

(3) The details are established by law.

*Article 90—*The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw, the city embodying the heroic traditions of the Polish nation.

Procedure for Amending the Constitution

*Article 91—*The Constitution may be amended only by a law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes, not less than half the total number of Deputies being present.

Article 28 has been twice amended (1954 and 1957).

In November 1973 the Sejm introduced an amendment to the Constitution concerning a new role for, and organization of, people's councils. The people's councils will be responsible for decisions of primary significance for the local population. They will control the activity of all local administrative and economic bodies in their region. Voivodes, city presidents and district, town and village community heads will be the top authorities in the respective local government bodies.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1973)

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Vice-Presidents: JANUSZ GROSZKOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, ZYGMUNT MOSKWA, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHAŁSKI.

Secretary: LUDOMIR STASIAK.

Members: EDWARD BABIUCH, DYZMA GALAJ, MICHAŁ GRENDYS, HALINA KOŹNIEWSKA, WINCENTY KRAŚKO, MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR, BOLESŁAW PIASECKI, ALEXANDER SCHMIDT, HENRYK SZAFRAŃSKI, FRANCISZEK SZLACHCIC, JERZY ZIĘTEK.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ.

Deputy Chairmen: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, FRANCISZEK KAIM, JAN MITRĘGA, KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI, JÓZEF TEJCHMA, ZDZISŁAW TOMAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: STEFAN OLSZOWSKI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: TADEUSZ OLECHOWSKI.

Minister of National Defence: General WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Minister of Finance: STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI.

Minister of Mining and Power: JAN MITRĘGA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: WŁODZIMIERZ LEJCAK.

Minister of the Engineering Industry: TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK.

Minister of Internal Trade and Services: EDWARD SZNAJDER.

Minister of Culture and Art: STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: TADEUSZ SKWIRZYŃSKI.

Minister of Education: JERZY KUBERSKI.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology: JAN KACZMAREK.

Minister of Communications: EDWARD KOWALCZYK.

Minister of Transport: MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD.

Minister of Local Economy and Environment: JERZY KUSIAK.

Minister of Chemical Industry: JERZY OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of Light Industry: TADEUSZ KUNICKI.

Minister of the Food Industry and Purchases: EMIL KOŁODZIEJ.

Minister of Wages, Labour and Social Security: WINCENTY KAWALEC.

Minister of Agriculture: JÓZEF OKUNIEWSKI.

Minister of Justice: WŁODZIMIERZ BERUTOWICZ.

Minister of Shipping: KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: MARIAN ŚLIWIŃSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: STANISŁAW KOWALCZYK.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry: AŁOJZY KARKOSZKA.

Minister for War Veterans' Affairs: Gen. MIECZYSLAW GRUDZIEŃ.

Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI.

Press Spokesman for the Government: WŁODZIMIERZ JANIUREK.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Members: EDWARD GIEREK, EDWARD BABIUCH, HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI, MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, FRANCISZEK SZLACHCIC, JAN SZYDLAK, JÓZEF TEJCHMA.

Deputy Members: KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, ZDZISŁAW GRUDZIEŃ, STANISŁAW KANIA, JÓZEF KĘPA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND

(In Warsaw unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Obrońców 33; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AMIN ETEMADI.
- Albania:** Słoneczna 15; *Charge d'Affaires a.i.:* NDRECI RIZO.
- Algeria:** Dąbrowiecka 21; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLAOUI.
- Argentina:** Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* LEON SANTIAGO DE LA LASTRA.
- Australia:** Hotel Grand; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS HAMILTON STUART.
- Austria:** Jurijska 34. *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PROKSCH.
- Bangladesh:** Lwowska 6/12; *Ambassador:* ABUL FAIZ BASHIRUL ALAM.
- Belgium:** Senatorska 34; *Ambassador:* FRANS TAELEMANS.
- Bolivia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Brazil:** Rudawska 2; *Ambassador:* CARLOS CALERO RODRIGUEZ.
- Bulgaria:** Al. Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* GEORGI BOGDANOV.
- Burma:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Canada:** Matejki 1/5; *Ambassador:* JOHN ALEXANDER MCCORDICK.
- Central African Republic:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Chile:** Świętokrzyska 36; *Ambassador:* RICARDO TARUDO DACCARETT.
- China, People's Republic:** Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* LIU SHU-CHING.
- Colombia:** Nowy Świat 42; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO GOMEZ GOMEZ.
- Costa Rica:** Vienna, Austria.
- Cuba:** Jana Paska 21; *Ambassador:* JORGE BOLANOS SUAREZ.
- Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Czechoslovakia:** Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* JAN MUSZAL.
- Denmark:** Starościńska 5; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HOLTEN-EGGERT.
- Ecuador:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Egypt:** Al. Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* AMIN MAHOMUD SAMY.
- Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Finland:** Chocimska 6; *Ambassador:* JUHA OLAVI MONTONEN.
- France:** Piękna 1; *Ambassador:* LOUIS DAUGE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Al. 1 Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* GÜNTER SIEBER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Dąbrowiecka 30; *Ambassador:* HANS HELMUTH RUETE.
- Ghana:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.
- Greece:** Chocimska 7; *Ambassador:* EUSTACHE VERGIS.
- Guinea:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Hungary:** Szopčna 2; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF NÉMET.
- Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.
- India:** Niegolewskiego 16; *Ambassador:* KANWAR NATWAR SINGH.
- Indonesia:** Niegolewskiego 14; *Ambassador:* TEUKU MOHAMED HADI THAJEB.
- Iran:** Zawtat 4; *Ambassador:* FEREYDOUN DIBA.
- Iraq:** Kazimierzowska 14; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH AL-SIBAH.
- Italy:** Plac Dąbrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Japan:** Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* KI NEMOTO.
- Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Khmer Republic:** Francuska 15; *Ambassador:* ING JUDETH.
- Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic:** Al. Ujazdowskie 14; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Lebanon:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.
- Libya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Luxembourg:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Malaysia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mexico:** Marszałkowska 77/79; *Ambassador:* DR. RODOLFO NAVARRETE.
- Mongolia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* JAMBALYN BAZAR.
- Morocco:** Narbutta 19A; *Ambassador:* DR. ABDESSLAM ARRAKI.
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Netherlands:** Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* HERMAN HAGENAAR.
- New Zealand:** *Ambassador:* BALFOUR DOUGLAS ZOHRAH.
- Nigeria:** Gruzzińska 3; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Norway:** Szopčna 2A; *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.
- Pakistan:** Raszyńska 54; *Ambassador:* MALIK HAMID ALI NOON.
- Peru:** Wrońskiego 9; *Ambassador:* RAUL MARIA PEREIRA.
- Romania:** Szopčna 10; *Ambassador:* AUREL DUCA.
- Rwanda:** *Ambassador:* THOMAS NTAWHIA.
- Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Singapore:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sri Lanka:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sudan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sweden:** Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* CLAES IVAR HJALMAR EDMUND WOLLIN.
- Switzerland:** Al. Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* PASCAL FROCHAUX.
- Syria:** Dobrowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD TALAB HILAL.
- Tanzania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Tunisia:** Świętokrzyska 36/18; *Ambassador:* M'HAMED ESSAIFI.
- Turkey:** Malczewskiego 32; *Ambassador:* II. NECTED KENT.
- U.S.S.R.:** Belwederska 49; *Ambassador:* STANISLAV PILOTOVICH.
- United Kingdom:** Al. Róż 1; *Ambassador:* THOMAS FRANK BRENCHELEY.

POLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

U.S.A.: Al. Ujazdowski 29/31; *Ambassador:* RICHARD T. DAVIES.
Uruguay: Krakowski Przedmieście 14; *Ambassador:* HORACIO HERRERA MÉNDEZ.
Venezuela: Al. Jerozolimskie 101/7; *Ambassador:* IGNACIO SILVA SUCRE.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* LE TRANG.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Myśliwiecka 14; *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN TU.

Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Yugoslavia: Al. Ujazdowski 23/25; *Ambassador:* VLADO MALESKI.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Dahomey, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Malta, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sejm: Unicameral and elected every four years. At the General Election of March 19th, 1972, the 460 seats were distributed as follows: Polish United Workers' Party 255, United Peasants' Party 116, Democratic Party 39, Non-party 49.

Marshal of the Sejm: STANISŁAW GUCWA.

Vice-Marshals: Mrs. HALINA SKIBNIEWSKA, ANDRZEJ BENESZ, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Polish United Workers' Party (*Polsha Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza—PZPR*): Nowy Świat 6, Warsaw 00920; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; in 1972 there were 2,262,900 members and candidates; 255 deputies; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. EDWARD GIEREK; Secs. EDWARD BABUCH, STANISŁAW KANIA, WINCENTY KRAŚKO, JERZY ŁUKASZEWICZ, JOSEF PINKOWSKI, FRANCISZEK SZLACHCIC, JAN SZYDLAK, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN; Mems. RYSZARD FRILEK, ZDZISŁAW ZANDAROWSKI; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Chłopska Droga* (twice weekly), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly), *Zycie Partii* (monthly), *Ideologia i Polityka* (monthly).

United Peasants' Party (*Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe—ZSL*): 4 Grzybowska, Warsaw; formed 1949 by a union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party; based on the principles of the worker-peasant alliance, working in co-operation with the PZPR in common development programmes; 425,700 mems. (1973); 116 deputies; Chair. of Supreme Executive of the Party STANISŁAW GUCWA; publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wieś Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny, Wieści* (weeklies).

Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Demokratyczne*): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1939; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen; 92,700 mems. (1973); Chair. of the Central Cttee. ANDRZEJ BENESZ; Deputy Chairmen MICHAŁ GRENDSY, STANISŁAW LENCZEWSKI; 39 deputies; publs. *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies), *Tygodnik Demokratyczny* (weekly), *Biuletyn S.D.* (monthly), *Zeszyty Historyczno-Polityczne S.D.* (quarterly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Unity Front: Warsaw; unites all political parties and social organizations towards the realization of the tasks facing the nation; at elections, prepares and proposes the lists of candidates and organizes meetings; also initiates and effects various social campaigns; Chair. of the Presidium of the All-Poland Cttee. JANUSZ GROSZKOWSKI.

Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth: f. 1973; comprises the Socialist Youth Union, Socialist Rural Youth Union, Socialist Union of Polish Students and Polish Scouts' Union; Pres. STANISŁAW CIOSEK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: JERZY BAJA.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Voivodship and District Courts. Persons may appeal from the District Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts. The District Courts consist of one professional magistrate

and two laymen, and these try less serious cases. The Voivodship Courts try more serious cases; when acting as court of first instance they consist of one professional judge and two laymen, and when acting as court of second instance they consist only of professional judges.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Prosecutor-General: Gen. LUCJAN CZUBIŚK.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sekretariat Prymasa Polski (*Office of the Primate of Poland*): 00-246 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 17.

Warsaw: Cardinal STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Płock: Bishop BOGDAN SIKORSKI.

Lublin: Bishop PIOTR KAŁWA.

Sandomierz: Bishop PIOTR GOŁĘBIOWSKI, Adm. Ap.

Siedlce: Bishop JAN MAZUR.

Łódź: Bishop JÓZEF ROZWADOWSKI.

Olsztyn: Bishop JÓZEF DRZAZGA.

Gniezno: Cardinal STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Pelplin: Bishop BERNARD CZAPLIŃSKI.

Wrocławek: Bishop JAN ZARĘBA.

Koszalin: Bishop IGNACY JEŻ.

Szczecin: Bishop JERZY STROBA.

Gdańsk: Bishop LECH KACZMAREK.

Poznań: Archbishop, Metropolit. ANTONI BARAŃIAK.

Cracow: Archbishop, Metropolit. Cardinal KAROL WOJTYŁA.

Tarnów: Bishop JERZY ABLEWICZ.

Kielce: Bishop JAN JAROSZEWICZ.

Częstochowa: Bishop STEFAN BAREŁA.

Katowice: Bishop HERBERT BEDNORZ.

Wrocław: Archbishop, Metropolit. (vacant).

Gorzów: Bishop WILHELM PLUTA.

Opole: Bishop FRANCISZEK JOP.

Białystok: Bishop HENRYK GULBINOWICZ, Apostolic Administrator.

Łomża: Bishop MIKOŁAJ SASINOWSKI.

Drobieżyn: Bishop WŁADYSŁAW JĘDRUSZUK, Apostolic Administrator.

Lubaczów: Msgr. MARIAN RECHOWICZ, Vicar Capitular.

Przemyśl: Bishop IGNACY TOKARCZUK.

About 95 per cent of the Polish population are Roman Catholic.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Polish Catholic Church: 00-544 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; Bishop Primas JULIAN PĘKALA.

Old Catholic Mariavite Church: Płock, ul. Wiczorka 27; f. 1907; Bishop NACZELNY WACŁAW GOŁĘBIOWSKI; 100,000 mems.

Mariavite Catholic Church: Felicjanów, powiat Płock; f. 1893; Archbishop RAPAEŁ WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX (GREEK) CONFESSION

Autocephalous Polish Orthodox Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan, BASILIOS DOROSZKIEWICZ; Archbishop in Łódź and Poznań, GEORGES KORENISTOW; Bishop in Wrocław and Szczecin, ALEXIS JAROSZUK; Bishop in Białystok and Gdańsk, NIKANOR NIESŁUCHOWSKY; 500,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are approximately 100,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory; Dr. ANDRZEJ WANTULA; Vice-Pres. of Synod Ing. EDWARD GŁOWACKI; Pres. of Consistory Bishop ANDRZEJ WANTULA; 70,000 members; publ. *Zwiastun*.

Evangelical-Reformed Calvinist Church: 00-145 Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76a; f. 16th century; Bishop Dr. JAN NIEWIECZERZAL; Pres. of the Consistory JAN BAUM; publ. *Jednota* (monthly).

Methodist Church: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Dr. WITOLD BENEDYKTOWICZ; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym Polski*.

Baptist Church: 00-865 Warsaw, ul. Waliców 25; f. 1858; Pres. Rev. MICHAŁ STANKIEWICZ; Sec. Rev. ZDZISŁAW PAWLIK; 2,400 baptized mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland: 00-366 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 8; f. 1921; 7,000 mems.; 80 preachers; Pres. S. DĄBROWSKI; Sec. Z. ŁYKO.

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Zagórna 10; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. Council STANISŁAW KRAKIEWICZ; publ. *Chrześcijaнин*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish Religious Association in Poland: Warsaw, ul. Twarda 6; Pres. MOZES FINKELSTEIN; approx. 10,000 Jews remain in Poland; there are 19 synagogues.

There are also small communities of Karaites and Muslims.

THE PRESS

The Polish Press is probably the most distinctive in Eastern Europe. It was nationalized in 1946 along with the other communications media and remains under strict government control. The majority of newspapers and magazines are published by the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party), which also exercises a certain amount of indirect control over the remainder. These tend to deal less with political matters.

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the 1952 constitution, yet is subject to general control by administrative bodies. The government dictates general policy on what appears in Polish newspapers, and they must still follow the Party line. However, Poland has long been one of the more nationalistic of the Communist Bloc countries, and this spirit is still evident in the Press. As long ago as 1954, the problem of the country's development became an important theme in the Polish Press. More and more editors have expressed Poland's national awareness

and a feeling of being cut off from some of the currents of European thought and culture. This trend was not stopped by Gomulka's tightening of restrictions in 1957. It has resulted in the Polish Press becoming slightly more objective than its East European counterparts, more representative of public opinion, and more aware of a responsibility to its readership. This national awareness has produced a Press with a far more individual character than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Poland has always had close affinities with the West, and a considerable Western influence is evident in its newspapers and periodicals, an indication of the more progressive spirit among Polish editors. *Trybuna Ludu* (circ. 480,000), the Party daily, has published display advertisements since 1957 and in some papers they now take up to 20 per cent of the total space. *Express Wieczorny* (circ. 500,000) and *Życie Warszawy* (circ. 390,000) have a particularly Western appearance.

POLAND—(THE PRESS)

In 1972 there were 86 daily newspapers in Poland with a total circulation of 9.4 million. *Trybuna Ludu* is clearly the most influential, although the Katowice local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, *Trybuna Robotnicza*, has a larger circulation (650,000). There are well over two thousand periodicals having a combined circulation of 24.5 million copies.

The Polish Press Agency (PAP) receives a large amount of its foreign news from TASS, but it has arrangements with several Western agencies. The Central Photo Agency (CAF) provides a picture service for the whole of the Press in Poland. The Polish Interpress Agency specializes in information for foreign publishers and journalists.

DAILIES

WARSAW

Express Wieczorny: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1946; non-party; evening; Editor ZBIGNIEW SOLUBA; circ. 500,000.

Głos Pracy (Labour Voice): Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1951; Trade Union paper; Editor WIESŁAW ROGOWSKI; circ. 150,000.

Gromada-Rolnik Polski: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor JÓZEF ŁAPIŃSKI; circ. 470,000.

Kurier Polski: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor Cezary Leżęński; circ. 168,390.

Słowo Powszechne: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1947; organ of the "Pax" Catholic Association; Editor Witold Jankowski; circ. 84,450.

Sztandar Młodych: Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Youth Union and the Rural Youth Union; JAN ŁYSEK; circ. 240,000.

Trybuna Ludu: Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor JÓZEF BARECKI; circ. 600,000.

Trybuna Mazowiecka: Warsaw, Wzpalna 61; f. 1954; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief ZBIGNIEW DREWŃOWSKI; circ. 120,000.

Żołnierz Wolności: Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1943; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor ALFRED DANEK; circ. 91,120.

Życie Warszawy (Warsaw Life): Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor RYSZARD WOJNA; circ. 390,000.

OTHER TOWNS

Dziennik Bałtycki: Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specialising in Polish maritime affairs; Editor JERZY MATUSZKIEWICZ; circ. 85,000.

Dziennik Łódzki: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; Editor HENRYK WALEŃDA; circ. 97,000.

Dziennik Zachodni: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWAŁSKI; circ. 200,000.

Echo Krakowa: Cracow, Wiślna 2; f. 1946; independent; evening; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 135,000.

Gazeta Białostocka: Białystok, ul. Wesolowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor KAZIMIERZ NOWAK; circ. 135,000.

Gazeta Krakowska: Cracow, ul. Wielopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZBIGNIEW REGUCCI; circ. 215,000.

Gazeta Olsztyńska (Olsztyn Gazette): Olsztyn, Towarowa 2; f. 1951; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief JERZY SZYMAŃSKI; circ. 106,000.

Gazeta Pomorska: Bydgoszcz, ul. Sniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 260,000.

Gazeta Poznańska: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN MIKOŁAJSKI; circ. 210,000.

Gazeta Robotnicza: Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MIECZYSLAW ZAWADOWSKI; circ. 284,000.

Gazeta Zielonogórska: Zielona Góra, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OLAS; circ. 150,000.

Głos Koszaliński (Voice of Koszalin): Koszalin, Zwycięstwa 137/139; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief ZDZISŁAW PIŚ; circ. 140,000.

Głos Robotniczy: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor SERGIUSZ KŁACZKOW; circ. 315,000.

Głos Szczeciński (Voice of Szczecin): Szczecin, Pl. Holdu Pruskiego 8; f. 1947; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief STEFAN JANUSIEWICZ; circ. 133,000.

Głos Wielkopolski: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor WIESŁAW PORZYCKI; circ. 138,000.

Głos Wybrzeża: Gdańsk, Plac Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW CELICHOWSKI; circ. 205,000.

Ilustrowany Kurier Polski: Bydgoszcz, Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; Editor-in-Chief WITOLD LASSOTA; circ. 99,860.

Nowiny Rzeszowskie: Rzeszów, ul. Marchlewskiego 19; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PASLAWSKI; circ. 175,000.

Słowo Ludu (Word of the People): Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor BRONISŁAW ZAPALA; circ. 163,000.

Sztandar Ludu: Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor EUGENIUSZ MYŚŁOWSKI; circ. 162,000.

Trybuna Opolska: Opole, ul. Powstańców Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KOŚCIŃSKI; circ. 180,000.

Trybuna Robotnicza: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; regional organ of the PUWP; Editor JERZY KOLTUNIAK; circ. 650,000.

WEEKLIES

Dookola Świata: Warsaw, Smolna 40; f. 1954; illustrated weekly of the Socialist Youth Union; Editor ZBIGNIEW ISAAC; circ. 310,000.

Ekran (Screen): Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film and television illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ZIELIŃSKI; circ. 130,000.

Film: 02-595 Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1946; illustrated; Editor ZYGMUNT CHRZANOWSKI; circ. 150,000.

Forum: Warsaw, Sniadeckich 10; f. 1968; survey of foreign press; political, social, cultural and economics; Editor-in-Chief MICHAŁ HOFMAN; circ. 95,000.

Głos Nauczycielski (Teachers' Voice): 00-389 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editor KAZIMIERZ WOJCIECHOWSKI; circ. 77,000.

IMT Światowid: Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; illustrated tourist magazine; Editor KAZIMIERZ KUŃICKI; circ. 85,000.

Kierunki: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor JERZY CHŁOPECKI; circ. 16,820.

- Kulisy:** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; independent Sunday paper; Editor ZBIGNIEW SOLUBA; circ. 285,000.
- Kobieta i Życie (*Women and Life*):** Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor HALINA BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 590,000.
- Kultura (*Culture*):** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; cultural and social magazine; Editor DOMINIK HORODYŃSKI; circ. 108,000.
- Nowa Wies:** Warsaw, ul. Wicjska 17; f. 1948; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor JAN SOCHA; circ. 310,000.
- Panorama:** Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; Silesian illustrated popular magazine; Editor STANISŁAW SOKOŁOWSKI; circ. 400,000.
- Panorama Północy:** Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; published by the "Prasa" Workers' Publishing Co-operative; Editor FELIKS WALICHNOWSKI; circ. 250,000.
- Perspektywy (*Perspectives*):** Warsaw, Nowy Świat 58; f. 1969; weekly; political illustrated magazine; Editor-in-Chief LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 290,000.
- Polityka (*Politics*):** Warsaw, Rutkowskiego 5/7; f. 1957; political, economic, cultural; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 300,000.
- Przegląd Sportowy:** Warsaw, Mokotowska 24; f. 1921; five times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ JUCEWICZ; circ. 200,000.
- Przekrój:** 31-110 Cracow, ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 19; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor-in-Chief MIECZYSLAW CZUMA; circ. 700,000.
- Przyjaciółka (*The Friend*):** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor ANNA WYSZNACKA; circ. 1,875,000.
- Przyjaźń (*Friendship*):** Warsaw, Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1946; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor DOBROSLAW POPRZECZKO; circ. 170,000.
- Robotnik Rolny (*Land Worker*):** Warsaw, ul. Miedziana 15; f. 1951; organ of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union; Editor-in-Chief BENEDYKT LEWANDOWSKI; circ. 95,000.
- Sport:** 40-935 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; five times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ KONIECZNY; circ. 300,000.
- Sportowiec (*Sport*):** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 5; f. 1949; published by the "Prasa" Workers' Publishing Co-operative; Chief Editor WITOLD DUŃSKI; circ. 250,000.
- Stolica (*The Capital City*):** Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 8; f. 1946; cultural and historical life of Warsaw; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSZNACKI; circ. 67,000.
- Szpilki:** Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16; f. 1935; illustrated satirical; Editor KRZYSZTOF TOEPLITZ; circ. 125,000.
- Tygodnik Demokratyczny:** Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; central organ of the Democratic Party; Editor EUGENIA KRASSOWSKA; circ. 20,729.
- Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików:** 00-551 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; Catholic; Editor-in-Chief JAN WAGNER; circ. 55,000.
- Zielony Sztandar (*Green Banner*):** Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1931; twice weekly; organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor FELIKS STARZEC; 140,677.
- Zołnierz Polski:** Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1945; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor ROMAN DUDEK; circ. 111,096.
- Życie Gospodarcze:** Warsaw, ul. Hoza 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁOWCZYK; circ. 48,000.
- Życie Literackie:** Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor WŁADYSŁAW MACHIEJEK; circ. 90,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

- Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą:** Cracow, Ariańska 1; f. 1945; popular-scientific bi-monthly; organ of the Nature Protection Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. W. MICHAJŁOW; circ. 5,900.
- Dialog:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1956; monthly; theatre, literary, cultural; Editor KONSTANTY PUZYNA; circ. 7,500.
- Ekonomista:** 00-042 Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly; published by the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. EDWARD LIPŃSKI; circ. 10,110.
- Filipinka:** Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 31; f. 1957; illustrated for teenage girls; fortnightly; Editor BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 290,000.
- Gospodarka Planowa:** 00-950 Warsaw, Niecała 4A, P.O.B. 29; f. 1946; monthly; published by the State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor ZYGMUNT KNYZIAK; circ. 8,600.
- Karuzela (*The Merry-Go-Round*):** Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 540,000.
- Literatura:** Warsaw, Koszykowa 6A; f. 1971; literary; fortnightly; Editor JERZY PUTRAMENT; circ. 40,000.
- Miesięcznik Literacki:** Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 12,000.
- Morze:** Warsaw, ul. Widok 10; illustrated monthly; maritime affairs; Editor-in-Chief JERZY MICIŃSKI; circ. 119,000.
- Nowe Drogi:** Warsaw, ul. P. Maszynskiego; f. 1947; monthly; Editor ANDRZEJ WERBLAN; circ. 65,000.
- Nowe Rolnictwo (*New Agriculture*):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor MARIAN BAJOREK; fortnightly; circ. 27,000.
- Poezja:** Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 46; f. 1965; monthly; poetry, literary; Editor BOGDAN DROZDOWSKI; circ. 15,000.
- Państwo i Prawo (*State and Law*):** 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; v. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor SYLWESTER ZAWADZKI; circ. 10,000.
- Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny (*Polish Cartographical Review*):** Warsaw, ul. Solec 18; f. 1968; quarterly organ of the Cartographic Commission of the Polish Geographical Society and the Polish State Cartographical Publishers; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCISZEK UNORZAK; circ. 588.
- Poradnik Rolnika:** Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 37; f. 1946; agricultural yearbook; circ. 370,000.
- Poznaj Świat:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Prof. LECH RATAJSKI; circ. 110,000.
- Prawo i Życie (*Law and Life*):** Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20A; f. 1956; weekly; legal and social; Editor KAZIMIERZ KĄKOL; circ. 120,000.
- Problemy:** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1945; monthly, popular science review; Editor ALICJA TEJCHMA; circ. 45,000.
- Przegląd Artystyczny:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1950; bi-monthly; art review; Editors HELENA KRAJEWSKA WIKTORIA PAREKKA; circ. 8,800.
- Sprawy Międzynarodowe (*International Affairs*):** Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1A; f. 1948; monthly; international affairs; published by the "Prasa-Książka-Ruch"; circ. 6,000.

POLAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Studia Filozoficzne: Warsaw, Nowy Świat 49; f. 1957; monthly; philosophical studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor JANUSZ KUCZYŃSKI; circ. 3,000.

Studia Socjologiczne: Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 72; f. 1961; sociological studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; quarterly; Editor WŁADYSŁAW MARKIEWICZ; circ. 2,500.

Teatr: 03-902 Warsaw 12, ul. Jakubowska 14; f. 1945; fortnightly; illustrated; theatrical life; Editor WITOLD FILLER; circ. 8,500.

Twoje Dziecko: Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; Editor-in-Chief JANINA SZEWCZYKOWSKA; circ. 250,000.

Twórczość (Creative Art): Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1945; monthly; literary; Editor J. IWASZKIEWICZ; circ. 5,840.

Zdrowie Publiczne (Public Health): Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 15; f. 1885; monthly; organ of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; summary in English and Russian; Editor-in-Chief Prof. BOGUSŁAW KOZUSZNIK; circ. 2,165.

NEWS AGENCIES

Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP (Polish Press Agency): Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; forty hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; 282 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in Russian and English; Editor-in-Chief JANUSZ ROSZKOWSKI; publ. daily and weekly *Information Bulletins*.

Polska Agencja Interpress (Polish Agency Interpress): Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1966; multi-lingual books, bulletins and news, television films, feature and photo services on Polish culture, foreign policy and economics; Editor-in-Chief JAN MOSZCZEŃSKI.

Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna CAF (The Press-Photo Agency CAF): 00-372 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 16; f. 1950; supplies photographs to Polish Press and to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses, trade fairs, exhibitions and advertising agencies; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. STANISŁAW JUNG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Warsaw

AFP (France): ul. Piękna 68 p. 305; Correspondent DANIEL PRIOLLET.

ANSA (Italy): ul. Piękna 68; Bureau Chief Ugo PUNTIERI.

AP (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, p. 302; Correspondent NICHOLAS LILLITOS.

BTA (Bulgaria): ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m. 60; Correspondent VLADIMIR RADEV.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Świętokrzyska 36 m. 46; Correspondent JAROSLAV SLADEK.

DPA (Federal Germany): Berezynska 37 m. 6; Correspondent EBERHARD BECKERN.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Wojska Polskiego 2/4, Aleja I Armii; Correspondent MIKHAIL ANTIPOV.

Reuters (U.K.): ul. Piękna 68 p. 303; Correspondent MICHAEL LOCKLEY.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Litewska 10 m. 18; Correspondent WIKTOR KUZNIECOW.

UPI (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, p. 306; Bureau Man. ARTHUR TYNER.

Other agencies represented in Poland include ADN, Agerpres, MTI, Prensa Latina and Tanjug.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Polish Journalists' Association: Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

Instytut Wydawniczy Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych (Trade Unions' Central Council Publishing Institute): ul. Spasowskiego 1/3, 00-950 Warszawa; f. 1950; social, economic, scientific, cultural, labour safety and trade union literature and fiction; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ LIPSKI.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Nasza Księgarnia" ("Nasza Księgarnia" Publishing Institute): Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and educational publications; Dir. STANISŁAW MACH.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax" (Pax Publishing Institute): ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1949; Catholic publishing house; Editor-in-Chief JANINA KOLENDÓ; Dir. WITOLD JANKOWSKI.

Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza (People's Publishing Co-operative): ul. Grzybowska 4/8; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief ZYGMUNT SUROWIEC.

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych (State Cartographical Publishers): ul. Solec 18; f. 1951; maps, atlases, books on geodesy and cartography, and a quarterly review; Dir. JAN RZĘDOWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne (State Publishing House for Economic Literature): ul. Niecała 4A; f. 1949; economic books and magazines; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ZBIGNIEW GAJCZYK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Iskry" (State Publishing Company "Iskry"): ul. Smolna 11/13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science; Dir. IGNACY GAJEWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (State Scientific Publishers): ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences; scientific publications and journals, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW PUCHAŁA.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne (State Agricultural and Forestry Publishers): Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. MARIAN BAJOREK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Wiedza Powszechna" (Popular Knowledge): Jasna 26; f. 1952; popular scientific books, Polish and foreign language dictionaries, teach-yourself handbooks, foreign language textbooks, encyclopaedias and lexicons; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ KOSMALA.

Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych (State Textbook Publishing House): Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers, visual teaching aids, periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ PARNOŃSKI.

Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (State Publishing Institute): ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classics

and fine arts, contemporary literature; Dir. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI.

Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich (*State Medical Publishers*): ul. Długa 38/40; f. 1945; medical textbooks, monographs, atlases, dictionaries, handbooks for medical personnel, popular medical books; about 56 medical periodicals; Man. Dir. and Editor TADEUSZ ROŻNIATOWSKI, M.D.; Sec. STEFAN ŁAPTOSZ.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" ("Reader" Co-operative Publishing House): ul. Wiejska 12A; f. 1944; general publishers, especially fiction; Chair. LUDWIK KASIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (*Art and Film Publications*): ul. Putawska 61; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications; Dir. JERZY WITLIN.

Wydawnictwa Artystyczno-Graficzne RSW "Prasa-Książka-Ruch" (*Graphic Art Publishing House Workers' Publishing Co-operative*): ul. Smolna 10; f. 1947; albums, bulletins, catalogues, books; Editor-in-Chief JERZY BOROWICZ.

Wydawnictwa Czasopism Technicznych (*Technical Periodical Publications*): ul. Czackiego 3/5; f. 1949; popular and specialized periodicals on general technical subjects; Dir. TADEUSZ KSIĄŻEK.

Wydawnictwa Geologiczne (*Geological Publishing*): ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. FRANCISZEK SZŁYGIS.

Wydawnictwa Handlu Zagranicznego (*The Foreign Trade Publishing House*): ul. St. Kierbedzia 4; f. 1956; complete service to exporters and producers, including catalogues, prospectuses, advertising material, technical specifications, periodicals and magazines; Dir. TADEUSZ POLANOWSKI.

Wydawnictwa Komunikacji i Łączności (*Transport and Communications Publishing House*): ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; technical books and periodicals on electronics, radio engineering, television and telecommunications, road, rail and air transport; Dir. CZESŁAW KULESA.

Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (*Scientific-Technical Publishers*): ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1951; technical and scientific books; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY DRESZER.

Wydawnictwo "Arkady": P.O.B. 169, 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Sienkiewiczza 14; f. 1957; publications on art, building and architecture; Dir. EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.

Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": ul. Ogrodowa 37; f. 1951; religious books; Dir. KAZIMIERZ GROSZKOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej (*Publishing House of the Ministry of the National Defence*): ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. LECH SZYMAŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego (*Publishing House of the Central Statistical Office*): 00-925 Warszawa, Al. Niepodległości 208; f. 1966; statistics and theory of statistics, periodicals; Dir. ANDRZEJ JUNAK.

Wydawnictwo "Książka i Wiedza" ("Book and Knowledge" Publishing House): ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief HENRYK WIDKASZEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Interpress (*Interpress Publishing House*): Bagatela 12; Poland past and present, handbooks, monographs, guide-books, albums; publishing co-operation and printing services; Editor-in-Chief MICHAŁ SADOWSKI; see also under News Agencies.

Wydawnictwo Prawnicze (*Legal Publishing House*): Al. Ujazdowskie 11; f. 1952; Dir. STANISŁAW ZIEMBIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Sport i Turystyka" (*State Publishers "Sport i Turystyka"*): ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. ALFRED GÓRNY.

Wydawnictwo Normalizacyjne (*Standardization Publishing House*): Nowogrodzka 22; f. 1956; standards, catalogues and reference books on standardization, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief WŁADYSŁAW GUBAS.

Zakład Wydawnictw Centrali Rolniczej Spółdzielni "Samopomoc Chłopska" (*Publishing House of the Central Agricultural Union of the "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives*): Jasna 1, 00-013 Warsaw; books, periodicals, information bulletins, catalogues, albums; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JANUSZ RAJCHMAN.

CRACOW

Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne (*Polish Music Publications*): Al. Krasieńskiego 11; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. MIECZYSLAW TOMASZEWSKI.

Spoleczny Instytut Wydawniczy "Znak" ("Znak" Social Publishing Institute): Wiślna 12; f. 1959; religion, philosophy, belles-lettres, essays, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JACEK WOŹNIAKOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (*Literary Publishing House*): Rynek Główny 25; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Dir. ANDRZEJ KURZ.

GDAŃSK

Wydawnictwo Morskie (*Maritime Publishing House*): ul. Szeroka 38/40; f. 1957; marine literature, science, politics, economics, popular science, belles-lettres; Dir. EDWARD MAZURKIEWICZ.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Śląsk" ("Silesia" Publishing House): ul. Armii Czerwonej 51; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction and folklore; Dir. JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; f. 1957; politics, general literature; Dir. MAREK GARLICKI.

LUBLIN

Wydawnictwo Lubelskie (*Lublin Publishing House*): Okopowa 7; f. 1957; social and political literature, memoirs, essays, fiction, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief PAWEŁ DĄBEK.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (*St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.*): Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1897; textbooks and Catholic publications; Dir. JAN PYTEL.

"Pallottinum"—**Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Apostolstwa Katolickiego**: Poznań 2, Al. Przybyszewskiego 30; f. 1947; religious books; Dir. Mgr. STEFAN DUSZA.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (*Poznań Publishing House*): ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. Dr. JERZY ZIOLEK.

WROCLAW

Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (*Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences*): ul. Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and bibliography; Dir. EUGENIUSZ ADAMCZAK.

POLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Polskie Towarzystwo Wydawców Książek (*Polish Association of Book Publishers*): Warsaw 1, ul. Mazowiecka 2/4; f. 1924; 1,500 mems; Chair. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Gen. KRYSZYNA GOLDBERGOWA; publ. *Biuletyn PTWK* (quarterly).

WRITERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Związek Literatów Polskich (*Union of Polish Writers*): Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 87-89; f. 1920; Pres. JAROSŁAW IWASZKIEWICZ.

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): Warsaw, ul. Hipoteeczna 2; f. 1964; represents Polish authors abroad; publishes monographs on contemporary Polish writers, and periodicals; Dir. (vacant).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Polskie Radio i Telewizja (*Polish Radio and Television*): Komitet do Spraw Radia i Telewizji, Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 77/85; Pres. MACIEJ SZCZEPAŃSKI; Vice-Pres. (Radio) JAN MIETKOWSKI; Dir.-Gen. for Politics and Current Affairs EDWARD ADAMIAK; Dir.-Gen. of Programmes JANUSZ WILHELM.

Home Service: Three programmes; one long-wave transmitter (500 kW) broadcasting on 1,321 m; four medium-wave transmitters and 18 relay stations; six V.H.F. transmitters and 29 relay stations covering all three programmes.

Foreign Service: Three transmitters broadcast on five frequencies on medium-wave, nine transmitters broadcast on fifteen frequencies on short-wave. Beamed programmes in Polish, English, Esperanto, Finnish, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Arabic.

At the end of 1972 there were 5,795,000 licences.

TELEVISION

Polskie Radio i Telewizja: Telewizja, Warsaw, ul. Woronicza 17; Vice-Pres. (Television) WŁADYSŁAW LORANC; Dir.-Gen. for Politics and Current Affairs MICHAŁ GARDOWSKI; Dir.-Gen. of Programmes WŁODZIMIERZ ŁOZIŃSKI. Two programmes broadcast for eight hours per day via 29 transmitters and 67 relay stations.

Transmitters at Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Giżycko, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Łódź, Lublin, Nowa Karczma, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław, Zgorzelec and Zielona Góra.

There were 5,200,000 television licences in 1972.

FINANCE

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, 11/21 Świątokrzyska St.; f. 1945; 426 brs. throughout Poland; State central bank; Pres. WITOLD BIEŃ.

Bank Rolny (*Agricultural Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Świątokrzyska 12; f. 1950; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture; Gen. Man. ROMUALD HARASIMOWICZ.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (*Commercial Bank in Warsaw*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 7; f. 1870; authorized foreign exchange bank; cap. (1972) 1,200m. złotych; reserves 1,815m. złotych; dep. 22,058m. złotych; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; Pres. ROMAN MAŁEŚ.

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. (*Polish Guardian Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Świątokrzyska 11/21; f. 1929; foreign

exchange bank; branches in Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice and Warsaw; Dir. ZBIGNIEW KRZYŻKIEWICZ.

Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności "PKO" (*Savings Bank*): Head Office: Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 35/41; 244 brs., 14,977 agencies; the principal savings institution; Gen. Man. EDWARD WALASZCZYK.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. MARIAN DOMAGAŁA.

"Warta" Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń i Reasekuracji S.A. (*"Warta" Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Warsaw 51, ul. Traugutta 5a; f. 1920; marine, air, motor, fire, illness, luggage, technical and credit; deals with all foreign business; branches in Gdynia, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; representatives in London and New York; Chair. STEFAN KOŁAKOWSKI; Gen. Man. JANUSZ WYŻNIKIEWICZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: Warsaw 1, Trębacka 4; regional offices in Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Cracow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra, Białystok and Łódź; f. 1949; Pres. MICHAŁ KAJZER; Sec.-Gen. J. J. DZUBIŃSKI; publ. *Rynki Zagraniczne* (Foreign Markets, three times a week), *Handel Zagraniczny* (Foreign Trade, monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): Warsaw, ul. Hipoteeczna 2; represents the rights of Polish writers.

Agpol: Warsaw, Sienkiewicza 12; advertising and publishing agency; Dir. A. SZCZUPACZKIEWICZ.

Agromet-Motoimport: Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; import and export of agricultural breeding machines and equipment; Dir. Z. CIBOR.

Agros: Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34; import and export of processed fruit and vegetables, forest produce, sugar

- products, drinks and tobacco products; Dir. B. GOROŃSKI.
- Animex:** Warsaw, Puławska 14; imports and exports meat products, poultry, eggs, milk products; Dir. S. STALA.
- Ars Polona-Ruch:** Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; import and exports of books, newspapers and stamps; Dir. Cz. CEBULA.
- Baltona:** Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6; f. 1950; shipchangers; Dir. H. CIEŚLIK.
- Befama:** 43-300 Bielsko Biala, Powstańców Śląskich 6; f. 1851; exports machinery; Man. Dir. A. JUŻWIN.
- Budimex:** Warsaw, Żurawia 3/5; industrial building, road, railway and bridge construction, monument conservation; Dir. Z. WIECHOWSKI.
- Bumar:** Warsaw, Marchlewskiego 11; building machines; Dir. S. OLESIN.
- H. Cegielski:** 60-965 Poznań, ul. Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports power equipment, marine engines; Dir. Z. MIEDZIAREK.
- Centromor:** Gdańsk, ul. Okopowa 7; imports and exports ships and marine equipment; Dir. W. STAŻEWSKI.
- Centrozap:** Katowice, Ligonia 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, petroleum and coke industries; S. MROWCZYK.
- Ciech:** Warsaw, Jasna 12; imports and exports chemicals and pharmaceutical products; Dir. A. PONIATOWSKI.
- Ciech-Petrolimpex:** Warsaw, Jasna 12, P.O.B. 271; imports and exports crude oil, petroleum products, synthetic fuels, coal-tar derivatives and petrochemical products.
- Co-opexim-Cepelia:** Warsaw, Żurawia 4; import and export of household goods, toys, folk art; Dir. J. PIĘTROWSKI.
- Dal:** Warsaw, Frascati 2; international trading company; Dir. Z. ŚLUSARSKI.
- Desa:** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 2; f. 1959, exports works of art; Dir. J. KULEZA.
- Elektrim:** 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 15/17, P.O.B. 638; imports and exports electrical and telecommunication equipment; Dir. J. NIEGOWSKI.
- Elwro:** Wrocław, Ostrowskiego 32; import of computers; Dir. J. CHEŁCHOWSKI.
- Film Polski:** 00-048 Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8; imports and exports films for television and the cinema; Gen. Man. L. WITKOWSKI.
- G. Hartwig:** Warsaw, Poznańska 15; also Katowice, Gdynia, Gdańsk, Szczecin; forwarding by rail, air and road; sole forwarding agent for International Poznań Fairs; Dir. T. ŚWIERKOT.
- Hortex:** Warsaw, Warecka 11A; exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, fruit and vegetable products and preserves, mushrooms, honey and cut flowers; Dir. J. UBYSZ.
- Impexmetal:** Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52, P.O.B. 6; imports and exports non-ferrous metals and alloys, ball and roller bearings; Dir. K. SZWARC.
- Kolmex:** Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; imports and exports railway rolling-stock; Dir. W. RACIBORSKI.
- Kopex:** Katowice, Grabowa 1; services to mining, mining equipment; Dir. A. KABIESZ.
- Labimex:** exports scientific and research apparatus, educational equipment, laboratory equipment.
- Metalexport:** Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 442; exports miscellaneous metal goods, tools and machine tools; Dir. A. JUNG.
- Metronex:** Warsaw 1; Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports measurement apparatus, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments; Dir. T. KIERŚNOWSKI.
- Minex:** Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 79; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics; Dir. K. TYRAŃSKI.
- Navimor:** 80-952 Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz, Matejki 6; import and export of shipyard installations, yachts, river vessels and coasters, motors for small craft; Dir. Z. TOWIAŃSKI.
- Pagart:** Warsaw, Plac Zwycięstwa 9; organizes guest performances of Polish artists abroad and of foreign artists in Poland; Gen. Dir. JACEK J. DOBIERSKI.
- Paged:** Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 18; f. 1931; imports and exports timber, boards, paper and stationery; Dir. S. JAKUBCZYK.
- Paged-Meble:** Warsaw, Pl. Trzech Krzyży 18; imports and exports, furnitures; Dir. A. URNANOWSKI.
- Pezetał:** Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; import and export of diesel engines, aircraft engines, air equipment, motor cycles; Dir. J. JABŁOŃSKI.
- Polcarga:** Gdynia, Żeromskiego 32; imports and exports, arbitration, cargo control; Dir. R. JAGIELŁO.
- Polcoop:** Warsaw, ul. Kopernika 30; exports agricultural and food products; Dir. J. JAROSZYŃSKI.
- Polexpo:** Warsaw, Łopuszanska 38; international fairs, exhibitions; Dir. C. PACZKOWSKI.
- Polimex-Cekop:** Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9; f. 1971; imports and exports machines and complete plants; Dir. Z. MAKOMASKI.
- Pol-Mot:** 00-983 Warsaw, Stalingradzka 23; import and export of motor cars, lorries and buses; Dir. Z. DROZDA.
- PolSERVICE:** 00-950 Warsaw, Szpitalna 5; export and import of patents, licences and technical services; Dir. J. WITOMSKI.
- Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne:** Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; import and exports of gramophone records, recording tape, sheet music, *see under* Publishers.
- Rafamet:** Kuznia Raciborska, Staszica 1; exports machine tools; Man. R. OSIĘCKI.
- Rolimex:** 00-024 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; f. 1951; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin; Dir. J. GIEDWINZ.
- Rybox (Fisheries Central Board):** 71-420 Szczecin, Odrowąża 1; imports and exports fish and fish products; Dir. Z. BUKOWSKI.
- Shipcontrol:** Gdynia, Polska 21; arbitration, control; Dir. M. SIKOWSKI.
- Skórimport:** 90-950 Łódź 1, P.O.B. 133; imports and exports skins and hides, leather, footwear and leather goods; Dir. T. KOWALSKI.
- Spodrapid:** Gdynia, Rotterdamska 3; Polish-Czech company; expedition; Dir. K. LETHE.
- Stalexport:** 40-922 Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys; Dir. K. KŁEŚCZYŃSKI.
- Supervise:** Gdynia, Derdowskiego 7; exports and imports, arbitration, control; Dir. T. OLEWNICZAK.
- Textilimport:** Łódź, ul. Traugutta 25; import and export of textile goods and raw materials for the textile industry; Dir. J. KUŁCZYCKI.
- Torimex:** Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 35/41; imports textiles, ready-made articles and cosmetics; Dir. J. JĘDRUSIK.

POLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Unitra: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; import and export of equipment for the electronics industry; Dir. W. JELSKI.

Universal: 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports electrical and household appliances, sports and camping equipment, musical instruments and ironmongery; Dir. J. DZIERŻYŃSKI.

Varimex: Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; import and export of textile machines, typography machines, casting, medical, optical and photographic equipment; Dir. Z. PIŁAT.

Węgłokoks: Katowice 12, ul. Armii Czerwonej 119; sole exporters of Polish coal and coke; Dir. J. HURNIK.

Wydawnictwa Handlu Zagranicznego: Warsaw, Kierbedzia 4; Polish Foreign Trade Publishers; Dir. T. POLANOWSKI.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organised by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY

(ZP=Zjednoczenie Przemysłu)

Centrala Przemysłu Mięsnego (Meat and Meat Products): Warsaw, Chocimska 28; f. 1945.

Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ" (Corn Milling): Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16.

Zjednoczenie Morskich Stoczní Remontowych (Sea Repair Shipyards): Gdańsk, Waty Piastowskie 24.

Zjednoczenie Portów Morskich (Sea Ports): Gdynia, Zgoda 8.

ZP Bawełnianego (Cotton): Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3-5.

ZP Celulozowo-Papierniczego (Cellulose and Paper): Łódź, ul. Gdańska 39.

ZP Cementowego (Cement): Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.

ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej (Building Ceramics): Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12.

ZP Cukierniczego (Confectionery and Sugar Products): Warsaw, Krucza 24-26.

ZP Cukrowniczego (Sugar Refining): Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3.

ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa" (Pharmaceutical): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.

ZP Gumowego (Rubber): Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.

ZP Jajczarsko-Drobiarskiego (Eggs and Poultry): Warsaw, ul. Hoza 66-68; f. 1950; Dir. (vacant).

ZP Kruszyw, Kamienia Budowlanego i Surowców Mineralnych (Aggregate Building Stones and Mineral Material): Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 18.

ZP Lniarskiego (Flax, Hemp and Jute Textiles): Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 9.

ZP Maszyn Górniczych "POLMAG" (Mining Machinery): Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 8-10.

ZP Meblarskiego (Furniture): Poznań, Libelta 1A.

ZP Nieorganicznego (Inorganic Chemicals): Warsaw, Zielna 39.

ZP Odzieżowego (Garment-making): Łódź, Piotrkowska 175; f. 1948.

ZP Olejarskiego (Oils and Fats): Warsaw 10, Szkolna 2-4.

ZP Organicznego (Organic Chemicals): Warsaw, Żurawia 6-12.

ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego (Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Bottling): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Krucza 24-26; f. 1951; publ. *Information Bulletin*.

ZP Pivowarskiego (Brewing and Malling): Warsaw Krucza 24-26; f. 1947.

ZP Poligraficznego (Graphite): Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1945.

ZP Przędzalń Czesankowych (Worsted Mills): Łódź, Kosciuszki 3; f. 1959.

ZP Rafinerii Nafty (Oil Refining): Cracow, Lubicz 25.

ZP Rafineryjnego i Petrochemicznego "PETROCHEMIA": Cracow, Al. 3 Maja 7; Gen. Man. A. BAZAN, M.Sc.

ZP Skórzanego (Leather): Łódź, Piotrkowska 260.

ZP Spirytusowego (Distilling): Warsaw, Szkolna 2-4; spirits, liquors, vodka, yeast.

ZP Sprzętu Optycznego i Medycznego (Optical and Medical Equipment): Warsaw, Solec 22.

ZP Szklarskiego i Ceramicznego (Glass and Ceramic): Warsaw, Przasnyska 2.

ZP Tartacznego i Wyrobów Drzewnych: Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.

ZP Tytoniowego (Tobacco): Warsaw, Szkolna 2-4.

ZP Wełnianego Północ (Wool, North): Łódź, Kosciuszki 3.

ZP Wełnianego-Południe (Wool, South): Bielsko-Biała, ul. Inwalidów 2, woj. Katowickie.

ZP Włókien Chemicznych "Chemitex" (Board of Chemical Fibres Industry): 90-137 Łódź, Uniwersytecka 2/4; f. 1945.

Polskie Nagrania: Warsaw, ul. Długa 5; produces gramophone records of serious and light music.

Zjednoczenie Budowlano-Montażowe Przemysłu Węglowego (Coal-Mine Construction): 40-952 Katowice, Reymonta 24, P.O.B. 254.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (Union of Mining Work Enterprises): Katowice, ul. Damrota 16; f. 1958.

Zjednoczenie Chłodni Składowych (Cold Stores and Freezing Plants): Warsaw, Szkolna 214.

Zjednoczenie Wytwórní Surowic i Szczepionek (Serum and Vaccine Production Board): Warsaw, Chelmska 30/34; f. 1950.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych (CRZZ) (Central Council of Trade Unions): Warsaw, Kopernika 36/40; affiliated to the WFTU; mems. 10,564,500; Chair. WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK; Deputy Chair. EUGENIUSZ CROCHAŁ, TADEUSZ RUDOLF, ROMAN STACHOŚ; publs. *Głos Pracy, Przegląd Związkowy*.

There are 23 trade unions, each of a general type covering administrative, and industrial workers in a particular branch of industry, with an aggregate of over ten million members. United under the Central Council of Trade Unions, the unions play an important part in the development of a socialist economy and of the culture and education of the working people and in the management of factories and other establishments. Trade Union representa-

tives exert direct influence on the system of wages and on income tax rates. Working conditions are supervised and inspected regularly by labour inspectors from the Central Labour Inspection Office and, in addition, a social labour inspector is appointed by each trade union works' council. Disputes are regulated by an Arbitration Commission composed of representatives of the trade unions and of the administration. The industrial health service is under the control of the unions which run health centres and sanatoria for their members. Sociological research is also carried out by the unions and the results used in decisions of policy on wages, housing and general welfare.

The trade unions provide cultural facilities on a large scale in the form of houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, and libraries; they support drama and musical enterprises, and help further members' education by running evening courses, trade courses and workers' universities. The Working People's Holiday Fund is directly controlled by the unions which arrange holidays for members at a cost proportional to their earnings.

There is close co-operation between the Polish Trade Unions and those in other countries as well as with the World Federation of Trade Unions and International bodies such as UNESCO.

Centralny Związek Kółek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Circles*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1957; the biggest organization of agricultural producers in Poland; about 2,740,000 mems.; Pres. ALEKSANDER SCHMIDT; publ. *Plon* (weekly), *Gospodyni* (weekly).

TRADE FAIR

Poznań International Fairs: Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; f. 1921; international technical fair yearly in June, with 29 countries represented in 1973; international consumer goods fair yearly in September, with 33 countries represented in 1973.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS.

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Ministerstwo Komunikacji, Warsaw, ul. Chalubińskiego 4-6; f. 1842; Minister of Transport MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD.

By the end of 1972 there were 26,747 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 4,359 km. were electrified and 3,179 km. were narrow gauge.

ROADS

There were 135,478 km. of hard-surfaced, public roads in 1972, of which 85,380 km. were main roads.

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): ul. Grójecka 17, Warsaw; f. 1945; the State enterprise organizing inland transport by motor, bus, lorry and trailers of all kinds for passengers and goods. Bus routes cover a total of 93,724 km. Traffic (1972): Passengers carried—1,688,870; Freight—5,280,800 million ton-kilometres.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): ul. Świętokrzyska 30; Warsaw; f. 1958; organizes tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries; passengers carried 14,000; freight 171,000 tons.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Polski Związek Motorowy (*Polish Automobile and Motor Cycle Federation*): Warsaw, Kazimierzowska 66; Pres. ROMAN M. PIJANOWSKI, ing. dipl.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zjednoczenie Żeglugi Śródlądowej i Stoczni Rzecznych (*United Inland Navigation and River Shipyards*): Wrocław, Oficerska 6; comprises seven inland navigation enterprises, eight river shipyards and the Design Office for River Craft.

Poland has 6,907 km. of waterways, of which 4,581 km. are navigable. The main rivers are the Vistula (1,047 km.), Oder (854 km.), Bug (772 km.), Warta (808 km.), San, Narew, Noteć, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniardwy, Mamry, Żebsko, Dąbie and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 1,215 km.). The most important of these are:

Kanał Elblaski (Elbląg Canal) connects the Drwęca River with the Wisłany lagoon (151.7 km.).

Kanał Wieprz-Krzna connects the Wieprz River with the Krzna River (140 km.).

Kanał Górnonotecki (Upper Noteć Canal) connects the Bydgoszcz Canal with Lake Gopło (114.6 km.).

Międzyzjeziornie Kanały Mazurskie (Mazurian Lakes Canals) connect Lake Mamry with Roś Lake (189.8 km.).

Kanał Augustowski (Augustów Canal) connects Czarna Hancza River with Biebrza River (80 km.).

Kanał Gliwicki (Gliwice Canal) connects the town of Gliwice with the River Oder (40.6 km.).

Kanał Warta-Gopło connects the Warta River with Lake Gopło (32 km.).

Kanał Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz Canal) connects the rivers Brda and Noteć (24.7 km.).

Kanał Żerański (Żeran Canal) connects Zegrzyn Lake with the River Vistula (17.3 km.).

About 8,725,000 passengers and 10,867,000 tons of freight were carried in 1972 on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet had 283 ships in December 1972, with a total tonnage of 1,609,900 g.r.t. (excluding fishing vessels).

Principal shipping companies:

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24; 163 ships totalling 941,950 d.w.t. (1972) and serving all five continents; Dir. STANISLAW BEJGER.

Polska Żegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; f. 1951; world-wide tramping; fleet of 108 ships totalling 1,301,501 d.w.t. (1972); Gen. Man. TADEUSZ ŻYŁKOWSKI.

Przedsiębiorstwo Polowów Dalekomorskich i Usług Rybackich "Gryf": Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir. Inż. JÓZEF BAJ.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Warsaw, with a second planned for 1974. Domestic flights serve Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Koszalin, Poznań, Szczecin, Rzeszów and Wrocław.

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines LOT*): Warsaw, Grójecka 17; f. 1929; domestic services and international services to the Middle East, Africa, U.S.A. and throughout Europe; fleet of three Il-62, five Tu-134, three Tu-134A, eight Il-18 and 16 AN-24; Dir.-Gen. WŁODZIMIERZ WILANOWSKI.

Poland is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Interflug, Finnair, JAT, KLM, Lufthansa, MALEV, MEA, Pan American, Sabena, SAS, Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers' Society*): Warsaw, Senatorska 11; Chair. WINCENTY KRAŚKO; the Society has about 250 tourist accommodation establishments (hotels and hostels); 433,689 mems.

"Orbis": Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office: Gen. Man. MIROSLAW SZYMAŃSKI; 97 branch offices and 26 tourist hotels.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Austria: Schwedenplatz 3-4, 1010 Vienna I.

Belgium: Place Ropier 20, Brussels.

Czechoslovakia: 18 Pařížská, Prague.

France: 18 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris 2e.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Marx Allee 98, 1034 Berlin.

Hungary: Vödvösmarty ter 6, Budapest V.

Italy: 54 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome.

Sweden: 71 Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm.

U.S.S.R.: Hotel National 106, Moscow.

United Kingdom: 313 Regent St., London W.1.

United States: Rep. for Tourism, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

There are also branches in the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain and Switzerland.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: Warsaw, Moliera 5; f. 1833, rebuilt 1965; Dir. ZDZISŁAW ŚLIWIŃSKI; Art Dir. ANTONI WICHEREK.

Teatr Narodowy: Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. ADAM HANUSZKIEWICZ.

Teatr Dramatyczny: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. GUSTAW HOŁOUBEK.

Teatr Współczesny: Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; Dir. ERWIN AXER.

Teatr Polski: Warsaw, Karasia 2; Gen. Dir. ANDRZEJ KRASIŃSKI; Art Dir. AUGUST KOWALCZYK.

Teatr Słowackiego: Cracow, Plac, św. Ducha 1; f. 1893; Dir. and Art Dir. KRYSZYNA SKUSZANKA, JERZY KRASOWSKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Warsaw, Jasna 5; f. 1901; contains National Philharmonic Choir; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIUSZ LIBERA; Chief Conductor and Artistic Dir. WITOLD ROWICKI.

State Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir "Karol Szymanowski": Cracow, ul. Zwirzyńska 1; f. 1945; Music Dir. and Chief Conductor JERZY KATLEWICZ.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Gen. Zawadzkiego 2; Dir. WŁADYSŁAW KAMIŃSKI; Art. Dir. KAROL STRYJA.

Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Katowice, Placiscytowa 3; Dir. (vacant).

ATOMIC ENERGY

Plans are under way for the construction of Poland's first nuclear power station.

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: 02-668 Warsaw, Al. Lotników 32/46; f. 1953; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY KOŁODZIEJCZAK.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, near Warsaw; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY MINCZEWSKI.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

A. Sołtan Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk.

Nuclear Research Centre: Warsaw-Żerań.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: 31-342 Cracow, ul. Radzikowskiego 152; f. 1955; department covering high and low energy nuclear physics, structural investigations and applied physics; Dir. ANDRZEJ HRYNKIEWICZ.

Co-operation: Agreements have been signed with many countries. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Uniwersytet Gdański (*University of Gdańsk*): Gdańsk; f. 1970; 119 teachers, 11,626 students.

Uniwersytet Jagielloński (*Jagiellonian University*): Cracow; 235 teachers, 10,258 students.

Uniwersytet Łódzki (*University of Łódź*): Łódź; 181 teachers, 12,145 students.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski (*Catholic University of Lublin*): Lublin; 59 teachers, 2,239 students.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej (*Marie Curie-Skłodowska University*): Lublin; 141 teachers, 10,480 students.

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza (*Adam Mickiewicz University*): Poznań; 233 teachers, 14,420 students.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika (*Nicholas Copernicus University*): Toruń; 141 teachers, 5,297 students.

Uniwersytet Śląski (*Silesian University*): Katowice; 80 teachers, 7,684 students.

Uniwersytet Warszawski (*University of Warsaw*): Warsaw; 434 teachers, 18,960 students.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bolesława Bieruta (*Bolesław Bierut University of Wrocław*): Wrocław; 218 teachers, 13,274 students.

There are also ten technical universities.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Portuguese Republic lies on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula bordered by Spain to the north and east. The climate is mild and temperate with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area, with the state coat of arms superimposed. The capital is Lisbon.

Recent History

The regime of the *Estado Novo* (New State) has been in power since 1926, giving considerable stability to the country, at the expense of certain freedoms. Economic and social progress has been slow. In the face of suspicion of fascism, Portugal was admitted to the United Nations only in 1955, and there has been continuous United Nations hostility to Portugal's policy of maintaining her overseas provinces, which the Government regards as inalienable. On November 2nd, 1973, the UN General Assembly called on Portugal to halt its "aggression" in the newly proclaimed republic of Guinea-Bissau and its "illegal occupation" of the territory. Portugal dismissed the proclamation as a propagandist move on the part of the leaders of the PAIGC guerrilla movement, and remains heavily committed to anti-guerrilla operations in the provinces of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique, a commitment necessitating the deployment of the major part of its defence forces.

In 1968, Dr. António Salazar, Prime Minister since 1932, was succeeded by Dr. Marcello Caetano. The new Government pursued a policy of cautious expansion, while maintaining the corporative basis of government. In August 1971 constitutional amendments concerning the press, religious freedom and the status of the overseas provinces were voted by Parliament. The overseas provinces were granted greater autonomy in their internal affairs in 1972, Angola and Mozambique acquiring the status of statchood. Towards the end of March 1973, elections were held for the newly constituted local parliaments in the provinces. The Government in Lisbon retains control over foreign policy affecting the provinces and retains the right to veto the decisions of the local assemblies.

Shortly before the elections to the National Assembly of October 28th, 1973, Dr. Caetano defined the aims of the Government as the speeding up of the process of autonomy for the overseas provinces, economic development, and a policy of just distribution of national income. On April 25th, 1974, Gen. António de Spínola seized power in a bloodless *coup d'état*. His military junta immediately announced liberal reforms and promised the formation of a civil government and free democratic elections.

Government

Under the 1933 Constitution, Portugal is a corporative republic; the executive power is exercised by the Head of State, appointed by an electoral college, and the Council of

Ministers. The Head of State has the power to appoint the President of the Council of Ministers and may initiate legislation with the consent of the Prime Minister. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber. The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage every four years. It initiates legislation and approves measures submitted to it by the Council of Ministers. It is probable that extensive changes in the above system of government will be made as a result of the *coup d'état* of April 25th, 1974, by which a military junta under Gen. António de Spínola seized power.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for between twenty-four and forty-eight months. Portugal is a member of NATO. Total strength of the Armed Forces is 204,000, of which about 137,000 are in Portuguese Africa. The Army numbers 170,000, the Navy 18,000 (including 3,300 marines), and the Air Force 16,000. The defence budget for 1972 totalled 11,469 million escudos—about 30 per cent of the budget. Reserves of all types number about 318,000.

Economic Affairs

Approximately half the working population is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for some 20 per cent of the Gross National Product. The industry suffers from uneconomic smallholdings in the north and underutilized estates in the south. Emigration abroad and to the towns has left some rural areas seriously underpopulated. Portugal's main exports have traditionally been wines, cork and wood products, sardines and textiles. These still account for more than half of total exports by value. Industrial activity has hitherto been geared to these products but with government encouragement diversification into heavy industry is taking place. In the Sines development area south of Lisbon oil-refining and associated petro-chemical industries have been established as well as plant for treating the nearby pyrites deposits. At the Lisnave ship-repairing yards facilities have been built capable of servicing the largest super-tankers now in operation. Super-tankers of up to 700,000 tons will be built at the Setenave ship-building yards due to be completed in 1974. Portugal also has commercial deposits of copper and coal.

The boom in tourism continues. Forecasts of tourist movements presuppose that lodging capacity will reach 130,000 beds by 1979, at the end of the Fourth Development Plan.

In July 1972, along with the other former EFTA countries not seeking full membership, Portugal signed a special Trade Agreement with the EEC. An important concession gained by Portugal was an extended transitional period for the reduction of tariffs on imported industrial goods. This period lasts till 1980 on all industrial goods and till 1985 on a small number of other goods.

PORTUGAL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Emigration remains a difficult problem, as does inflation, aggravated by a sluggish growth rate and the need to pay higher wages to persuade workers to stay in Portugal. A National Council has been created to help the Government formulate a prices policy and a kind of wage freeze has been introduced, prohibiting revision of collective wage contracts until two years after the previous revision. Nevertheless, the Fourth Development Plan (1974-79) aims at an average annual increase of 7.5 per cent in the Gross Domestic Product.

Transport and Communication

There are about 30,500 km. of roads in Portugal. A suspension bridge across the Tagus at Lisbon, the longest in Europe, was opened in 1966. Railways cover 3,592 kilometres and are mostly operated by the State. There is a merchant marine with a displacement of some 835,000 tons. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European, American and African capitals. Present plans envisage the construction of a new international airport at Setúbal and 358 kilometres of motorway by 1981. Work began in October 1973 on the building of 493 km. of toll motorways throughout the country. An agreement has been signed with Spain on the building of an international bridge over the river Erges.

Social Welfare

A State Social Welfare Fund, linked to the Corporations, was established in 1964, providing unemployment and sickness benefits for industrial workers; agricultural and fishing workers may receive benefits from the State *Casas do Povo* and *Casas dos Pescadores* respectively. There is a state levy upon employers and some places of entertainment to subsidize public works for the relief of unemployment. Health services are usually covered by private insurance bodies and employers' insurance.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and consists of six years of primary school followed by two years of continuation classes. Compulsory schooling at the age of six has been virtually guaranteed by the Government. Secondary education, consisting of State *liceus* (high schools) and technical schools, as well as private colleges, is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are four universities and one technical university; courses are of five to seven years. Much has been done in the past decade to reduce illiteracy, including the setting up of adult schools providing intensive elementary courses.

Under an education reform announced in January 1971, the school-leaving age was raised to 14, making eight years compulsory school attendance. University entrance examinations were abolished and a final school examination established. Basic education for all, at the age of eight, is an aim the Government wishes to see fulfilled by 1979. To help accomplish this, 15 per cent of the State Budget will be allotted to education in 1974. The establishment of four new universities and several polytechnics has been announced.

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and the Algarve on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. In 1971 3,867,025 tourists visited Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Portugal: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Sport

Association football is Portugal's principal sport.

Public Holidays

1974: June 10 (Camões Day), June 13 (St. Anthony—Lisbon only), June 24 (St. John—Oporto only), August 15 (Assumption), October 5 (Proclamation of the Republic), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 1 (Restoration of Independence), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 11 (Shrove Tuesday), March 28 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Portuguese escudo.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 59.00 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 25.40 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	CENSUS POPULATION		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1970
		December 15th, 1960	December 15th, 1970	
Continental Portugal	88,941	8,292,975	8,124,019	91
The Azores	2,344	327,480	291,028	124
Madeira Islands	797	268,937	253,220	318
TOTAL (Metropolitan Portugal) .	92,082*	8,889,392	8,668,267	94

* 35,553 square miles.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES (1970): Angola: area 1,246,700 sq. km., pop. 5,673,046; Mozambique: area 786,763 sq. km., pop. 8,233,834; Portuguese Guinea: area 36,125 sq. km., pop. 487,448; Portuguese Timor: area 14,925 sq. km., pop. 609,477; Macau: area 16 sq. km., pop. 248,636; Cape Verde Islands: area 4,033 sq. km., pop. 272,071; São Tomé and Príncipe: area 964 sq. km., pop. 73,631.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Lisbon (capital)	760,150	Braga	48,735
Oporto	300,925	Evora	23,665
Coimbra	55,985	Faro	20,470
Setúbal	49,670		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968 .	194,615	21.45	73,653	8.12	94,430	10.41
1969 .	189,500	20.98	76,323	8.45	100,833	11.16
1970 .	172,755	19.30	78,488	8.77	92,854	10.38
1971 .	188,841	21.29	80,291	9.05	98,355	11.09

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972
France	21,962	10,023	17,800
Other European Countries	21,739	18,415	16,162
South Africa	702	339	274
Other African Countries	257	428	202
Canada	6,529	6,983	6,815
U.S.A.	9,726	8,839	7,574
Other North American Countries	361	178	158
Brazil	1,669	1,200	1,158
Venezuela	2,927	3,500	3,611
Other South American Countries	127	59	19
Asia and Oceania	361	436	249
TOTAL	66,360	50,400	51,084

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	602	629	511	548	794	612
Rye	233	231	225	157	169	164
Rice	42	42	43	195	162	164
Potatoes	112	109	112	1,220	1,124	1,139
Cork	800	806	n.a.	154	175	n.a.
Maize	418	394	390	581	526	518
Oats	193	217	168	72	125	84
Haricot Beans	376	348	322	54	56	51
Barley	105	112	89	54	84	62

LIVESTOCK ([']000)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Horses	26*	25*	24*	30
Mules	91*	89*	86*	88
Asses	155*	154*	153*	177
Cattle	1,060†	1,070†	1,100	1,122
Pigs	1,475†	1,380†	1,400*	1,993
Sheep	5,765*	5,766	5,690	2,403
Goats	530*	520*	510*	730
Poultry	12,720*	13,230*	13,740*	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

MEAT PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972*
Beef and Veal	87,239	74,200	73,010
Mutton and Goat Meat	21,566	20,507	20,186
Pork	56,785	59,112	63,855
Horses and Mules	1,729	2,122	1,757

* Provisional figures.

FISHING TOTAL CATCH (metric tons)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
419,388	366,045	333,695	365,423	342,475	342,717

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING
PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Anthracite	416,537	270,890	253,263	251,704
Lignite	7,888	—	—	—
Cassiterite	710	621	793	754
Wolfram (concentrated)	2,289	2,531	2,309	2,410
Copper Ore	n.a.	n.a.	2,221	2,280
Kaolin	44,830	53,023	44,950	45,656

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Sardines in oil or sauce	35,384	23,049	25,289	40,242
Tunny in oil or sauce	3,224	1,274	1,410	2,085
Sugar, Refined	194,998	204,529	211,214	169,739
Olive Oil ('000 hectolitres)	581	791	735	458
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	11,670	8,081	11,328	8,835
Beer ('000 litres)	85,719	100,024	134,461	132,085
Cork Products	336,602	304,422	299,723	209,582
Paper Pulp	321,271	361,225	427,375	416,633
Tyres and Tubes	12,134*	13,346	16,892	1,713,828
Pitch and Resin	72,872	73,507	74,509	77,888
Turpentine	17,566	17,063	15,510	20,221
Bricks and Roof Tiles ('000)	434,475	583,651	903,251	n.a.
Cement	1,861,928	2,034,761	2,346,935	2,457,760
Iron and Steel Cast Works	56,040	59,388	62,045	n.a.
Steel in Ingots	302,003	389,047	370,340	340,249
Electric Power (million kWh.):				
Hydraulic	5,217	6,326	5,794	6,146
Thermal	998	512	1,585	1,669

* Tyres only.

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Portuguese escudo (1,000 escudos are known as one *conto*).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 escudos.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=59.00 escudos; U.S. \$1=25.40 escudos.

100 escudos=£1.695=\$3.937.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was U.S. \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1=69.00 escudos.

GENERAL STATE BUDGET*

(million escudos)

REVENUE	1973	EXPENDITURE	1973
Current Revenue:			
Direct Taxes	10,302	General Charges	2,413
Indirect Taxes	16,841	Ministries	20,063
Taxes, Fines and other Penalties	316		
Income from Property	613		
Transfer	447		
Sale of Assets	1,119		
Other Current Revenues	—		
Capital Revenues:			
Sale of Property	6		
Transfers	37		
Financial Assets	708		
Financial Liabilities	23		
Repositions not deducted in payment	50		
Bank Accounts	3,103		
Ordinary Revenue	33,565	Ordinary Expenditure	26,498
Extraordinary Revenue	10,056	Extraordinary Expenditure	17,099
TOTAL	43,621	TOTAL	43,597

* According to the classifications of the General Budget of the State for 1973.

GOLD AND CURRENCY

(million escudos)

	1969	1970	1971
Gold Reserves	20,382	21,385	21,870
Foreign Currency Reserves	6,823	7,504	11,728
Notes in Circulation	31,019	33,759	36,370

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(million escudos)

	Food	CLOTHING	RENT	FUEL AND ELECTRICITY	HYGIENE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
LISBON*							
1969 . . .	160.4	123.3	227.7	97.7	134.6	170.1	162.9
1970 . . .	168.4	125.8	244.0	98.3	136.8	189.7	173.3
1971 . . .	183.2	133.5	319.2	101.7	159.5	205.5	194.0
1972 . . .	201.3	145.6	382.1	101.7	188.0	218.5	214.7
OPORTO†							
1969 . . .	164.4	108.1	276.8	130.4	119.5	147.0	165.2
1970 . . .	168.6	113.4	281.4	131.7	119.7	157.3	170.0
1971 . . .	179.8	118.3	328.9	131.7	136.3	167.7	183.5
1972 . . .	200.6	126.3	389.6	131.7	137.9	178.2	204.0
COIMBRA‡							
1969 . . .	152.5	107.7	206.4	104.9	128.8	147.2	149.7
1970 . . .	154.4	110.5	229.7	105.7	129.6	158.4	155.5
1971 . . .	164.7	115.0	287.8	109.1	137.4	170.7	171.0
1972 . . .	178.2	119.5	369.2	111.5	155.5	181.7	188.0

* Base: 100=July 1948-June 1949

† Base: 100=July 1950-June 1951

‡ Base: 100=July 1953-June 1954

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	133,199	144,742	160,339
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	23,525	24,850	26,679
Manufacturing	47,192	51,721	57,680
Wholesale and retail trade	16,119	17,299	18,746
Public administration and defence	8,967	9,224	11,012
Other revenue	37,396	41,648	46,222
Income from abroad	609	935	889
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	133,808	145,677	161,228
Less depreciation allowances	7,727	10,921	12,658
NET NATIONAL INCOME	126,081	134,756	148,570
Indirect taxes less subsidies	13,010	14,929	17,689
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	139,091	149,685	166,259
Depreciation allowances	7,727	10,921	12,658
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	146,818	160,606	198,917
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	6,806	6,261	10,708
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	153,624	166,867	189,625
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	109,590	117,668	133,784
Government consumption expenditure	19,579	21,214	25,588
Fixed capital formation	24,433	27,292	30,711
Change in stocks	22	693	-458

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million escudos)

	1971			1972*		
	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total
<i>Goods and Services</i>	5,265	535	5,800	9,509	3,677	13,186
Merchandise	-17,737	448	-17,289	-18,294	2,110	-16,184
Freight and transportation	-805	186	-619	-1,109	142	-967
Travel	5,313	789	6,102	6,470	653	7,123
Insurance	-166	22	-144	-248	59	-189
Investment income	-308	723	415	-323	901	578
Other services	18,968	-1,633	17,335	23,013	-188	22,825
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	1,381	-561	820	-2,689	-4,555	-7,244
Short-term loans	-1,033	12	-1,021	-3,538	-196	-3,734
of which:						
Private sector	-1,033	12	-1,021	-3,538	-196	-3,734
Official sector	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term loans	2,414	-573	1,841	849	-4,359	-3,510
of which:						
Private sector	2,321	-123	2,198	1,934	-244	1,690
Official sector	93	-450	-357	-1,085	-4,115	-5,200
Net Errors and Omissions	1,219	-174	1,045	1,386	237	1,623
Total	7,865	-200	7,665	8,206	-641	7,565

* Provisional.

ESCUDO ZONE*—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES
(million escudos)

	1971			1972†		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services</i>	70,564	75,862	5,298	80,107	91,912	11,805
Merchandise	57,629	34,407	-23,222	64,184	43,305	-20,879
Freight and transportation	3,458	5,676	2,218	4,403	6,785	2,382
Travel	3,496	9,108	5,612	4,403	10,982	6,579
Insurance	502	352	-150	609	351	-258
Investment income	1,591	1,228	-363	2,017	1,307	-710
Other services	3,888	25,091	21,203	4,491	29,182	24,692
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>			2,575			-3,089
Short-term loans, private and official sectors			155			-3,245
Long-term loans	5,198	7,618	2,420	8,390	8,546	156
of which:						
Private sector	4,271	6,598	2,328			—
Official and banking sectors	927	1,020	93			—
Net Errors and Omissions			379			1,169
Total			8,252			9,885

* Metropolitan Portugal and Overseas Provinces.

† Provisional.

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million escudos)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports . . .	30,453	33,858	37,262	45,494	52,416	59,555
Exports . . .	20,166	21,917	24,526	27,299	30,248	35,061

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million escudos)

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Fish and Fish Preparations . . .	629	827	1,303	1,304	1,268	1,185
Cereals and Cereal Preparations . . .	1,616	1,694	1,780	22	26	35
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	312	374	478	1,366	1,447	1,474
Beverages . . .	37	52	59	1,878	2,018	2,195
Textile Fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste . . .	2,924	3,097	3,160	45	68	48
Petroleum and Petroleum Products . . .	2,530	3,383	3,644	273	634	319
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excluding furniture) . . .	35	43	47	1,248	1,321	1,398
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products . . .	1,441	1,671	1,967	4,652	4,627	5,237
Non-metallic Minerals Manufactures, n.e.s. . .	1,987	2,748	2,733	2,338	2,030	2,641
Iron and Steel . . .	1,813	2,527	2,724	350	325	314
Machinery, other than Electric . . .	4,810	6,368	7,610	534	687	856
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances . . .	2,498	3,125	3,434	1,004	1,327	1,634
Transport Equipment . . .	3,801	4,249	5,633	194	274	466
Clothing . . .	154	255	356	1,876	2,306	2,927

COUNTRIES (million escudos)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Portuguese Overseas Provinces . . .	5,599	6,717	6,944	6,720	6,081	6,688	6,490	5,116
Argentina . . .	128	221	236	344	36	40	59	41
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .	1,104	1,258	1,465	1,443	429	440	829	907
Brazil . . .	463	457	743	1,439	179	302	229	377
Canada . . .	220	349	470	445	348	381	522	598
Denmark . . .	435	416	560	695	691	751	765	1,056
Eastern Europe . . .	531	253	633	537	208	223	185	213
Finland . . .	n.a.	299	177	221	n.a.	527	430	673
France . . .	2,675	3,176	3,469	3,811	1,278	1,245	1,357	1,821
Federal Germany . . .	5,861	7,050	8,204	8,891	1,570	1,728	1,888	2,538
Iraq . . .	n.a.	1,399	1,363	1,094	n.a.	80	85	74
Italy . . .	2,128	2,432	2,731	3,274	636	834	798	1,086
Japan . . .	610	1,201	1,485	1,816	194	227	197	290
Morocco . . .	150	130	162	155	146	204	144	175
Netherlands . . .	1,018	1,132	1,306	1,494	498	759	856	818
Norway . . .	294	277	604	686	335	391	404	623
Saudi Arabia . . .	—	495	643	719	n.a.	10	12	10
South Africa . . .	104	137	152	205	150	199	213	280
Spain . . .	1,597	1,983	2,501	2,989	423	442	515	732
Sweden . . .	948	1,201	1,401	1,820	1,402	1,450	1,669	2,262
Switzerland . . .	1,381	1,577	2,181	2,320	534	578	776	1,073
United Kingdom . . .	5,168	6,399	7,150	7,777	5,158	5,570	6,750	8,031
U.S.A. . .	1,814	3,251	3,614	5,298	2,318	2,379	2,927	3,721

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBERS*			TOURIST REVENUE (\$ million)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Belgium and Luxembourg	33,123	33,572	40,932	3	3	4
Canada	38,575	47,377	51,945	4	5	7
France	168,135	203,769	215,401	16	24	36
Federal Republic of Germany	113,185	133,050	170,290	14	19	29
Italy	88,899	79,406	83,330	3	4	5
Netherlands	40,552	41,583	47,656	3	3	4
Spain	1,374,158	1,712,553	2,055,865	17	20	23
Sweden	20,201	26,792	35,371	2	3	4
Switzerland	32,772	32,482	39,001	6	9	12
United Kingdom	339,474	406,157	457,340	21	31	39
U.S.A.	304,097	354,717	366,139	73	94	130
Other Countries	232,197	273,429	303,755	5	7	12
TOTAL	2,785,368	3,342,887	3,867,025	167	222	305

*Foreign visitors to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Hotel beds: 73,752 (1971).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	144,757	145,706	153,719
Passenger-kilometres . . . (,,)	3,546,037	3,569,047	3,761,261
Freight . . . ('000 tons)	3,232	4,008	4,612
Freight ton-kilometres . . . (,,)	776,587	812,587	851,968

ROADS

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Registered Vehicles	787,783	882,701	1,005,158

SHIPPING

	1970	1971	1972
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tonnage)	710,136	834,523	974,373
Vessels Entered ('000 gross registered tonnage)	56,078	60,743	65,043
Goods Entered (tons)	11,302,100	11,671,591	n.a.
Goods Cleared (tons)	5,188,119	5,180,908	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown . . . ('000)	30,436	36,198	38,259
Passenger-kilometres . . . (,,)	2,274,068	2,782,209	3,167,849
Freight ton-kilometres . . . (,,)	32,452	43,462	50,006
Mail ton-kilometres . . . (,,)	8,702	9,495	10,249

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
					Number	Circulation
1968 . .	653,407	1,397,067	305,878	5,760	31	249,318,685
1969 . .	698,075	1,405,672	347,399	5,340	32	261,613,627
1970 . .	n.a.	1,405,198	387,512	5,956	33	260,471,265
1971 . .	n.a.	1,446,766	47,363	5,219	31	252,384,000

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-primary . . .	346	759	18,687
Primary	16,586	30,444	988,589
Secondary	1,950	29,460	480,424
Higher	62	3,111	51,510
Teacher Training . .	161	937	8,150

Sources: National Statistical Institute, Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1; Bank of Portugal.

THE CONSTITUTION*

The territory of Portugal comprises the mainland and the archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores, the Overseas Provinces of the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe Islands, Guinea (Bissau), Macao and Portuguese Timor, and the States of Angola and Mozambique. Under an article incorporated into the Constitution in 1971 the territories of the Portuguese nation outside Europe constitute overseas provinces, which will have their own statutes as autonomous regions; they may be designated as States, in accordance with the national tradition, when the progress of their social system and the complexity of their administration justify this title.

Religious freedom, *habeas corpus*, freedom of expression and of education are guaranteed by Article 7. Special laws aimed at preventing the perversion of public opinion, and at safeguarding the moral integrity of individuals, regulate freedom of expression.

The State favours such private enterprise as is productive and not prejudicial to the welfare of society or of small domestic industries. It promotes the formation and development of a corporative national economy. Only authorized corporations may make, with the assistance of the State, collective labour contracts. Strikes and lock-outs with retaliatory aims are forbidden.

Primary education is compulsory, and may be provided by the State or privately. Religious education in private schools need not have official authorization. Such schools, which may be subsidized by the State and authorized to grant official diplomas, are subject to official inspection.

The Catholic Church is separated from the State and its judicial unity is recognized. Freedom is granted to other

religious bodies excepting those whose doctrines are contrary to the established social order. The activities of non-Catholic bodies are subject to regulation by the law.

Sovereignty is vested in the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Cabinet, and the Courts.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic, who must be at least 35 years of age, is chosen by an electoral college composed of members of the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber, and municipal representatives from each metropolitan district and overseas province, and holds office for seven years. He appoints the Premier, and also the ministers and sub-secretaries of state proposed by the Premier.

Legislation passed by the National Assembly receives his assent, and he is then responsible for its being carried out. He has the power to dissolve the National Assembly or to convoke extraordinary sessions.

The President is advised by a Council of State composed of the following members:

1. The President of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet).
2. The President of the National Assembly.
3. The President of the Corporative Chamber.
4. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.
5. The Attorney-General of the Republic.
6. Ten public men of superior competence appointed for life by the President of the Republic.

* It is expected that this Constitution will be changed as a result of the *coup d'état* which took place on April 25th, 1974.

PORTUGAL—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The Council is consulted by the President when giving constituent powers to the National Assembly, convoking it and dissolving it in national emergencies, and whenever he deems it necessary. The Council decides on the eligibility of presidential candidates, and on whether the guarantees offered by them to respect the political order and the Constitution are acceptable.

The President acts as the representative of the nation in the negotiation of foreign treaties and pacts, though drafts have to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval before being signed.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of 150 members elected by direct vote every four years. Electors vote for party lists. No member of the National Assembly may be at the same time a member of the Corporative Chamber. On dissolution new elections must be held within 60 days, and the new Assembly must meet within a further 30 days. (The period of 60 days may be extended to 6 months if necessary.)

Voting is restricted to literate men and women over the age of 21 and who are registered voters.

The Assembly initiates legislation and must pass other measures proposed by the Council of Ministers or the President before they can be put into practice. It considers the national accounts and those of the Overseas Territories presented to it by the Accounts Tribunal; authorizes the collection and expenditure of revenues; authorizes the President to declare war and make peace, and approves international agreements. It may declare a state of siege, with total or partial suspension of constitutional guarantees. The Assembly also has the power to modify the Constitution every ten years or by special authorization of the President.

THE CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

The Chamber is attached to the National Assembly, and is composed of representatives of local authorities and leaders in the fields of economics, philosophy and culture. The manner of selecting members of the Chamber and their term of office are determined by law.

The Chamber reports and advises within 30 days, or within any period fixed by the Government or the Assembly, on all legislative proposals before they are submitted to the Assembly.

The Chamber is in session simultaneously with the National Assembly and is divided into specialized sections. It may sit in plenary session or by sections and sub-sections. The meetings of sections and sub-sections are not public.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(THE CABINET)

The Council of Ministers consists of the Premier, who is appointed by the President, and his nominees, who have to be approved by the President.

The Premier, acting as President of the Council, is responsible only to the President of the Republic for the general policy of his Cabinet. The Cabinet has the right to nominate, transfer or remove by decree the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Attorney-General of the Republic, diplomatic and consular agents, and governors of the Overseas Provinces. The life of the Cabinet is exclusively dependent on the confidence of the President of the Republic, and does not depend on the result of any vote in the Assembly or on the fate of any legislative proposals. Individual ministers are responsible politically to the Premier, and civilly and criminally for the acts legalized or committed by them.

The Cabinet may propose legislation to the National Assembly, or in particular cases, issue decrees.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution may be revised every ten years, the National Assembly at the time of revision acquiring constituent powers which will cease when the amending law is published. The period of ten years may be reduced to five if approved by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly. The President of the Republic may, in the public interest and after consultation with the Council of State, confer constituent powers on a National Assembly enabling it to revise the Constitution in specific matters.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Admiral AMÉRICO DE DEUS RODRIGUES THOMAZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1974)

President of the Council of Ministers: Prof. Dr. MARCELLO JOSÉ DAS NEVES ALVES CAETANO.

Minister of National Defence: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM DA SILVA CUNHA.

Minister of State for Economic Planning: Dr. MARIO DE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce: Dr. JOÃO MOTTA PEREIRA DE CAMPOS.

Minister of Industry and Energy: DANIEL M. VILHA BARBOSA.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. CÉSAR MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Minister of Justice: Appeal Judge ANTÓNIO MARIA MENDONÇA LINO NETTO.

Minister of Finance and Economic Co-ordination: Dr. MANUEL ARTUR COTTA AGOSTINHO DIAS.

Minister of the Army: Gen. ALBERTO ANDRADE E SILVA.

Minister of Marine: Rear-Admiral MANUEL PEREIRA CRESPO.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUI MANUEL DE MEDEIROS D'ESPINEY PATRÍCIO.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Eng. RUI ALVES DA SILVA SANCHES.

Minister for Overseas Provinces: Dr. BALTAZAR REBELO DE SOUSA.

Minister of Education: Prof. JOSÉ VEIGA SIMÃO.

Minister of Corporations and Social Security: Dr. JOAQUIM DA SILVA PINTO.

Minister of Health: Dr. CLEMENTE ROGUEIRO.

Secretary of State for the Air Force: Gen. MÁRIO TELLO POLLERI.

Secretary of State for Commerce: Dr. ALEXANDRE DE AZEVEDO VAZ PINTO.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Prof. Eng. José EDUARDO MENDES FERRÃO.

Secretary of State for Information and Tourism: Dr. PEDRO DE CÔRTE-REAL PINTO.

Secretary of State for the Treasury: Dr. JOSÉ LUIS SAPATEIRO.

Secretary of State for the Budget: Dr. AUGUSTO VITOR COELHO.

Secretary of State for Public Works: Eng. JOSÉ ADOLFO PINTO ELISEU.

Secretary of State for Communications and Transport: Eng. JOÃO MARIA LEITÃO DE OLIVEIRA MARTINS.

Secretary of State for Urban Development and Housing: Dr. JOSÉ LUIS NOGUEIRA DE BRITO.

Secretary of State for Education and Culture: Dr. AUGUSTO DE ATAÍDE SOARES DE ALBERGARIA.

Secretary of State for Overseas Administration: Capt. LEÃO MARIA TAVARES DO SACRAMENTO MONTEIRO.

Secretary of State for Overseas Development: Dr. RUI MARTINS DOS SANTOS.

Secretary of State for Youth and Sport: Dr. ORLANDO VALADÃO CHAGAS.

Under-Secretary of State for the Army: Col. CARLOS VIANA DE LEMOS.

Under-Secretary of State for Labour: Dr. ANTÓNIO PINTO CARDOSO.

Under-Secretary of State for Social Security: Dr. DUARTE IVO CRUZ.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Ex-officio Members:

The President of the Council of Ministers.

The President of the National Assembly.

The President of the Corporative Chamber.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General of the Republic.

Appointed Life Members:

Prof. JOÃO PINTO DA COSTA LEITE.

Gen. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS COSTA.

Eng. EDUARDO ARANTES E OLIVEIRA.

Dr. ALBINO SOARES PINTO DOS REIS, Jnr.

Dr. CLOTÁRIO LUÍS SUPICO RIBEIRO PINTO.

Dr. JOÃO DE MATOS AUTUNES VARELA.

Prof. Dr. MARCELLO JOSÉ DAS NEVES ALVES CAETANO.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

(May 1974)

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces: Gen. FRANCISCO DA COSTA GOMES.

Army Chief of Staff: Brig. JAIME SILVERIO MARQUES.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. JOSÉ PINHEIRO DE AZEVEDO.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Gen. MANUEL DIEGO NETO.

* After a *coup d'état* on April 25th, 1974, a military junta under Gen. ANTÓNIO DE SPÍNOLA took over the government of Portugal; the former Head of State and members of the Council of Ministers and Council of State were deprived of office.

Junta Nacional de Salvação: Gen. ANTÓNIO DE SPÍNOLA, Gen. FRANCISCO DA COSTA GOMES, Gen. MANUEL DIEGO NETO, Capt. ANTÓNIO ROSA COUTINHO, Col. CARLOS GALVÃO DE MELO, Vice-Adm. JOSÉ PINHEIRO DE AZEVEDO, Brig. JAIME SILVERIO MARQUES.

PORTUGAL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION; PARLIAMENT)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(In Lisbon unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Argentina:** Av. João Crisóstomo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS OSCAR RATTI.
- Australia:** Av. da Liberdade 244 (E); *Ambassador:* K. T. KELLY.
- Austria:** Rua das Amoreiras 70 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH CALICE.
- Belgium:** Praça Marquês de Pombal 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX VÉRY.
- Brazil:** Praça Marquês de Pombal 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. LUIS ANTONIO DA GAMA E SILVA.
- Canada:** Rua Rosa Araujo 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DUHAMEL.
- Chile:** Av. Miguel Bombarda (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- China (Taiwan):** Rua Gorgel do Amaral 5 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BENJAMIN TU.
- Colombia:** Praça José Fontana 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNANDO MANRIQUE ALVAREZ.
- Costa Rica:** Rua de São Felix 37 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ESPÁ Y CUENCA.
- Cuba:** Rua Pascoal de Melo 127 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* FRANCISCO ASTRAY RODRÍGUEZ.
- Denmark:** Rua Castilho 14 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Dominican Republic:** London, SW7 4AG, England (E).
- Ecuador:** Rua Arriaga 27 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- El Salvador:** Paris, France (E).
- Finland:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- France:** Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD DURAND.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Rua Filipe Folque 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EHRENFRIED VON HOLLEBEN.
- Greece:** Rua D. Francisco de Almeida 18 (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORE BAIZOS.
- Haiti:** Beirut, Lebanon (E).
- Iceland:** London, S.W.1, England (L).
- Iran:** Paris, France (E).
- Ireland:** Rua de São Bernardo 9; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DENIS B. O'SULLIVAN.
- Italy:** Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GIROLAMO MESSERI.
- Japan:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SHUSAKU WADA.
- Jordan:** London, W8 7HB, England (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Paris, France (E).
- Lebanon:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Malawi:** Rua dos Navegantes 48 (E); *Ambassador:* REID WILLIE KATENGA-KAUNDA.
- Mexico:** Praça do Arceiro 8 (E); *Ambassador:* General LUIS GUTIÉRREZ OROPESA.
- Morocco:** Rua do Marquês de Tomar 7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Netherlands:** Rua Sacramento à Lapa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOUT DE WAAL.
- Nicaragua:** Av. da Liberdade 185 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANILO SANSÓN ROMÁN.
- Norway:** Rua das Amoreiras 78, 3° (E); *Ambassador:* BREDO STABELL.
- Pakistan:** Av. António A. Aguiar 126 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* INAM-UL-HAQ.
- Panama:** Alameda de D. Alfonso Henriques 39 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.
- Peru:** Av. da República 56 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX DE LA FUENTE LOCKER.
- Philippines:** Av. Duarte Pacheco 21 (L); *Ambassador:* EMILIO D. BEJASA.
- South Africa:** Avenida António A. Aguiar 23 (E); *Ambassador:* R. J. MONTGOMERY.
- Spain:** Rua do Salitre 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Conde de NAVASQUEZ.
- Sweden:** Rua Imprensa 1, 4° (a Estela) (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN KLING.
- Switzerland:** Trav. do Patrocinio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS PAHUD.
- Thailand:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Turkey:** Av. das Descobertas, Lote 884 (E); *Ambassador:* General FUAT DÖĞÜ.
- United Kingdom:** Rua São Domingos à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* NIGEL TRENCH.
- U.S.A.:** Av. Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* STUART NASH SCOTT.
- Uruguay:** Rua Sampaio Pina 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO LEPRO.
- Vatican:** Av. Luís Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI.
- Venezuela:** Rua Dom F. Manoel de Melo 12, 2° (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MARTÍN ARAÚJO.

PARLIAMENT*

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

All 150 seats went to the Acção Nacional Popular in the elections held on October 28th, 1973.

President: Eng. CARLOS MONTEIRO DO AMARAL NETO.

* Suspended following the *coup d'état* of April 25th, 1974.

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

Advisory body attached to the National Assembly. Representatives from local authorities and leaders in the economic and cultural worlds.

President: Dr. MÁRIO JULIO DE ALMEIDA COSTA.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

***Acção Nacional Popular:** Pres. Central Committee Dr. MARCELLO CAETANO.

In the absence of any official opposition parties, there are various political groupings operating clandestinely in Portugal or in exile. These include the *Monarchists*, a small group who champion the heir of the Bragança family as the pretender to the throne, the *Republicans*, who adhere to the principles of the 1910 Republic, the *Acção Socialists* (Social Democrats), a large grouping with various shades of opinion, the *Partido Comunista*, the *Frente Patriótica de Libertação Nacional*, operating from Algiers under an executive board, the *Liga de Unidade e Acção Revolucionária (LUAR)*, a revolutionary action-group, and a new revolutionary group operating from inside Portugal, the *Acção Revolucionária Armada (ARA)*.

* Dissolved following the *coup d'état* of April 25th, 1974.

GENERAL ELECTION OCTOBER 28TH, 1973

Political campaigning was permitted for one month before the elections, commencing officially on September 28th. During this period the Opposition was allowed to hold meetings and make criticisms of Government actions, although all "subversive" statements concerning the overseas provinces were forbidden. The Opposition consisted of the Democratic Electoral Commission (CDE), a group comprising Socialists, progressive Catholics and Republicans, which put up candidates in 10 of the 22 metropolitan constituencies. There were no Opposition lists in the overseas provinces. All Opposition members had withdrawn by October 25th, despite a decree issued on September 11th by Dr. Caetano, the Prime Minister, prohibiting candidates from retiring before polling day. According to official figures, 66.5 per cent of a registered electorate of 2,096,020 voted, returning all 150 ANP candidates to the National Assembly.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Praça do Comércio, Lisbon; consisting of a president and 18 judges; has jurisdiction over all Portuguese territories, including the overseas provinces; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ OSÓRIO SARAIVA DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Courts of Appeal: there are six courts of appeal, each corresponding to a judicial district (four in Metropolitan Portugal and two in the overseas provinces); that in Lisbon consists of a president and 24 magistrates; in Oporto, of a president and 18 magistrates; in Coimbra, of a president and 10 magistrates; and in Evora, of a president and 6 magistrates.

District Courts: There are ordinary and special courts, the latter having exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters (i.e. fiscal, military, labour etc.).

The State in Metropolitan Portugal and the overseas provinces is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecutor and his regional representatives.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized, and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges of the ordinary courts are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions.

Public Prosecutor: ANTÓNIO FURTADO DOS SANTOS.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon: ANTÓNIO RIBEIRO, Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Rt. Rev.:

Guarda . . . POLICARPO DA COSTA VAZ.
Lisboa . . . ALBERTO COSME DO AMARAL.
Portalegre . . . AGOSTINHO LOPES DE MOURA.
Angra, Azores . . . MANUEL AFONSO DE CARVALHO.
Funchal, Madeira (vacant).
Santiago, Cape Verde Islands . . . JOSÉ FILIPE DE CARMO COLAÇO.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . . . Most Rev. FRANCISCO MARIA DA SILVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Aveiro . . . MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE.
Bragança . . . MANUEL DE JESUS PEREIRA.
Coimbra . . . JOÃO DA SILVA SARAIVA.
Lamego . . . ANTÓNIO DE CASTRO XAVIER MONTEIRO.
Oporto . . . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
Vila-Real . . . ANTÓNIO CARDOSO CUNHA.
Viseu . . . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Evora . . . DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . . . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
Faro . . . FLORENTINO DE ANDRADE E SILVA.

THE PRESS*

Article 22 of the Portuguese Constitution states: "public opinion is a fundamental part of the policy and administration; it shall be the duty of the State to protect it against all those influences which distort it from the truth, justice, good administration, and the common weal". Since July 1972 direct censorship of the press has been replaced by "commissions of prior examination". The new law provides for fines and imprisonment for proprietors, editors and journalists whose newspapers endanger "the security of the state".

The principal Lisbon morning newspapers are *Diário de Notícias*, partly government-owned and with the largest circulation, and *O Século*, which is wholly government-owned. Others include *Epoca*, organ of the *Ação Nacional Popular*, the only political party. The main evening newspapers, all with high circulations, are *Diário de Lisboa*, *A Capital* and *Diário Popular*, the first two having a reputation for being somewhat more liberal in outlook. Another evening newspaper, *A República*, often critical of the Government has, however, a small circulation due to distribution difficulties. All Lisbon dailies have national circulations. The principal Oporto dailies, with wide circulations, are *Primeiro de Janeiro* and *Jornal de Notícias*.

Amongst the magazines and reviews, women's magazines and sports newspapers have large circulations. *Vida Mundial* is an important weekly news magazine in the style of "Newsweek". The social and political magazines *Seara Nova* and *O Tempo e o Modo* are often critical of the political and social situation, but because of their somewhat limited appeal as intellectual magazines, their circulation is relatively small.

* One of the first acts of the military junta which seized power on April 25th, 1974, was to abolish censorship of the Press, radically altering the situation described above.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

A Capital: Rua António de Aguiar 66-1; f. 1968; evening; Dir. MANUEL JOSÉ HOMEM DE MELLO; Editor MANUEL NUNES; circ. 40,000.

Diário do Governo: Imprensa Nacional; f. 1820; morning; official government gazette.

Diário de Lisboa: Rua Luz Soriano 44, Lisboa; f. 1921; independent; evening; Propr. Renascença Gráfica; Dir. Dr. A. DE RUÉLLA RAMOS; Editor JOÃO CRISÓSTOMO DE SÁ; circ. 60,000.

Diário de Notícias: Avenida da Liberdade 266, Lisboa 2; f. 1864; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; largest circulation; Propr. Empresa Nacional de Publicidade S.A.R.L.; Dir. FERNANDO FRAGOSO; circ. 200,000.

Diário Popular: Rua Luz Soriano 67, Lisbon 2; f. 1942; independent; evening; foreign news service; Propr. Sociedade Industrial de Imprensa; Dir. MARTINHO NOBRE DE MELO; circ. 125,000.

Epoca: Rua da Misericórdia 95, Lisboa 2; Propr. Companhia Nacional Editora S.A.R.L.; Dir. Dr. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 25,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Dr. Luís de Almeida e Albuquerque 5, Lisboa 2; f. 1853; independent; morning; Propr. Empresa do Jornal do Comércio; of influence in commercial and industrial circles; oldest newspaper in Portugal; Dir. and Editor CARLOS MACHADO; circ. 25,000.

Novidades: Rua de Santa Marta 48, Lisboa 2; f. 1885; Catholic; daily; Propr. União Gráfica S.A.R.L.; Dir. and Editor A. AVELINO GONÇALVES; circ. 10,000.

República: Rua da Misericórdia 116, 1º, Lisboa 2; f. 1911; independent, Republican; evening; Dir. RAUL REGO; Editor GUSTAVO SOROMENHO; circ. 45,000.

O Século: Rua do Século 41-63, Lisboa 2; f. 1880; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; Propr. Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia; Man. MANUEL FIGUEIRA; Editor JOSÉ DURÃO DA SILVA PINTO; circ. 90,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BEJA

Diário do Alentejo: Praça da República 43; f. 1932; independent; district news; evening; Dir. MELO CARRIDO; circ. 15,000.

BRAGA

Correio do Minho: Rua Abade da Loureira 37; f. 1926; Nationalist; Dir. JOAQUIM DE MACEDO; circ. 6,500.

Diário do Minho: Avenida Central 122; f. 1918; non-partisan; morning; Dir. DOMINGOS DA SILVA ARAÚJO; circ. 9,200.

COÍMبرا

Diário de Coimbra: Rua da Sofia 179; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. ALVARO DOS SANTOS MADEIRA; Editor Eng. ADRIANO LUCAS; circ. 13,000.

ÉVORA

Diário do Sul: Trav. de Santo André 8; Propr. M. J. MADEIRA.

Notícias de Évora: Rua do Raimundo 41-43; f. 1900; morning; Dir. and Editor JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS REIS; circ. 6,500.

OPORTO

O Comércio do Porto: Avenida dos Aliados 107; f. 1854; organ of commerce and industry, North Portugal; Dir. Dr. ALÍPIO BARROSA PEREIRA DIAS; circ. 50,000.

Jornal de Notícias: Rua Gonçalo Cristovão 195; f. 1889; independent; morning; Dir. M. PACHECO DE MIRANDA; circ. 102,000.

O Primeiro de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Catarina 326; f. 1868; Republican, democratic; Dir. M. PINTO DE AZEVEDO; Editor ANTÓNIO WALDEMAR; circ. 50,000.

MADEIRA

(Funchal)

Diário de Notícias: Rua da Alfândega 8; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor Dr. ALBERTO ARAÚJO; circ. 7,500.

Jornal da Madeira: Rua do Seminário 22; f. 1927; Catholic; daily; Dir. and Editor MAURILIO DE GOUVEIA; circ. 8,000.

THE AZORES

(Angra de Heroísmo)

Diário Insular: Rua das Minhas Terras 19-21; f. 1946; sections on literature, sport, theatre, cinema, politics, touring and public administration; women's section; Dir. Dr. CÂNDIDO PAMPLONA FORJAZ; circ. 6,500.

A União: Rua Padre António Cordeiro 21-13; f. 1893; Dir. JOSÉ MACHADO LOURENÇO; Editor ANTÓNIO M. S. ROCHA; circ. 6,000.

(Horta)

O Telegrafo: Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30; f. 1893; Dir. MANUEL EMÍDIO GONÇALVES, Jr.

(Ponta Delgada)

Correio dos Açores: Rua da Misericórdia 42; f. 1920; Dir. A. J. READ HENRIQUES; Editor AURÉLIO A. RAPOSO; circ. 9,000.

Diário dos Açores: Rua do Diário dos Açores 11; f. 1870; Dir. and Editor CARLOS CARREIRO; circ. 9,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Of the three hundred periodicals published in Portugal more than half are edited and printed in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

Anglo-Portuguese News: Avenida de São Pedro 25, Monte Estoril; f. 1937; fortnightly; Publ. and Editor LUÍS MARQUES.

Arquitectura Portuguesa: Rua Arco do Cego 88; twice monthly.

Brotéria (Revista da Cultura): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. L. J. ARCHER.

Brotéria (Ciências Naturais): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; natural sciences; quarterly; Dir. L. J. ARCHER.

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; women's magazine; weekly.

Diálogo: Campo de Sant'Ana 43; agricultural; monthly; Dir. A. DA CRUZ; circ. 20,000.

O Educador: Largo do Rato 13-1; f. 1933; educational; Admin. NUNO LOURENÇO M. DE OLIVEIRA; Dir. REINALDO FERREIRA.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; weekly.

Expresso: current affairs; weekly; Chief Editor FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO; circ. 65,000.

Flama: Rua Rodrigues Sampaio 50; weekly; f. 1944; illustrated; Propr. Sociedade Editorial Flama S.A.R.L.; Dir. ANTÓNIO DOS REIS; circ. 60,000.

O Gráfico: illustrated monthly; Dir. TOMÁS AGUIÑO DE SILVA; circ. 6,000.

Informação Vinícola: R. Mouzinho da Silveira 5; monthly; Dir. VIRGÍLIO DANTAS.

Indústria Portuguesa: Praça das Industrias 3; industrial; monthly.

Ler: Rua Domingos Sequeira 31-1º; monthly literary bibliography; Publ. ANIBAL J. VIEIRA.

Modas e Bordados: Rua do Século 63; fashion, news, art, beauty; children's section; weekly.

Notícias do Comércio: Rua da Palma 284; fortnightly; Dir. ALBANO NEGRÃO.

Ocidente: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1938; literary periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and MA. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Portugal-Madeira e Açores: Rua do Salitre 117; fortnightly; Dirs. ADELAIDE BETTENCOURT PEREIRA, Dr. A. MARTIN DA CRUZ.

Revista do Portugal: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1942; linguistic periodical; annual; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and MA. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Seara Nova: Rua Bernardo Lima 23-1c-E; f. 1921; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. RODRIGUES LAPA.

O Século Ilustrado: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; illustrated weekly; publ. by Sociedad Nacional de Tipografia; Dir. J. R. REDONDO, Jr.; circ. 63,000.

Seleções Femininas: Rua Padre António Vieira 21; fashion; weekly.

O Tempo e o Modo: Av. 5 de Outubro 297; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. JOÃO BÉNARD DA COSTA.

Vida Mundial: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; news and opinion magazine; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO E. F. MARTINS; circ. 40,000.

O Volante: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 99; f. 1926; motoring; quarterly; Dir. Prof. Dr. CAETANO BEIRAS DA VEIGA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência de Notícias e de Informações (ANI): Head Office: Lisbon, Praça da Alegria 58; Overseas Office: Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Conceição 31, 6º (Brazil).

Agência Lusitânia: Lisbon, Largo do Chiado 12-2º.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): Rua Aurea 242, 5º, Lisboa; Dir. FELIX NAGGAR.

ANSA (Italy): Rua Andrade Corvo 50-2 Esq., Lisboa; Bureau Chief MADDALENA RANEDDA.

AP (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 3º, Lisboa 2; Dir. J. DYNAN.

DPA (Federal Germany): Avenida General Carmona 16, Lisboa.

UPI (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 4º, Lisboa 2; Man. LAURENCE MERFIDITH.

Reuters (U.K.) are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional da Imprensa Diária: Largo do Chiado 12-3º, Lisboa 1; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO RUELLA RAMOS; Sec. CORONEL CELSO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES.

PUBLISHERS

LISBON

- Argo Editora:** Rua do Ferragial de Baixo 31; classical.
- Atica S.A.R.L.:** Rua Alexandre Herculano 17; correspondence: Apartado 37, Amadora.
- C.L.B.—Centro do Livro Brasileiro, Lda.:** Rua Almirante Barroso 13, 1°.
- Companhia Nacional Editora:** Rua da Misericórdia 95; Dir. M. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA.
- Edições Cosmos:** Rua da Emenda 111, 2°; f. 1938; Dir. M. RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA; paper-back classics.
- Editora Arcádia S.A.R.L.:** Campo de Santa Clara 160.
- Editora Meridiano, Lda.:** Rua da Misericórdia 67, 1°.
- Editora Ulisseia, Lda.:** Rua Carlos Testa 1; classical literature and translations; Dir. F. GUEDES.
- Editorial Confluência:** Rua Fernandes Tomás 13; f. 1945; Dir. MARIA MASCARENHAS; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (3 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).
- Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.:** Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; Dir.-Pres. Prof. Dr. MENDES CORREIA; historical works, novels, special editions and reference books.
- Editorial Estampa, Lda.:** Rua da Escola do Exército, 9 r/c.
- Editorial Estúdios Cor S.A.R.L.:** Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20A; f. 1949; fiction, science, classical, art and translations.
- Editorial Gleba, Lda.:** Rua da Madalena 211, 3°; f. 1942; Chair. ROG. MENDES DE MOURA.
- Editorial Inquérito, Lda.:** Trav. da Queimada 23, 1°.
- Editorial "Minerva":** Rua Luz Soriano 33-35, 1°; f. 1927; Dir. LEONOR DIAS RODRIGUES; general.
- Editorial Verbo S.A.R.L.:** R. Carlos Testa 1; f. 1959; prin. officers: FERNANDO GUEDES, J. BIGOTTE CHORÃO, FERNANDO DE PAÇOS; encyclopaedias, history, children's books.
- Electroliber, Lda.:** Rua António Saúdc 16, 1°, P.O.B. 4004; Dir. G. W. DE VASCONCELOS.
- Empresa Literária Fluminense, Lda.:** Rua S. João Nepomuceno 8A; Dir. J. DIAS DE SOUSA.
- Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova":** Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1921; school textbooks, classical and modern works and review, *Seara Nova*.
- Guimarães & Ca.:** Rua da Misericórdia 68-70.
- Imprimaria-Publicações e Artes Gráficas S.A.R.L.:** Praça de Alvalade 9; general.
- Livraria Bertrand S.A.R.L.:** Rua Garrett 73-75; correspondence: Apartado 37, Amadora; general.
- Livraria Sá da Costa Editora:** Praça Luís de Camões 22, 4°; literary.
- Livros Horizonte, Lda.:** Rua das Chagas 17, 1°.

- Montaner & Simón, S.A. Editores:** Rua Braamcamp 12 r/c Esq.; Dir. J. L. GOYA LLORENS.
- Moraes Editores S.A.R.L.:** Travessa Estêvão Pinto 6A; politics, sociology, theology, literature, law; Man. Dir. P. TAMEN.
- Portugália Editora, Lda.:** Av. da Liberdade 13, 3°; f. 1942; Dir. AGOSTINHO FERNANDES; general literature.
- Publicações Europa-América, Lda.:** Rua das Flores 45.
- Publicações Dom Quixote:** Rua Luciano Cordeiro 119, Lisboa 1; f. 1965; general and educational; Dir. SNU ABECASSIS.
- Sasseti—Sociedade Portuguesa de Música e Som S.A.R.L.:** Av. Conselheiro Fernando de Sousa, 25A/B; f. 1848; Dirs. mems. of Sasseti family; music publishers and record dealers.
- João Romano Torres & Ca.:** Largo de S. Mamede, 3A; general.
- União Gráfica S.A.R.L.:** Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1923; philosophy, literature, religion; Dir. A. dos REIS; br. at Casa Veritas Guarda.

OPORTO

- Companhia Portuguesa Editora, Lda.:** Rua Cedofeita 630; f. 1913; Dir. JOSÉ AUGUSTO DA COSTA; school textbooks, art, science.
- Edições Asa, de Américo da Silva Areal:** Rua dos Mártires da Liberdade 77.
- Editora A Educação Nacional, Lda.:** Rua do Almada 125; school textbooks and review, *Educação Nacional*; Dir. ADOLFO MACHADO.
- Editorial Argus, Lda.:** Rua Alexandre Braga 48.
- Editorial Domingos Barreira:** Av. da Boavista 28.
- Editorial Infantil Majora:** Rua Delfim Ferreira 638; Dir. MÁRIO JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA.
- Empresa "O Primeiro de Janeiro" S.A.R.L.:** Rua de Santa Catarina 326.
- Lello e CIA:** Rua Conde de Vizela 12; art, educational; Dir. J. PINTO MESQUITA LELLO.
- Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.:** Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; Dir. ANTÓNIO LOPES PINTO; literature, school textbooks.
- Porto Editora, Lda.:** Rua da Restauração 365; f. 1944; Dir. VASCO TEIXEIRA; general literature, school books.

COÍMBRA

- Arménio Amado, Editor, Sucessor:** Ceira-Coímbra; f. 1931; Dir. SÍMÕES PEREIRA; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences.
- Atlântida Editora S.A.R.L.:** Rua Ferreira Borges 103-111.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Grémio Nacional dos Editores e Livreiros:** Largo de Andaruz 16, 1° Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1939; Pres. ROGÉRIO MENDES DE MOURA; publ. *Livros de Portugal* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

STATE BROADCASTING

Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão: Lisbon, Rua do Quelhas 2; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CLEMENTE ROQUEIRO; Tech. Dir. MANUEL BIVAR; Admin. Dir. Dr. C. PIRES; Programme Dir. vacant.

Transmitters: Twenty-two medium-wave, thirteen short-wave and seventeen F.M.

Programmes: *Home Services:* Network I broadcasts from 00.00 to 24.00 daily; Network II broadcasts on V.H.F. from 15.30 to 01.00 and on medium wave from 08.00 to 01.15. *Overseas Services:* Programmes in Portuguese beamed to Timor, Macau, Goa, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, U.S.A., Canada and the Portuguese fishing fleet. *International Service ("The Voice of the West"):* Programmes in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Konkani broadcast to South-East Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America, New Zealand and the Far East.

Rádio Universidade: Lisbon, Rua D. Estefânia 14; f. 1950; cultural and informative programmes, operated by the Ministry of National Education Service; Dir. Dr. MÁRIO DOS REIS PRÍNCIPE.

Transmitter: One F.M. transmitter on 95.7 mHz.

Programmes: Daily programme from 22.00 to 23.00; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Emissora Nacional do Arquipélago da Madeira: Rua dos Netos 27, Funchal, Madeira; f. 1967; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO VERMELHO CORRAL; one medium-wave and one F.M. transmitter.

Emissora Regional dos Açores: Avenida Gaspar Frutuoso, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores; Dir. CARLOS C. L. ARAÚJO; one short-wave transmitter on 61.66 metres.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING

Rádio Ronascença: Lisbon, Rua Capelo 5; Roman Catholic station; Founder Dir. M. LOPES DA CRUZ.

Transmitters: Two medium-wave, one short-wave and twelve frequency modulation transmitters.

Programmes: Studios in Lisbon and Oporto broadcast daily programmes 07.00-02.00.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

Emissores Associados de Lisboa, Lda.: Lisbon, Rua de Campolide 27, 6°; one medium-wave 10-kW. transmitter on 188 metres, one F.M. transmitter on 99.4 megacycles.

Rádio Voz de Lisboa: Av. Elias Garcia 162, 7°.

Rádio Peninsular: Av. Elias Garcia 162, 7°.

Rádio Graça: Rua João Coimbra 5.

Clube Radiofónico de Portugal: Rua Carlos Mardel 5.

Emissores do Norte Reunidos no Porto: Rua do João IV 960, Oporto.

Rádio Ribatejo: Av. 5 de Outubro 34, Santarém; f. 1951. One medium-wave transmitter on 226.9 metres; programmes, every day 09.00-20.00; Dir. JAIME VARELA SANTOS; Sub Dir. ALBERTO VARELA SANTOS.

Rádio Club Português: Rua Sampaio e Pina 26, Lisbon; Pres. JULIO BOTELHO MONIZ; two medium-wave, one short-wave and eight frequency modulation transmitters.

Emissora do Clube Asas do Atlântico: The Azores, Aeroporto de Santa Maria; Pres. Dr. J. SALGUEIRO PESSOA; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Rádio Club de Angra: Rua Conselheiro Nicolau Anastácio de Bettencourt, Angra do Heroísmo, Têrceira, Azores; Tech. Dir. J. E. S. L. FERNANDES; one medium-wave transmitter on 215.2 metres.

Radiodifusão do Funchal: Rua Ponte de São Lazaro 3, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. W. E. CLODE; one medium-wave transmitter on 196.2 metres, one F.M. transmitter on 91.9 megacycles.

Estação Rádio da Madeira ADDR: C.P. 450, Funchal; Station: Pico dos Barcelos, Funchal; f. 1958; Dir. MANUEL PORTELA RIBEIRO; one transmitter on 202 metres, 1484 kHz. Daily programmes from 07.30 to 10.00 and 12.00 to 23.30; Sundays 07.30 to 23.30.

TELEVISION

STATE ORGANIZATION

Radiotelevisão Portuguesa S.A.R.L.: Lisbon, Rua de São Domingos à Lapa 26; Apdo. 2934; f. 1956; State holds 60 per cent of shares; Chair. Dr. RAMIRO VALADÃO; publ. *T.V. Portugal*, annual bulletins.

Studios: Lisbon and Oporto; transmitters: Lisbon, Oporto, Lousã, Montejuento, Mendro and Muro; 21 repeaters. The network serves 90.3 per cent of the metropolitan population. Daily programmes lasting six and a half hours began in Madeira in 1972.

On December 25th, 1968, a second television programme was started on an experimental basis.

Programme I; Summer: weekdays, six and a half hours; Sundays, eight hours; Winter: daily, eleven and a half hours. Programme II; two and a half hours every day.

In 1973 there were 1,438,818 radio receivers and 597,432 television receivers.

PORTUGAL—(FINANCE)

FINANCE

(Amounts in escudos; cap. = capital, res. = reserves, tech. res. = technical reserves, dep. = deposits, m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

LISBON

Banco de Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148, Lisboa; Telex 1886; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands (Madeira, Azores); cap. 193,560m.; notes in circ. 41,455.8m.; dep. and current accs. 26,755.8m. (Dec. 31st, 1972); Gov. ANTÓNIO MANUEL PINTO BARBOSA; Vice-Govs. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES, J. B. DE ARAÚJO; chief br. Oporto, with 33 others including Madeira and Azores.

Banco de Angola: Rua da Prata 19; f. 1926; bank of issue in Angola and commercial bank in Portugal; cap. 425m.; res. 657.8m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. (vacant); Vice-Gov. NUNO ALVES MORGADO; Adm. HENRIQUE BELFORD CORREA DA SILVA, ANTÓNIO CAMACHO TEIXEIRA DE SOUSA, and GUSTAVO NETO DE MIRANDA; head office in Lisbon, br. in Luanda, agencies in Angola and metropolitan Portugal.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 84, P.O.B. 2069; f. 1864; bank of issue for Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Macao, and Timor; cap. and res. 1,358.3m.; dep. 29,268m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. Dr. JOÃO AUGUSTO DIAS ROSAS; Vice-Govs. Prof. Dr. NUNO ESPINOSA GOMES DA SILVA, D. LUÍS PEREIRA COUTINHO; publ. quarterly bulletins.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz, Lisboa; est. 1876; consists of savings and credit organizations controlled by the Minister of Finance and administered by a board of directors appointed by the Government. As the main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pensions funds of the civil and defence services; dep. 45,578m. (Sept. 30th, 1973); Gen. Admin. Dr. ANTÓNIO DA MOTTA VEIGA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26, Lisboa; f. 1959; investment bank; among the major shareholders are the State, the Central Bank and the two Issuing Banks for Overseas; branches in Oporto, Coimbra, Evora, Viseu, Braga, Santerém, Aveiro, Vila Real, Setúbal, Bragança, Faro, Leiria, Castelo Branco, Viana do Castelo, Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, Angola (2) and Mozambique (2); cap. 1,500m.; res. 493m.; dep. 6,913m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. (vacant); Vice-Govs. Eng. ROGÉRIO MARTINS, Dr. ALMEIDA COTTA; publ. monthly information bulletins.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In addition to the banks listed below, there are approximately thirteen financial houses and eleven savings banks operating in Metropolitan Portugal.

LISBON

Banco da Agricultura: Rua da Assunção 74, Apdo. 2515; f. 1928; cap. 332.5m.; dep. 5,858m. (Dec. 1972); 9 brs., 19 agencies; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE.

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; cap. 800m.; dep. 31,812m. (Dec. 1972); 89 brs.; Pres. MANUEL RICARDO ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA.

Banco Fonsecas e Burnay S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonsecas, Santos and Vianna (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); cap. and res. 1,000m.; dep. 10,841m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. of Board J. G. CORRÊA D'OLIVEIRA; Exec. Pres. PEDRO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Banco Intercontinental Português S.A.R.L.: Rua da Conceição 100-106; f. 1972; cap. 370m.; Pres. JORGE ARTUR REGO DE BRITO.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: P.O.B. 2148; f. 1914; cap. and res. 1,817m.; dep. 30,774m. (Dec. 31st, 1972); Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; Admins. Dr. FERNÃO MANUEL DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES, BERNARDO VIANA MACHADO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, Eng. CARLOS EUGÉNIO CORRÊA DA SILVA, JOÃO NEVES RAPOSO DE MAGALHÃES, L. PINTO ELISEU, D. LUÍZ SOUSA E HOLSTEIN BECK.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Central Office: Rua do Ouro 110; see under Oporto.

Banco Totta e Açores: Rua Aurea 88; f. 1970, as the result of a merger between Banco Totta-Aliança (f. 1961) and Banco Lisboa e Açores (f. 1875); cap. and res. 1,208m.; dep. 20,050m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. JOÃO ANTÓNIO SIMÕES DE ALMEIDA; Vice-Chair. ANTÓNIO BANDEIRA GUMARÃES; 90 brs.

EVORA

Banco do Alentejo: Praça do Giraldo 52; f. 1875; cap. and res. 500.3m.; dep. 2,112m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. QUIRINO DOS SANTOS MEALHA.

FARO

Banco do Algarve, S.A.: Rua Ivens 1; f. 1932; cap. and res. 77.4m.; dep. 1,026m. (Dec. 31st, 1972); Dirs. Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO MARIA GODINHO (Pres.), SÓTERO MENDES PINTO, LUÍZ GONÇALVES CAMARADA, MANUEL DE SÁ LEÃO E SEABRA.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 20; Apdo. 33; f. 1884; cap. and res. 1,462.7m.; dep. 18,374m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA.

Banco Pinto de Magalhães S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 53; f. 1972; cap. 420m.; Pres. AFONSO PINTO DE MAGALHÃES.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Head Office: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; cap. 759m.; dep. 28,609m. (Dec. 1972); 28 brs., 55 agencies; Chair. JOÃO CARLOS SOBRAL MEIRELES.

VISEU

Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense: Rua Formosa 18; f. 1868; cap. 100m.; dep. 1,480m. (Sep. 1973); br. and foreign dept. Rua Aurea 139-143, Lisbon (Telex 1358); Dirs. ARTUR PIANO, JORGE PIANO.

AZÓRES

(Ponta Delgada)

Banco Micaelense S.A.R.L.: Largo da Matriz, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; cap. 10m.; dep. 314.6m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. FERNANDO REGO COSTA; Dirs. Eng. ANTÓNIO JOAQUIM DE CARVALHO COELHO, ANTÓNIO DA SILVA.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional dos Bancos e Casas Bancárias: Avenida da Liberdade 258, 5º, Lisboa; Pres. of the General Council Dr. CAMILO CIMOURDAIN DE OLIVEIRA; Prcs. of Board Dr. CARLOS DA CÂMARA PESTANA; General Sec. Dr. JOSÉ DE MATA DE SOUSA MENDES.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Fundos de Lisboa: Lisbon, Praça do Comércio; f. 1901; Admins. RENÉ A. DE BARROS MARTINS JORGE (Sec.), ARMANDO DOS SANTOS NUNES, JOSÉ CASIMIRO SERRÃO FRANCO, EDUARDO V. ROQUETTE RICCIARDI, ABÍLIO AGOSTINHO DE SOUSA, ANTÓNIO JACINTO MEDEIRO, FERNANDO VALENTIM NEVES LOURENÇO, JOÃO MENDES DIAS; publ. *Cotação da Bolsa de Lisboa* (daily).

INSURANCE

LISBON

Companhia de Seguros o Alentejo: Praça dos Restauradores 47, Lisboa 2; f. 1918; cap. 60m.; res. 11m.; tech. res. 57m.; brs. in Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Santarém, Setúbal, Oporto, Coimbra, Elvas and Castelo Branco; agencies throughout Portugal; general; Dirs. VASCO J. S. TABORDA FERREIRA, M. FERREIRA DE LIMA, Prof. PEDRO SOARES MARTINEZ, ANTÓNIO GONÇALVES RAIMUNDO.

Companhia de Seguros Angolana: Rua da Conceição 17, 2º; res. 23m.

Companhia de Seguros Atlas: Rua Andrade Corvo 27; f. 1918; cap. 50m.; res. 41.8m.; Prcs. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA.

Companhia de Seguros Bonança, S.A.: Rua do Ouro 100, Lisboa 2; f. 1808; cap. 40m.; res. 204m.; Pres. ALVARO FERRÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO (Condé DA PONTE); general; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Luanda and Lourenço Marques.

Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria: Rua do Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1907; cap. 10m.; res. 161m.; Pres. Dr. JOAQUIM ESPÍRITO SANTO RIBEIRO DA CUNHA; Dir. ALBERTO ROMANO; br. in Oporto; general.

Companhia de Seguros de Créditos, S.A.R.L.: Av. 5 de Outubro 101; f. 1969; cap. 100m.; res. 474m.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO JOSÉ B. ALVES CAETANO.

Companhia de Seguros Europeia, S.A.R.L.: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 6; f. 1922; cap. 30m.; tech. res. 156m.; Pres. Dr. JAIME DO REGO AFREIXO.

Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade: Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisboa 2; f. 1835; cap. 67m.; tech. res. 408m.; Pres. J. M. PASSEIRO; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Madeira and Lourenço Marques; agencies in Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé; correspondents throughout Portugal; insurance and reinsurance in all branches.

Companhia de Seguros Garantia Funchalense: Av. da República 45, 2º; f. 1906; cap. 30m.; res. 9.5m.; Prcs. Eng. JOÃO PEDRO NEVES CLARA.

Companhia de Seguros Império: Rua Garrett 62, Lisboa 2; f. 1942; cap. 100m.; tech. res. 1,390m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL S. JORGE DE MELO.

Companhia de Seguros Metrópole: Rua Barata Salgueiro 41; f. 1918; cap. 500m.; tech. res. 70m.; Dirs. Dr. J. L. DA CÂMARA SALDANHA, W. GINESTA, Eng. JOSÉ DA VEIGA LIMA, THÉOPHILE F. PANATIER; brs. in Porto, Aveiro, Coimbra, Santarém, Setúbal, Viseu.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial, S.A.: Largo do Chiado 8, Lisboa 2; f. 1913; cap. 40m.; tech. res. 781m.; brs. throughout Portugal; Pres. J. DA SILVEIRA MACHADO; life, general and reinsurance.

Companhia de Seguros Mutua dos Armadores da Pesca de Arrasto: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 7, 1º; f. 1941; res. 51m.; tech. res. 34m.; Dirs. Dr. CARLOS MOURISCA, Eng. JOSÉ GONÇALVES GOMES, JÚLIO ROCHA BORGES.

Companhia de Seguros Mutua dos Armadores da Pesca de Sardinha: Praça Duque da Terceira 24, 3º; f. 1942; res. 4m.; tech. res. 31m.; Pres. Dr. EDISON PASSOS PINTO DE MAGALHÃES.

Companhia de Seguros Mutua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros: Rua do Ferragial 33, 1º; f. 1936; res. 66m.; Dirs. Dr. MÁRIO PASCOAL, Dr. ADOLFO AUGUSTO MATAMORO JUZARTE ROLO, Dr. ANTÓNIO ALBERTO CARVALHO DA CUNHA, JOÃO DOS SANTOS PIRES.

Companhia de Seguros Mutua dos Pescadores: Av. Infante Santo 50; f. 1942; res. 8m.; tech. res. 10m.; Pres. JOSÉ ARAÚJO MARTINS DE SOUSA NAZARETH.

Companhia de Seguros Mutualidad, S.A.R.L.: Rua Martens Ferrão 11; f. 1914; cap. 20m.; res. 22m.; tech. res. 78m.; Dir. A. PINTO DE MAGALHÃES; all brs. except life.

Companhia de Seguros A Nacional: Av. da Liberdade 18, Lisboa 2; f. 1906; cap. 27m.; tech. res. 375m.; Dir. VASCO ALMEIDA GOMES BESSONE BASTO; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Aveiro, Braga, Leiria, Santarém, Setúbal, Faro, Madeira and Mozambique.

Companhia de Seguros Ourique: Av. Sidónio Pais 2 Lisboa 1; f. 1947; cap. 20m.; res. 15m.; tech. res. 72m.; brs. throughout Portugal; Pres. B. FREIRE CAEIRO DA MATTÁ.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Alexandre Herculano 2, 1º, Lisboa 2; f. 1884; cap. 2.4m.; res. 14m.; tech. res. 17m.; Chair. JOAQUIM MACEDO DA FONSECA; Dirs. Dr. A. DE SEABRA CANCELA, Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, S. C. MCINTYRE, MANUEL PENIN; general, except life and industrial injury.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal Previdente: Avda. da Liberdade 72; f. 1907; cap. 50m.; res. 33m.; tech. res. 192m.; Pres. Eng. PEREIRA COUTINHO; Dirs. Prof. Dr. R. VENTURA, NARCISO ARIÚ; general, including life.

Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros Prudência: Rua Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1929; cap. 500,000; res. 3m.; Dirs. ALBERTO ROMANO, Eng. MANUEL GOULLART MEDEIROS.

Companhia de Seguros Sagres: Rua Garrett 62, Lisboa 2; f. 1917; cap. 10m.; res. 62m.; tech. res. 186m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL S. JORGE DE MELO.

Companhia de Seguros A Seguradora Industrial: Rua Augusta 27; f. 1946; cap. 30m.; res. 33m.; Dirs. Dr. ANTÓNIO DA COSTA LOBO VILELLA, Dr. CARLOS ABECASIS PEREIRA DE REZENDE.

Companhia Portuguesa de Seguros A Social, S.A.R.L.: Rua Braamecamp 11, Apartado 546, Lisboa 1; f. 1927; cap. 12m.; tech. res. 70m.; Pres. Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO ARMANDO GONÇALVES PEREIRA; general.

Companhia de Seguros Soberana: Rua Martens Ferrão 11; f. 1943; cap. 30m.; res. 31m.; tech. res. 102m.; Pres. RODRIGO ABÍLIO P. DE BARROS FREITAS; br. in Oporto.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 42-64; f. 1877; cap. 15m.; res. 106m.; tech. res. 223m.; brs. in Portugal, Madeira, Azores and Portuguese Africa; general; Dirs. Dr. J. F. RAMOS E COSTA, Dr. J. DE HEREDIA, Dr. J. NUNES DE ALMEIDA.

Companhia de Seguros O Trabalho, S.A.R.L.: Rua Engenheiro Vieira da Silva 12; f. 1921; cap. 10m.; res. 29m.; tech. res. 152m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ AUGUSTO VAZ PINTO.

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.: Rua da Prata 98 and 108; f. 1901; cap. 20m.; res. 292m.; tech. res. 218m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS RODRIGUES; 52 brs. and agencies throughout Portugal and Overseas Provinces; marine and general.

PORTUGAL—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Companhia de Seguros União, S.A.R.L.: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 178; f. 1918; cap. 30m.; tech. res. 37m.; Dirs. Dr. F. ELMANO ALVES, J. QUINTELA SALDANHA, LUIS BETTENCOURT THEOTONIO PEREIRA; general.

Companhia de Seguros Universal: Rua Garrett 62; f. 1952; cap. 10m.; res. 17m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALVES VIEGAS DIAS.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Seguros: Rua da Madalena 36, Lisboa 2; f. 1900; cap. 2m.; res. 56m.; tech. res. 209m.; Man. Dir. A. J. BUSTORFF SILVA.

EVORA

Companhia de Seguros A Pátria: Rua da República 141-145; f. 1952; cap. 10m.; res. 17m.; tech. res. 64m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALVES VIEGAS DIAS.

OPORTO

Companhia de Seguros Argus, S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 69; f. 1907; cap. 500,000; res. 32m.; tech. res. 19m.; Dirs. JOSÉ GASPARGONÇALVES FERREIRA, ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO DOS SANTOS SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Confiança, S.A.R.L.: Rua Dr. Artur de Magalhães Basto 34; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 5m.; res. 126m.; tech. res. 274m.; general; Chair. Dr. F. M. DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES.

Companhia de Seguros Douro: Largo de S. Domingos 19; f. 1835; cap. 5m.; res. 45m.; tech. res. 159m.; brs. throughout Portugal; Pres. Dr. A. PINHEIRO TORRES.

Companhia de Seguros Garantia: Av. dos Aliados 211; f. 1853; cap. 15m.; res. 46m.; tech. res. 203m.; brs. throughout Portugal; Pres. ADELIO VAZ.

Companhia de Seguros Mutual, S.A.R.L.: Rua Fernandes Tomás 797; f. 1913; cap. and res. 49m.; Pres. ANTÓNIO MAXIMIANO DA SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105; f. 1871; all branches of insurance; cap. 230m.; res. 456m.; tech. res. 1,310m.; Man. Dir. Dr. J. M. ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA.

AZORES

Companhia de Seguros Açoreana: Ponta Delgada, S. Miguel; f. 1892; cap. 2m.; res. 20m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HERCULANO LARANJEIRO.

MADEIRA

Companhia de Seguros Aliança Madeirense: Rua do Aljube 61, 1º, Funchal; f. 1891; cap. 30m.; res. 9m.; Pres. Dr. JUVENAL RODRIGUES DE ARAÚJO.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Grémio dos Seguradores: Largo Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 16, Lisbon; is the corporate body formed by all insurance companies to establish regulations for the general conduct of business, to decide on rates and conditions, and collect information for the guidance of its members; f. 1934; 74 mems.; Dirs. ANTÓNIO DE MATOS MORAES, ANTÓNIO BRAZ DOS SANTOS, MANUEL S. SOARES PÓVOAS; publ. *Anuário do Grémio dos Seguradores* (annual), *Boletim Informativo* (quarterly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LISBON

Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara do Comércio: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89; f. 1834; Pres. Prof. CAETANO LÉGLISE DA CRUZ VIDAL; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Comércio Português* (quarterly), *Boletim Informativo* (fortnightly), *Feiras e Exposições* (bi-annual).

Associação Industrial Portuguesa: Praça das Indústrias; f. 1860; Pres. Prof. SALAZAR LEITE; 2,000 mems.; publs. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *Informação aos Sócios* (irregular).

OPORTO

Associação Comercial do Porto—Câmara do Comércio: Rua Ferreira Borges; f. 1834; Pres. Dr. VASCO MOURÃO; 520 mems.

Associação Industrial Portuense: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 228; f. 1849; 1,500 mems.; Chair. Eng. MÁRIO DE SOUSA DRUMMOND BORGES; Dirs. Eng. FRANCISCO DE NÁPOLES F. DE ALMEIDA E SOUSA, Eng. ARMANDO LÚCIO DE AZEVEDO MIRANDA, JOSÉ EDUARDO MARQUES DE AMORIM, Eng. JOAQUIM MARTINS DE SOUSA BARBOSA, Eng. EDUARDO BENEDITO FERREIRINHA, Eng. MANUEL MOREIRA PESSANHA; Sec.-Gen. a.i. Dr. ISOLINO BARROS; publs. *Portuguese Industry Index*, *Northern Industrial Review*.

CORPORATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Under the corporative system, workers' and employers' interests are represented by the voluntary *sindicatos* and *grêmios* (guilds) respectively; each is representative of a particular industry or branch of an industry within a particular locality. The co-ordinating bodies which negotiate collective contracts and arbitrate between the

grêmios and *sindicatos* are the *corporações* (corporations), which in turn are responsible to the Ministry of Corporations.

The following is a list of the eight corporations at present in operation, the majority of which were formed in 1956.

Corporação do Comércio (Trade): Rua Filipe Folque 46, Lisboa 1; Pres. ÁLVARO BRAGA VIEIRA.

Corporação do Crédito e Seguros (Banking and Insurance): Rua Braamcamp 15, 3º, Lisboa; Pres. Dr. FAUSTO JOSÉ DE FIGUEIREDO; Vice-Pres. Dr. ARNALDO PINHEIRO TORRES.

Corporação dos Espectáculos (Entertainment): Rua Ferreira Lapa 32, 3º, Lisboa 1; Pres. Dr. MANUEL TELLES; Vice-Pres. Eng. JOSÉ COELHO DA SILVA GIL.

Corporação da Imprensa e Artes Gráficas (Press, Printing, Paper, Pulp): Av. Defensores de Chaves 41, 4º, Lisboa; Pres. L. B. DE CASTRO; Vice-Pres. M. V. L. FIRMINO DA COSTA.

Corporação da Indústria (Industry): Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104, 3º, Lisboa; Pres. Dr. AUGUSTO DE SÁ VIANA REBELLO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELO.

Corporação da Lavoura (Farming): Rua Braamcamp 82, 4º, Lisboa; Pres. MANUEL DE AZEVEDO E VASCONCELOS; Vice-Pres. CAMILO DE MENDONÇA.

Corporação da Pesca e Conservas (Fishing and Canning): Praça Duque da Terceira 24, 2º, Lisboa; Pres. A. A. DUARTE SILVA; Vice-Pres. J. DE OLIVEIRA MARQUES.

Corporação dos Transportes e Turismo (Transport and Tourism): Rua Augusta 27, 1º, Lisboa; Pres. JOÃO PEDRO NEVES CLARA; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ HONORATO DE MEDEIROS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses (C.P.): Calçada do Duque 20, Lisbon; f. 1859. The State owns 60 per cent of the shares in the C.P.; total route length, 3,566 km., of which 2,807 km. are broad gauge (1.668 metres) and 759 km. are narrow gauge (1 metre); 416 km. of track are electrified; Chair. NETO DE CARVALHO; Exec. Man. AUGUSTO FERNANDES; official review *Boletim da C.P.* (monthly).

Sociedade Estoril-Caminho de Ferro do Cais do Sodré a Cascais: Estação do Cais do Sodré, Lisbon; f. 1918; Lisbon-Cascais, 26 km., electrified; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO AMARAL DE FIGUEIREDO; Gen. Man. Eng. ANTÓNIO DA SILVEIRA BUAL.

Mining companies operate 77 4 km. of private railways.

ROADS

Road length in Portugal is estimated at 30,000 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvel Club de Portugal: Lisbon, Rua Rosa Araújo 24; f. 1903; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA DE PAIVA RAPOZO; 65,000 mems.; publ. *Revue A.C.P.*

SHIPPING

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; Chair. ALBANO RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA; bns. in Oporto; office Lourenço Marques; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo and passenger services between Lisbon, Oporto, Portuguese West and East Africa, South Africa, the Far East; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Dunkirk), Portuguese West and East Africa.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11; f. 1919; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; holding company.

Empresa Insulana de Navegação: Rua Aurea 181, 3°; f. 1871; agents in all islands of Madeira and Azores; Pres. FILIPE BENSUADE; passenger and cargo service, Lisbon-Madeira-Azores and Archipelago.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação; Rua do S. Julião 63, P.O.B. 2747; Chair Dr. ALFREDO RODRIGUES SANTOS Jr.; passenger and cargo services between Portugal and the Overseas Provinces, also cargo services to and from Northern Europe and the Mediterranean.

PONTA DELGADA, SÃO MIGUEL, AZORES

Companhia de Navegação Carregadores Açoreanos: Avenida Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada; f. 1920; Chair. Viscount do BOTELHO and Dr. SEBASTIÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO; Vice-Pres. JAIME AMADOR E PINHO; Admins. ANTÓNIO SILVEIRA DA ROSA, M.D., ANTÓNIO GAGO DA CÂMARA MELLO CABRAL, FRANCISCO TAVARES DE SOUSA TEVES; freight and passenger services between Portugal, Madeira, Azores, and New York, and North European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (T.A.P.): Edifício 25, Aeroporto da Portela, Apto. 5194, Lisbon; T.A.P., formed in 1944, was a Government airline until June 1st, 1953, when it became a private company under the control of the Portuguese Government; internal network and international services to Europe, Africa, North and South America; fleet of two Boeing 747, nine Boeing 707, seven Boeing 727 and three Caravelles; Chair. EDUARDO MENDES BARBOSA.

Sociedade Açoreana de Transportes Aéreos, S.A.R.L. (S.A.T.A.): Head Office: Av. Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada, Azores; f. 1947; owned by TAP-Transportes Aéreos Portugueses, S.A.R.L. and Casa Bensaude, Importações, Exportações, S.A.R.L.; privately owned fleet for inter-island services in the Azores.

The following international airlines also serve Portugal: Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Pan American, Sabena, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, TWA, Varig, Viasa.

TOURISM

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo: Lisbon, Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores; Dir. (vacant).

Ministério do Ultramar—Agência Geral do Ultramar (Overseas Ministry—General Overseas Agency): Rua Gonçalves Zarco, Lisbon 3; official government agency dealing with travel and tourism in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces; offices at Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Mozambique, Macao and Timor; Gen. Overseas Agent Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CORREIA DA CUNHA LEÃO.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 22 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels.

France: 7 rue Scribe, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 64-A Kölnerstr., Bad Godesberg; 23 Gänsemarkt, Hamburg 36.

Italy: 5 via Magenta, Rome.

Spain: 18, 3 Carrera S. Jerónimo, Madrid

Sweden: 2 Linnégatan, Stockholm O.

Switzerland: 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva.

United Kingdom: 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Secretaria de Estado da Informação e Turismo (State Information and Tourism Secretariat): Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores, Lisbon 2; Portuguese Government Agency; promotes exhibitions of painting, sculpture, photography, theatre, ballet, cinema, etc.; runs competitions for musical interpretation and composition, theatre and cinema and literature; Secretary of State for Information and Tourism (vacant).

PORTUGAL—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Companhia do Teatro Nacional D. Maria II: Teatro da Trindade, rua Nova da Trindade, Lisbon; Dir. Dr. A. LEÓNIDAS (government delegate).

Teatro Nacional Popular: at the Teatro da Trindade; f. 1957; under the patronage of the national theatre fund; Dir. FRANCISCO RIBEIRO.

Companhia Espectáculos Vasco Morgado: at the Teatro Monumental; f. 1951 by VASCO MORGADO.

Companhia TEBO: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1964; Dirs. RAUL SOLNADO, VASCO MORGADO; Admin. GALVÃO SEQUEIRA.

PRINCIPAL OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES

Companhia Portuguesa de Opera do Teatro da Trindade (F.N.A.T.): Teatro da Trindade, Largo da Trindade 7-A, Lisbon; f. 1962; financed by the Fundação Nacional para a Alegria no Trabalho, an agency of the Ministry of Corporations and Social Security; season from May to July; Dir. Dr. J. M. SERRA FORMIGAL.

Gulbenkian Ballet: Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon; f. 1965; Artistic Dir. MILKO SPAREMBLEK.

Grupo de Bailados Portugueses Verde Gaio: sponsored by the Secretariado Nacional da Informação; traditional; Dirs. MARGARIDA DE ABREU, FERNANDO LIMA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Academia dos Instrumentistas de Câmara: Lisbon; activities linked with the Government Radio Station; Leader LEONOR DE SOUSA PRADO.

Orquestra Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Avenida de Berna, Lisbon; Chief Conductor MICHEL TABACHNIK.

Orquestra Sinfónica da Emissora Nacional: Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Asst. Conductor Maestro FREDERICO DE FREITAS.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Conductor Maestro SILVA PEREIRA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Board): Rua de S. Pedro de Alcântara 79, Lisbon; Pres. Gen. J. SOEIRO DE BRITO; Dirs. Gen.:

Nuclear Physics and Engineering Laboratory: Dr. CARLOS CACHO.

Planning and Studies Department: Eng. A. ALBUQUERQUE E. CASTRO.

Mining and Prospecting Services: Eng. J. DINIZ FERREIRA.

Nuclear Fuels and Industrial Reactors: Eng. F. MARQUES VIDEIRA.

Central Services Department: Dr. JOSÉ LUIZ DA CÂMARA SALDANHA.

International Services Department: vacant.
publ. technical papers.

Comissão de Estudos de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Studies Commission): Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; coordinates sections in the University centres of Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto for scientific studies; advises

private and state-owned establishments on scientific matters; Pres. M. J. ABREU FARO.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (Nuclear Research Centre): Estrada Nacional 10, Sacavém; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS FERREIRA MADEIRA CACHO. Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor. Activities cover basic and applied research and engineering in the fields of nuclear physics, neutron physics, plasma physics, reactor physics, electronics, chemical and isotopic analysis, radiochemistry, hydrometallurgy, metals and alloys (physical properties, structure and oxidation), nuclear safety and radiation protection, radiobiology, biochemistry, immunology and nuclear medicine, data handling.

CO-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A., and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Católica de Lisboa: Lisbon.

Universidade de Coimbra: Coimbra; 420 teachers, 9,114 students.

Universidade de Lisboa: Lisbon; 560 teachers, 15,000 students.

Universidade do Porto: Oporto; 250 teachers, 5,000 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa: Lisbon; 102 professors; 10,338 students.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe between 43° and 48° north latitude and 20° and 29° east longitude. It is bounded to the north and north-east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 70°F (21°C) and the winter average 28°F (-2°C). The language is Romanian, a member of the Romance group. Most Romanians are members of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of three vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the state emblem. The capital is Bucharest.

Recent History

A government of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the Ploughmen's Front, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza, was constituted following a coup towards the end of the Second World War, and after elections in 1946 Communists held most of the important posts. A People's Republic was declared in December 1947 and King Michael was forced to abdicate. In 1948 the Republic's first constitution was adopted, and in the same year the nationalization of the main industrial and financial institutions was begun. There followed numerous political arrests, during which full control was gained by the Communist People's Democratic Front. In 1952, following a purge in the Communist Party, a new constitution closer to the Soviet model was adopted. Gheorghiu-Dej was the most important figure in the Government from that time until his death in 1965. He was succeeded as First Secretary by Nicolae Ceaușescu. A new constitution of 1965 made Romania a Socialist Republic. In 1974 Ceaușescu became Romania's first President.

Romania joined COMECON in 1949, and the Warsaw Pact and the United Nations in 1955. For nearly twenty years the country remained under the influence of the Soviet Union. The year 1963, however, saw the adoption of a more independent foreign policy including the development of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and Western countries. This policy has generally been regarded with disapproval by the other Eastern bloc countries, and Romania's leaders have been at pains to emphasize the country's autonomy.

Government

The 1965 constitution vests supreme executive, legislative and judicial authority in the Grand National Assembly. The State Council, elected by the Assembly from among its members, is the permanent executive body and is subordinated to the Assembly. State administration is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers. Since March 1974 there is a President of the Republic, elected by the Assembly, who presides over the two Councils and can fulfil the functions of the Assembly when it is not in session.

Defence

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the Army and Air Force, and two years in the Navy. Total regular forces are estimated at 170,000, comprising Army 141,000, Navy 8,000 and Air Force 21,000. There are 40,000 paramilitary forces, including border troops, and a militia of about 500,000. The defence budget for 1973 totalled 7,920 million lei.

Economic Affairs

Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, the Romanian economy has experienced radical changes since the Second World War, and it is now dominated by industry. At least 50 per cent of national investment since the war has been in industry, and in 1970 it accounted for about 60 per cent of the national income. All of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport and external trade enterprises have been nationalized. The most important industries are mainly heavy: oil and natural gas, mining and metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemicals and timber processing. All branches of light industry account for about 30 per cent of total industrial output. Principal exports include oil products, timber, machinery and equipment, mineral raw materials, metals and chemical products. Agriculture still plays an important part in the Romanian economy, utilizing about 60 per cent of the land area. Cereals and fruit make large contributions to the export trade. As a result of the development of plantations and vineyards, Romania is now one of the largest grape-producing countries in the world. Other important products are wheat, maize, rye, sunflower seed, sugar beet, potatoes, plums, apples and eggs. In addition, the food industry contributes about 15 per cent of Romania's exports.

The majority of the targets of the fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) were exceeded. The national income grew by 45 per cent at an average annual rate of 7.7 per cent. This was largely due to the increase in industrial production which, at 11.7 per cent a year, now has the highest growth rate in Europe. Electricity production doubled during the period. Real wages, however, rose by only 20 per cent instead of the 25 per cent planned, and the target has been reduced to 20 per cent under the fifth Five-Year Plan. This plan (1971-75) again emphasizes expansion of industry in preference to consumption. Heavy industry should grow at an annual rate of between 11.7 and 13 per cent, while a growth rate of 9.5 to 11 per cent is envisaged for the production of consumer goods. The national income should increase at a rate of 10 to 11 per cent a year.

In 1971, 55.7 per cent of Romania's foreign trade was with socialist countries, 25 per cent of it with the Soviet Union. However, during the last decade, Romania has developed important trade relations with Western countries, having agreements with France, the U.K., the U.S.A., Federal Germany, Italy and other countries. Romania became a contracting party to the General

ROMANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November 1971, and was accepted into the EEC's generalized preference scheme for developing countries on January 1st, 1974. Romania also joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in December 1972.

Transport and Communications

There are about 11,000 km. of State railways and 76,304 kilometres of national roads of which 11,976 kilometres have been modernized. The state airline, TAROM, provides daily flights between the capital and chief towns, and international services to Europe and the Middle East. Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube was completed in 1972. The chief ports, Constanța (on the Black Sea), Galați, Brăila and Giurgiu (on the Danube) have been modernized.

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. In 1972 over 7,816 million lei were appropriated to public health protection, representing about 5 per cent of the state budget. Maternity allowances absorbed 600 million lei of this total. There were 179,402 hospital beds and 32,014 doctors. In addition, funds are allotted to sickness benefits, children's allowances, pensions, and the provision of health resorts for children and workers.

Education

The present system of education in Romania is comparatively new and more changes in this system are likely in the future. Education is free and compulsory for ten years between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Before this age children may attend crèches (*creșe*), and kindergartens (*grădinițe de copii*). Between the ages of 6 and 16 years children attend the general educational school (*scoala de bază de cultură generală de zece ani*). Compulsory education ends with the ten-year school, but the majority of pupils continue with their studies in secondary schools. Provided they pass the appropriate examination, this period begins after the first eight years of general education.

The general secondary school (*liceu*), for which a candidate is required to take an entrance examination, provides students with a specialized education suitable for entering college or university. There are also specialized secondary schools, where the emphasis is laid

upon industrial, agricultural and teacher training, and art schools, which correspond to secondary schools but cover several years of general education. Vocational secondary schools (*școli profesionale de ucenici*) train pupils for a particular industry or for agriculture, etc. A general syllabus is not provided in this type of school. In 1972-73 there were more than 3.3 million pupils enrolled in 15,856 general and specialized secondary schools. There are 187 higher educational institutes in Romania, including six universities and six technological universities. Nearly 143,000 students are receiving higher education.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie, Mangalia and others) are the principal attractions. International tourism is promoted by the National Travel Office (ONT), and between 1966 and 1970, 3,000 million lei were invested in the tourist industry. Tourism from Western Europe and America has been greatly encouraged, and advantageous exchange rates are offered. About 3,000,000 foreign tourists were estimated to have visited Romania in 1972.

In 1967, as part of the International Tourist Year, Romania abolished visas for all tourists travelling through the National Travel Office. A special exchange rate of 33.40 lei to £1 is available for tourists.

Sport

The main sports are rugby and association football, handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, swimming, rowing, fishing and hunting. Skiing, ice-hockey and skating are popular in winter.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (International Labour Day), May 9 (Independence Day), August 23 (National Day), December 30 (Republic Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 24 (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 bani = 1 leu.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 11.67 lei;

U.S. \$1 = 5.024 lei.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (July 1972)
Total	Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	
237,500	97,128	44,552	63,123	20,662,648

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (July 1972)

Bucharest (capital)	1,617,778	Craiova	210,057	Brăila	164,448
Constanța	247,824	Cluj	208,125	Arad	163,303
Ploiești	224,763	Galați	193,790	Oradea	154,708
Iași	215,701	Brașov	192,205	Sibiu	142,409
Timișoara	214,226				

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968	26.7	7.5	9.6
1969	23.3	7.0	10.1
1970	21.1	7.2	9.5
1971	19.5	7.3	9.5
1972	18.8	7.6	9.2

· ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of March 15th, 1966)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture and Forestry	2,530,823	3,389,504	5,920,327
Industry†	1,514,584	498,941	2,013,525
Construction	493,006	43,513	536,519
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	40,957	15,431	56,388
Commerce	239,622	184,225	423,847
Transport, Storage and Communications	375,478	61,697	437,175
Services	476,633	491,147	967,780
Other Activities (not adequately described)	4,073	2,666	6,739
TOTAL	5,675,176	4,687,124	10,362,300

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time.

† Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, hunting and fishing.

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture and Forestry	4,868,000	4,623,000	4,403,000
Industry*	2,277,000	2,457,000	2,601,000
Construction	768,000	801,000	840,000
Commerce	427,000	469,000	509,000
Transport, Storage and Communications	414,000	429,000	440,000
Services	1,012,000	1,046,000	1,066,000
Others	109,000	115,000	111,000
TOTAL	9,875,000	9,939,000	9,971,000

* Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	2,321.1	2,500.9	2,523.4	3,355.8	5,595.4	6,040.8
Rye	45.1	47.6	41.6	42.8	65.3	58.0
Barley	288.4	330.2	327.0	513.5	788.9	838.5
Maize	3,084.0	3,131.4	3,196.5	6,535.5	7,850.3	9,816.7
Sunflower	604.1	548.4	553.8	769.6	790.6	850.4
Sugar Beet	169.9	178.0	196.6	2,921.3	3,975.0	5,581.4
Potatoes	286.2	290.3	295.7	2,064.2	3,782.9	3,672.4

LIVESTOCK
(on January 1st)

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	5,216,000	5,528,000	5,767,000
Pigs	6,359,000	7,742,000	8,785,000
Horses	668,000	654,000	631,000
Sheep	13,818,000	14,071,000	14,455,000
Poultry	54,333,000	61,262,000	64,496,000

FARM PRODUCE

	1970	1971	1972
Meat (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	1,393	1,555	1,787
Wool (tons)	29,725	28,670	30,697
Milk (⁰⁰⁰ hl.)	37,932	38,494	41,554
Eggs (millions)	3,537	3,984	4,300

FRUIT
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Grapes	759.9	1,111.2	1,055.2
Plums	697.1	459.4	760.8
Apples	175.8	252.7	247.5
Pears	53.9	68.2	55.4
Cherries	61.1	50.9	58.3
Apricots	46.5	26.5	39.8
Nuts	32.6	31.7	25.9
Other Fruit	74.2	79.6	91.4

FORESTRY
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1971	1972
High Forests	5,186	5,397
Coppices (Hardwood)	621	644
" (Softwood)	90	92
Other Sources	416	179
TOTAL	6,313	6,312

MINING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	19,152	22,835	22,951	25,271
Crude Petroleum	13,246	13,377	13,793	14,128
Iron Ore	2,999	3,206	3,467	3,361
Salt	2,725	2,862	2,948	3,147
Methane Gas (million cu. metres)	19,066	19,971	21,365	22,287

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1970	1971	1972
Motor Spirit ('000 metric tons)	2,786	3,017	3,135
Distillate Fuel Oils (" " ")	5,049	5,277	5,116
Coke (" " ")	1,070	1,108	1,134
Cement (" " ")	8,127	8,523	9,212
Pig Iron (" " ")	4,210	4,382	4,890
Crude Steel (" " ")	6,517	6,803	7,401
Caustic Soda (" " ")	330	344	380
Sulphuric Acid (" " ")	994	1,047	1,162
Chemical Fertilizer (" " ")	895	1,082	1,200
Cellulose (" " ")	440	451	456
Paper (" " ")	431	447	457
Refined Sugar (" " ")	377	484	520
Cotton Fabrics (million sq. metres)	437	482	531
Woollen Fabrics (" " ")	63	70	74
Silk Fabrics (" " ")	48	54	65
Footwear ('000 pairs)	65,804	71,421	78,947
Motor Vehicles (number)	66,898	74,360	84,718
Radio Sets ('000)	455	484	527
Electricity (million kWh)	35,088	39,454	43,439
Window Glass ('000 sq. metres)	45,215	60,399	63,854
Timber ('000 cu. metres)	5,305	5,061	5,451
Prepared and Canned Meat (tons)	143,396	148,526	165,311
Metal Equipment (")	67,157	71,746	77,763
Oil Equipment (")	4,519	3,321	4,082
Chemical Equipment (")	50,346	52,946	66,478
Soap (metric tons)	42,000	44,000	45,000
Lathes (number)	3,815	4,333	4,521
Freight Wagons (")	11,158	12,392	11,153
Tractors (")	29,287	30,400	34,883
Bicycles (")	201,000	186,000	204,000
Electric Washing Machines (")	130,704	131,000	141,438
Gas Cookers (")	213,502	231,452	241,493
Television Sets (")	280,001	300,071	324,051
Tyres (")	3,444,000	3,419,000	3,393,000
Sewing Machines (")	85,356	87,600	95,000

FINANCE

100 bani=1 leu.

Coins: 5, 10, 15 and 25 bani; 1 and 3 lei.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lei.

Exchange rates (March 1974): 1 leu=15 Soviet kopeks;

£1 sterling=11.67 lei (basic rate) or 33.40 lei (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=5.024 lei (basic rate) or 14.38 lei (non-commercial rate).

100 lei=15.00 roubles=£8.57=\$19.90 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=6.00 lei. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=5.526 lei. In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=14.40 lei.

BUDGET (million lei)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Turnover Tax	44,026.0	45,086.2	National Economy	76,083.2	82,661.7
Profit Quotas	30,296.2	37,187.3	Social Services	38,860.7	42,591.2
Income Tax	12,875.4	13,874.0	Defence	7,423.6	7,709.8
State Social Insurance	9,605.8	10,305.4	Administration	2,636.8	2,613.4
Regularization Tax	9,823.6	8,670.9	Other Expenditure	9,233.1	9,856.2
Other Revenue	32,002.6	38,250.4			
TOTAL	138,629.6	153,382.2	TOTAL	134,237.4	145,432.3

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lei)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports	9,276.5	9,653.8	10,442.9	11,760.8	12,616.1	14,465.2
Total Exports	8,372.1	8,811.4	9,798.7	11,104.9	12,606.0	14,373.0

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNITS	1970	1971	1972
Coking Coal	'ooo tons	728.3	742.8	754.1
Cotton Yarn	" "	83.2	91.1	97.1
Electrical Engineering and Power Equipment	million lei	294.4	411.6	615.2
Equipment for Chemical Industry	" "	182.3	187.7	480.7
Finished Rolled Goods	'ooo tons	1,360.6	1,544.1	1,353.9
Iron Ores	" "	6,267.8	6,939.4	7,614.8
Metallurgical Coke	" "	2,416.5	2,434.5	2,495.7
Sugar	" "	90.5	118.9	75.5
Citrus Fruits	" "	27.3	43.0	50.4
Motor Cars	number	11,415	3,937	9,114
Motor Cycles	"	526	1,275	635
Electric Motors	"	15,799	13,612	20,617

EXPORTS	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Cereals	'ooo tons	372.8	704.2	901.5
Fruit	" "	52.5	45.7	72.8
Fuel Oil	" "	1,531.7	1,540.6	1,614.6
Gas Oil	" "	2,548.2	2,620.4	2,374.3
Petrol	" "	700.7	624.0	602.3
Mineral Oil	" "	349.1	358.4	354.6
Edible Oil	" "	119.1	131.7	129.2
Cement	" "	1,200	934.6	1,084.3
Chemical Fertilizers	million tons	331.2	655.9	818.3
Tractors	units	13,475	11,317	20,247
Bearings	'ooo	7,452	6,860	7,098
Goods and Tank Cars	units	4,507	4,343	5,533
Motor and Tipping Lorries, Electric Tractors	"	9,452	7,637	8,676
Electric Motors	"	135,752	154,737	209,552
Oilfield Equipment	million lei	268.3	373.5	410.4

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million lei)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Austria	356.7	364.6	373.0	Austria	329.4	297.6	284.2
Belgium	182.5	165.7	135.3	Belgium	97.3	107.3	101.9
Bulgaria	257.3	237.7	310.8	Bulgaria	140.5	164.0	290.2
China, People's Repub. .	372.1	536.4	529.9	China, People's Repub. .	431.2	595.8	674.2
Czechoslovakia	951.3	896.0	963.5	Czechoslovakia	790.9	734.8	825.2
Egypt	112.3	90.8	143.3	Egypt	138.4	116.5	172.3
France	673.6	806.9	783.7	France	364.0	502.9	528.6
Fed. Repub. of Germany	958.7	887.4	1,363.5	Fed. Repub. of Germany	1,004.3	1,253.4	1,368.5
German Dem. Repub. .	690.5	919.6	1,043.8	German Dem. Repub. .	634.8	781.1	955.7
Hungary	286.6	408.8	407.2	Hungary	377.8	430.0	357.2
Italy	577.3	641.8	738.0	Italy	656.3	730.3	922.9
Japan	160.6	214.8	248.0	Japan	33.3	53.6	95.1
Poland	460.8	431.0	521.0	Poland	425.3	497.4	501.6
U.S.A.	358.6	377.5	413.4	U.S.A.	80.5	155.2	191.0
U.S.S.R.	3,004.8	2,907.9	3,203.3	U.S.S.R.	3,172.9	3,398.9	3,868.7
United Kingdom . . .	592.9	689.9	788.6	United Kingdom . . .	306.9	304.9	367.4
Yugoslavia	175.2	256.7	309.6	Yugoslavia	246.1	369.4	353.2
TOTAL (incl. others) .	11,760.8	12,616.1	14,465.2	TOTAL (incl. others) .	11,104.9	12,606.0	14,373.0

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	17,793	18,811	20,184
Freight ton-kilometres .	48,045	50,840	53,280

ROADS (million)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	7,858	8,992	10,231
Freight ton-kilometres .	5,156	5,496	5,738

INLAND WATERWAYS (million)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	76	83	90
Freight ton-kilometres .	1,346	1,286	1,564

SHIPPING (million)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	22	21	24
Freight ton-kilometres .	37,490	42,579	37,542

CIVIL AVIATION (thousand)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres .	994,000	1,219,000	1,240,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	35,000	24,000	32,000

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	HOTEL NIGHTS		FRONTIER ARRIVALS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Austria	206,412	176,253	23,328	21,397
Belgium	80,006	74,353	7,337	6,678
Bulgaria	506,926	503,164	222,198	223,637
Czechoslovakia	1,810,890	2,232,708	374,632	683,921
Denmark	57,760	62,111	5,579	5,592
Finland	36,023	42,760	4,148	3,524
France	173,271	192,489	20,746	26,389
Federal Germany	2,147,310	1,194,252	165,929	169,504
German Democratic Republic	347,527	350,070	63,304	75,398
Greece	49,270	21,118	11,682	4,909
Hungary	453,984	439,682	159,875	152,270
Italy	171,956	210,582	28,786	31,527
Netherlands	75,798	92,592	7,971	10,727
Poland	476,414	535,554	172,904	186,107
Switzerland	74,494	66,948	8,807	12,047
U.S.S.R.	397,027	440,461	147,075	163,444
United Kingdom	100,998	157,544	13,812	19,130
Yugoslavia	971,292	1,257,387	326,840	422,858
Other Countries	516,455	480,575	74,022	70,391
TOTAL	8,653,813	9,430,603	1,838,975	2,289,450

1971: Frontier arrivals 2,700,000 (estimate). Average length of stay: (1969) 9.3 days; (1970) 8.7 days.
Source: I.U.O.T.O., *International Travel Statistics 1970*.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Radio Licences	3,075,000	3,106,337	3,112,315
Television Sets	1,484,000	1,703,240	1,944,182
Telephone subscribers	440,345	484,303	542,342
Books published (titles)	3,879	3,826	4,067
Daily Newspapers	55	57	58
Circulation ('000)	1,104,250	1,157,135	1,184,087
Periodicals	622	637	635
Circulation ('000)	195,797	208,991	221,699

EDUCATION (1972-73)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	11,542	591,670	23,244
General Secondary Schools	15,431	3,070,179	151,196
Specialized Secondary Schools	361	149,895	8,051
of which:			
Industrial	193	70,994	3,660
Agricultural	64	27,528	1,564
Forestry	4	1,059	60
Economic	45	26,156	1,176
Teacher-training	46	22,692	1,544
Sanitary	9	1,466	47
Art Schools	64	26,211*	3,331
Technical Schools	282	40,024	2,551
Apprentice Schools	435	228,845	14,170
Higher Education	187	143,985	14,488

Source (except where otherwise stated): *Romanian Statistical Yearbook*, published by the Central Statistical Board, str. Stavropoleos 6, Bucharest.

* Also the pupils attending the general secondary schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965)

The Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 1. Romania is a socialist republic.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of the towns and villages. Its territory is inalienable and indivisible.

Article 2. The whole power in the Socialist Republic of Romania belongs to the people, free and masters of their destiny.

People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class—the leading class of society—the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, regardless of nationality, build the socialist system, creating the conditions for the transition to communism.

Article 3. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party.

Article 4. The sovereign holder of power, the people exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote.

The Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils are the basis of the whole system of state bodies.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power, under whose conduct and control all the other state bodies carry on their activities.

Article 5. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on the socialist ownership of the means of production.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, man's exploitation by man has been abolished for ever and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work is implemented.

Work is a duty of honour for each citizen of the country.

Article 6. Socialist ownership of the means of production is either state property—goods belonging to the whole people, or co-operative property—goods belonging to each co-operative organization.

Article 7. The wealth of the subsoil, whatever its nature, the mines, the state land, the forests, waters, sources of natural power, the factories and mills, the banks, the state farms, the machine-and-tractor stations, the means of communication, the state means of transport and telecommunication, the state buildings and dwellings, the material basis of state socio-cultural institutions belong to the whole people and are state property.

Article 8. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Article 9. The land of the agricultural production co-operatives, the animals, implements, installations and buildings belonging to them are co-operative property.

The plot of land which, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, is being used by the family household of the co-operative farmers, is co-operative property.

The dwelling and the ancillary farm buildings, the land on which they stand and, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, the productive livestock and small agricultural dead stock are the personal property of the co-operative farmers.

The tools, machines, installations and constructions of the handicraft co-operatives and of the consumer co-operatives are co-operative property.

Article 10. The agricultural production co-operatives, a socialist form of agricultural organization, secure the conditions for the intensive cultivation of the land and the application of advanced science and contribute, by increasing output, to the development of the national economy, to the continuous raising of the living standard of the peasantry and of the whole people.

The state gives support to the agricultural production co-operatives and protects their property. The state also gives support to the other co-operative organizations and protects their property.

Article 11. In the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the state guarantees to the peasants who cannot associate themselves in agricultural production co-operatives, ownership of the land which they themselves and their families are working, of the implements they use with this purpose, as well as ownership of the animals they use for work and for production.

The handicraftsmen are also guaranteed ownership of their own workshops.

Article 12. Land and buildings can be expropriated only for work of public interest and on payment of an equitable compensation.

Article 13. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the whole state activity has as its purpose the development of the socialist system and the prosperity of the socialist nation, the continuous growth of the people's living standard and cultural level, the ensurance of the freedom and dignity of man, the many-sided affirmation of the human personality.

For this purpose, the Romanian socialist state:
organizes, plans and conducts the national economy;
defends the socialist property;
guarantees the full exercise of citizen rights, assures socialist legality and defends the rule of law.
develops education at all levels, ensures the conditions for the development of science, the arts and culture, carries out public health protection;
ensures defence of the country and organizes its armed forces;
organizes relations with other states.

Article 14. The Socialist Republic of Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation with the socialist countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism, promotes relations of collaboration with countries having other socio-political systems, and belongs to international organizations with a view to ensuring peace and understanding among peoples.

The foreign relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are based on the principles of the observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and non-interference in internal affairs.

Article 15. The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is organized in territorial-administrative units, district, town and village.

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the municipality of Bucharest, which is organized in town-districts.

The most important towns can be organized as municipalities.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 16. Romanian citizenship is acquired and lost according to the law.

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 17. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The state guarantees the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion are permitted.

Any expression aiming to establish such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda, the fanning of racial or national hatred are punished by the law.

Article 18. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizen is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training, an activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay.

The law establishes the measures for the protection and safety of labour as well as special measures for the protection of the work of women and young people.

Article 19. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to leisure.

The right to leisure is guaranteed to those who work by the establishment of the maximum duration of the working day at eight hours, of a weekly rest and of annual paid holidays.

In the sectors of arduous and very arduous work, the working day is reduced to less than eight hours, without any reduction in pay.

Article 20. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work.

The right to material security is implemented for factory and office workers through pensions and sickness benefits paid by the state social insurance system, and for the members of the co-operative organizations or of other public organizations through the forms of insurance organized by these organizations. The state ensures medical assistance through its health units.

Paid maternity leave is guaranteed.

Article 21. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education.

The right to education is ensured by compulsory general education, by the fact that education at all levels is free and by the system of state scholarships.

Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania is state education.

Article 22. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the co-inhabiting nationalities are ensured the free utilization of their native language as well as books, papers, magazines, theatres and education at all levels in their own language. In districts also inhabited by a population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality in speech and in writing and appoint officials from its ranks or from the ranks of other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population.

Article 23. In the Socialist Republic of Romania women have equal rights with men.

The state protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child.

Article 24. The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures to young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

Article 25. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The vote is universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote.

Citizens with the right to vote who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils.

The right to nominate candidates is ensured to all organizations of the working people: the organizations of the Romanian Communist Party, the trade unions, the co-operatives, the youth and women's organizations, the cultural associations and other mass and public organizations.

The electors have the right to recall their deputy at any time, according to the same procedure under which he has been nominated and elected.

Mentally alienated and mentally defective people have no right to elect and to be elected, as well as persons deprived of these rights during the period laid down by a court of law in its sentence.

Article 26. The most advanced and conscious citizens from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people unite in the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class, its vanguard detachment.

The Romanian Communist Party expresses and loyally serves the aspirations and vital interests of the people, implements the role of leader in all the fields of socialist construction, and directs the activity of the mass and public organizations and of the state bodies.

Article 27. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to associate themselves in trade union, co-operative, youth, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in creative unions, scientific, technical, sports associations and other public organizations.

The state gives support to the activity of the mass and public organizations, creates conditions for the development of the material basis of these organizations and defends their property.

The mass and public organizations ensure the large participation of the mass of the people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the exercise of public control—an expression of the democratic spirit of the socialist system. Through the mass and public organizations the Romanian Communist Party achieves an organized link with the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people and mobilizes them in the struggle for the completion of the building of socialism.

Article 28. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the Press, of reunion, of meeting and demonstration.

Article 29. The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people.

Any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character is prohibited. Participation in such associations and propaganda of a fascist or anti-democratic character are punished by the law.

Article 30. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The freedom of exercising a religious cult is guaranteed. The religious cults are organized and function freely. The way of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law.

The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church.

Article 31. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed inviolability of their person.

No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law. The organs of inquiry can order the detention of a person for a maximum of 24 hours. No one can be arrested except on the basis of a warrant for arrest issued by a court or the Procurator.

The right to defence is guaranteed throughout the lawsuit.

Article 32. The domicile is inviolable.

No one can enter the dwelling of a person without the latter's consent, except in the cases and conditions specially laid down by the law.

Article 33. The secrecy of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed.

Article 34. The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests.

Article 35. Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and redress the damage.

Article 36. The right to personal property is protected by the law.

Objects of the right to personal property can be income and savings derived from work, the dwelling house, the household around it and the land on which they stand, as well as the goods of personal use and comfort.

Article 37. The right to inheritance is protected by the law.

Article 38. The Socialist Republic of Romania grants the right of refuge to foreign citizens pursued for their activity in defence of the interests of the working people, for their participation in the fight for national liberation or in defence of peace.

Article 39. Every citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is bound to respect the Constitution and the laws, to defend socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

Article 40. Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania is compulsory and is a duty of honour for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 41. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Violation of the military oath, treason to the homeland, desertion to the enemy, prejudice to the defensive capacity of the state are the greatest crimes against the people and are punished by the law with the utmost severity.

The Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 42. The Grand National Assembly, the supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 43. The Grand National Assembly has the following main attributions:

(1) it adopts and amends the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(2) it regulates the electoral system;

(3) it adopts the State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(4) it organizes the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the other central bodies of state administration;

(5) it regulates the organization of courts and the Procurator's Office;

(6) it establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the people's councils;

(7) it establishes the administrative organization of the territory;

(8) it grants amnesty;

(9) it ratifies and denounces international treaties that imply modification of laws;

(10) it elects and recalls the State Council;

(11) it elects and recalls the Council of Ministers;

(12) it elects and recalls the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;

(13) it exercises general control over the application of the Constitution. It is only the Grand National Assembly that decides on the constitutionality of the laws;

(14) it controls the activity of the State Council;

(15) it controls the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(16) it hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions;

(17) it controls the activity of the Procurator's Office;

(18) it exercises general control over the activity of the People's Councils;

(19) it establishes the general line of foreign policy;

(20) it proclaims, in the interest of the country's defence, of public order or state security, the state of emergency in some localities, or throughout the country's territory;

(21) it orders partial or general mobilization;

(22) it declares the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in case of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(23) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 44. The deputies to the Grand National Assembly are elected in constituencies having the same number of inhabitants. The constituencies are established by decrees of the State Council.

One deputy is elected for every constituency.

The Grand National Assembly is made up of 465 deputies.

Article 45. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of five years, reckoned from the date the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly has expired.

The mandate of the Grand National Assembly cannot cease before the term it has been elected for has expired.

In case it finds that there are circumstances which make it impossible to hold elections, the Grand National Assembly can decide to prolong its mandate for the duration of these circumstances.

Article 46. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held on a non-working day in the last month of every legislature. The date of elections is established at least 60 days before.

The newly-elected Grand National Assembly is convened during the three months following the expiration of the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly.

Article 47. The Grand National Assembly verifies the legality of the election of every deputy, deciding on the validation or annulment of his election.

In the case of an annulled election, the rights and duties of the deputy cease from the moment of annulment.

Article 48. The Grand National Assembly adopts its statutes of functioning.

Article 49. The Grand National Assembly establishes yearly its budget which is included in the State Budget.

Article 50. The Grand National Assembly elects, for the duration of the legislature, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 51. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly conducts the proceedings of the sessions of the Grand National Assembly.

The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly can designate any one of the four Vice-Chairmen to fulfil some of his attributions.

Article 52. The Grand National Assembly elects standing commissions from among the deputies.

The standing commissions examine and debate on the draft of laws, draft of decrees, draft of decisions, or other documents which are to be adopted, as well as any other matters, sent to them for study by the Grand National Assembly or the State Council.

In keeping with their competence, the standing commissions also can hear reports—periodically or according to problems—presented by the leaders of any body of the state administration, of the Procurator's Office and of the Supreme Court, on the activities of these bodies, as well as of the chairman of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils, on the activities of these councils, and examine the way the mentioned bodies carry out the policy of the Romanian Communist Party and ensure the application of laws.

The standing commissions draw up reports, opinions, or proposals regarding all the problems mentioned in the paragraphs 2 and 3, which they submit to the Grand National Assembly or to the State Council.

The Grand National Assembly can elect temporary commissions for any problem or field of activity, establishing the authority and mode of activity for each of these commissions.

All the state bodies and officials are obliged to put the requested information and documents at the disposal of the commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 53. In exercising the control of the constitutionality of the laws, the Grand National Assembly elects a Constitutional Commission for the duration of the legislature.

Experts who are not deputies can be elected to the Constitutional Commission; their number must not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Commission.

The Commission presents to the Grand National Assembly reports and opinions at its own initiative, or at the intimation of the bodies provided for by the rules of the Grand National Assembly.

At the request of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the Constitutional Commission draws up and presents reports on the draft of laws as well. At the request of the State Council it also draws up and presents to the latter reports on the draft of decrees containing rules with power of law.

Article 54. The Grand National Assembly works in sessions.

Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year.

The Grand National Assembly is convened, whenever necessary, in special sessions, at the initiative of the State Council or of at least one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 55. The Grand National Assembly works only if at least one half plus one of the total number of deputies are present.

Article 56. The Grand National Assembly adopts laws and decisions.

The laws and decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The Constitution is adopted and amended by the vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly

are signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly who conducted the meeting.

Article 57. After their adoption by the Grand National Assembly, the laws are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania within a maximum of ten days, signed by the President of the State Council.

Article 58. Every deputy to the Grand National Assembly has the right to put questions and address interpellations to the Council of Ministers or to any of its members.

Within the framework of the control exercised by the Grand National Assembly, a deputy can put questions and address interpellations to the president of the Supreme Court and to the Procurator General.

The person to whom a question or interpellation has been addressed is obliged to reply orally or in writing within three days, and in any case during the same session.

Article 59. In order to prepare the discussions of the Grand National Assembly or interpellations the deputy has the right to ask for the necessary information from any state body applying for this purpose to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 60. Every deputy is obliged to periodically report to the electorate on his activity and on that of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 61. No deputy to the Grand National Assembly can be detained, arrested or sent for penal trial without the previous consent of the Grand National Assembly during session and of the State Council between sessions.

Only in case of flagrant infraction can a deputy be detained without this consent.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 62. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power with a permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 63. The State Council permanently exercises the following main attributions:

(1) it establishes the date of elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils;

(2) it appoints and recalls the heads of central bodies of state administration who are not members of the Council of Ministers;

(3) it establishes the military ranks; it grants the ranks of general, admiral and marshal;

(4) it institutes and confers decorations and honorary titles; it authorizes the wearing of decorations conferred by other states;

(5) it grants pardon;

(6) it grants citizenship, approves renunciation of citizenship and withdraws the Romanian citizenship;

(7) it grants the right of refuge;

(8) it ratifies and denounces international treaties with the exception of those whose ratification and denouncement is within the competence of the Grand National Assembly;

(9) it establishes the ranks of diplomatic missions, appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(10) it receives letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other states;

(11) in international relations the State Council, through its President, represents the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 64. The State Council exercises, in the interval between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the following main attributions:

(1) it convenges the sessions of the Grand National Assembly;

(2) it establishes, without being able to change the Constitution, norms with the power of law. The norms with the power of law are tabled, at the first session, for discussion to the Grand National Assembly according to the procedure for the adoption of laws. The State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget as well as the general final account of the budgetary exercise can be adopted by the State Council if the Grand National Assembly cannot meet due to exceptional circumstances;

(3) it appoints and recalls the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Procurator General when the Grand National Assembly cannot meet because of exceptional circumstances;

(4) it appoints and recalls the members of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of its Chairman;

(5) it appoints and recalls the President and members of the Supreme Court;

(6) it gives the laws in force a general and compulsory interpretation;

(7) it grants amnesty;

(8) it controls the application of laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration as well as the activity of the Procurator's Office; it listens to the reports of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions; it controls the decisions of the people's councils;

(9) in the interest of defending the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ensuring public order or state security, it proclaims in case of emergency, in some localities or throughout the country's territory, the state of emergency;

(10) it orders, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization;

(11) it declares, in case of emergency, the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in the event of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations, arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(12) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 65. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The State Council functions up to the election of the new State Council in the following legislature.

Article 66. The State Council is formed of the President of the State Council, four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two members.

The State Council elects a secretary from among its members.

Article 67. The State Council carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 68. The State Council issues decrees and adopts decisions.

The decrees and decisions are signed by the President of the State Council. The decrees with the power of law are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 69. The State Council reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of its attributions, as well as on the observance and execution in state activity of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council as a whole and every one of its members are responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the entire activity of the State Council.

The Central Bodies of State Administration

Article 70. The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The Council of Ministers exercises the general conduct of the executive activity for the whole territory of the country and has the following main attributions;

(1) it establishes general measures for the implementation of the state's home and foreign policy;

(2) it decides the necessary measures regarding the organization and assurance of the application of laws;

(3) it guides, co-ordinates and controls the activity of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(4) it works out the draft of the State Plan and of the State Budget as well as any other drafts of laws; it works out drafts of decrees;

(5) it establishes measures for the implementation of the State Plan and the State Budget; it draws up the general report concerning the implementation of the State Plan and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(6) it sets up state enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of republican interest;

(7) it takes measures with a view to ensuring public order, defending the interests of the state and protecting the rights of the citizens.

(8) it takes measures, according to the decisions of the Defence Council, for the general organization of the Armed Forces; and for the establishment of the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for military service;

(9) it exercises the general conduct in relations with other states and takes measures for the conclusion of international agreements;

(10) it supports the activity of the mass and public organizations;

(11) it exercises in the conditions provided for by law, its attributions of guidance and control over the activities of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils.

Article 71. The Council of Ministers is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The Council of Ministers functions up to the election of the new Council of Ministers in the following legislature.

Article 72. In the fulfilment of its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions on the basis and in view of the application of the laws.

The decisions of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers is formed of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the first Vice-Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers, as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration provided for by law.

In the Council of Ministers there are also included as ministers, the Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives, as well as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers form the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74. The Council of Ministers carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership, ensuring the unity of political and administrative action of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration.

Article 75. The Council of Ministers as a whole and every one of its members is responsible to the Grand National Assembly and in the interval between sessions to the State Council. Every member of the Council of Ministers is answerable both for his own activity and for the entire activity of the Council of Ministers.

ROMANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 76. The ministries and the other central bodies of state administration implement the state policy in the branches or fields of activity for which they have been set up.

They manage, guide and control the enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions subordinated to them.

Article 77. The ministers and the heads of the other central bodies of state administration issue, on the basis and in view of applying the laws and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, instructions and orders as well as other acts provided for by law; their acts of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 78. The ministers and the heads of other central bodies of state administration are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activity of the body which they lead.

The Local Bodies of State Power and the Local Bodies of State Administration

Article 79. The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power in the territorial-administrative districts to which they have been elected.

The People's Councils conduct the local activity, securing the economic, socio-cultural and administrative development of the territorial-administrative units in which they have been elected, the defence of socialist property, the maintaining of public order, socialist legality and the protection of citizen rights.

The People's Councils organize the participation of the citizens in the debate of state and public affairs on a local level.

Article 80. The People's Council exercises the following main attributions:

(1) it adopts the local budget and economic plan, approves the final account of the budgetary exercise;

(2) it elects and recalls its Executive Committee;

(3) it establishes enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of local interest;

(4) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of its Executive Committee, of the local specialized bodies of the state administration, of the subordinated economic organizations, enterprises and institutions;

(5) it controls the decisions of hierarchically inferior People's Councils.

(6) it elects and recalls, according to the law, the judges, the people's jurors and the Chief Procurator of the district, or of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 81. The People's Councils are formed of deputies elected by the constituencies, one deputy being elected for each constituency.

The constituencies formed for the election of the deputies to a People's Council have the same number of inhabitants.

The mandate of the People's Council is of four years, reckoned from the date of the end of the mandate of the preceding People's Council.

The new elections are held on one of the non-working days during the last month of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 82. The People's Councils elect from among the deputies standing commissions which help them in the fulfilment of their tasks.

Article 83. The People's Councils work in sessions; the convocation of sessions is made by the Executive Committee of the People's Council.

Special sessions are called whenever necessary at the suggestion of the Executive Committee or when at least one-third of the total number of deputies require it.

Article 84. The People's Councils work in the presence of at least one half plus one member of the total number of deputies.

Article 85. Each deputy is obliged to periodically present to the electorate reports on his activity and on that of the People's Council to which he has been elected.

Article 86. The People's Councils adopt decisions.

A decision is adopted if it receives the vote of the majority of the People's Council deputies.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 87. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration with general competence in the territorial-administrative unit in which the People's Council has been elected.

Article 88. The Executive Committee of the People's Council has the following principal attributions:

(1) it carries out the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers and the other acts of the superior bodies;

(2) it applies the decisions of the People's Council which has elected it;

(3) it works out the drafts of the local budget and economic plan;

(4) it carries out the local budget and economic plan, elaborates the report concerning the implementation of the local economic plan, as well as the final account of the budgetary exercise;

(5) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the local specialized sections of state administration;

(6) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the subordinate economic organizations, enterprises and institutions.

(7) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the Executive Committee of the People's Councils which are hierarchically inferior to the People's Council which has elected it.

In the interval between the sessions of the People's Council, the Executive Committee also fulfils its attributions, with the exceptions of those stipulated in Article 80, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; it submits the decisions adopted for ratification to the People's Council in its first session.

Article 89. The Executive Committee is elected by the People's Council from among its deputies at the first session after the elections for the duration of the mandate of the People's Council.

After the expiry of the mandate of the People's Council the Executive Committee continues to function up to the election of the new Executive Committee.

Article 90. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is formed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, of whom one can be first Vice-Chairman, and a number of members established by the law.

Article 91. In the exercise of its attributions, the Executive Committee of the People's Council issues decisions on the basis of and with a view to the implementation of the law.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 92. The Executive Committee carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership. The Executive Committee as a whole and each of its members are responsible to the People's Council which has elected them, as well as to the Executive Committee of the hierarchically superior People's Council, and to the Council of Ministers.

Each member of the Executive Committee is responsible both for his own activity and for the whole activity of the body he belongs to.

Article 93. The People's Councils organize, in accordance with the law, attached to their Executive Committees, local specialized bodies of state administration. The local specialized bodies of the state administration are subordinate to the People's Council and the Executive Committee; they are also subordinate to the hierarchically superior local and central bodies of the state administration.

The Courts

Article 94. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the law is administered by the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts as well as military courts established according to the law.

Article 95. By their judiciary activity, the courts defend the socialist system and the rights of persons, educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for the law.

In applying penal sanctions, the courts aim to reform and re-educate delinquents and to prevent the commission of new infractions.

Article 96. The courts try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence.

In the cases provided for by the law, the courts exercise control over the decisions of administrative or public bodies having a jurisdictional activity.

The courts try the demands of those harmed in their rights by administrative acts and can, in the conditions provided for by the law, also give their views on the legality of these acts.

Article 97. The Supreme Court exercises general control over the judicial activity of all the courts. The way of exercising this control is established by law.

With a view to the uniform application of the laws in judicial activity, the Supreme Court, in its plenum, issues decisions of direction.

Article 98. The Supreme Court is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

The Supreme Court functions up to the election of the new Supreme Court in the following legislature.

Article 99. The Supreme Court is responsible for its activity to the Grand National Assembly, and between sessions to the State Council.

Article 100. The organization of the courts, their competence and judicial procedure are established by law.

Cases in the first instance at the county courts, the district courts and the military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 101. Judges and people's jurors are elected in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 102. In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure is in the Romanian language and, in the regions and districts inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population is assured.

Parties who do not speak the language in which the trial is held, are given the possibility of becoming acquainted with the files through an interpreter and the right to speak in court and to sum up in the mother tongue.

Article 103. Trials are held in public sessions, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 104. In their judicial activity the judges and the people's jurors are independent and only subject to the law.

The Organs of the Procurator's Office

Article 105. The Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises the supervision of the activity of the penal prosecution organs, and of the penalty

execution organs, and watches over the observance of the law, the defence of the socialist system, of the rights and the legal interests of socialism, as well as of the citizens, in the conditions provided for by law.

Article 106. The Procurator's Office is conducted by the Procurator General. The organs of the Procurator's Office are the Procurator General's Office, the Procurator's district and local offices and the Procurator's military office.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are hierarchically subordinated.

Article 107. The Procurator General is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the new Procurator General in the first session of the following legislature.

The procurators are appointed according to the law, with the exception of those specified in Article 80, paragraph 6.

Article 108. The Procurator General is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the activity of the Procurator's Office, and between sessions to the State Council.

The Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 109. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears. The emblem is surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă România".

Article 110. The State Seal bears the country's emblem, around which are the words "REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA."

Article 111. The flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is placed in the centre.

Article 112. The Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Final Provisions

Article 113. The present Constitution comes into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 114. The Constitution of September 24, 1952 and any provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts that are contrary to the provisions of the present Constitution are abrogated on the same date.

Amendment

A Constitutional Amendment, adopted in March 1974, created the post of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The President is Head of State, and represents the state power in internal and international relations. He is Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Defence Council of the Republic. He is President of the State Council and presides over meetings of the Council of Ministers when necessary. When the Grand National Assembly is not in session the President can appoint and dismiss Ministers, appoint and dismiss the president and members of the Supreme Court, and issue presidential decrees and decisions. He has power to act without a meeting of the State Council. The President is elected by the Grand National Assembly.

ROMANIA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

HEAD OF STATE

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: EMIL BODNARAȘ, ȘTEFAN VOITEC, ȘTEFAN PÉTÉRFI, VASILE VILCU.

Secretary: CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU.

Members: ION ANTON, AUREL BOZGAN, CONSTANȚA CIONTU, ION COMAN, CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU, CON-

STANTIN DRĂGAN, EDUARD EISENBURGER, SUZANA GÂDEA, NICOLAE GIOSAN, ION GLUVACOV, CAROL KIRALY, ROMAN MOLDOVAN, GHEORGHE PANĂ, DUMITRU D. PETRESCU, ION POPESCU-PUȚURI, CRISTOFOR SIMIONESCU, ION SPĂTĂRELU, ZAHARIA STANCU, GHEORGHE STOICA, LUDOVIC TAKÁCS.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MANEA MĂNESCU.

Deputy Chairmen: JANOȘ FAZEKAS, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, ION PĂȚAN, GHEORGE OPREA.

Minister of the Armed Forces: General ION IONIȚĂ.

Minister of Internal Affairs: EMIL BOPU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GEORGE MACOVESCU.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU.

Minister of Finance: FLOREA DUMITRESCU.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: NICOLAE AGACHI.

Minister of Machine Tools and Electronics Industries: VIRGIL ACTARIAN.

Minister of Heavy Machine Building Industry: IOAN AVRAM.

Minister of Chemical Industry: MIHAIL FLORESCU.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: TRAIAN DUDAS.

Minister of Agriculture, Food Industry and Water: ANGELO MICULESCU.

Minister of Technical and Material Supplies and control of the Management of Fixed Funds: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Minister of Industrial Building: MATEI GHIGIU.

Minister of the Timber and Building Materials Industry: VASILE PATILINET.

Minister of Light Industry: GHEORGHE CAZAN.

Minister of Mining, the Oil Industry and Geology: BUJOR ALMĂȘAN.

Minister of Electric Power: CONSTANTIN BĂBĂLĂU.

Minister of Health: THEODOR BURGHELE.

Minister of Internal Trade: JANOȘ FAZEKAS.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ION PĂȚAN.

Minister of Education: PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL.

Minister of Labour: PETRE LUPU.

Minister of Justice: TEODOR VASILIU.

Minister for Tourism: ION COSMA.

Minister for Youth Problems: ION TRAIAN ȘTEFĂNESCU.

Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education: DUMITRU POPESCU.

Chairman of the Price Committee: GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN.

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: ALDEA MILITARU.

Chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation: MIHAI DALEA.

Chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology: IOAN URSU.

Chairman of the National Council of Women: SUZANA GÂDEA.

Chairman of the National Council for Water Resources: FLORIN IORGULESCU.

The Council of Ministers has 8 other members, including 5 Secretaries of State.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, ION GHEORGHE MAURER, MAXIM BERGHIANU, EMIL BODNARAȘ, ELENA CEAUȘESCU, GHEORGHE CIOARĂ, LINA CIOBANU, FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, JANOȘ FAZEKAS, PETRE LUPU, MANEA MĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, GHEORGHE PANĂ, DUMITRU POPESCU, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, LEONTE RĂUTU, GHEORGHE STOICA, VIRGIL TROFIN, ILIE VERDEȚ, VASILE VILCU, ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Alternate Members: CONSTANTIN BĂBĂLĂU, IOSIF BÂNC, PETRE BLAJOVICI, CORNEL BURȚICA, MIRON CONSTANTINESCU, MIHAI DALEA, AUREL DAMILA, MIU DOBRESCU, MAGDALENA FILIPAS, MIHAI GERE, ION

ILIESCU, ION IONIȚĂ, ION PĂȚAN, VASILE PATILINET, ION STĂNESCU, MIHAI TELESU, IOSIF UGLAR, RICHARD WINTER.

STANDING BUREAU

The Standing Bureau was founded in 1974 to replace the Permanent Presidium of the Communist Party. It comprises the President of the Republic, leading members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the Economic Council and the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, the Chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation, the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(In Bucharest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Albania: Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA PROFI.
Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Argentina: Str. Drubeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CARLOS MARCELINO BELTRAMINO (also accredited to Bulgaria).
Australia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Austria: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER SAUTTER.
Bangladesh: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Belgium: Bd. Dacia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN ADRIAENSEN.
Bolivia: (E).
Brazil: Str. Praga 11 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Bulgaria: Alcea Modrogan 5 (E); *Ambassador:* SPAS GOSPODOV.
Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Burundi: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Cameroon: (E).
Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Central African Republic: Str. Zborului 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT SATO (also accredited to Bulgaria).
Chad: (E).
Chile: Str. Mihai Eminescu 44-48 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO HUMERO.
China, People's Republic: Str. Polonă 8 (E); *Ambassador:* CIAN HAI-FUN.
Colombia: Athénée Palace (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Congo (Brazzaville): Str. C. A. Rosetti 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BAPTISTE LOUNDA.
Costa Rica: Vienna, Austria (E).
Cuba: Intrarea Armasului 14 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS RODRIGUES.
Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).
Czechoslovakia: Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV SULEK.
Dahomey: (E).
Denmark: Alcea Zoe 28 (E); *Ambassador:* TORBEN BUSCK-NIELSEN (also accredited to Bulgaria).
Ecuador: Vienna, Austria (E).
Egypt: Bd. Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ASSAL.
Equatorial Guinea: (E).
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Bd. Dacia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* PENTTI SUOMELA.
France: Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASSEUR.
German Democratic Republic: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-10 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VOSS.
Germany, Federal Republic: Alcea Modrogan 21 (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN WICKERT.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: Bd. Republicii 85 (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTOTLE PHRYDAS.
Guinea: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Hungary: Str. Alexandru Sabia 63 (E); *Ambassador:* FERENC MARTIN.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 16 (E); *Ambassador:* V. K. AHUJA.
Indonesia: Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral MURSALIN DAENG MAMANGUNG.
Iran: Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SADEGH SADRIEH.
Iraq: Bd. Dr. Petru Groza 18 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SALAH EDDIN I. AL-SHEIKHLI.
Israel: Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (E); *Ambassador:* YOHANAN COHEN.
Italy: Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONINO RESTIVO.
Ivory Coast: (E).
Japan: Bd. Ana Ipătescu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* KANAZAWA MASAO.
Jordan: (E).
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Str. Dionisie Lupu 63 (E); *Ambassador:* LI MIN SŪ.
Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Athens, Greece (E).
Liberia: (E).
Luxembourg: (E).
Madagascar: (E).
Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolia: Str. Făgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* DENDEVIN SARAV.
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Alcea Zoe 18 (E); *Ambassador:* P. V. P. CRAMER.
New Zealand: (E).
Niger: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Norway: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Pakistan: Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. D. BUKHARI.
Panama: Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Peru: Str. Emil Pangratti 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE E. LAROZA.
Philippines: Paris, France (E).
Poland: Alcea Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* WLADYSLAW WOJTASIK.
Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sierra Leone: (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN.
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Somalia: (E).
Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: Șoseaua Kiseleff 43 (E); *Ambassador:* P. O. RATHSMAN.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Mos 12 (E); *Ambassador:* A. W. RAPPARD.

ROMANIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTY, ETC.)

Sudan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Togo: (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN DERINSU.
Uganda: (E).
U.S.S.R.: Șoseaua Kiseleff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. DROZDENKO.
United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* D. R. ASHE.
U.S.A.: Str. Tudor Arghezi 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Str. Brîncuței 8 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR POMES.

Venezuela: Str. Duiliu Zamfirescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN USLAR PIETRI.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DANG HANH.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Str. Romulus 4 (E); *Ambassador:* LAM VAN LUU.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).
Yugoslavia: Calea Dorobanților 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ISO NJEGOVAN.
Zaire: Aleea Alexandru 41 (E); *Ambassador:* BOKINGI EMBEYOLO.
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Romania also has consular relations with San Marino and Spain.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Grand National Assembly: elected for a five-year term and consisting of 465 deputies. Last General Election March 2nd, 1969.

Chairman of the Grand National Assembly: MIRON CONSTANTINESCU.

Vice-Chairmen: ILIE MURGULESCU, GHEORGHE NECULA, GYÖRGY KOVÁCS, MARIA GROZA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partidul Comunist Român (Romanian Communist Party): created 1921 by the decision of the old Socialist Party (existing from 1893) to change into a communist party; merged in 1948 with the Social Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title at the 9th congress in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress convened every five years, which establishes the general guiding line, elects the Central Committee, the General Secretary of the Party and the Central Auditing Commission; between congresses the Central Committee may convene the National Conference of the Party; the Central Committee elects the Executive Committee and the Secretariat; 2,280,000 mems. (1973); Gen. Sec. of the Romanian Communist Party NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; Secs. GHEORGHE PANĂ, DUMITRU POPESCU, IOSIF BANC, CORNEL BURȚICĂ, MIRON CONSTANTINESCU,

MIHAI GERE, ȘTEFAN ANDREI, ION DINCĂ, ILIE VERDEȚ; publs. *Scinteia* (The Spark) daily; *Era Socialistă* (The Socialist Age) bi-monthly.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Frontul Unității Socialiste (Front of Socialist Unity): Bucharest; f. 1968; an organization set up by the Government, and in which industrial and farm workers, professional bodies of all sorts and national minorities are represented with the Communist Party. It discusses questions of both foreign and internal policy; Chair. NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Union of Communist Youth: 2.6 million members between the ages of 14 and 26; Gen. Sec. of the Central Committee ION TRAIAN ȘTEFĂNESCU (who is *ex officio* Minister for Youth Problems).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: EMILIAN NUCESCU.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to judge, as an appeal instance, the sentences pronounced by higher tribunals; to judge, as fundamental instance, certain requests; to exercise general control of the judiciary activity carried on by all tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly during the legislation of the latter.

DISTRICT COURTS

Under the new territorial-administrative divisions of Romania (February 1968) there are 39 district courts and the municipal court of Bucharest (with the status of district court). In all the towns in the country there are country courts subordinate to the district courts, and in Bucharest there are eight sectional courts. The panel of judges consists of one professional magistrate and of people's jurors.

MILITARY COURTS

Court Martial does not exist. Military courts judge as fundamental and as appeal instances contraventions of the law by servicemen and, in certain circumstances, by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and of people's jurors.

BODY OF ATTORNEYS

Procurator-General: FILIMON ARDELEANU.

The Procurator-General of the Republic and the subordinate attorneys represent the body which surveys the strict observance of the laws of the Republic, in the field of judicial activity as well as in the State administration. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

(For more details on the Judicial system see the Constitution.)

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fifteen sects and denominations, more than 80 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Church is the major religious organization in Romania and is organized as an autocephalous patriarchate, being led by the Holy Synod headed by Patriarch Justinian who was elected in 1948. The Patriarchate consists of 5 metropolitanates and 7 bishoprics.

Patriarch: JUSTINIAN MARINA (residence in Bucharest).

Patriarchal Vicar-General: (vacant).

METROPOLITANATE OF OUNGRO-WALLACHIA

Metropolitan of Oungro-Wallachia and Archbishop of Bucharest: JUSTINIAN MARINA.

Bishop Vicar-General of Bucharest: ROMAN IALOMITEANUL.

Bishop of Buzău: Dr. ANTIM ANGELESCU.

Bishop of Dunărea de Jos: Dr. ANTIM NICA (residence in Galați).

METROPOLITANATE OF MOLDAVIA AND SUCEAVA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Iași: Dr. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan Vicar-General: (vacant).

Bishop of Roman and Huși: Dr. PARTENIE CIOPRON (residence in Roman).

METROPOLITANATE OF ARDEAL

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Alba-Iulia and Sibiu: Dr. NICOLAE MLADIN (residence in Sibiu).

Metropolitan Vicar-General: Bishop EMILIAN BIRDAȘ (residence in Sibiu).

Archbishop of Vad, Feleac and Cluj: TEODIL HERINEANU (residence in Cluj).

Bishop of Oradea: Dr. VASILE COMAN.

METROPOLITANATE OF OLTEANIA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Craiova: TEOCTIST AKAFAȘ.

Bishop of Rimnic and Argeș: IOSIF GAFTON (residence in Rimnicu-Vilcea).

METROPOLITANATE OF BANAT

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Timișoara and Gărnsebeș: Dr. NICOLAE CORNEANU (residence in Timișoara).

Bishop of Arad, Ienopola and Halmagiu: VIJARION AȘTELEANU (residence in Arad).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church has approximately 1,300,000 believers, mostly of Hungarian and German nationalities and chiefly in Transylvania. It is organized in two dioceses.

Archbishop of Bucharest: FRANCISC AUGUSTIN.

Bishop of Alba-Iulia: MARTON ARON.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are 100,000 Jews in Romania, organized in 70 communities. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: Dr. MOZES ROSEN, Bucharest, Str. SF. Vinerei 9-II.

REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed (Calvinist) Church has approximately 700,000 members, mostly of Hungarian nationality.

Cluj: Bishop GYULA NAGY.

Oradea: Bishop LASZLO PAPP.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Church comprises some 180,000 members, mainly of German nationality.

Bishop of Cluj: D. GYÖRGY ARGAY, Blvd. Lenin 1.

Bishop of Sibiu: ALBERT KLEIN, Sibiu, General Magheru-Str. 4.

UNITARIAN CHURCH

Bishop: LAJOS KOVACS; Cluj.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

Central Mosque, Constanța; Grand Mufti YACUB MEHMET.

Other sects are: Baptist, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel.

THE PRESS

The Romanian press is highly regionalized, with newspapers and periodicals appearing in nearly all of the administrative districts (as listed below). In 1972 there were 75 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,215 million copies annually. Of this total, 58 were dailies, having a combined circulation of 1,184 million copies a year. Nineteen newspapers (11 dailies) are published in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities in Romania, including Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Armenian. There were also 635 periodicals in 1972.

The press sees itself as a potent instrument for the public debate of political, social, economic and educational problems. The most influential publications are the Party organs, the most important of which is *Scinteia*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUCHAREST

Előre: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1947; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; in Hungarian; daily except Monday; circ. 96,000; Editor-in-Chief SZILAGYI DEZIDERIU.

Informația Bucureștiului: 23-25 str. Brezoianu; f. 1953; evening paper; organ of the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Bucharest People's Council; daily except Sunday; Editor NICOLAE GÎRCEAG; circ. 300,000.

Munca (Labour): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1944; organ of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Con-

ROMANIA—(THE PRESS)

federation; daily except Sunday; circ. 95,000; Editor-in-Chief ION GĂLETEANU.

Neuer Weg: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; political; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; in German; daily except Monday; Editor ANTON BREITENHOFER; circ. 75,000.

România Liberă (Free Romania): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1943; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; daily except Monday; circ. 350,000; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER.

Satul Socialist (The Socialist Village): 1 Piața Scintei; f. published by the National Union of Agricultural 1969; Production Co-operatives; daily except Monday; circ. 95,000; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE SIMIONESCU.

Scnteia (The Spark): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1931; organ of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor ALEXANDRU IONESCU; circ. 1,000,000.

Scnteia Tineretului: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1944; central organ of Union of Communist Youth; daily except Sunday; Editor EUGEN FLORESCU; circ. 280,000.

Sportul (Sport): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1945; organ of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport of Romania; circ. 300,000; Editor-in-Chief AUREL C. NEAGU.

ALBA DISTRICT

Unirea (The Union): Alba Iulia, 1 Piața 23 August; f. 1968; organ of the Alba district committee of the R.C.P. and of the district People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIAN TRANDAFIR.

ARAD DISTRICT

Flacăra Roșie (Red Flame): Arad, 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CRĂCIUN BONTA.

Vörös Lobogó: 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief PETERFI ROZALIA.

ARGEȘ DISTRICT

Secera și ciocanul (Sickle and Hammer): Pitești, 58 Blvd. Republicii; f. 1951; organ of the Argeș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE STĂNCULESCU.

BACĂU DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (Red Flag): Bacău, 63 Str. Eliberării; f. 1946; organ of the Bacău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MITULESCU.

BIHOR DISTRICT

Crișana: Oradea, 3 Str. Romană; f. 1946; organ of the Bihor District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE BILT.

Fáklya (The Torch): Oradea, 3 Str. Romană; f. 1946; Hungarian; organ of the Bihor District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor District People's Council; Editor LAKATOS ANDRAS.

BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD DISTRICT

Ecoul (The Echo): Bistrița, 3 Str. Parcului; f. 1968; organ of the Bistrița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN OCHIAN.

BOTOȘANI DISTRICT

Clopotul (The Bell): Botoșani, 91 Bd. Lenin; f. 1944; organ of the Botoșani District Committee of the R.C.P. and

of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE JAUCA.

BRĂILA DISTRICT

Înainte (Forward): Brăila, 12 Str. Danuliului; f. 1945; organ of the Brăila District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN TURTOI.

BRAȘOV DISTRICT

Drum Nou (New Road): Brașov, 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1943; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Brașov District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief PETRE DRAGULEA.

BUZĂU DISTRICT

Viața Buzăului (Life of Buzău): Buzău, Str. Chiristigli 1; f. 1968; organ of the Buzău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE NICOLAE.

CARAȘ SEVERIN DISTRICT

Flamura (The Flame): Reșița, 7 Piața Republicii; f. 1968; organ of the Caraș Severin District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TIMOFTEI JURJICA.

CLUJ DISTRICT

Făclia (The Torch): Cluj, 16 Str. Napoca; f. 1945; organ of the Cluj District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU RÎUREANU.

Igazság: Cluj, 16 Str. Napoca; f. 1945; Hungarian; organ of the District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief KESZTELYI GYULA.

CONSTANȚA DISTRICT

Dobrogea Nouă (New Dobrogea): Constanța, 5 Str. Filimon Sîrbu; f. 1948; organ of the Constanța District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Constanța District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MÎNDROIU.

COVASNA DISTRICT

Cuvîntul nou (The New Word): Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 3; f. 1968; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Megyel Tükör: Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 3; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor DALI SANDOR.

DIMBOVIȚA DISTRICT

Dimbovița: Tîrgoviște, 8 Str. Mierlei; f. 1968; organ of the Dimbovița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE RADEL.

DOLJ DISTRICT

Înainte (Forward): Craiova, 8 Str. Oltețu; f. 1944; organ of the Dolj District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Dolj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI STĂNESCU.

GALAȚI DISTRICT

Viața Nouă (New Life): Galați, 20 Str. Avîntului; f. 1944; organ of the Galați District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Galați District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION CENUȘE.

GORJ DISTRICT

Gazeta Gorjului (*The Gorj Journal*): Tirgu-Jiu, 1 Republicii Bd.; f. 1968; organ of the Gorj District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief XENOFON IACOB.

HARGHITA DISTRICT

Informația Harghitei: Miercurea Ciuc, Str. 7 Noiembrie 35; f. 1968; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief IOAN OANCEA.

Hărghita Miercurea Ciuc: 11 Lenin Str.; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ANTAL ALBERT.

HUNEDOARA DISTRICT

Drumul socializmului (*The Road of Socialism*): Deva, 35 Str. Dr. Petru Groza; f. 1949; organ of the Hunedoara District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Hunedoara District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE PAVEL.

IALOMIȚA DISTRICT

Tribuna Ialomiței (*The Ialomița Tribune*): Slobozia, 28 Str. M. Basarab; f. 1968; organ of the Ialomița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE GRIGORESCU.

IASI DISTRICT

Flacăra Iașului (*The Flame of Iași*): Iași, 58 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1945; organ of the Iași District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Iași District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI DUMITRU.

ILFOV DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Bucharest, 23 Str. Brezoianu; f. 1947; organ of the Ilfov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE SĂCUIU.

MARAMUREȘ DISTRICT

Pentru Socialism (*For Socialism*): Baia Mare, 25 Blvd. București; f. 1951; organ of the Maramureș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VASILE GAFTONE.

MEHEDINTI DISTRICT

Vitorul (*The Future*): Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Str. V.I. Lenin 44; f. 1968; organ of the Mehedinți District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION DĂESCU.

MUREȘ DISTRICT

Steaua Roșie (*The Red Star*): Tirgu-Mureș, 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; organ of the Mureș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief IOAN POP.

Vörös Zászló: Tirgu-Mureș, 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; Hungarian; organ of the Mureș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief INCZE GAVRIL.

NEAMȚ DISTRICT

Ceahlăul: Piatra Neamț, Alcia Tigarului, Carticvul V.I. Lenin; f. 1968; organ of the Neamț District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief PAVEL PÎNTEA.

OLT DISTRICT

Oltul: Slatina, 3 Str. Lupeni; f. 1968; organ of the Olt District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION MĂRUNȚELUL.

PETROȘANI DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Petroșani, 90 Str. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Petroșani District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief SIMION POP.

PRAHOVA DISTRICT

Flamura Prahovei (*The Prahova Flame*): Ploiești, bd. Republicii 2; f. 1948; organ of the Prahova District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Prahova District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MOISE IÖVENSOHN.

SATU MARE DISTRICT

Cronica Sătmăreană (*The Chronicle of the Satu Mare*): Satu Mare, 2 Str. Arțarilor; f. 1968; organ of the Satu Mare District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION RAȚIU.

Szatmári Hirdap: Satu Mare, 2 Str. Arțarilor; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Satu Mare District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief SZTEKLÁCS LÁZLÓ.

SIBIU DISTRICT

Tribuna Sibiului (*The Sibiu Tribune*): Sibiu, 2 Str. Octombrie Roșu; f. 1968; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief SIMION SCUTEA.

SUCEAVA DISTRICT

Zori noi (*New Dawn*): Suceava 1, Str. Tipografiei; f. 1946; organ of the Suceava District Committee of the R.C.P. and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION PARANICI.

TELEORMAN DISTRICT

Teleormanul: Alexandria, Str. Dunării 178; f. 1968; organ of the Teleorman District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIN LEONEANU.

TIMIȘ DISTRICT

Drapelul Roșu (*The Red Flag*): Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Timiș Regional People's Council; circ. 56,000; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MARGINEANU.

Neue Banater Zeitung: Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1957; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAUS BERWANGER.

Szabad Szó: Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; Hungarian; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Timiș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHERASIM EMIL.

TULCEA DISTRICT

Delta (*The Delta*): Tulcea, Str. Spitalului 2; f. 1968; organ of the Tulcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief STRILIAN SAVIN.

VASLUI DISTRICT

Vremea Nouă (*New Times*): Vaslui, 79 Str. Stefan cel Mare; f. 1968; organ of the Vaslui District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VASILE AVRAM.

ROMANIA—(THE PRESS)

VILCEA DISTRICT

Orizont (Horizon): Rimnicu Vilcea, 160 Str. Lenin; f. 1968; organ of the Vilcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE CÎRSTEĂ.

VRANCEA DISTRICT

Mîlcovul: Focșani, Bd. București 13; f. 1968; organ of the Vrancea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief DAN DRĂGULESCU.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

Agricultura (Agriculture): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1961; weekly; illustrated review of agriculture, silviculture, the food industry and water management; Chief Editor VASILE CIAUȘU.

A Hét: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1970; weekly social, political and cultural review in Hungarian; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-chief HUSZÁR SÁNDOR.

Amfiteatru (Amphitheatre): Str. Brezoiann 13; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review edited by the Union of Communist Student Associations in the Socialist Republic of Romania; Chief Editor Dr. GHEORGHE ACHIȚEL.

Anale de istorie (History Annals): 4 Str. Ministerului; f. 1955; alternate months; review edited by the Institute of Historical and Social-political Studies; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE MATEI.

Apărarea patriei (The Defence of the Country): 137 Str. Izvor; f. 1945; central organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. RADU OLARU.

Apicultura (Apiculture): 17 Str. I. Fučik; f. 1948; monthly review of apiculture edited by the Beekeepers' Association.

Arhitectura (Architecture): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1953; every two months; review of the Union of Architects of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief Arch. MIRCEA LUPU.

Artă: Constantin Mille 5-7; monthly; review of the Union of Fine Arts; Editor-in-Chief ANATOL MANDRESCU.

Biserica ortodoxă română (The Romanian Orthodox Church): 9 intr. Patriarhiei; f. 1882; monthly official bulletin of the Romanian Patriarchate and of the Biblical Institute; Editor Rev. IOAN GAGIU.

Cărți noi (New Books): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1958; bibliographic bulletin; edited by the Book Central Office; Editor-in-Chief LELIA OCNERIU.

Cinema: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1963; monthly magazine edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor ECATERINA OPROIU.

Comerțul socialist (Socialist Commerce): 12 Str. Doamnei; f. 1956; magazine edited by the Ministry of Internal Trade and by the Trade Union Committee for State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operation; Editor-in-Chief BUJOR ROSU.

Constructorul (The Constructor): 7 Str. Grădina cu cai; f. 1949; weekly; technical and professional magazine of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Building Trade Union Committee; circ. 40,000; Chief Editor DORIN CONSTANTINESCU.

Contemporanul: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1881; weekly; political, social, cultural review; circ. 55,000; Chief Editor CONSTANTIN MITEA.

Co-operation in Romania: 31 Brezoiann Str.; f. 1960; review of the Central Union of the Consumers' Co-operatives of the R.S.R.; half-yearly; in English, French and Spanish.

Cutezători (The Bold): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1949; weekly; until 1967 appeared under the titles *Știința Pionierului* and *Cravata roșie*; review of the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU.

Dolgozo Hé: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated political, social and cultural review edited by the National Council of Women; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief IRINA IAKAB.

Educația pionierească (Pioneers' Education): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1968; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Educație fizică și sport (Physical Culture and Sports): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1948; monthly; theoretical and methodical review edited by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Chief Editor MIRCEA COSTEA.

Era Socialistă (Socialist Age): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1920; bi-monthly; theoretical and political; review of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor-in-Chief STEFAN VOICU; circ. 65,000.

Falvak Dolgozo Népe: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1945; weekly review for the working people in the villages; in Hungarian.

Femeia (Women): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated; social, political and cultural; National Council of Women of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA COSTACHE.

Filatelia: 6 Str. Botcanu; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists' Association of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE TRIPCOVICI.

Finanțe și credit (Finance and Credit): 8 Str. Doamnei; f. 1954; monthly; review of financial studies; Editor V. PESCARU.

Flacăra (The Flame): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1952; weekly; illustrated social, political and cultural review; Editor-in-Chief ADRIAN PĂUNESCU.

Foresta: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1969; quarterly; in English, French and German.

Forum-Revista învățămîntului superior (Forum-Review of Higher Education): 12 Str. Spiru Haret; f. 1959; monthly; organ of the Ministry of Education; Editor-in-Chief AUREL JOLTEA.

Fotbal (Football): Str. Vasile Conta 16, etage 5; f. 1966; weekly; illustrated; information, reports and articles about Romanian and international football; circ. 100,000; Chief Editor AUREL NEAGU.

Gazeta Cooperatiei (Magazine of Co-operation): Bd. Magheru 31; f. 1969; weekly organ of the Central Union of the Consumers' Co-operatives; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE ANGELESCU.

Gazeta finanțelor (Magazine of Finances): 8 Str. Doamnei; f. 1953; weekly; organ of the Ministry of Finance and of the National Bank of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief AUREL DEBOVEANU.

IIfjómunkás: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1957; weekly review edited by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief CZEKE GÁBOR.

Igiena (The Hygiene): 8 Str. Progresului; f. 1952; monthly review; edited by the Society for Hygiene and Public Health of the Union of Societies for Medical Sciences; Editor Prof. I. ARDELEAN.

Indrumătorul cultural (The Cultural Guide): 1 Piața Științei; monthly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief A. PĂRVE.

Jóbarát: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1950; until 1967 appeared under the title of Pionir; review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief EUGEN HODOI.

Limba română (*The Romanian Language*): 22 Str. I. C. Frimu; f. 1952; appears every two months; problems of the study of the Romanian language; Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Editor-in-Chief IORGU IORDAN.

Luceafărul (*The Morning Star*): 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1958; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief VIRGIL TEODORESCU.

Lumea (*The World*): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1963; weekly review of international affairs; Editor-in-Chief ION CIRJE.

Luminița (*The Little Light*): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; weekly; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU.

Luomaniya: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated; in Chinese; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 10,000; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU.

Lupta C.F.R. (*Romanian Railway Workers' Struggle*): Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; f. 1945; weekly; review of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and of the Trade Union Committee for Transport and Telecommunications; Editor-in-Chief VASILE OANCEA.

Magazin: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1957; illustrated weekly; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER.

Magazin istoric (*Historical Magazine*): 2 Intrarea Ministerului; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; summaries in English, French, Russian and German; translations available on request; Chief Editor CRISTIAN POPIȘTEANU; circ. 200,000.

Manuscriptum: 4 Str. Fundației; f. 1970; quarterly review; edited by the Museum of Romanian Literature; Dir. AL. OPREA.

Mobila (*Furniture*): 31 Bd. Magheru; quarterly review of the Ministry of Timber and Building Materials Industry; Editor Eng. CL. LĂZĂRESCU.

Muncitorul sanitar (*Public Health Worker*): Str. Al. Sahia 1; f. 1949; weekly; edited by the Ministry of Health and the Committee of the Trade Unions of Health Establishments; Editor-in-Chief ALFONS PROFETA.

Munkásélet: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1957; weekly; the Central Council of Trade Unions; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ILES FRANCISC.

Művelődés: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1948; monthly review of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÁS JÁNOS.

Muzica: 24 Str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1950; monthly; review of the Composers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor VASILE TOMESCU.

Neue Literatur: 15 Str. Ana Ipătescu; monthly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in German; Editor-in-Chief EMMERICH STOFFEL.

Nor Ghiank: 13 Armeniască Str.; political, economic, social and cultural weekly; in Armenian; Editor-in-Chief ȘIȘMANIAN TACOR.

Novii Vîk: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; monthly; social, political and cultural journal for the Ukrainian population of the R.S.R.

Pentru apărarea păcii (*For the Defence of Peace*): 19 Str. Polonă; f. 1949; monthly; published by the National Committee for the Defence of Peace.

Presa noastră: 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1956; monthly; review of the Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.; Chief Editor PETRE CONSTANTINESCU.

Probleme Economice: 3 Piața Romană; f. 1948; monthly; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. VASILE RAUSSER.

Revista cultului mozaic: 9 Vineri Str.; f. 1956; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; circ. 10,000; Editor VICTOR RUSU.

Revista de filozofie (*Review of Philosophy*): 6 Blvd. Ilie Pintilie; f. 1954; monthly; social science review, philosophy and logic series; published by the Academy of the R.S.R.; French version appears quarterly; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN CHETAN.

Revistă de istorie (*History Review*): formerly *Studii*; 1 Bul. Aviatorilor; f. 1948; monthly; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R. in Romanian with French summaries; Editor-in-Chief Prof. VASILE MACIU.

Revista de statistică (*Review of Statistics*): 6 Str. Stavropoleos; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Direction of Statistics and of the Society for Economic Sciences; Editor-in-Chief B. STĂNESCU.

Revista română de studii internaționale (*Romanian review of international studies*): 22 Blvd. Magheru; f. 1946; quarterly review; edited by the Association for International Law and International Relations of the R.S.R.; Editor ANDREI OȚETEĂ.

Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes (*Review of South-East European Studies*): 9 Str. I. C. Frimu; f. 1963; quarterly review of the Institute for South-East European Studies; Editor Prof. MIHAI BERZA.

România Literară (*Literary Romania*): 15 Boulevard Ana Ipătescu; f. 1968 as successor to *Gazeta Literară*; published by the Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; literary, artistic weekly; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE IVAȘCU; circ. 30,000.

Romania pitorească (*Picturesque Romania*): Bd. Republicii 4; monthly; edited by the Ministry of Tourism; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION.

Romania Today: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; illustrated; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 40,000; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU.

Romanian Economic News: 22 Blvd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1954 as the *Information Bulletin*; monthly; published in English, French, Russian, German and Spanish by the Chamber of Commerce.

Romanian Engineering: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1966; quarterly; in English, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Foreign Trade: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Journal of Chemistry: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; quarterly in English, French, German and Russian.

Romanian Review: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; f. 1946; quarterly; literature and the arts; in English, French, German and Russian; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 12,000.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Natural Sciences: 3 bis Str. Gutenberg; monthly review published by the Information and Documentation Centre for Education.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Social Sciences: 3 bis Str. Gutenberg; six issues a year, published by the Centre of Information and Documentation in Social and Political Sciences.

Rumaniya: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; monthly; illustrated social political and cultural review; published by the Foreign

ROMANIA—(THE PRESS)

- Languages Press; in Russian; circ. 70,000; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU.
- Sănătatea (Health):** 29 Str. Bis. Amzei; f. 1952; monthly; published by the National Council of the Red Cross in the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA SILEA.
- Săptămîna culturală a capitalei:** 56 Calea Victoriei; f. 1959; weekly review; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Bucharest; Editor-in-Chief E. BARBU.
- Săteanca (The Country Woman):** 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1948; monthly illustrated social, political and cultural review of the National Council of Women in R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA CIOCAN.
- Secolul 20 (20th Century):** 115 Cal. Victoriei; f. 1961; monthly; edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief DAN HAULICĂ.
- Sport:** 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1947; appears twice monthly; illustrated magazine, published by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU.
- Sport en Roumanie:** 9 Str. Episcopiei; quarterly review; edited by the Romanian Olympic Committee and the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; also in English and French.
- Știință și Tehnică:** 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; monthly; the Union of Communist Youth, Society for Diffusion of Cultural and Scientific Knowledge; Editor-in-Chief I. CHIRȚU.
- Teatru:** 5-7 Str. C. Mille; f. 1956; monthly; Council of Socialist Culture and Education and Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief RADU POPESCU.
- Terra:** 9 Blvd. Schitu Măgureanu; f. 1969; successor to *Natura-Geografie-Geologie*; alternate months; edited by the Society of Geographical Sciences in the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief V. CUCU.
- Tînărul leninist:** 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; published by the Central Committee of Union of Communist Youth; Editor-in-Chief EUGEN FLORESCU.
- Trade Unions of Romania:** 14 Alea Ștefan Gheorghiu; f. 1958; quarterly review; edited by the Central Council of General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (in English, French, Russian, Spanish and German); Editor NICOLAE MORARU.
- Tribuna României (Romania's Tribune):** Bd. Dacia 35; edited by the Association "Romania"; Editor-in-Chief PAUL ANGHEL.
- Tribuna Scolii (School's Tribune):** 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1970; weekly; edited by the Ministry of Education and the Trade Unions of the Institutions of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief COSTIN ȘTEFĂNESCU.
- Urzica (Stinging Nettle):** 25 Calea Victoriei; f. 1949; fortnightly; humour and satire; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief AUREL BARANGA.
- Vacances en Roumanie (Holidays in Romania):** 4 Blvd. Republicii; edited by the Ministry of Tourism; in French, English, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMON.
- Veac nou (New Age):** 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1945; weekly review; organ of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Friendly Relations with the Soviet Union; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MINEI.
- Viața economică (Economic Life):** str. Nicolae Iorga 36; f. 1963; weekly review of national and world economy; Chief Editor IONIȚA OLTEANU.
- Viața medicală:** 8 Str. Progresului; f. 1954; fortnightly; edited by Union of the Medical Science Societies of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief Prof. M. VOICULESCU.
- Viața militară (Military Life):** 28 Str. Cobălcescu; f. 1947; monthly illustrated review of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RĂDULESCU.
- Viața Românească:** 15 Blvd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1906; monthly; literary review; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Chief Editor RADU BOUREANU.
- Viața Sindicală (Trade Union Life):** Piața Scintei 1; f. 1974 by merging of *Chibul* and *Munca în Sindicate*; edited by the General Council of Trade Unions in Romania; Editor-in-Chief ION GĂLETEANU.
- Viața studentescă (Student Life):** 13 Str. Brezoianu; f. 1957; weekly; review of the Union of Communist Students Associations; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE STOIAN.
- Vînătorul și pescarul sportiv (The Hunter and Fisherman):** 128 Calea Moșilor; f. 1949; monthly review; edited by the Association of Hunters and Fishermen in R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief NIȚA GRIGORESCU.
- Volk und Kultur:** 1 Piața Scintei; monthly review of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; in German.

ARGEȘ

Argeș: Pitești, Bd. Republicii 64; f. 1966.

BACĂU

Ateneu (Athenaeum): 15 Str. Războieni; f. 1964; monthly review of culture; published by the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bacău District; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN CĂLIN.

BIHOR

Familia (Family): Piața 23 August 10; f. 1965; organ of the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of the Bihor District; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ANDRIȚOIU.

BRAȘOV

Astra: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1966; political, social and cultural monthly; Dir. DAN TĂRCHILĂ.

Karpaten-Rundschau: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1968, formerly "Volkszeitung" (1957-68); weekly; social, political and cultural; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; Editor-in-Chief EDUARD EISENBURGER.

Brassai Lapok: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1963; weekly; formerly *Uj Idő*; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ALBERT.

CLUJ

Korunk: 5 Piața Libertatii; f. 1926; monthly; social, ideological review; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GALL ERNŐ.

Steaua (Star): 17 Str. Horia; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union, Cluj branch; Editor-in-Chief A. RĂU.

Tribuna: 1 Str. Universității; f. 1884; weekly; cultural review; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RADU.

Utunk: str. 6 Martie no. 3; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief LETAY LAJOS.

CONSTANȚA

Tomis: 28 Bul. Republicii; f. 1966; fortnightly review edited by the Committee for Culture and Socialist Education of Constanța District; Chief Editor ION BĂDICĂ.

CRAIOVA

Ramuri (Branches): 14 Str. Iancu Jianu; f. 1964; monthly; review of culture edited by the Committee for Socialist Culture and Education of Dolj District; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU PIRU.

IAȘI

Convorbiri literare: Palatul Culturii; f. 1867; monthly; review of literature; edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief CORNELIU ȘTEFANACHE.

Cronica: 8 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1966; weekly; political, social and cultural review; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU LEONTE.

SIBIU

Die Woche: 2 Str. Octombrie Roșu; f. 1968; weekly; formerly *Hermannstädter Zeitung*; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; Editor-in-Chief EWALDT ZWEIER.

Transilvania: Bd. Victoriei 1-3; f. 1968; organ of the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of Sibiu District; Editor-in-Chief MIRCEA TOMUȘ.

TIȘOARA

Orizont: 3 Piața V. Roaită; f. 1949; between 1949 and 1964 appeared under the title *Scrisul băndșean*; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R. (Timișoara branch) and of the Timișoara District Committee for Socialist Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief ION ARIEȘANU.

Knijevni Jivot: Piața Vasile Roaită 3; f. 1957; until 1968 appeared under the title *Novi Jivot*; half-yearly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R.; in Serbian; Chief Editor VLADIMIR CIOCOV.

ȚIRGU MUREȘ

Igaz Szó: 1 Sfaturilor Str.; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor GYÖZÖ HAJDU.

Vatra (Home): str. Sfaturilor 1; f. 1897, 1971; organ of the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of the Mureș District; Editor-in-Chief ROMULUS GUGA.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpres (Romanian News Agency): Bucharest, Piața Școlii 1; f. 1949; correspondents in every district of Romania and many capitals of the world; Dir.-Gen.

ION MĂRGINEANU; publs. several bulletins in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish, and one in Arabic.

FOREIGN BUREAUX
Bucharest

ADN (German Democratic Republic): 22 Str. Nicolae Iorga; Correspondent LUDWIG AULBACH.

Ansa (Italy): str. Leonida Varnali 29; Correspondent BRUNO CAMPANINI.

AP (U.S.A.): str. Luca Stroici 2; Correspondent NICOLAS LUDINGTON.

APN (U.S.S.R.): 40 Aleea Alexandru; Correspondent FIODOR ANGHELI.

BTA (Bulgaria): 72 Aviatorilor Blvd.; Bureau Chief GORAN G. GOTEV.

CTK (Czechoslovakia): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent MILAN ČUTA.

Iraqi News Agency: 140, Stefan Furtună St.; Correspondent YANYA H. RIDHA.

MTI (Hungary): 24 Blvd. Nicolai Bălcescu; Correspondent MARTON LASZLO.

New China Agency: 12 Str. Olga Bancic; Correspondents LIU-BIN GIAN, CEAN HAN-VIN, CIU JUN-ZI.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Șos. Colentina 34; Correspondent E. ROMANCIUK.

PAP (Poland): 14 Str. Mircea Vodă; Correspondent ZORAN ZLATANOVIC.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent A. MARCOVIC.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 16 Str. Cimpia Turzii; Manager VLADIMIR S. KLIMENCO.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Uniunea Ziaristilor din R.S.R. (Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.): Bucharest, 163 Calca Victoriei; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organization; approx. 3,500 mems; Pres. NESTOR IGNAT; publ. *Presa noastră* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România (Publishing House of the Academy of the R.S.R.): Str. Gutenberg 3 bis; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 65 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dir. ALEXANDRU GRAUR.

Editura Albatros: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; f. 1969; books for teenagers; Dir. PETRE GHELMIZ.

Editura "Cartea Românească" (Publishing House of "The Romanian Book"): 41 str. Nuferilor; f. 1969; Romanian contemporary literature; Dir. MARIN PREDA.

Editura Ceres: 17 Bd. Republicii; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. Eng. GABRIEL MANOLIU.

Editura Didactică și Pedagogică (State Educational Publishing House): 12 str. Spiru Haret; f. 1951; school, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. ION STANCIU.

Editura enciclopedică română (Romanian Encyclopaedic Publishing House): 126 Calca Victoriei; f. 1968; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, chronologies and reference books; popular and informational literature;

provides photographs and encyclopaedic and statistica data about Romania for publishing houses abroad; Dir. AURORA CHIOREANU.

Editura Ion Creangă ("Ion Creangă" Publishing House): 5, Str. Ion Ghica; f. 1969; children's books; Dir. TIBERIU UTAN.

Editura Kriterion ("Kriterion" Publishing House): Piața Școlii 1; f. 1969; works in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Yiddish; Dir. GÉZA DOMOKOS.

Editura Litera ("The Letter" Publishing House): 126 Calca Victoriei; f. 1969; original literature; Dir. GHEORGHE BUZATU.

Editura Medicală (State Medical Publishing House): 14 St. 13 Decembrie; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. GHEORGHE PANAITESCU.

Editura Meridiane (Meridian Publishing House): Bucharest, 2 Bălcescu Blvd.; f. 1952; fine arts, theatre, cinema, architecture, photographic art; art history, theory and critique; picture art books, monographs, postcards; cultural, social and political books; Editor-in-Chief MODEST MORARIN.

ROMANIA—(THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Editura Mihai Eminescu ("Mihai Eminescu" Publishing House): 39 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1969; contemporary original literary works and translations of world literature; Dir. VALERIU RAPEANU.

Editura Militară (State Military Publishing House): 137 str. Izvor; f. 1950; military history, theory, science, technics and medicine, and fiction; Dir. TUDOR TAMAS.

Editura Minerva ("Minerva" Publishing House): 39 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1948; Romanian classical literature, world literature, original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. AUREL MARTIN.

Editura Muzicală a Uniunii Compozitorilor din România (Musical Publishing House of the Composer's Union of Romania): 24 str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1958; books on music and musical scores; Dir. AUREL POPA.

Editura Politică (Political Publishing House): 1 Piața Șteiei; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. VALTER ROMAN.

Editura Știința (Știința Publishing House): 1 Piața Șteiei; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.

Editura Stadion (Publishing House of the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief ION SIMION.

Editura Științifică (Scientific Publishing House): Piața Șteiei 1; f. 1956; scientific books and dictionaries; Dir. GHEORGHE CONSTANTINESCU.

Editura Tehnică (Technical Publishing House): 37 Str. Știrbei Vodă; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. ALEXANDRU TOMUȚA.

Editura pentru Turism (Publishing House for Tourism): 4 Bd. Republicii; f. 1971; guide books, brochures in foreign languages, periodicals, maps, album-books, prospectuses, postcards; Dir. POP SIMION.

Editura Univers: 8 Str. Diane; f. 1961; translations from world literature; Dir. ROMUL MUNTEANU.

Întreprinderea de Stat pentru Imprimare și Administrarea Publicațiilor (State Enterprise for Printed Matter and

Periodicals): 11 Str. Maior Giurescu; f. 1951; general publications; Dir. ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU.

CLUJ

Editura Dacia ("Dacia" Publishing House): 23 Str. 1 Mai; classical and contemporary Romanian literature, art books, literary, and scientific books in Romanian, Hungarian and German; Dir. ALEXANDRU CĂPĂRIU.

CRAIOVA

Editura "Scrișul românesc" ("Romanian Writing" Publishing House): 4 Păltiniș; f. 1972; social-political, technical, scientific and literary works; Dir. ILARIE HINOVEANU.

IAȘI

Editura Junimea ("Junimea" Publishing House): Palatul Culturii; f. 1969; Romanian literature, art books, translations, scientific and technical books; Dir. MIRCEA RADU IACOBAN.

TIȘOARA

Editura Facla ("The Torch" Publishing House): 1 Str. 30 Decembrie; f. 1972; social-political, technical, scientific and literary works in Romanian, Hungarian, German and Serbian; Dir. I. L. CARAGIALE.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Centrală Cărții (Central Book Office): Bucharest 5-7 Str. Biserica Amzei; f. 1962; a state organization which coordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania as well as the economic and financial activities of the publishing houses; organizes the import and export of books and other cultural goods; Man. Dir. GHEORGHE TRANDAFIR.

WRITERS' UNION

Uniunea Scriitorilor din Republica Socialistă România (Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania): Bucharest, 10 Șos Kiseleff; f. 1949; Pres. ZAHARIA STANCU; publs. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, *Secolul XX*, *Steaua*, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunk*, *Igaz Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Knjizevni život*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Comitetul pentru Radiodifuziune și Televiziune din R.S.R. (Radio and Television Committee in the S.R. of Romania): Bucharest, 60-62 Str. Nuferilor, P.O.B. 111; Pres. GHEORGHE NĂSTASE; publ. *Revista Radio T.V.* (weekly).

RADIO

Radio Bucharest: one transmitter of 1,200 kW. (on long-waves), one transmitter of 150 kW. and another of 135 kW. (on medium-waves), 13 transmitters (with power below 100 kW.) on medium-wave and 6 transmitters on V.H.F. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one medium-wave and six short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish and Yiddish.

In 1972 there were 3,112,000 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

Centrul de Televiziune București (Bucharest Television Centre): Bucharest, Str. Molière 2; 17 transmitters and 78 relay units; daily transmissions. 1,944,000 subscribers (1972).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

Banca Națională a Republicii Socialiste România: Bucharest, 25 Str. Lipșani; Central bank set up in 1880. Until 1947 was the Banca Națională a României. From 1947-65 was the Banca Republicii Populare Române. It is the only bank of issue, and handles banking opera-

tions for industry, transport and internal trade; Gov. VASILE MALINSCHI.

Banca de Investiții (Investment Bank): Bucharest, 4 Str. Doamnei; f. 1948; finances and gives long-term credits for investments by State enterprises, the Central Unions of the handicraft and consumers' co-operatives

and other State institutions; gives short credits for the activity of the building enterprises, geological prospecting and researching, and project organizations; Pres. Dr. MIHAI DIAMANDOPOL; Vice-Presidents ION RĂȚOI, ION CIOLAN.

Banca pentru Agricultură și Industrie Alimentară (*Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry*): Bucharest, 3 Str. Smîrdan; f. 1968; organizes and effects the financing and crediting of the food industry, socialist agricultural enterprises and co-operatives; Pres. ION RUȘINARU.

Banca Română de Comerț Exterior (*Romanian Bank of*

Foreign Trade): Bucharest, 22-24 Str. Calea Victoriei; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. lei.; organizes and effects payments in foreign currency and lei for the import and export services, tourism, etc.; receives and supplies credits to and from abroad; Pres. VASILE VOLOSENIUC.

INSURANCE

Administrația Asigurărilor de Stat "ADAS" (*Administration of State Insurance*): 5 Str. Smîrdan, Bucharest; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Pres. STEFAN POPOVICI; Vice-Pres. VALERIU SOREANU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the R.S.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. ROMAN MOLDOVAN; Vice-Pres. HRISTACHE ZAMBETTI; Gen. Sec. CICERONE GORUNESCU.

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANIES

Agroexport: Bucharest, 2 Ion Ghica; exports and imports agricultural produce; Dir. FĂNIȚĂ TRIȚĂ.

Arcom: Bucharest, 91-93 Calea Victoriei; carry out civil and industrial constructions, mounting work; engineering services; Gen. Man. PETRU CMIT.

Arpimex: Bucharest, 1 Al. Postolache St.; export of footwear, morocco goods, fur garments; import of raw hides, organic dyes, chemical auxiliaries; Gen. Dir. ION TULCEANU.

Auto-Tractor: Bucharest 19, Lipscaeni St., P.O.B. 454; exports and imports of tractors, road vehicles, agricultural machinery.

Azoexport: Bucharest, Bd. Bălcescu 16; import and export of chemical fertilizers and various specific products.

Centralimpex: Bucharest, Șos. Morarilor 2; exports cotton fabrics and yarns.

Chimimportexport: Bucharest, Blvd. Republicii 10; imports and exports chemicals, plastics, rubber, pharmaceuticals, paints, polythene, polystyrene, agricultural products; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE DALEA.

Cipex: Bucharest, Piața Științei 1; export and import of records, tapes.

Confex: Bucharest, Bd. Armata Poposului 7; exports ready-made clothes and knitwear.

Contransimex: Bucharest, 38 Bd. Dinicu Golescu; import and export of transport and telecommunication equipment and installations.

Danubiana: Bucharest, 10 Bd. Republicii; import and export of tyres and processed plastics.

Electroexportimport: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 133; export and import of electric motors, electrical engineering equipment, electric appliances.

Electronum: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 2; exports and imports computers, calculating machines, radio and TV sets, precision equipment, lamps, electrical equipment and licences.

Eximcoop: Bucharest, 28-30 Str. Mendeleev; export of consumer goods, medicinal and aromatic plants, essential oils, import of raw materials, services, barter operations.

Exportlemn: Bucharest, Piața Rosetti 4; exports timber chipboards, fibreboards and other wooden products, paper, pulp; Gen. Dir. ION BORRA.

Faur: Bucharest, 19 Str. Lipscaeni; import and export of diesel locomotives, diesel engines and internal combustion engines.

Fibrex: Săvinești-Piatra Neamț; export of synthetic yarns and fibres; import of raw materials.

Forexim: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 111; exports and imports technical documentations, projects, licences for timber and building materials industry.

Fructexport: Bucharest, Str. Academici 17; exports fruit and vegetable produce.

Geomin: Bucharest, Piața Științei 1; export of mining equipment; carry out geological and mining research and surveys; Dir. ION RONȚA.

Icecoop: Bucharest, Str. Marin Serghiescu 12; exports carpets, toys, furniture, handicrafts, ready-made clothes; Gen. Dir. CONSTANTIN PROCA.

Ilexim: Bucharest, str. 13 Decembrie 3; exports carpets, furniture, household equipment, textiles and clothing, plastic goods, handicrafts, toys, sports goods, toiletries, stationery, foodstuffs and chemicals.

Imeco: Bucharest, 6 Pitar Moș; import and export of medicaments, dyestuffs, chemical pharmaceutical materials; Dir. VASILE VELICU.

Impexmin: Bucharest, 13 Piața Rosetti; export of salt, coal, manganese ore, diamond tools and drilling apparatus; import of mining installations and machinery; Gen. Dir. MIHAI ANANIA.

Industrialexport: Bucharest, Str. Lipscaeni 19; exports machines and industrial equipment, also installations for complete factories.

I.P.I.U. (Design Institute for Light Industry): Bucharest, Str. Luterana 12; projects, licences, technical assistance.

Lactaexport: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 63-69; exports and imports dairy products.

Masineexportimport: Bucharest, 7 Str. Matei Millo; sole exporter and importer of machine tools for metalworking; also exports woodworking and textiles machinery; Gen. Dir. MIHAI BĂICUȘ.

Mecanoexportimport: Bucharest, 10 Str. M. Eminescu; imports and exports heavy machinery, diesel motors and rolling stock; Gen. Dir. TEODOSE DRESCU.

Mercur: Bucharest, 118 Calea Victoriei; export and import of consumer goods; Gen. Dir. POPESCU VASILE.

Metalimportexport: Bucharest, 8, Edgar Quinet St.; exports and imports rolled steel, tubes, iron alloys, cables, ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Metarom: Bucharest, Bd. Gheorghe Gheorgiu-dej 42; import and export of machinery and machine tools for the iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and coking-chemical industries.

ROMANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Mineralimportexport: Bucharest, Str. Colanadelor 3; exports carbon materials and carbon waste, graphite electrodes, carbon blocks; imports iron ore, manganese ore, coke, refractory bricks.

Navimpex: Galați, 165 Bd. Republicii; import and export of boats and marine equipment; general repair work.

Navlomar: Bucharest-196, Rahovei Bd. P.O.B. 1302; ship-brokers, chartering agents, ship agents and ship-chandlers; Gen. Dir. Dr. P. Lurșe.

Petrolexport: Bucharest, Blvd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 20; import and export of oil and oil products.

Petrom: Bucharest, 202A Splaiul Independentei; export of engineering works and services for chemical, petrochemical and petroleum processing industries; Gen. Dir. NICOLAE TABACOPOL.

Prodexport: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 5-9; exports and imports foodstuffs, animal by-products and livestock.

Radioteleviziunea Română—Export-Import Board: Bucharest, Str. Nufierilor 60-62; export and import of films and magnetic tape recordings for TV and radio programmes.

Romconsult: Bucharest, str. Armenească 25; consulting and technical guidance for management, industrial and agricultural surveys, plans and projects.

Romenergo: Bucharest, Bd. Lacul Tei 1; import and export of thermo- and hydro-power machinery.

Romagrimex: Bucharest, 16 Al. Sahia St.; export of animals, agricultural products, vegetable and plant seeds, saplings; import of agricultural products, veterinary medicines and instruments, etc.; Gen. Dir. MIRCEA GHERASIM.

Românoexport: Bucharest, 17-19, Doamnei St.; f. 1948; exports: fabrics (woolen, cotton, synthetic, silk), carpets, animal hair, wool; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres.

Româniafilm: Bucharest, 25 Julius Fucik Str.; worldwide distribution of Romanian films for cinema and T.V.; imports foreign films; organizes international co-operation ventures; Gen. Dir. MARIN STANCIU.

Romchim: Bucharest, Bd. Dacia 13; exports and imports installations and equipment for chemical and oil-processing industries.

Romlibri: Bucharest, 126 Calea Victoriei; import and export of books.

Rompresfilatelia: Bucharest, Calea Grivitei 64-66; exports and imports stamps and other articles of philately, periodicals etc.

Romsit: Bucharest, 13 Str. Ion Ghica; export of household metallic and plastic items, toys, glassware, earthenware; import of equipment for light industry; Gen. Dir. TRATAN TROCAN.

Romtrans: Bucharest, 196, Calea Rahovei; international transport and forwarding agency.

Stirex: Bucharest, Bd. Ion Sulea 299-301; exports ceramics, glassware, chinaware.

Tehnforestexport: Bucharest, 4 Piața Rosetti; exports furniture and other finished wooden products.

Tehnimportexport: Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 5; imports and exports technical goods, aircraft, bearings; Gen. Dir. TUDOREZ HARABAGIU.

Terra: Bucharest, 12 Bd. Republicii; deals with goods paid by foreign currency.

Tricoexport: Bucharest, Str. Al. Moghioros 25; exports knitwear, hosiery etc.

Vinexport: Bucharest, Șos. Electronicii 19; exports wine and other drinks.

Vitrocim: Bucharest, 18 Str. Blănarilor; import and export of building and installation materials.

Universal-Tractor: Bucharest, Str. Lipsani 19; exports and imports tractors and farming machinery.

Uzinexportimport: Bucharest, Str. Nicolae Iorga 1; export and import of complex installations and basic equipment for the machine-building industry.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Uniunea centrală a cooperativelor de consum—"Centrocoop" (*Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives*): Bucharest, str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1950; in 1972, 1,721 co-operatives were affiliated to the Central Union; publ. *Gazeta Cooperăției* (weekly), *Co-operation in Romania* (bi-annual in English, French and Spanish).

TRADE UNION

The trade unions group over 5,200,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organizations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production; look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management. The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations per production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

General Trade Union Confederation: 14 Alcea Stefan Gheorghiu; f. 1906; 5,200,000 (1973); Chair: MIHAI DALEA; Vice-Chair: GHEORGHE PETRESCU, OLIVIU RUSU, GHEORGHE STUPARU, ILEANA PETER, MARIA GILIGOR, FRANCISC KRONAWETTER; Secs. LARISA MUNTEANU, STEFAN PAVEL, PAUL NAGY, CONSTANTIN MINDREANU.

Union federations per branches of production:
Agriculture, Food Industry and Water: Chair. CONSTANTIN HERESCU; 637,423 mems.

Building: Chair. MIRCEA GEORGESCU; 444,991 mems.

Chemical and Crude Oil Processing Industry: Chair. ION ISTRATE; 180,775 mems.

Education, Science and Culture: Chair. MARIA STĂNESCU; 309,336 mems.

Forestry and Building Materials Industry: Chair. ORBAN ARPAD; 350,000 mems.

Health Units: Chair. LIDIA ORĂDEAN; 223,806 mems.

Light Industry: Chair. MAGDALENA FILIPAS; 448,000 mems.

Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises: Chair. NICOLAE MORARU; 654,857 mems.

Mining, Oil, Geology and Electric Power Industries: Chair. PETRE FURDUI; 398,820 mems.

Poligraphy, Press, Radio and Television and Publishing Houses: Chair. LAURENȚIU DRAGOMIRESCU; 38,099 mems.

Transport and Telecommunications: Chair. ALEXANDRU GRECU; 498,000 mems.

State Administration and People's Councils: Chair. CONSTANTIN TUDOR; 693,000.

State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operatives: Chair. ANA MUREȘANU; 373,812 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Bucharest International Fair: f. 1970; held in October; mainly for the machine and building industries; a fair for consumer goods is held in May; Dir. CLAUDIU POPISTEANU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (Departmentul Căilor Ferate) (*Romanian Railways Board—Department of Railways*): Bucharest 7, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Head of Department IONEL DIACONESCU.

Total length of track (1972): 11,023 km. (standard gauge), 618 km. (narrow gauge).

The Department of Railways is under the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications; Minister EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU.

ROADS

Direcția Generală a Drumurilor (Gen. Directorate of Roads): Ministerul Transporturilor și Telecomunicațiilor, Bucharest 8, 38 Bd. Dinicu Golescu; Gen. Man. THEODOR BLUMENFELD.

There are about 76,304 km. of roads, of which 21,544 are modernized (1972).

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

Navigația Maritimă și Fluvială Română—NAVROM (*Romanian Sea and River Navigation*): Bucharest, 38

Bd. Dinicu Golescu; organizes all sea and river transport; 70 ocean-going vessels; lines: Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Far East.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four international airports in Romania, two of which—Băneasa and Otopeni—serve Bucharest. The second of these was opened in 1970 and has a capacity of over one million passengers a year.

Transporturile Aeriene Române—TAROM (*Romanian Air Transport*): Otopeni Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe and the Middle East and extensive internal flights; fleet of 11 Il-18, 7 BAC 1-11, 8 An-24 and 2 Il-62; Gen. Man. D. BALAU.

Romania is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, El-Al, Interflug, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Bucharest, 7 Blvd. Magheru; Minister ION COSMA.

National Tourist Office "Carpați": Bucharest, 7 Blvd. Magheru.

National Tourist Office "Carpați" -Brașov: Brașov, Carpați Hotel.

National Tourist Office "Litoral": Mamaia Constanta, București Hotel.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Vienna 1010, Opernring 1.

Belgium: Brussels 1000, Place de Brouckère 26.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Westerbrogade 55A.

France: 1 rue Daunou, Paris 20.

Federal Republic of Germany: Frankfurt/Main—Neue Meinerstrasse 16; Düsseldorf, Cornelius Str. 16; Munich 8, Klopstockstrasse 23.

Hungary: Budapest XVI., Thököly u. 72.

Israel: Weizman 26, Tel-Aviv.

Italy: Rome 00184, Via Torino 100; Milano, Via Albrici 10.

Netherlands: Amsterdam C, Kleine Gartmanplantsoen-strasse 17-19.

Sweden: 11122 Stockholm, C. Norra Bantorget 29.

Switzerland: 8002 Zurich, Talstrasse 58-62.

United Kingdom: 98-99 Jermyn St., London S.W.1.

U.S.A.: 500 Fifth Ave., Apt. 328, New York, N.Y. 10036.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: 35 Dacia Blvd., Bucharest, Chair. ION PAȘ.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

I.L. Caragiale National Theatre: Bucharest, Bd. N. Bălcescu 2; f. 1852; Dir. RADU BELIGAN.

G.I. Nottara Theatre: Bucharest, 20 Bulevardul Magheru; f. 1947; Dir. HORIA LOVINESCU.

Cluj National Theatre: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; f. 1919; Dir. PETRU BUCȘE.

Craiova National Theatre: Craiova, 1 Mihai Viteazul Str.; f. 1896; Dir. AMZA FELEA.

Iasi National Theatre "Vasile Alecsandri": Iași, 18 str. 9 Mai; f. 1896; Dir. TEOFIL VALCU.

Lucia Sturdza Bulandra Theatre: Bucharest, Blvd. Schitu Măgureanu 1; f. 1947; Dir. EMIL RIMAN.

Opera Română: Bucharest, 70-72, Bl. Gheorghiu-Dej; f. 1921; Dir. MIRCEA HORIA SIMIONESCU.

State Magyar Opera: Cluj, 26-28, str. 1 Mai; Dir. HARRY BELLA.

State Opera-Cluj: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; Dir. LUCIA STĂNESCU.

State-Opera Iași: 18 Str. 9 Mai; Dir. ION PAVALACHE.

State Opera-Timișoara: Timișoara, Mărășești 2; f. 1946; Dir. NICOLAE BOBOC.

Teatrul de Comedie: Bucharest, 2 Mândinești St.; Dir. LUCIAN GIURCHESCU.

Teatrul Mic: Bucharest, 16 Str. Constantin Mille; Dir. N. MUNTEANU.

ORCHESTRAS

"Banatul" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Timișoara, 2 Blvd. Victoriei; Dir. ION ROMĂNU.

"George Enescu" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Bucharest, 2 Str. C. Exarcu; f. 1868; one symphony orchestra, choir, concert performers; Dir. ION VOICU.

"Moldova" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Iași, 29 Cuză Vodă; Dir. ION BACIU.

State Philharmonic Orchestra: Cluj, 1, E. de Martonne; Dir. SIGISMUND TODUȚĂ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Energy Board:

State Committee for Nuclear Energy: Bucharest, Magurele, P.O.B. 35; f. 1956, reorganized 1969; Pres. Prof. IOAN URSU.

Institute of Atomic Physics: Bucharest, Magurele Rd., P.O.B. 35; f. 1956; sections: reactor physics and techniques, nuclear materials, plasma and radiation physics, nuclear electronics and application techniques, theoretical and high energy physics, low and medium energy nuclear reactions, nuclear chemistry, design and apparatus production for nuclear applications; Dir. Prof. Dr. Doc. IOAN URSU.

Institute for Physics: Bucharest, Blvd. Pacii 222; f. 1956; sections: semi-conductor physic optics and crystal spectroscopy, plasma physics, theoretical physics; Dir. Prof. FLORIN CIORASCU.

Institute for Stable Isotopes: Cluj, Donath St. 65-103; f. 1970; sections: mass spectrometry and analysis; Dir. Prof. VICTOR MERCEA.

Institute for Nuclear Technology: Bucharest, P.O.B. 4615; f. 1971; sections: reactor designing and development, reactor components, nuclear materials, fuel elements and structures, burnt fuel re-processing, design and construction of equipment and instrumentation prototypes; Dir. Dr. Ign. NICOLAE ANDREESCU.

Centre for Training and Specializing of Personnel in the Nuclear Field: Bucharest, P.O.B. 4613; f. 1970; Dir. Prof. Dr. NICOLAE MARTALOGU.

Centre for Information and Nuclear Publications: Bucharest, P.O.B. 35; f. 1970; Dir. Dr. HORATIU TOPIA.

CO-OPERATION

Romania is a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (U.S.S.R.), the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and the COMECON Permanent Commission for Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitatea București (University of Bucharest): Bucharest; 1,309 teachers; 16,991 students.

Universitatea "Babeș-Bolyai" (Babeș-Bolyai University): Cluj; 830 teachers; 11,101 students.

Universitatea Brașov (University of Brașov): Brașov; 360 teachers; 4,873 students.

Universitatea din Craiova (University of Craiova): 534 teachers, 6,347 students.

Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași (A.I. Cuza University of Iași): Iași; 675 teachers, 9,133 students.

Universitatea din Timișoara (University of Timișoara): Timișoara; 384 teachers; 4,306 students.

There are also 6 technological universities.

SAN MARINO

The republic of San Marino is situated in central Italy on the slopes of Mount Titano in the Apennines. It was founded in A.D. 301. A treaty of friendship with Italy was first signed on June 28th, 1861, and was last renewed on April 20th, 1953. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) has two equal horizontal stripes of white and light blue. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms in the centre.

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 1953 census: 13,500; 1973 estimate: 19,000; San Marino (capital) 4,500.

Finance: Budget, balanced at 9,530,056,742 Italian-lire in 1972.

Main Products: Wheat and wine.

Industrial Products: Textiles and clothing, cement, paper, leather, wrought iron and furniture.

Education: 18 elementary schools and a high school.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 28 (Fall of Fascism), August 14-16 (The Assumption), September 3 (St. Marino), October 1 (Entering into Office of new Regent Captains), October 14 (Anniversary of Rovereta), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 2 (Commemoration of the Dead), December 8 (The Immaculate Conception), December 24-26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 5 (Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic), March 19 (St. Joseph), March 25 (Anniversary of the Arengo), April 1 (Entering into Office of new Regent Captains), March 29-31 (Easter).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative Power is vested in a *Grand Council* of 60 members, elected every five years by popular vote. In the elections held in September 1969 the results were as follows:

	SEATS
Christian Democrats	27
Communist Party	14
Social Democrats	11
Socialists	7
Others	1

Two members of the *Grand Council* are appointed to act as Regents every six months. The Regents exercise power in conjunction with the *Council of State—Congresso di Stato*, which is made up of ten departments. There is no Prime Minister, but GIANLUIGI BERTI, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is virtual leader of the coalition government.

Defections from the Communist Party in 1957 led to a bloodless revolution after which a coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats came to power. Citizens of San Marino living in the United States were given the right to vote by post in 1958. In January 1960 a new Electoral Law was passed giving the women of San Marino the right to vote.

The Christian Democrat/Social Democrat coalition survived a serious governmental crisis in 1966, but in January 1973 a split between the two parties over economic policy led to the resignation of the Government. In March 1973 a new Government was formed by an alliance between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. In September 1973 women were given the right to stand for public office.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

San Marino has diplomatic relations with the following countries: Argentina; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; People's Republic of China; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; El Salvador; Finland; France; Federal Republic of Germany; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; India; Israel; Japan; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Mexico; Monaco; Netherlands; Panama; Senegal; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; U.S.S.R.; United Kingdom; U.S.A.; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Authority is exercised by the *Council of Twelve—Consiglio dei XII*.

FINANCE

Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use in the Republic, which also issues its own coins and postage stamps.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal exports are wine, woollen goods, furniture, ceramics and building stone quarried in Mount Titano. San Marino postage stamps, sold to collectors, also constitute a source of income from abroad. In addition some income is derived from an agreement not to sell tobacco, salt or matches which are not Italian-made or subject to Italian taxation. There are about 100 small and medium-sized industrial and artisanal firms in San Marino.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATIONS

Confederazione Generale Democratica dei Lavoratori Sammarinesi: Piazza del Teatro, San Marino; 1,800 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro Sammarinese: via Piagge, San Marino; 1,400 mems.; affiliated to F.S.M.

COMMUNICATIONS

San Marino is connected with Rimini and the Adriatic coast by funicular from the capital, San Marino, to Borgo Maggiore, a mile away, and thence by helicopter to Rimini. There is also a bus service, and a new highway down to the coast at Rimini, about 7 km. away. There are no frontier or customs formalities.

TOURISM

Ente Governativo per il Turismo, Sport e Spettacolo (Government Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board): Palazzo del Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MAREVCCI. There are facilities for shooting, fishing and various other recreations. In 1973 there were 28 hotels and restaurants.

MUSEUMS

Government Museum, Picture Gallery, Library and Archives: Valloni Palace; library of 60,000 vols.; Garibaldi exhibition, archaeological remains, numismatic collection, collection of ancient arms.

There are also the following museums and galleries:

Musco Pinacoteca San Francesco

Museo delle Armi Antiche

Museo delle Cere

Galleria d'Arte Moderna

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, twenty miles to the south, Africa. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Spanish. Catalan is widely spoken in the north-east, and Basque in the north. Roman Catholicism is the established religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow (half the depth) and red. The state flag carries, in addition, the national coat of arms. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

Since the victory of the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War in 1939 the Spanish Government has been led by General Francisco Franco. It has been his Government's policy to pursue a neutral course in international affairs. During the last decade Spain has taken great trouble to improve her relations with her former colonies in Latin America and with the Arab states. Trade relations have been established with most of the Communist countries of Europe and in 1972 a five-year trade agreement was signed with the Soviet Union. Full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union have yet to be established. The longstanding dispute with Britain over the future of Gibraltar continues.

The spectacular growth of the Spanish economy since the late 1950s, helped by foreign exchange earnings from tourism and remittances from workers abroad, was accompanied by the gradual eclipse of the doctrinaire Falangist faction in the government and its replacement by "technocrats" backed by *Opus Dei*, a Catholic lay organization whose influence in government declined after 1973. Government relations with the Church have become strained in recent years. Negotiations with the Vatican on the revision of the 1953 Concordat have not reached a satisfactory conclusion. In January 1973 the Episcopal Conference approved a document calling for the revocation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Church under the Constitution, in return for which the State should renounce the privilege of "presentation" (appointment of bishops). A movement for the abolition of a special prison for clergymen gathered momentum throughout 1973, and tension came to a head in November when judicial proceedings were initiated against two bishops in connection with public statements they had made.

Under a decree issued on June 9th, 1973, General Franco relinquished the post of *Presidente del Gobierno* (President of the Council of Ministers) to Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco. He retained the titles of Chief of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and leader of the National Movement. But the unrest which has characterized Spanish life for the past decade (labour unrest and the revival of Basque separatism which received world-wide publicity in the Burgos trial of 1970) came to a climax when,

on December 20th, concurrently with the trial of ten people accused of being the leaders of the outlawed Workers' Commissions, Admiral Carrero Blanco was killed when the car in which he was travelling was blown up. Responsibility for the assassination was claimed by ETA, the Basque separatist organization. Carlos Arias Navarro, formerly Minister of the Interior, was sworn in as Prime Minister on January 2nd, 1974, and a new Cabinet was formed. In a speech to Parliament, Señor Arias Navarro promised reforms which would include a more active role for the people in the running of the country and more bargaining power for the government-controlled trade unions.

Government

The Law of Succession drawn up in 1947 and amended in 1966 defines Spain as traditionally a monarchy and states that General Franco will be succeeded by a king. Legislation is initiated by the Council of Ministers and General Franco, as Head of State, has the power of veto. The Council of State, a partly elected, partly nominated body, is the supreme consultative organ advising the Head of State on all matters within his competence. The Cortes, also partly elected and partly nominated, discusses and proposes legislation. In July 1972 General Franco announced that in the event of his death the Council of the Realm would summon the Cortes within eight days and install the Prince as king.

Defence

Military service is compulsory in Spain and lasts for 18 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 293,000, comprising Army 210,000; Navy 44,000 (including 8,000 marines); and Air Force 39,000. The para-military *Guardia Civil* numbers 65,000 men. The defence pact between the United States and Spain, renewed in 1970, provides a network of air and naval bases under Spanish sovereignty and used by the armed forces of both sides. The 1973 defence budget amounted to 65,700 million pesetas.

Economic Affairs

Spain has traditionally been an agricultural country, her main products being olives, olive oil, citrus and other fruits, cereals, grapes, cork, wine and sherry. However, between 1960 and 1970 the proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture dropped from 41 to 28 per cent, and over the same period industrial goods increased from one-third to three-quarters of total exports. Gross industrial product at constant prices rose by 11 per cent in 1972, and investment in industrial plant and equipment is estimated to have risen by some 15 per cent. Industry is, however, still overwhelmingly in the hands of small firms.

Mining and prospecting activity has recently become intense. Spanish and foreign companies have discovered large deposits of copper and iron ore, tin and pyrites with high copper, lead and zinc content. The National Mining Plan envisages that 42,000 million pesetas should be spent on mining projects over a decade. Oil exploration has

revealed an offshore field near Tarragona containing about 150 million tons and exploitation began in 1972. An oil refinery with a capacity of 7 million tons a year is planned for Tarragona to service this oil-field. The Spanish ship-building industry, based mainly on the north-west coast, is now the third largest in the world and had 1.5 million tons of ships under construction and orders for a further 3.3 million tons in June 1972.

The Third Development Plan, announced in November 1971, envisages the spending of 865,368 million pesetas over the four-year period 1972-1975. Of this sum, 96,900 million pesetas are being spent on the expansion of education and technical training, 20,160 million pesetas on telephone services, 103,656 million pesetas on farming and fishery modernization and 187,488 million pesetas on transport. The energy crisis is expected to provide a fairly minimal check on the growth rate provided for by the Plan. Several economic measures introduced in November 1973 aimed at maintaining expansion while limiting inflation. Wider price controls have been introduced, and a *Junta Superior de Precios* set up to propose price changes under the controlled-price system.

Spain joined the European Airbus project in 1971 and is receiving a 4.5 per cent share of the development and construction work for the aircraft. In 1970 the Spanish Government signed a preferential trade agreement with the EEC after eight years of negotiations. It was later agreed that the commercial provisions of the agreement should not apply to trade between Spain and the United Kingdom during 1973, to give time for a revised agreement to be worked out taking account of the EEC enlargement, with due regard to Spain's anxiety to preserve her traditional market in the United Kingdom for agricultural produce.

Transport and Communications

There are some 13,523 kilometres of railways in the country and a vast ten-year modernization plan costing 67,200 million pesetas is in progress. There are 141,950 kilometres of roads, including 450 kilometres of motorway. Motorways under construction include the Autopista del Mediterráneo, running from the French border to Valencia, the Bilbao-Behovia motorway (105 kms) and the Seville-Cádiz motorway (93 kms). Iberia, the Spanish national airline, maintains external and internal services.

Social Welfare

National Insurance is compulsory for all employed or self-employed Spaniards. The National Insurance Scheme covers temporary incapacity to work, accident insurance, assistance to dependants, permanent incapacity, widows' pensions, old-age pensions, unemployment. Contributions are paid jointly by the employer (42 per cent) and the employee (8 per cent) according to the employee's income. Social security schemes covered 28.37 million people in 1972.

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6 to 14. *Primary Education* lasts four years, after which pupils can continue at primary school to complete their compulsory education, or enter secondary schools. Education in state and other primary schools is now provided free. 4.1 million pupils are estimated to have benefited from this measure. *Secondary Education* consists of state schools

(*Institutos Nacionales de Enseñanza Media*) or private and denominational schools (*Colegios de Enseñanza Secundaria*). Both provide a six-year course leading to the *Bachiller Superior*. A further pre-university year with a qualifying examination is required for entry to university or higher technical school.

Higher Education: There are twelve state universities and two independent universities. Autonomous universities have also been started in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao. The degree course leads to a *Licenciatura* and lasts five years; the doctorate is usually a two-year course by examination and thesis. Higher Technical Studies in engineering and architecture are followed at *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Medio* and *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Superior*. The new Spanish Educational Reforms will increase educational opportunity at all levels. New universities are to be created and grants will be provided where necessary.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. Spanish resorts have become increasingly popular with foreigners, over 32 million visiting Spain in 1972, 21 per cent more than in 1971. The Costa Brava, the Costa del Sol, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands all attract many visitors. Others tour the old towns of Spain—Seville, Córdoba, Granada, Toledo—and the modern cities of Madrid and Barcelona. Winter sports resorts are being developed in the Pyrenees.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Spain: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay; also since 1966: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Gambia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Panama, San Marino, Tunisia.

Sport

Bullfighting maintains its traditional popularity but football is now the favourite sport in Spain.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and Paul), July 18 (National Day), July 25 (St. James of Compostela), August 15 (Assumption), October 1 (The Day of the Caudillo), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), March 27 (Maundy Thursday), March 28 (Good Friday), March 29 (Holy Saturday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 Spanish peseta.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 137.00 pesetas;

U.S. \$1 = 59.00 pesetas.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				ESTIMATED POPULATION (July 1st, 1972—'000)			
SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES			SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES		
	Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla		Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla
504,750	266,000	19	13	34,364	91	66.3	63.0

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*

(Population at census of December 31st, 1970)

Madrid (capital)	3,146,071	Vigo	197,144	Cartagena	146,904
Barcelona	1,745,142	Granada	190,429	Tarrasa	138,697
Valencia	653,690	La Coruña (Corunna)	189,654	Vitoria	136,873
Sevilla (Seville)	548,072	Gijón	187,612	Cádiz	135,743
Zaragoza (Saragossa)	479,843	Alicante	184,716	Salamanca	125,220
Bilbao	410,490	San Sebastián	165,829	Elche	122,623
Málaga	374,452	Badalona	162,888	Burgos	119,915
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	287,038	Sabadell	159,408	Almería	114,510
Murcia	243,759	Oviedo	154,117	Baracaldo	108,757
Hospitalet	241,978	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	151,361	Santa Coloma de Gramanet	106,711
Valladolid	236,341	Jérez de la Frontera	149,867	León	105,235
Córdoba	235,632	Santander	149,704	Badajoz	101,710
Palma de Mallorca	234,098	Pamplona	147,168	Huelva	96,689

* Population figures refer to *municipios*, each of which may contain some rural area as well as the urban centre.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	658,931	20.00	238,973	7.25	297,126	10.98
1970	656,747	19.69	247,492	7.41	281,777	8.46
1971	664,770	19.55	253,475	7.42	301,670	8.87
1972*	665,386	19.36	262,385	7.64	280,335	8.16

* Provisional.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(Transoceanic)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Emigration	19,258	19,405	20,045	16,773	14,437	6,014
Immigration	18,597	15,969	13,736	13,161	11,594	2,104

Emigration (Continental): 98,872 (1971).

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (⁰00 hectares)

	CULTIVATED	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	UNCULTIVATED	WASTE
1970 . . .	20,519.5	15,690.3	4,829.2	25,967.3	3,988.2
1971* . . .	21,189.4	16,344.3	4,845.1	25,340.6	3,945.2

* Preliminary.

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰ 00 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 00 metric tons)		
	1969	1970	1971†	1969	1970	1971†
Wheat	3,767	3,756*	3,656	4,624	4,126*	5,455
Rye	331	313	293	320	258	269
Rice	65	64	63	417	382	372
Barley	2,170	2,224*	2,371	3,969	3,096	4,793
Oats	494	473*	463	547	394*	582
Maize	494	539*	541	1,057	1,848	2,058

* Revised.

† Preliminary.

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION (⁰ 00 metric tons)		
	1969	1970	1971†
Potatoes	4,789	5,301*	4,734
Sugar Beet	4,980	5,446*	6,214
Sugar Cane	420	421*	423
Tobacco	19	26*	26
Cotton	180	160	131
Grapes	3,985	4,140*	390
Olives	1,746	2,194*	96
Oranges	2,188	1,630	1,770
Lemons	130	97	n a.
Almonds	108	166	134
Tomatoes	1,398	1,808*	1,883

* Revised

† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK (⁰00)

	HORSES	MULES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1970 . . .	282	533	368	4,282	7,621	17,005	2,551
1971 . . .	266	480	361	4,169	7,423	16,668	2,448
1972 . . .	261	409	327	4,235	8,018	15,950	2,368

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MARINE FISHING (^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Sardines	127.5	120.2	156.3
Anchovy	55.8	56.0	39.5
Hake	39.8	41.0	62.5
Cod	98.5	92.0	92.0
Tuna	10.1	7.2	8.2
Tunnyfish	23.6	25.6	29.5
Whiting	120.3	151.7	137.1
Squid	11.3	13.1	15.3
Others	114.8	127.9	108.9
TOTAL LANDINGS	602.2	634.7	649.3

MINING (^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Anthracite	2,773	2,808	2,876	3,020
Coal	8,854	7,943	7,811	8,140
Copper (refined) .	281.5	205.8	2,819	3,609
Iron	6,409	7,051	7,328	6,710
Iron Pyrites . . .	1,896	2,103	2,021	1,946
Lead	107	108.5	102	96.5
Lignite	2,740	2,831	3,081	3,070
Manganese	23.4	10.7	18.1	16.8
Potash (Silvinite) .	4,064	3,945	4,235	n.a.
Zinc	156.1	181.4	159.9	164.8

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Aluminium (^{'000} metric tons)	106.4	119.9	125.8	147.3
Copper	74.7	79.7	93.3	91.7
Lead	78.4	75.5	75.8	89.5
Pig Iron	3,314	4,165	4,830*	5,920
Steel Ingots	5,981	7,393	7,760*	9,530
Zinc	81.2	88.1	85.6	96
Cement (Portland) .	14,939	15,408	15,919	18,180
Cotton Yarn	96.0	86.6	77.0	74.8
Wool Yarn	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.7
Paper and Cardboard .	1,023.6	1,183.5	1,238.7	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid . . .	2,152	2,021	2,454	3,010
Nitric Acid	489.4	539.4	573	927
Ammonium Sulphate .	166.5	188.6	161.9	140.7
Calcium Superphosphate	307.1	318.3	336.7	392.8
Sodium Carbonate . .	314.7	332.5	444.1	482.8
Sodium Hydroxide . .	235.5	253.7	279	310.3
Motor Cycles (^{'000})	176.5	177.0	163	195
Cars and Lorries . .	370.1	443.3	449	603.7
Merchant Ships Launched	604,244	749,537	867,307	n.a.
Shoes	86.3	86.2	103.7	119.4
Electricity (million kWh)	52,124	54,490	62,460	n.a.

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 Spanish peseta.

Coins: 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Notes: 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=137.00 pesetas; U.S. \$1=59.00 pesetas.

1,000 Spanish pesetas=£7.30=\$16.95.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=70.00 pesetas. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=64.474 pesetas. In terms of sterling, the central rate between July 1959 and June 1972 was £1=168.00 pesetas.

BUDGET (million pesetas)

REVENUE		1972*	EXPENDITURE*		1971
Direct Taxation		115,000	Defence		47,019
Indirect Taxation		225,100	Ministry of Interior		37,036
Rates and Other Taxes		29,700	Ministry of Public Works		51,043
Current Transfers		10,700	Ministry of Education		51,894
Estate Taxes		21,180	Ministry of Agriculture		25,860
Realization of Financial Assets		150	Pensions		35,187
Other		17,500	Other		126,945
TOTAL		419,330	TOTAL		374,984

* Estimated

COST OF LIVING INDEX (Base=1968=100)

YEAR	FOOD	CLOTHING	RENT	HOUSEHOLD	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
1970	105.7	112.0	106.3	107.3	112.3	108.0
1971	113.9	121.6	112.6	115.4	124.1	116.9
1972	124.4	132.6	118.3	122.3	134.1	126.6

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES (million U.S. \$)

YEAR	GOLD RESERVES	CURRENCY RESERVES	TOTAL
1969	784.3	469.9	1,254.2
1970	498.1	1,232.1	1,730.2
1971	498.2	2,693.8	3,192.0
1972	540.9	4,464.6	5,005.5

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million pesetas)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1969	1970	1971*
Agriculture and Livestock	239.2	280.3	316.5
Forestry and Logging	17.7		
Fishing	17.3		
Mining and Quarrying	19.5	20.3	22.2
Manufacturing	496.4	560.0	606.6
Construction	102.1	112.4	119.7
Electricity, Gas, Water	40.6	48.2	55.7
Transport and Communication	124.3	145.0	166.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	228.1	259.6	302.0
Finance, Insurance and Property	84.0	98.1	110.2
Owner-occupied Dwellings	74.3	79.8	87.0
Public Administration and Defence	133.9	149.9	169.1
Health and Education	65.1	77.2	384.2
Miscellaneous Services	217.4	251.2	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST.	1,860.6	2,082.2	2,339.4
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-11.0	-11.7	-9.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST.	1,849.6	2,070.5	2,329.5
Indirect Taxes	186.6	181.8	211.6
Less Subsidies	-25.7		
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	2,010.5	2,252.4	2,541.1
Balance of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services	64.8	40.6	-6.2
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,075.4	2,293.0	2,534.9
of which:			
Private Consumption Expenditure	1,378.8	1,522.2	1,707.4
Government Current Expenditure	214.4	249.5	286.0
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	441.1	521.3	541.5
Increase in Stocks	41.2		

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1970		1971	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	2,483	4,357	2,978	4,578
Freight, insurance and transport	379	415	488	459
Travel	1,680	138	2,054	176
Investment income	49	223	108	257
Government expenditure n.e.s.	55	69	70	69
Other services	252	277	251	323
Transfer payments	674	15	809	41
CURRENT BALANCE	77	—	857	—
Direct investment	222	43	201	25
Other private long-term capital	566	48	520	94
Government capital	7	34	26	129
Central monetary institutions	337	1,192	162	1,462
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	42	—	42	—
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	143	—	759
Net errors and omissions	65	—	—	97

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesetas)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	211,828	246,547	296,306	332,300	347,415	437,566
Exports	84,659	111,244	133,012	167,087	205,645	245,215

COMMODITIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	38,739	38,739	46,029	42,480	48,837	52,496
Fuels and Lubricants	37,065	43,916	56,818	8,567	9,173	8,802
Raw Materials	53,565	58,627	55,599	5,889	16,377	5,342
Manufactured Articles	164,821	188,768	184,996	74,319	92,699	126,406
Monetary Gold	2,170	2,250	1,866	—	—	—

COUNTRIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Argentina	7,452	7,451	10,399	3,073	3,441	3,070
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,924	7,725	8,477	2,685	3,596	4,854
Brazil	5,214	8,811	8,330	1,441	1,904	3,157
Canada	4,138	5,119	4,941	1,853	2,150	2,695
Cuba	2,969	2,457	1,942	2,457	2,562	2,012
Denmark	1,875	1,828	2,292	1,464	1,794	1,553
France	30,067	33,154	34,161	12,836	17,281	22,283
German Federal Republic	39,634	41,929	42,152	14,291	19,716	25,067
Iraq	3,518	2,882	2,156	166	245	678
Italy	17,711	17,297	19,008	6,880	10,989	13,995
Japan	6,289	10,224	7,770	865	1,835	2,773
Libya	8,230	8,202	8,666	421	510	551
Malaysia	1,974	2,117	1,143	34	48	124
Mexico	820	1,562	1,203	2,433	2,060	3,173
Netherlands	8,577	9,240	9,799	5,152	8,759	10,183
Norway	1,509	1,706	2,177	897	1,233	1,322
Portugal	1,199	1,330	1,291	3,700	4,885	5,576
Saudi Arabia	10,433	11,239	17,525	436	130	216
Sweden	6,822	7,516	8,037	2,608	2,589	2,786
Switzerland	6,900	7,497	9,417	3,151	3,408	4,171
U.K.	22,481	23,520	27,294	11,962	14,741	17,375
U.S.A.	50,965	62,752	53,998	19,957	23,566	31,540
Venezuela	2,808	2,055	1,961	1,486	2,346	2,769

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
19,183,973	21,682,091	24,105,312	26,758,156	32,506,591

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Benelux countries	1,475	1,507	1,736	1,934
France	8,216	8,826	8,555	11,233
German Federal Republic	1,801	2,075	2,824	3,298
Italy	492	505	486	478
Portugal	1,992	2,727	3,402	4,562
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	841	946	1,075	1,213
Switzerland	389	423	515	565
U.K.	2,565	2,618	3,262	3,600
U.S.A. and Canada	1,006	1,154	1,300	1,643
Latin America	221	257	262	240

Tourist Beds (1972): 657,693.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971
Number of Passengers . (thousand)	158,844	164,388	165,871
Passenger-kilometres . (million)	12,647	13,293	13,533
Freight ton-kilometres . (")	8,599	9,341	9,103

ROADS NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTORCYCLES
1969	1,998,838	28,965	654,008	1,281,863
1970	2,377,726	30,728	710,223	1,267,242
1971	2,784,676	32,633	760,373	1,246,650
1972	3,254,801	34,283	818,144	1,219,381

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1969	1970	1971
Merchant Fleet ('000 gross registered tons)	3,338	3,581	3,879
Vessels Entered . . . (number)	95,138	94,644	100,364
Vessels Cleared . . . (")	93,098	95,772	102,577
Goods Entered . . . ('000 tons)	80,002	85,811	102,003
Goods Cleared . . . (")	44,731	46,990	50,897
Passengers Disembarked . . (number)	2,199,794	2,494,142	2,708,786
Passengers Embarked . . . (")	2,218,839	2,513,809	2,787,735

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970	1971
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	17,489	21,418	26,870
Freight Entered . . . (tons)	62,727	68,845	84,625
Freight Cleared . . . (")	70,949	77,674	103,891
Mail Entered . . . (")	12,010	12,762	13,628
Mail Cleared . . . (")	11,966	12,766	13,596

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1971)

TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS*	TELEVISION SETS*	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
5,713,000†	5,000,000	4,780,000†	15,232†	115 †	3,396,000†

* In domestic use.

† 1972 figures.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS ('000)	NUMBER OF TEACHERS ('000)
Primary education	38,977	4,942.3	62.6
Secondary education	4,312	1,766.7	6.3
Higher education	178	250.5	19.3

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Avda. del Generalísimo 91, Madrid.

THE CONSTITUTION

THERE is no written Constitution of the Spanish State, whose legal foundation is formed by a number of fundamental laws and charters. These are the *Fuero de los Españoles* (Spaniards' Charter), the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the *Ley Constitutiva de las Cortes* (Parliament Law), the *Ley de Sucesión* (Law of Succession), the *Ley de Referendum Nacional* (National Referendum Law), the *Ley de los Principios Fundamentales del Movimiento Nacional* and *The Organic Law of the Spanish State*.

THE SPANIARDS' CHARTER

As early as 1937, the political parties fighting on the National side were unified by decree into a single movement which adopted the name of *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista* (F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.) and set out to provide a social organization for Spain on corporative or "national-syndicalist" lines. The aims of the party were summarized in the Spaniards' Charter, published in 1937.

(1) The Spanish State proclaims as the main principle of its acts respect for the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual, acknowledging man as the bearer of eternal values and member of a national community, endowed with duties and rights, the exercise of which guarantees the common good.

CHAPTER I

(2) Spaniards owe faithful service to their Motherland, loyalty to the Head of the State and obedience to the laws.

(3) The Law protects equally the rights of all Spaniards without class distinction or discrimination between persons.

(4) Spaniards are entitled to respect concerning their personal or family honour. Whoever insults them, regardless of his social status, will incur liability.

(5) All Spaniards have a right to receive knowledge and education and a duty to acquire them, either at home or in private or public centres, according to their free choice. The State will ensure that no talent is wasted for want of financial means.

(6) The profession and practice of the Catholic religion, which is that of the Spanish State, will enjoy official protection.

The State will assume the protection of religious freedom, which will be guaranteed by effective judicial protection and which, in turn, will safeguard morals and public order.

(7) Service to the Motherland in a military capacity confers an honourable status on Spanish citizens.

All Spaniards must accept military service when called up, according to the law.

(8) By means of laws, and always in a general manner, personal contribution can be asked for, in case of national interest or public necessity.

(9) Every citizen must contribute to the public expenditure according to his means. No one can be compelled to pay taxes which are not established in accordance with the appropriate law voted by the Cortes.

(10) All Spaniards have the right to undertake public functions of political representative character, through the family, the Municipality and the Syndicate, without this preventing their being elected to other legally established representative bodies.

(11) All Spaniards may hold public positions and offices according to their merit and capacity.

*(12) Every Spaniard is allowed to express his opinions freely so long as they are not directed against the fundamental principles of the State.

(13) Inside the national territory the State guarantees the liberty and secrecy of correspondence.

*(14) Spaniards have the right to set up residence freely inside the national territory. (By virtue of Art. 35 suspended for 2 years, May 1962-May 1964.)

*(15) No one may enter the home of a Spaniard or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless empowered with a warrant from the competent Authority, and in the cases and manner established by the laws.

*(16) Spaniards may meet and associate freely for lawful purposes and according to the rules established by the laws.

The State may create and maintain organizations which it considers necessary to the fulfilment of its purposes. The established rules, which will take the form of Law, will co-ordinate the operation of this right with the one acknowledged in the preceding paragraph.

(17) Spaniards are entitled to legal security. All the organs of the State will operate according to a pre-established social order of rules which cannot be arbitrarily interpreted or altered.

*(18) No Spaniard may be detained except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the Laws.

After a time-limit of seventy-two hours, any detained person must be set free or handed over to the judicial Authority.

(19) No one may be sentenced otherwise than by virtue of a Law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent Tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned.

(20) No Spaniard may be deprived of his nationality except for the crime of treason, defined in the penal laws, for enrolling in the army or for accepting public office in a foreign country in defiance of the express prohibition of the Head of the State.

(21) Spaniards may address individual petitions to the Head of the State, to the Cortes and to the Authorities.

Corporations, civil servants and members of the armed forces and Institutes can only exercise this right in accordance with the regulations governing their callings.

* These articles were suspended during the State of Emergency (January-March 1969).

CHAPTER II

(22) The State acknowledges and protects the family as a natural and fundamental institution of society, with rights and duties having precedence and superiority over all positive human laws.

Marriage can be only one and indissoluble.

The State will give special protection to large families.

(23) Fathers are under obligation to feed, bring up and educate their children. The State can suspend or deprive of their paternal authority those who do not exercise it in a worthy manner and transfer the guardianship and upbringing of minors to those who can legally take charge of them.

CHAPTER III

(24) All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty to contribute to some useful social activity.

(25) Work, because of its essentially human nature, cannot be relegated to the material concept of trading, nor be

the object of any transaction incompatible with the dignity of the person involved. Work constitutes in itself an honourable attribute and sufficient qualification to claim protection and assistance from the State.

(26) The State acknowledges that any Enterprise is a collective contribution of skill, man-power and capital in its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognized and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below. In July 1969 the Cortes approved Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon as General Franco's successor by 491 votes for, 9 against and 19 abstentions.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The actual and present Head of State is the Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde. As Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces he has assumed absolute authority and is "Responsible to God and the nation". By virtue of legislation re-organizing the Spanish Government, published in the Official Bulletin of November 24th, 1966, he confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undetermined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *National Economic Council* is the consultative, advisory and technical body dealing with matters affecting the national economy. The President of the National Economic Council is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom* deals with acts and laws of a fiscal nature, and audits the accounts of official organisms receiving aid from the State. The President of the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom is elected for six years (Art. 58).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Art. 45-48)

The Municipalities and Provinces are empowered to carry out their respective aims under the conditions stated in the law. Municipal and provincial corporations will be elected by articulate suffrage. State aid will be provided to encourage the development of municipal and provincial life.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPREME BODIES OF STATE (Art. 49-58)

The Cortes will be immediately informed of the appointment of a new government and settle questions of the Succession. The President of the Government and the Ministers will inform the Cortes of measures taken by them. The Government will submit the accounts of the State for approval by the Cortes, and the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom will keep both organisms informed. The Head of State alone can seek the opinion of the Council of the Realm, and settle disputes within the judiciary.

THE APPEAL OF "CONTRAFUERO" (Art. 59-66)

A "Contrafuero" is any legislative act or general disposition of the Government which contravenes the principles of the National Movement or the other Fundamental Laws of the Realm. Appeal, which must be lodged within two months, may be lodged by the National Council and the Cortes to the Head of State. The resolution which annuls the "Contrafuero" will immediately be published in the *Boletín Oficial del Estado*. A special law will establish the conditions, the form and the terms in which the procedure arising from the appeal of "Contrafuero" must be promoted and carried out.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

In a broadcast to the nation on March 31st, 1947, General Franco outlined the Law of Succession that was later submitted and approved by the Cortes (on June 7th) and by the electorate in a National Referendum (on July 6th, 1947). This law was amended in The Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966.

This law states that Spain, as a political union, forms a Catholic and Social State, and is by tradition a monarchy. The Head of the State during his lifetime is the Caudillo, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Don Francisco Franco.

A Regency Council will assume power on the vacancy of the Head of the State, its rulings needing a majority vote of two-thirds to be valid.

The Head of State may at any time nominate to the Cortes his successor, who will bear the title of King or Regent. (The Head of the State may revoke a nomination previously put forward by himself and approved by the Cortes.) If the death or declared incapacity of the Head of the State occurs before his successor has been nominated, the Regency Council shall convoke the Government and the Council of the Realm within three days, and they shall agree by at least a two-thirds majority on the nomination of the successor who must be a person of royal lineage.

If no man is acceptable a Regent shall be agreed and appointed for a length of time specified by the Cortes.

In order to be the Head of the State, King, or Regent, the nominee must be a Spaniard, a man over thirty, a Catholic, and swear to obey the fundamental laws of the nation which are the "Spaniards' Charter", the Labour Charter, the Constitutional Law of the Cortes, the Law of Referendum, and the present Law of Succession. He must also be loyal to the principles of the *Movimiento Nacional*. (Modifications of this law require a national referendum as well as the agreement of the Cortes.) The monarchy having been re-established, the order of succession shall be by primogeniture.

Should the incapacity of the Head of the State be recognized by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Government it is to be communicated to the Council of the Realm, who are to act in accordance with this Law of Succession.

THE COUNCIL OF THE REALM

The Council of the Realm assists the Head of State in those tasks of government that are exclusively his. He takes the advice of the Council when a law approved by the Cortes has to be reconsidered by them, with regard to declarations of peace or war and on the question of the nomination of a successor.

The Council is presided over by the President of the Cortes, and consists also of the senior dignitary of the Church with a seat in the Cortes, the senior Captain General on active service, the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Spain; two Councillors elected by each of the following groups in the Cortes: the Syndicates, Local Government, National Councillors, representatives of the Family; one Councillor from the University Rectors and the Professional Colleges and three Councillors appointed by the Head of State.

THE REGENCY COUNCIL

The Regency Council would consist of the President of the Cortes (who would preside), the senior dignitary of the Church and the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chief of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates.

THE CORTES ESPAÑOLAS (Parliament)

By the Law of July 17th and the Decrees of October 15th, 1942, establishing the new Cortes, the chief mission of the Cortes is the preparation and elaboration of the laws without prejudice to the powers exercised by the Chief of State. The 570 members of the Cortes are called "procuradores", and are partly *ex-officio* members and partly so by appointment, together with some elected members. Under the new Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966, 104 members will be elected by heads of families and their wives.

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Members must be Spanish, have attained their majority, be in full use of all civil rights with no political disability. Nominations by the Head of the State can be revoked; the remainder hold office for four years and may be re-elected. The President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries are elected by the Plenum of the Cortes. The Committees are appointed by the President of the Cortes with the approval of the Government. The President is elected for six years, the other above-named officials are elected for each term of the legislature.

Laws falling under the usual headings, and any others, as also motions and agreements not having the force of law, are submitted to a full session of the Cortes. Committees deliberate on anything not included in the foregoing, draft laws, and submit proposals. In war or emergencies the Government may act through decree-laws to be ratified by the Cortes later. The ratification of international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or the territorial integrity of Spain, will be the subject of a Law passed by the plenary session of the Cortes. The full Cortes or the Committees consider the

ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. There is no provision for introducing new laws through individual members, and no law is promulgated without the approval of the Head of the State, to whom the President of the Cortes submits the draft laws approved by the Cortes.

THE TRADE UNIONS

As participants in work and production, all Spaniards constitute the Trade Union Organization which is divided into syndicates. Within the legal form there will be autonomous associations of employers, technical experts, workers and members of legislative councils. The Unions represent the interests of the national community, and will collaborate in the study of production problems and may propose solutions and take part in the drafting of regulations, and the supervision and fulfilment of working conditions. They may create and maintain organizations for research, moral, cultural and occupational training, health insurance and other items of a social nature that may be of interest to those who participate in production.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Caudillo of Spain, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence:
Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1974)

President of the Council: CARLOS ARIAS NAVARRO.

First Vice-President and Minister of the Interior: JOSÉ GARCÍA HERNÁNDEZ.

Second Vice-President and Minister of Finance: ANTONIO BARRERA DE IRIMO.

Third Vice-President and Minister of Labour: LICINIO DE LA FUENTE Y DE LA FUENTE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PEDRO CORTINA MAURI.

Minister of Development Planning: JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ CANO.

Minister of Public Works: ANTONIO VALDÉS Y GONZÁLEZ ROLDÁN.

Minister of Commerce: NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ-CUESTA ILLANA.

Minister of Industry: ALFREDO SANTOS BLANCO.

Minister of Agriculture: TOMÁS ALLENDE GARCÍA-BÁXTER.

Minister of Housing: LUIS RODRÍGUEZ DE MIGUEL.

Minister of Education and Science: CRUZ MARTÍNEZ ESTERUELAS.

Minister of Justice: FRANCISCO RUIZ JARABO BAQUERO.

Minister of Information and Tourism: Pío CABANILLAS GALLAS.

Minister of Syndical Relations: ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ SORDO.

Minister for the Army: Lt.-Gen. FRANCISCO COLOMA GALLEGOS.

Minister for the Navy: Adm. GABRIEL PITA DA VEIGA Y SANZ.

Minister of Aviation: Lt.-Gen. MARIANO CUADRA MEDINA.

Minister Secretary-General of the National Movement: JOSÉ UTRERA MOLINA.

Minister of Presidential Affairs: ANTONIO CARRO MARTÍNEZ

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: ANTONIO MARÍA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Secretary-General: ALBERTO MARTÍN ARTAJO.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. MANUEL DIEZ ALEGRIA.

Naval Chief of Staff: Adm. ENRIQUE BARBUÑO DUARTE

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. LUIS NAVARRO GARCÍA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SPAIN

(In Madrid unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Rome, Italy (L).
- Algeria:** Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KHALED KHELLADI.
- Argentina:** Paseo de la Castellana 63 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE ROJAS SILVEYRA.
- Australia:** Avda. del Generalísimo 61 (E); *Ambassador:* DUDLEY MCCARTHY, M.B.E.
- Austria:** Avda. del Generalísimo 66 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG HOELLER.
- Bangladesh:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Belgium:** Paseo de la Castellana 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT VAES.
- Bolivia:** San Quintín 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCELO TERCEROS BANZER.
- Brazil:** Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MANOEL EMILIO PEREIRA GUILHON.
- Burma:** Paris 8e, France (E).
- Burundi:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Cameroon:** Avda. de Concha Espina 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* VICENT OWANA.
- Canada:** Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* GHISLAIN HARDY (also accred. to Morocco).
- Central African Republic:** Paris 16e (E).
- Chile:** Villanueva 16 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR AGÜERO CORVALÁN.
- Colombia:** Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO NORIEGA.
- Costa Rica:** Espronceda 34 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL YAMUNI TABUSH (also accred. to Austria).
- Cuba:** Juan de Mena 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARTÍN MORA DÍAZ.
- Cyprus:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Dahomey:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Denmark:** Serrano 63 (E); *Ambassador:* AKSEL CHRISTIANSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** Paseo de la Castellana 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ANSELMO PAULINO ALVAREZ.
- Ecuador:** General Mola 73 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. LUIS JACOME CHÁVEZ.
- Egypt:** José Ortega y Gasset 27 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOSTAFA LOFTY.
- El Salvador:** Modesto Lafuente 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. GUILLERMO SEGUNDO MARTÍNEZ (also accred. to Switzerland and the Vatican).
- Equatorial Guinea:** Alonso Cano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR NSUÉ MICO.
- Ethiopia:** Paris 7e, France (E).
- Finland:** Carbonero y Sol 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI J. HANNIKAINEN.
- France:** Hérodes del Díez de Agosto 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT GILLET.
- Gabon:** Dr. Fleming 31 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON EDOU-EYENE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMANN MEYER-LINDENBERG.
- Ghana:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Greece:** Fernández de la Hoz 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BASILE G. CALEVRAS.
- Guatemala:** Rafael Salgado 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL ARTURO RIVERO GARCÍA.
- Guinea:** Dakar, Senegal (E).
- Haiti:** Cabeza de Hierro 10 (E); *Ambassador:* DELORME MÉHU.
- Honduras:** Bravo Murillo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUCAS GREGORIO MONCADA.
- Iceland:** London, SW1, England (E).
- India:** Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* NARENDRA SINGH.
- Indonesia:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Iran:** Jerez 6, Villa "El Altozano" (E); *Ambassador:* Captain Gen. FEREDOUN DJAM.
- Iraq:** Velázquez 53 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MUSTAFA AL-NAKIB.
- Ireland:** Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN GALLAGHER.
- Italy:** Lagasca 108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ETTORE STADERINI.
- Japan:** Avda. del Generalísimo 67 (E); *Ambassador:* SHOJI SATO.
- Jordan:** Avda. del Generalísimo 44 (E); *Ambassador:* MIDHET JUMA.
- Khmer Republic:** Paris, France (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Avda. del Generalísimo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIN SANG-CHUL.
- Kuwait:** Avda. del Generalísimo 64 (E); *Ambassador:* MULHALHEL M. AL-MUDHAF.
- Laos:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Lebanon:** General Sanjurjo 47 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN EL-JISR.
- Liberia:** Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLAND H. COOPER.
- Libya:** Alfonso Rodríguez Santamaría 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED H. HARAGA.
- Mali:** Paris 6e, France (E).
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritania:** Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOKTAR MAROUF.
- Morocco:** Leizarán 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF LAKHTIB.
- Nepal:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Netherlands:** Avda. del Generalísimo 64-66 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron E. J. LEWE VAN ADUARD.
- Nicaragua:** Paseo del Pintor Rosales 14 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTINO SANSÓN BALLADARES.
- Niger:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Nigeria:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Norway:** Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* THORE BOYE.
- Pakistan:** José Ortega y Gasset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. ABDUR RAHIM KHAN (also accred. to the Vatican).
- Panama:** Serrano 93 (E); *Ambassador:* MOISÉS TORRIJOS HERRERA.
- Paraguay:** Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANÍBAL MESQUITA VERA.
- Peru:** General Mola 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. NICOLÁS E. LINDLEY LÓPEZ.
- Philippines:** Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL STILIANOFULOS.

SPAIN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Portugal: Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL F. ROCHETA.

Qatar: Paris 16e, France (E).

Rwanda: Paris 17e, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Hermanos Bécquer 4, 4° (E); *Ambassador:* CHEIJ NASSER AL-MANKUR.

Senegal: Paris 7e, France (E).

South Africa: Claudio Coello 91 (E); *Ambassador:* C. H. TALJAARD.

Sudan: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT BERNSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PARODI.

Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMI DROUBI (also accredited to the Vatican).

Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. BANCHAMINETRAKINETRA.

Togo: Paris 17e, France (E).

Tunisia: Méndez Núñez 17 (E); *Ambassador:* MONGI KOOLI.

Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEAI KUNERALP.

United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN RUSSELL, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Serrano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* Adm. HORACIO RIVERO.

Uruguay: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE PACHECO ARECO.

Vatican: Avenida de Pio XII 46; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO.

Venezuela: Alcalá 108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TOMÁS POLANCO ALCÁNTARA.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Rome, Italy (E).¹

Zaire: Avda. del Dr. Arce 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE ZAMUNDU.

Spain has also established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.

PARLIAMENT

Las Cortes Españolas

President: ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ DE VALCARCEL.

Parliament is unicameral and consists of 570 members, apportioned as follows:

Ex-officio members:

Cabinet Ministers	19
The Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Council of Military Justice, the Paymaster-General and the President of the Council of National Economy	3
Rectors of the Universities	12
The Presidents of the Institute of Spain, two elected members of the Royal Academies, the President and two elected members of the Council of Scientific Research	7
The Chancellor of Hispanidad and the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers	2

Nominated members:

Members of the National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)	99
Members nominated by the Head of State for "eminent service to Spain"	25

Elected members:

Elected by citizens	104
Representatives of the Syndicates	150
Members of provincial municipalities elected by provincial assemblies	112
Two representatives of the Bar Associations (elected by the Presidents) and one representative each elected by the Associations of Doctors, Pharmacutists, Veterinary Surgeons and Architects and the Institute of Civil Servants and others	34

Elected members sit for four years and may be re-elected.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There is one legally constituted political organization:

Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas: President of the Political Junta Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

The National Council of the Movimiento (Falange) consists of from 50 to 75 members, 12 nominated by the Caudillo and the remainder representing various fields of public life, and matters concerning the structure of the Falange, the formation of corporations and national and international questions submitted to it by the Caudillo.

In 1968 new statutes were drawn up allowing for the formation of political associations within the Movement.

There are many currents of opposition in Spain, some of which are actual parties operating clandestinely or in exile, but most are simply movements or political groupings. These include several monarchist groups and others on the

right wing of the opposition, several small Christian and Social Democrat groups, and revolutionary action groups and regional separatist movements (e.g. Catalans) on the left wing. The following is a list of the *de facto* parties:

Confederación Nacional de Trabajo: a clandestine anarcho-syndicalist workers movement.

Euskadi ta Ascatasuna (ETA): the Basque Nationalist party, operating clandestinely; Leader JOSÉ ESCURI-LARRAZ.

Partido Comunista: the Spanish Communist party, operating from Paris under SANTIAGO CARRILLO.

Partido Social de Acción Democrática: a Social Democrat party led by ENRIQUE TIerno GALVÁN.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español: 69 rue du Tour, 31 Toulouse, France; a socialist party affiliated to the Socialist International; Gen. Sec. RODOLFO LLOTIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court of Justice): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. VALENTÍN SILVA MELERO; Attorney-Gen. FERNANDO HERRERO TEJEDOR; Sec. RAMÓN PAJARÓN.

First Court (Civil): Seventeen judges; Pres. TOMÁS OGALLAR AYLLÓN.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. ADOLFO DE MIGUEL Y GARCILÓPEZ.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. FRANCISCO PERA VERDAGUER.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. MANUEL CERVIA CABRERA.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. JUAN VICTORIANO BARQUERO.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. LUIS LÓPEZ ORTIZ.

Audiencia Territorial (Territorial High Courts): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, ACISLO FERNÁNDEZ CARRIEDO.

Audiencia Provincial (Provincial High Courts): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute "Salas" (Chambers) of the corresponding "Audiencias Territoriales" and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no "Audiencia Territorial", the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal mainly with criminal cases but since September

1968 they have also dealt with some civil cases. The provincial courts that do not form a chamber of the territorial courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Alicante, Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Castellón, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, Las Palmas, León, Llerida, Logroño, Lugo, Málaga, Murcia, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, San Sebastián, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia o Instrucción (Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings): The task of these courts is to hear more important civil cases and prepare indictments for criminal cases. They are located in the capitals of the judicial districts known as *Partidos Judiciales*. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-five in Barcelona.

Juzgados Municipales (Municipal Courts): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (Regional Courts and Justices): administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgment of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. MIGUEL FENECH NAVARRO.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish.

In 1967 there were 306 Protestant churches with a practising congregation of 30,000. Barcelona has 38 of these churches and Madrid has 15. In addition there are two Protestant seminaries, one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona. The enforcement of the partial regulations of the law on religious liberty concerning denominational associations called for applications to be made to the Ministry of Justice and a register to be kept of church members and church accounts, before May 31, 1969.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. Cardinal MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN, Arco de Palacio 1, Toledo.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS

Metropolitan See:

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA Y MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Bilbao . Mgr. ANTONIO AÑOVEROS ATAÚN.
Osma . Mgr. TEODORO CARDENAL FERNÁNDEZ.
Palencia . Mgr. ANASTASIO GRANADOS GARCÍA.
Vitoria . Mgr. FRANCISCO PERALTA Y BALLABRIGA

Metropolitan See:

Granada . Mgr. RAFAEL GARCÍA Y GARCÍA DE CASTRO.

Suffragan Sees:

Almería . Mgr. MANUEL CÁSAES HERVÁS.
Cartagena . Mgr. MIGUEL ROCA CABANELLAS.
Guadix y Baza . ANTONIO DORADO SOTO.
Jaén . Mgr. MIGUEL PEINADO PEINADO.
Málaga . Mgr. ANGEL SUQUIA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

Oviedo . Mgr. GABINO DÍAZ MERCIÁN.

Suffragan Sees:

Astorga . ANTONIO BRIVÁ MIRAVENT.
León . Mgr. LUIS MARÍA DE LARREA Y LEGARRETA.
Santander . Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO DEL VAL GALLO.

Metropolitan See:

Pamplona . Mgr. JOSÉ MÉNDEZ ASENSIO.

SPAIN—(RELIGION)

Suffragan Sees:

Calahorra y La Calzada . Mgr. ABILIO DEL CAMPO Y DE LA BÀRCENA.
Jaca . Mgr. ANGEL HIDALGO IBÁÑEZ.
San Sebastian . Mgr. JACINTO ARGAYA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Compostela (vacant).

Suffragan Sees:

Lugo . Mgr. ANTONIO ONA DE ECHAVE.
Mondofiedo . Mgr. MIGUEL ARAUJO IGLESIAS.
Orense . Mgr. ANGEL TEMIÑO SAÍZ.
Túy-Vigo . Mgr. JOSÉ DELICADO BAEZA.

Metropolitan See:

Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Suffragan Sees:

Badajoz . Mgr. DOROTEO FERNÁNDEZ Y FERNÁNDEZ.
Cádiz y Ceuta (vacant).
Córdoba . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CIRADA LACHIONDO.
Huelva . Mgr. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ MORALES.
Islas Canarias (Canary Is.) Mgr. ANTONIO INFANTES FLORIDO.
San Cristóbal La Laguna (Tenerife) . Mgr. LUIS FRANCO CASCÓN.

Metropolitan See:

Tarragona . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.

Suffragan Sees:

Gerona . Mgr. JAIME CAMPRODÓN.
Lérida . Mgr. RAMÓN MALLA CALL.
Solsona . Mgr. JOSÉ BASCUÑANA LLÓPEZ.
Tortosa . Mgr. RICARDO CARLES GORDÓ.
Urgel . Mgr. JUAN MARTÍ ALANIS.
Vich . Mgr. RAMÓN MASNOU BOIXEDA.

Metropolitan See:

Toledo . MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.

Suffragan Sees:

Coria-Cáceres . Mgr. MANUEL LLOPIS IVORRA.
Cuenca . Mgr. INOCENCIO RODRÍGUEZ DÍAZ.
Plasencia . Mgr. JUAN PEDRO ZARRANZ Y PUEYO.
Sigüenza-Guadalajara . Mgr. LAUREANO CASTÁN LACOMA.

Metropolitan See:

Valencia . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA LAHIGUERA.

Suffragan Sees:

Albacete . Mgr. IRENEO GARCÍA ALONSO.
Ibiza . Mgr. FRANCISCO PLANAS MUNTANER.
Mallorca . (vacant).
Menorca . Mgr. MIGUEL MONCADAS NOGUERA.

Orihuela-

Alicante . Mgr. PABLO BARRACHINA ESTEBAN.
Segorbe-Castellón de la Plana . JOSÉ MARÍA CASES DEORDAL.

Metropolitan See:

Valladolid . Mgr. ROMERO MENJIBAR.

Suffragan Sees:

Avila . Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA.
Ciudad Rodrigo . Mgr. DEMETRIO MANSILLA REYO.
Salamanca . Mgr. MAURO RUBIO REPULLÉS.
Segovia . Mgr. ANTONIO PALENZUELA VELÁSQUEZ.
Zamora . Mgr. RAMÓN BUXARRAIS VENTURA.

Metropolitan See:

Zaragoza . Mgr. PEDRO CANTERO CUADRADO.

Suffragan Sees:

Barbastro . Mgr. DAMIÁN IGUACEN BORAU.
Huesca . Mgr. LINO RODRIGO RUESCA.
Tarazona (Tudela) . (vacant).
Teruel . (vacant).

Barcelona . Cardinal NARCISO JUBANY ARNÁU.

Ciudad Real . Very Rev. JUAN HERVAS Y BENET.

Madrid y Alcalá . S.E.R. VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN.

Archbishopric of Sion, Vicariate-General Castrense: (vacant).

Opus Dei (*Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei*):

Diego de León 14, Madrid; f. 1928; an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definite vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world; Founder and Pres. Mgr. JOSEMARÍA ESCRIVÁ DE BALAGUER; Dir. in Spain Dr. FLORENCIO SÁNCHEZ BELLA.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Protestant minority listed below numbers 31,000 (1966).

	Anglicans,	Evangelicals,	and	kindred	Pro-	Number of Churches
	testants					
Baptists and Evangelical Baptists	159
Seventh Day Adventists	50
Lutherans	18
Methodists	6
Spanish Reformed Church	17
Brothers in Christ	7
Jehovah's Witnesses	1
	2

Numerically, the Jews and Muslims constitute a larger minority.

THE PRESS

A new Press Law was passed in 1966 which put an end to censorship, gave far greater freedom of discussion to editors, and reduced the penalties for offences against morality and the principles of the Movimiento to six months' imprisonment. But in April 1967 the Cortes increased the penalties to six years' imprisonment for exceeding the 1966 definition of press freedom, and to twelve years' for publishing insults to the nation or propaganda against the Fundamental Laws. Restrictions were further increased by the Official Secrets Act of April 1968. Suspension of publication, which like a fine, could become effective before consideration in a court, was also provided for as a penalty for infringements of the press laws. Thus *Madrid* was prohibited from publication for two consecutive periods of two months in 1968, in addition to being fined, and was finally forced to cease publication in 1972.

The Government closely supervises the selection and training of journalists, who must be graduates of one of the two official schools in Madrid or of the independent school in Navarra. The Ministry of Information controls EFE, the national news agency which monopolizes the distribution of foreign news; through the Press Syndicate, the Government also has influence over the distribution of newsprint.

Spain has no national newspapers but provincial towns are well served by local papers. There are 115 dailies, including fifteen in Madrid and eleven in Barcelona. This press regionalism is explained in part by communication problems—Madrid newspapers may take up to a day to reach provincial centres—and in part by regional loyalties.

Most towns have a single Monday paper (*Hoja del Lunes*), and in a town with more than one daily the publishers combine to produce this edition. There are some 2,600 weekly papers and periodicals, of which about 300 are general interest magazines.

The space devoted to news reports in the newspaper press is relatively small—usually less than half that given to cultural features and entertainments. Most papers are tabloid in format. The majority of daily and weekly papers belong to political, religious, or commercial organizations and associations. One-third of them are published by organs of the Movimiento. The major ownership groups are as follows:

Prensa del Movimiento: the principal press group; controlled by the Falange and comprising 33 morning and 6 afternoon dailies, five weekly papers and four magazines. Each of thirty-three towns has one or more Falange dailies; the most important are *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and *La Prensa* and *Solidaridad Nacional* in Barcelona. The Falange also owns the Pyresa news agency.

Editorial Católica: closely connected with Acción Católica, a non-political movement supported by businessmen and active in social welfare, this group controls five of the better dailies, headed by *Ya* in Madrid; it also owns the Logos news agency.

Prensa Española: with monarchist leanings, publishes the daily *ABC* in Madrid and Seville, and the weekly *Blanco y Negro*.

Members of Opus Dei, the Catholic group, run a daily in Madrid, *Nuevo Diario* (morning), and also run the only independent school of journalism at Navarra.

The chief morning papers in order of popularity are *ABC*, *Ya* and *Marca* in Madrid, and in Barcelona *Vanguardia*, *Diario de Barcelona* and *Correo Catalán*. Madrid is

unique in having four afternoon papers, including *Pueblo* and *El Alcázar*. The circulations of *ABC*, *Ya* and *Vanguardia* exceed 200,000 each.

Vanguardia, highly respected for its serious and comprehensive news coverage, is able to devote six pages each to foreign, national and local news, and some 45 per cent of its 36 pages to advertising—more than any other paper. Some 10 per cent of its 200,000 copies circulate nationally. *ABC* and *Ya* are the chief Monarchist and Catholic dailies respectively (*ABC* having rather more feature articles and pictures), and are likewise highly respected. The two remaining major metropolitan dailies belong to the Falange: *Arriba* and the Syndicalist *Pueblo*.

Among the more serious weeklies are *Ecclesia*, the official publication of the Catholic hierarchy, and *Destino*, an influential progressive paper. *Blanco y Negro*, *Semana*, *Gaceta Ilustrada* and *Triunfo* typify the popular class of illustrated family periodicals; *Triunfo* is steadily growing in importance. On Sundays the dailies produce special editions; that of *ABC* is a prominent example.

MADRID DAILIES

A.B.C.: Calle de Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist, independent; Dir. TORCUATO LUCA DE TENA; Propr. Prensa Española; circ. 293,000; office in Seville (see Seville).

El Alcázar: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 22; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Dir. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; circ. 70,000.

Arriba: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1935 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as *Presentel*, weekly; 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the National Movement; Dir. FELIX MORALES PÉREZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 32,000.

As: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 22; sporting paper; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES; circ. 70,000.

Diario de Diarios: Plaza de Salamanca 10; morning; Dir. MANUEL CALVO HERNÁNDEZ.

Iberian Daily Sun: Zurbano 74; f. 1969; English language; Editor ANDREW VALENTE; circ. 30,000.

Informaciones: San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dirs. VÍCTOR DE LA SERNA, GUTIÉRREZ DE REPIDE; circ. 28,500.

Marca: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastián, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports, theatre, cinema, etc.; Dir. NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ-CUESTA Y MERELLO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 143,200.

Nuevo Diario: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1967; morning; Dir. JUAN PABLO DE VILLANUEVA; Propr. Prensa y Ediciones, S.A.; circ. 40,000.

Pueblo: Huertas 73; f. 1940; evening; Syndicalist; Dir. EMILIO ROMERO GÓMEZ; circ. 242,203.

Solidaridad Nacional: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1939; morning; organ of the Falangist movement; Man. FERNANDO RAMOS MARENO; circ. 32,000.

Ya: Mateo Inurria 15, Apdo. 466; f. 1935; morning; independent; Rightist; Catholic; Dir. AGUILINO MORCILLO HERRERA; Chief Editor RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 220,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1830; Mondays only; f. by Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid;

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Chief Editor JOSÉ GÓMEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 170,000

Local editions in Barcelona and 31 other cities.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(with circulation over 10,000 copies)

BARCELONA

El Correo Catalán: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ANDRÉS ROSELLÓ PAMIES; Editor WILFREDO ESPINA CLAVERAS; Propr. Fomento de la Prensa Tradicionalista; circ. 80,000.

Diario de Barcelona: Muntaner 49; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and one of the oldest newspapers in the world; Monarchist; during the Napoleonic invasion it was edited in Palma de Mallorca; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Dir. JOSÉ TARIN IGLESIAS; Editor ESTEBAN MOLIST POL; Propr. Barcelonesa de Publicaciones, Consejo de Ciento 224, Barcelona; circ. 180,000.

Diario Femenino: Lauria 35-37, 4º; f. 1968; woman's newspaper; Editor RAMÓN SOLANES PIÑOL; circ. 30,000.

Dicen: Canuda 26; f. 1964; afternoon; sport; independent; Dir. JULIAN MIR VICENTE; circ. 90,000.

El Mundo Deportivo: Tallers 62-64; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. RICARDO GRAU ESCODA; circ. 100,000.

El Noticiero Universal: Calle Lauria 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ PARDOS; Editor ANGEL ELIAS RIQUELME; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 75,600.

La Prensa: Calle de Villarroel 91; f. 1941; evening; Dir. FEDERICO GALLO LACARCEL; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 48,350.

Solidaridad Nacional: Consejo de Ciento 202; f. 1936 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the Falangist movement; Dir. FEDERICO GALLO LACARCEL; circ. 21,575.

Tele-expres: Aragón 390; f. 1964; evening; Dir. MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; circ. 52,000.

La Vanguardia: Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; above-average space given to foreign news; Dir. HORACIO SÁENZ GUERRERO; Propr. Editorial La Verdad; circ. 217,000.

ALICANTE

Información: Poeta Quintana 42, Apdo. 214; f. 1941; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 26,958.

Primera Página: José Salvetti 18-20; f. 1868; Dir. ANGEL VILCHES CRIADO; circ. 12,500.

BADAJOZ

Hoy: Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic, regional; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; Dir. GREGORIO HERMINIO PINILLA YUBERO; circ. 16,000.

BILBAO

El Correo Español y El Pueblo Vasco: Pintor Losada 7, Apdo. 205; *El Correo Español* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910 as Monarchist and pro-unity; fusion 1938; morning; Falangist; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARÍN; Propr. Bilbao Editorial S.A.; circ. 90,000.

La Gaceta del Norte: Calle de Henao 8; f. 1901; morning; independent; Man. Dir. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ Y MARTÍNEZ DE OLAGUIBEL; Editor MANUEL GONZÁLEZ; circ. 88,400.

Hierro: Oructa 2, Apdo. 65; evening; Falangist; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 28,000.

BURGOS

Diario de Burgos: Calle de Vitoria 13, Apdo. 46; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ESTEBAN SÁEZ ALVARADO; circ. 17,000.

CÁDIZ

Diario de Cádiz: Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. EMILIO DE LA CRUZ HERMOSILLA; Propr. Federico Joly y Cia; circ. 19,848.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA

Mediterráneo: Av. Cernuda y Vclasco 27; f. 1938; Dir. JAIME NOS RUIZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 11,562.

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba: Cardenal Toledo 11, Apdo. 2; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. FEDERICO M. MIRAZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 15,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Ideal Gallego: Francisco Marino 12; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 18,000.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 9-11-13; f. 1882; commercial; Dir. FRANCISCO PILLADO RIVADELLA; circ. 45,000.

GIJÓN

El Comercio: Santa Lucía 18, Apdo. 113; f. 1878; morning; non-political; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; circ. 20,000.

Voluntad: Marqués de San Esteban 5; f. 1937; morning; Dir. FEDERICO MIRAZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 21,000.

GRANADA

Ideal: S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. MELCHOR SAIZ-PARDO RUBIO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 30,000; editions also in Málaga, Jaén and Almería.

Patria: Oficios 10; f. 1935; morning; Dir. EDUARDO MOLINA FAJARDO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,105.

LEÓN

Proa: José Antonio 1, Apdo. 140; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,962.

LÉRIDA

Diario de Lérida: Academia 17; f. 1965; Dir. SALVADOR GIVÉ GRIBENT; circ. 14,000.

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Chief Editor ENRIQUE SANTOS HERRERA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,450.

LOGROÑO

Nueva Rioja: Vara del Rey 66; f. 1938; Dir. MATIAS ESCRIBANO; circ. 10,000.

LUGO

El Progreso: José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TRAFERO PARDO; circ. 14,000.

MÁLAGA

Sur: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Editor CLAUDIO GRONDONA RUIZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 39,099.

La Tarde: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1940; evening; Dir. TIMOTEO ESTEBAN VEGA; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA BOTELLA ZAMORANO; circ. 17,127.

MARBELLA

Sol de España: Valentunana 2; f. 1965; Dir. FEDERICO VILLAGRÁN BAUTILLO; Propr. Empresa Periodística España S.A.; circ. 40,000.

MURCIA

Linea: Jara Carrillo 11; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 16,940.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. VENANCIO LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA; circ. 22,250.

OVIEDO

La Nueva España: Avda. Calvo Sotelo 7, Apdo. 113; f. 1937; morning; regional organ of National Movement; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO CEPEDA GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 44,715.

Región: Fray Ceferino 25, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. RICARDO VÁZQUEZ PRADA; circ. 25,000.

La Voz de Asturias: Gil de Jaz 5, Apdo. 29; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Chief Editor MANUEL PAREDES LÓPEZ; circ. 17,000.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino: Mayor Principal 147; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO ALMODÓVAR; circ. 10,000.

PAMPLONA

Arriba España: Zapatería 50, Apdo. 29; morning; Falangist; Dir. MARIANO PRADO MONTERO; Editor JOSÉ L. OLLO LUNA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,085.

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER TESTAUT ATOZQUI; circ. 29,000.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Calle de Leyre 18 y 20, Apdo. 3; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. JAVIER MARÍA PASCUAL IBÁÑEZ; Propr. Editorial Navarrete S.A.; circ. 14,000.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (Diario de Salamanca): Gran Vía 52; f. 1883; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE DE SENA MARCOS; Editor and Man. MARIANO NÚÑEZ-VARADÉ; circ. 18,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6, Apdo. 52; f. 1920; morning; Catholic; Dir. JESÚS PRADO SÁNCHEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 9,078.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

El Diario Vasco: Miracruz 9, Apdo. 201; f. 1934; morning; Monarchist-Liberal; Dir. JUAN M. PEÑA IBÁÑEZ; Editor TEODORO GOÑIDE AYALA; circ. 31,372.

Unidad: San Marcial 8 y 10; f. 1936; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER ARANJUELO ORAÁ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,310.

La Voz de España: Soroa 23, Apdo. 44; f. 1885; morning; Falangist; Dir. VALENTÍN DOMÍNGUEZ ISLA; Editors JAVIER ESTEBAN RETA, ALFREDO FELIU CORCUERA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 50,000.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola 2; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO DE CÁCERES Y TORRES; Editors FRANCISCO RADO VARELA, ALFONSO PRIETO QUINTANILLA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 35,000.

El Diario Montañés: Moctezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. JOSÉ AURELIO MEDIAVILLA; Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 14,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

El Correo Gallego: Preguntorio 29; f. 1878; evening; Dir. GERARDO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN; circ. 11,084.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illundain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Propr. Prensa Española; Dir. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ LOZANO; circ. 65,000 (see also under Madrid).

El Correo de Andalucía: Alvareda 17; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA JAVIERRE ORTAS; circ. 10,500.

Sevilla: Santander 1 y 3, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; evening; Falangist; Dir. IGNACIO ARROYO Y MARTÍN-EUGENIO; Editor EMILIO VARA NÚÑEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 19,090.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Alférez Provisional 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO GUTIÉRREZ LATORRE; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,000.

VALENCIA

Levante: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 8; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. ADOLFO CÁMARA AVILA; Editor ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 95,718.

Las Provincias: Avda. del Pintor Pinazo 19, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTIÑOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; Editor VICENTE ANDRÉS ESTELLES; circ. 40,000.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraíso 8; f. 1908; independent, Catholic; Dir. TOMÁS SANTOS CORCHERO; circ. 10,000.

Libertad: Santa María 2; f. 1931; evening; Falangist; Dir. CARLOS SANZ ALONSO; Editor VÍCTOR GÓMEZ AYLLON; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,640.

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; non-political, agricultural interests; Dir. ÁNGEL DE PABLOS CHAPADO; Man. FERNANDO ALTES VILLANUEVA; circ. 25,000.

VIGO

Faro de Vigo: Colón 30, Apdo. 91; f. 1853; morning; Catholic, Conservative, independent; oldest paper of Galicia and second oldest of Spain; Dir. ALVARO CUNQUERO DE MORA Y MONTENEGRO; circ. 37,500.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Avda. José Antonio 3; f. 1896; morning; Falangist; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,500.

ZARAGOZA

Amanecer: Porcell 1; f. 1936; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO VILLAGORDO MONTALBÁN; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,366.

Aragón Express: Marcial 2; f. 1969; evening; Dir. EDUARDO ROMBUENA COMÍN; circ. 25,000.

Heraldo de Aragón S.A.: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; Conservative, independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MOMPEÓN; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA DONATE PANADÉS; circ. 65,000.

El Noticiero: Coso 71, Apdo. 170; f. 1901; morning; independent; Dir. ANTONIO COLL GILABERT; circ. 15,000.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC IS.

PALMA DE MALLORCA

Baleares: Paseo Mallorca 31; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER JIMÉNEZ; Editor JUAN BONET; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 28,229.

CANARY IS.

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

Diario de Las Palmas: León y Castillo 39, Apdo. 8; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria S.A.; circ. 20,384.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Dir. Pfo GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 26,000.

La Provincia: Murga 21, Apdo. 180; f. 1911; morning; independent; Dir. GUILLERMO GARCÍA-ALCALDE; Propr. Prensa Canaria S.A.; circ. 28,453.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

El Día: Valentín Sanz 15, Apdo. 97; f. 1939; morning; Catholic; Dir. ERNESTO SALCEDA VILCHES; circ. 15,000.

La Tarde: evening.

PERIODICALS

MADRID

Actualidad Económica: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1958; weekly; economics; Dir. JOAQUÍN BORDO XIMÉNEZ DE EMBÚN; circ. 26,000.

La Actualidad Española: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1952; weekly; news and general; Editor JOSÉ LUIS CEBRIÁN BONET; circ. 65,000.

Agricultura: Caballero de Gracia 24; f. 1928; monthly; Dir. CRISTÓBAL DE LA PUERTA CASTELLO; circ. 5,500.

Ama: Fuentes 13; fortnightly; women's magazine; Editor JESÚS MARÍA ZULOAGA Y ZULOAGA; circ. 200,000.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; weekly; illustrated news and general; Dir. GUILLERMO LUCA DE TENA Y BRUNET; circ. 71,015.

El Caso: Sagasta 23; f. 1952; weekly; crime; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA DE VEGA FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 300,000.

Caza y Pesca: Plaza de Santo Domingo 16; f. 1943; monthly; hunting, fishing and shooting; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA CANTOS.

La Codorniz: Claudio Coello 46; f. 1941; weekly; satirical; Dir. ALVARO DE LAIGLESIA (also publ. in Barcelona).

Cuadernos para el Diálogo: Jarama 19 (prolongación), Colonia de El Viso; f. 1963; monthly; cultural, intellectual, politics, sociology; Dir. FÉLIX SANTOS DELGADO; circ. 38,000.

Digame: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1940; weekly; humor, news, entertainment; Dir. RICARDO GARCÍA LOPEZ; circ. 100,000.

Ecclesia: Alfonso XI 4; f. 1943; weekly; Catholic news and opinion; Editor AGAPITO TAPIADOR PERAL; circ. 24,500.

El Economista: Conde Aranda 8, Apdo. 1024, Madrid 1; f. 1886; weekly review of finance and economics; Editor PEDRO RICO RUANO; circ. 19,000.

Figaro: Fernández de la Hoz 62; f. 1945; fortnightly; literature, art, home, etc.; Dir. ENRIQUE DE ANGUILO Y GATTO DURÁN.

Fotos: Puerta del Sol 11; f. 1936; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. JUAN CARLO VILLACORTA LU.

Gaceta de Bellas Artes: Infantas 30; quarterly; national art organ of Asociación de Pintores y Escultores; Dir. JOSÉ PRADOS LÓPEZ.

La Gaceta Ilustrada: Ruiz de Alarcón 12; f. 1956; weekly; general illustrated; Pres. Conde de Godó; Editor MANUEL SUÁREZ CASO; circ. 120,000.

Gaceta Médica Española: Rafael Salgado 11; monthly; international medical science; Dir. Dr. ENRIQUE NOGUERA LÓPEZ; publ. *Profesión Médica* (supplement to review).

Hogar 2000: Carretas 14; monthly; family magazine; Editor MARÍA PRESENTACIÓN SALAS LARRAZÁBAL; circ. 120,000.

¡Hola! Miguel Angel 1; f. 1944; weekly; general, illustrated; Propr. Hola S.A.; circ. 580,000.

Imagen: General Pardimas 72; f. 1945; monthly; world and Spanish cinema; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ GANDIA.

Índice: Magallanes 3; f. 1951; fortnightly; art, literature, politics and sociology; Editor JUAN FERNÁNDEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 25,000.

Insula: Benito Gutiérrez 26; monthly; arts, literature; Editor ENRIQUE CANITO BARRERA; circ. 4,000.

Máscara: Madrid; every ten days; Spanish theatre; Dir. ENRIQUE ANTONIO DEL CORRAL.

Meridiano: San Leonardo 12; f. 1942; monthly; digest of world periodicals; Dir. FRANCISCO BERMEO SOLO GIMÉNEZ; Propr. Ediciones Joker; circ. 75,225.

Mundo Cristiano: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1963; monthly; popular religious; Editor JESÚS URTEAGA LOIDI; circ. 203,000.

El Mundo Financiero: P.O.B. 6119; f. 1946; monthly; general, finance, commercial and economics; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS BARCELÓ; circ. 21,300.

Música: Madrid; f. 1944; fortnightly; music; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO MASFA.

Revista de Occidente: Barbara de Braganza 12; f. by JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET; monthly; literature and social sciences; Editor JOSÉ ORTEGA SPOTTORNO.

Revista Geográfica Española: Avda. de Filipinas 4; f. 1938; quarterly; international travel, history, art; Dir. AURELIA ALONSO DE MORAL.

Semana: Paseo Onésimo Redondo 24, Apdo. 383; f. 1942; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. LUIS G. DE LINARES; circ. 114,500.

7 Fechas: Avenida del Generalísimo 142; f. 1919; weekly; general; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA SERRANO; circ. 230,000.

SP: Marqués de Urquija; f. 1956; weekly; news and general; Editor VICENTE ROYO; circ. 33,000.

Triunfo: Conde Valle Suchil 20; f. 1946; weekly; illustrated; Editor JOSÉ ANGEL EZCURRA CARRILLO; circ. 70,000.

Ver y Contar: Princesa 22; weekly; general; Editor JESÚS PICATOSTE BAEZA; circ. 100,000.

BARCELONA

Anta, Revista de Alta Costura: Consejo de Ciento 245; f. 1943; monthly; fashion; Dir. SEGISMUNDO DE ANTA FRATILE.

El Ciervo: Calvet 56, Apdo. 12121; f. 1952; monthly; cultural and religious; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS; circ. 15,000.

La Codorniz: Pelayo 28; weekly; satirical (*see* Madrid).

El Deporte: Borrell 122; f. 1944; bi-weekly; sport; Dir. JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR.

Destino: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1942; weekly; world politics, art, literature; Dir. XAVIER MONTSALVATGE BASSOLS.

La Familia: Muntaner 393; f. 1908; monthly; family magazine; Dir. JOSÉ BRU JARDÍ.

Garbo: Monasterio 22; weekly; popular illustrated; Editor MARÍA FERNANDA GAÑÁN CORTÉS; circ. 180,000.

El Hogar y La Moda: Diputación 211; f. 1909; fortnightly; women's magazine; Pres. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; circ. 85,000; offices in Madrid and Seville.

Labores del Hogar: Diputación 211; f. 1952; twice monthly; women's magazine; Editor JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; circ. 170,000.

Lecturas: Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; light reading; Pres. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; Dir. JULIO BOU; circ. 515,000.

Medicina Clínica: Aribau 282-284, 3^o-4^a; f. 1943; medicine; fortnightly; Dir. C. ROZMAN BORSTNAR; circ. 45,000.

Meridiano: Avda. Infanta Carlota 123; f. 1943; monthly digest; Editor CONCHA FAGOGA; circ. 75,000.

Mujer: Casanova 159; f. 1937; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. VICENTE LOREN; Editor JOSÉ MARIA LLOVET ARNAL.

Mundo: Avda. Infanta Carlota 123-7; f. 1940; weekly; general news; Editor MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ AREAL; circ. 50,000.

Ondas: Caspe 6; fortnightly; radio and television; Editor MANUEL TARÍN IGLESIAS; circ. 120,000.

Serra d'Or: Publicacions de l'Abadia de Montserrat, Apartado 121; Catalan; Editor MAUR M. BOIX I SELVA; circ. 20,000.

Siluetas: Bailén 206; f. 1940; monthly; literary, music, fashion, art, social, tourism, etc.; Dir. JUSTINO OCHOA.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29, Madrid; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*; f. 1961; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

At the same time *Boletín Oficial del Estado* publish in separate volumes codes, acts and other administrative and economic publications.

The Ministries of the three Defence Forces, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education and Labour, the Secretariat of the F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S., the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics, and other corporations, all publish official bulletins, as does the Civil Government of each Province, generally daily, dealing with their respective affairs.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánflor 1, Madrid; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

Censo de Publicaciones Oficiales: summary of all official publications; annual; first edition published 1966 by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE, S.A.: Ayala 5, Apdo. 1112, Madrid; f. 1939; domestic and international; 31 offices and correspondents abroad; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARMESTO.

Europa Press: Hermosilla 9, Madrid; Dir. ANTONIO HERRERO LOSADA.

Fiel: Conde de Aranda 22, Madrid 1; Dir. LUIS FERNANDO BANDÍN RAMOS.

Logos Agencia de Información: Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid; f. 1929; domestic news; Dir. VENANCIO-LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA.

Mencheta: Jovellanos 3, Madrid; Dir. JUAN PERIS MENCHETA.

Prensalcór: Via Layetana 176, Barcelona (main branch), and Calle Dr. Castello 43, Madrid 6; agents for over 50 international firms; correspondents all over the world; Man. MARTÍN MILLANES.

Pyresa Agencia Informativa: Avda. del Generalísimo 142, Madrid; domestic news; Dir. VICENTE CEBRIAN CARABIAS.

Servicio Informativo Sindical (SIS): Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir. MANUEL PIMENTEL LÓPEZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 18, Madrid 1; Man. FRANÇOIS PELOU.

AP (U.S.A.): Carrera de San Jerónimo 16, Casilla 844, Madrid; Bureau Chief JOHN F. WHEELER.

Central News Agency of China (Taiwan): Calle de Eugenio 2, 1^oD, Apdo. 10159, Madrid; Rep. EDUARDO SOUTERMO.

DPA (Federal Germany): Av. Pio XII, 94-Bloque 4, 202 "El Henar", Madrid 16.

UPI (U.S.A.): Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Man. ALDO TRIPPINI.

TASS is also represented in Madrid.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assen.): Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. Dr. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO; 960 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes* (*see* p. 1034), *Memoria* (yearly).

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de la Prensa de España: Plaza del Callao 4; Pres. LUCIO DEL ALAMO.

Club Internacional de Prensa: Pinar 5; Pres. WALTER HAUBRICH; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO.

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1909; 340 mems.; Pres. SANTIAGO NADAL GAYA; Sec. AUGUSTÍN MARTÍN DEL OLMO.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Ledesma 6, 2^o; f. 1912; Pres. ANTONIO GUERRERO.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española f. 1918; Pres. JOSÉ MONTOTO Y GONZÁLEZ DE LA HOYUELA; Sec. FAUSTO BOTELLO DE LAS HERAS.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Marqués de Dos Aguas 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA.

There are also Press Associations in every provincial capital.

PUBLISHERS

In 1972 15,232 titles were published by 915 book-p publishers and 66 music publishers.

MADRID

Afrodísio Aguado, S.A.: Velázquez 96, Madrid 6; f. 1939; Dir. JUAN OBREGÓN SIURANA; general works and editions de luxe.

Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan Bravo 38, Apdo. 14241; f. 1923; Chair. REBECCA ARRÉ; Man. Dir. CARLOS AGUILAR; world classics, literature, reference books, law, history, political and social economics, science, psychology, technical, art, children's books, atlases; brs. in Barcelona, Vigo, Valencia, Bilbao, Sevilla, Málaga, Canary Isles, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Bogotá, Mexico City and Santiago de Chile.

Alianza Editorial, S.A.: Milán 38, Madrid 33; f. 1959; Dirs. J. ORTEGA SPOTTORNO and D. TURULLOLS; general in series *El Libro de Bolsillo Alianza Universidad*, *Alianza-3* and *Selecciones del Séptimo Círculo*.

Compañía Bibliográfica Española, S.A.: Nieremberg 14; Apdo. 277, Madrid 2; f. 1951; mainly educational works; Dir. RAFAEL AGULLO MUNAR.

Ediciones Atlas: Lope de Vega 18, Madrid 14; Dir. CIRIACO PÉREZ BUSTAMANTE; social sciences, law, pedagogy, geography, history, literature and technical books.

Ediciones "Canciones del Mundo": Carmen 20; f. 1939; Dir. AUGUSTO ALGUERO; music, especially modern; br. in Barcelona: Bruch 136-138.

Ediciones Castilla: Maestro Alonso 23, Madrid 28; Dir. RAMÓN LORENTE ARRAIZA; classics, travel, medical.

Ediciones Cid: Desengaño 12, 4º, Madrid 13; f. 1958; Dir. PABLO BIEGER HERRERA; novels, biographies, politics, economics, juvenile.

Ediciones Cultura Hispánica: Av. Reyes Católicos s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1943; arts, law, history, economics for circulation in Latin America; Dir. JOSÉ RUMEU DE ARMAS.

Ediciones "Fax" (Blanco y Bernáldez, S.R.C.): Zurbano 80, Apdo. 8001; f. 1931; Mans. JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ ROMERO, JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ MONTALVO, ENRIQUE BLANCO PÉREZ; science, literature, religion.

Ediciones Guadarrama, S.A.: Lope de Rueda 13; f. 1955; Dir. EVARISTO PAYA MIRALLES; philosophy, art, history, sociology.

Ediciones Hispania: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1940; Dir. JULIÁN-MARIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Ediciones Morata: Mejía Lequerica 12; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogics; Dir. C. MORATA.

Ediciones Rialp, S.A.: Preciados 34, Madrid 13; law, economics, philosophy, history.

Ediciones TEA, S.A.: Fray Bernadino de Sahagún s/n; Madrid 15; Dir. JOAQUÍN FERRERO NÁCHER; technical and management manuals.

Editora Nacional: Av. del Generalísimo 29; f. 1937; Dir. RICARDO DE LA CIERVA; Editor TOMÁS SOLÍS; politics, history, literature, school text-books, music.

Editorial Alhambra, S.A.: Claudio Cocco 76, Madrid 1; f. 1952; Man. Dir. B. MONTUENGA; educational, especially languages, science and medicine.

Editorial Bailly-Bailliére, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 98, Apdo. 56, Madrid 6; f. 1848; Dir. ENRIQUE BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE; science.

Editorial Biblioteca Nueva: Almagro 38, Madrid 4; Dir. MIGUEL RUIZ-CASTILLO; geography, essays, poetry.

Editorial Católica, S.A.: Calle Mateo Iñurría 15; f. 1912; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA PABLOS; publishers of daily newspapers *Ya*, *Ideal*, *La Verdad*, *El Ideal Gallego*, *Hoy*; proprs. of *Logos* news agency; religious and philosophical publs.

Editorial Doncel: Pérez Ayuso 20, Madrid 2; f. 1959; Dir. JUAN VAN-HALEN; children's and educational books.

Editorial Dossat, S.A.: Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Madrid 12; f. 1943; Dir. EUGENIANO BARRERA SAN MARTÍN; technology, science.

Editorial Escelicer, S.A. (Ediciones, Artes Gráficas): Com-mandante Azcárraga, Apdo. 459; f. 1938; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA PEMÁN; Dir. MARÍA DEL CARMEN CERÓN; classics, religious works, philosophy, general literature, poetry, plays; 3 brs.

Editorial Góngora, S.A.: San Bernardo 40, Apdo. 152; f. 1873; Dir. CARMEN GÓNGORA REGUIERA; law and social science.

Editorial Gredos: Sánchez Pacheco 83; f. 1944; Editors DÁMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).

Editorial Magisterio Español, S.A.: Calle de Quevedo 1-5, Cervantes 18, Madrid 14; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ BARCO; educational.

Editorial Música Moderna: Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTZ; band, orchestral, instrumental, folk, children's and dance music etc.,

Editorial Paz Montalvo: Jorge Juan 127, Madrid 9; f. 1947; Dir. JOSÉ DE PAZ MONTALVO; medicine.

Editorial Paraninfo: Magallanes 21, Madrid 15; f. 1946; Propr. and Man. Dir. A. MANGADA SANZ; technical, reference and educational.

Editorial El Perpetuo Socorro: Covarrubias 19; f. 1889; Man. PEDRO R. SANTIDRIÁN; religion.

Editorial Revista de Derecho Privado: Caracas 21, Madrid 4; f. 1913; Dir. JUAN NAVARRO DE PALENCIA; law, economics, sociology, public finance, history, geography, etc.; also *Revista de Derecho Privado* (monthly); brs. in Mexico City, Cuba, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial S.A.E.T.A. (Soc. Anon. Española de Traductores y Autores): Hilarion Eslava 12, Madrid 15; f. 1939; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTRUGO Y ESTRUGO; science and mathematics.

Editorial Tecnos: O'Donnell 27, Madrid 9; f. 1947; Pres. G. TORTELLA; Sec. J. M. KINDELÁN; science, law, social and political science, philosophy, engineering and economics.

Espasa Calpe, S.A.: Carretera de Irun, km. 12,200 (Variante de Funcarral), Madrid 34; f. 1925; brs. in Barcelona, Bilbao, Buenos Aires and Mexico City; encyclopaedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, etc.

Euramérica, S.A.: Mateo Iñurría 15, Apdo. 206FD; f. 1954; Pres. C. ABOLLADO; Dir. L. ARRANZ ALVAREZ.

Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.: Calle de Preciados 6 and 23; f. 1852; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS; law, medicine, literature.

Instituto de Estudios Políticos: Plaza de la Marina Española; f. 1939; Dir. Prof. LUIS LEGAZ LACAMBRA; public administration, economics, international affairs.

Kassner Música Española: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1965; Dir. J. MARIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.: Arcnal 11 and Ferraz 11, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS PERLADO P. DE VALLUERCA; text-books, literature, science.

Santillana S.A. de Ediciones: Elfo 32, Madrid 17; f. 1960; Pres. J. DE POLANCO GUTIÉRREZ; educational and children's reference books.

Sociedad de Educación Atenas, S.A.: Mayor 8r, Apdo. 1096; f. 1935; Pres. TEODORO DEL ARROYO; Gen. Man. PEDRO G. CANDANEDO; religious and cultural books for adults' and children's education.

Taurus Ediciones: Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 7; Dir. JAIME FIERRO GUERRA; theatre, literature, history, philosophy, religion.

Unión Musical Española (Editores): Carrera San Jerónimo 26; f. 1900; Dirs. ANTONIO CHAPA BERMEJILLO, JOSÉ DE JUAN DEL AGUILA; music; br. in Valencia.

BARCELONA

A.E.D.O.S., S.A.: Consejo de Ciento 391; f. 1949; agriculture and stockbreeding, veterinary surgery, biography, art and tourism; specialists in Catalan works.

Aymá S.A. Editora: Tuset 3, 3º, Barcelona 6; f. 1952; Man. Dir. JORDI CAMAÑES; general.

Barral Editores, S.A.: Balmes 159, Barcelona 8; f. 1964; Dir. CARLOS BARRAL; general, social science, art, pocket-books.

Bibliograf, S.A. (Editora de las publicaciones *Spes & Vox*): Bruch 151, Barcelona 9; f. 1953; Mans. A. MERCADÉ, F. ANGLARILL, N. CARBONELL; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education.

Bosch, Casa Editorial: Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928, Barcelona 11; f. 1934; Dir. ANTONIO BOSCH Y OLIVERÓ; law, science.

Luis de Caralt Borrell: Calle Ganduxer 88; f. 1942; Dir. LUIS DE CARALT B.; literature, history, art.

Contra Catalán de Publicaciones: Valencia 206; f. 1946; Dir. A. ALBERT TORRELLAS; musical encyclopaedias, orchestral scores, etc.

Colección Magister: Mayor de Gracia 93-95; f. 1918; Dir. M. GIRAU BACH; commercial text-books and foreign languages.

De Gasso, Hermanos: Aragón 385, Barcelona 13; Propr. RODOLFO Y ARMANDO DE GASSÓ RUIZ; art, science, geography, history, literature, encyclopaedias.

Edhasa: Avenida Infanta Carlota 129; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.

Ediciones Acervo: Padua 95, Barcelona 6; Dir. J. A. LLORENS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.

Ediciones Araluce: Nápoles 304, 1º, Apdo. 5270; f. 1872; Dir. ENRIQUE VENTURA BOVER; general, especially history, religion, education, philosophy, children's books.

Ediciones Don Bosco: Paseo San Juan Bosco 62, Barcelona 17; f. 1968; technical, children's and educational publications.

Ediciones Destino: Consejo de Ciento 425, Barcelona 9; Dir. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; literature, biography, art, history, guides.

Ediciones Garriga: Paris 143, Barcelona 11; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA CARBONELL; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.

Ediciones Martínez Roca, S.A.: Avda. José Antonio 774, 7º, Barcelona 13; Man. Dir. F. MARTÍNEZ; sociology, science, reference, fiction, chess, occultism, history.

Ediciones Nauta: Balmes 357, 6º, Barcelona 6; f. 1962; Man. Dir. J. L. RUIZ DE VILLA; luxury reference and belles lettres, business-management; publ. *Alta Dirección* (every two months, business).

Ediciones Omega, S.A.: Casanova 220; f. 1948; biological sciences, agriculture, geography, geology, photography; Chair. GABRIEL PARICIO-FONTS; Man. ANTONIO PARICIO.

Ediciones Proa: Moya 1, 3º, Barcelona 6; f. 1927; Propr. JUAN CENDRÓS; general paperbacks in Catalan.

Editorial A.H.R.: Léon XIII 24, Barcelona 6; Man. Dir. A. HERRERO ROMERO; social and political sciences, economics, literature.

Editorial Ariel: Av. José Antonio 134-138 (Esplugas de Llobregat); f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓ MARI-MÓN; social and political science, economics, history, sciences and law.

Editorial Arles: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1943; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic guide books.

Editorial El Ateneo, S.A.: Lorcto 2, Barcelona 15; f. 1958; Dir. O. C. DEL VALLE ORTIZ; medicine, engineering, agriculture, literature and economics.

Editorial Balmes: Durán y Bas 9; f. 1916; Dir. ANGEL FÁBREGA-GRAU; religion, science, literature.

Editorial Bruguera, S.A.: Mora la Nueva 2, Barcelona 6; f. 1910; Dirs. FRANCISCO BRUGUERA GRANÉ, JUAN BRUGUERA GOSSET; pocket-books, general literature, technology, science, juvenile, cultural, stamps.

Editorial Científico-Médica: Via Layetana 53, Barcelona 3; f. 1920; Propr. and Dir. JUAN FLORES GARCÍA; medicine; brs. in Madrid and Valencia.

Editorial Claret: Lauria 5, Apdo. 1042; f. 1939; Dirs. Claretian Fathers; religion, Latin and Greek philology, Catalan books, magazine *La Fiesta Santificada*.

Editorial Estela, S.A.: Avenida de José Antonio 563, Barcelona 11; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PIÑOL FONT; theology, sociology and religion.

Editorial Fontanella, S.A.: Escorial 50, Barcelona 12; f. 1962; Man. Dir. F. FORTUNY COMAPOSADA; general, specializing in sociology, religion, psychology and education.

Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.: Rosellón 87; f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI ESTEVE; technology, science, art, architecture, economics.

Editorial Herder, S.A.: Provenza 388, Barcelona 13; f. 1944; Dir. ANTONIO VALTELLI; philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, philology, psychology, theology.

Editorial Hispano-Europea: Bori y Fontesta 6, Barcelona 6; f. 1955; Propr. and Man. Dir. Dr. J. PRAT-BALLESTER; technical, scientific and reference.

Editorial Iberia, S.A.: Muntaner 180, Barcelona 11; f. 1926; Dir. GABRIEL PARICIO; Man. ANTONIO PARICIO; history, biography, literature, art.

Editorial Juventud, S.A.: Provenza 101; f. 1923; Dirs. JOSÉ ZENDRERA, PABLO ZENDRERA; literature, history, geography, art, travel books, technical books, children's books, paper-backs.

- Editorial Labor, S.A.:** Calabria 235-9, Barcelona 15; f. 1915; Dir. RAMÓN TRIAS FARGAS; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music, dictionaries, general; brs. Madrid and Barcelona, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico, Bogotá, Lisbon and Caracas.
- Editorial Laia, S.A.:** Constitución 18-20, Barcelona 14; f. 1972; Dir. ALFONSO C. COMÍN ROS; social sciences, literature, children's books.
- Editorial Lumen:** Avda. del Hospital Militar 52, Barcelona 6; f. 1940; ESTER TUSQUETS; children's books.
- Editorial Marín, S.A.:** Nicaragua 85-95, Barcelona 15; f. 1900; Dir. MANUEL and LUIS MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopaedias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.
- Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.:** Sicilia 402; f. 1929; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.
- Editorial Molino:** Calabria 166; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO DEL MOLINO STERNA and LUIS DEL MOLINO MATEUS; crime, cookery, children's books, reference books.
- Editorial Noguera, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia 96, Barcelona 8; f. 1949; Dir. JOSÉ PARDO LÓPEZ; literature, art, children's books, mysteries, short stories, paperbacks, encyclopaedias, tourist guides, historical and biographical.
- Editorial Planeta:** Calvet 51-53; fiction, classics, art, science, encyclopaedias, history, etc.; brs. in all provincial capitals and in Latin America; Dir. D. JOSÉ MANUEL LARA HERNÁNDEZ.
- Editorial Rauter, S.A.:** Rda. General Mitre 206; f. 1941; Dir. JUAN RAUTER SCHURIAN; foreign languages, text-books, art books and art reproductions.
- Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.:** Provenza 95; f. 1894; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.
- Editorial Reverté, S.A.:** Calle Encarnación 86-88, Barcelona 12; f. 1947; Man. Dir. P. REVERTÉ GIL; university and scientific books.
- Editorial Seix Barral, S.A.:** Provenza 219; f. 1911; Man. Dirs. JOAN SEIX MIRALTA, MARIA ROSA SEIX PEREARNAU, JOAN FERRATÉ, ANTONI COMAS; literature, art, Catalan literature.
- Editorial Selecta:** Consejo de Ciento 391, Barcelona 9; f. 1946; Literary Man. TOMÁS TEBÉ; books in Catalan.
- Editorial Teide, S.A.:** Viladomat 291, Barcelona 15; f. 1942; Dirs. F. RAHOLA D'ESPONA and F. RAHOLA AGUADE; educational, scientific, technical and art.
- Editorial Vicens-Vives:** Av. de Sarrià 130, Barcelona 17; f. 1942; Dirs. ROSARIO RAHOLA and PEDRO VICENS; school and university, educational.
- Grupo Editorial Armónico-Clipper's:** Rambla de Cataluña 10, Barcelona 7; f. 1939; Dir. JULIO GUTI CLARA; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO VINUESA GIMÉNEZ; also represent international firms; music.
- Imprenta Elzeviriana y Librería Camí, S.A.:** Joaquín Costa 64; f. 1921; text-books, maps, geographical globes.
- Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.:** Mallorca 454-456; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated original works by Spanish and American authors.
- La Hormiga de Oro, S.A.:** Avda. Puerta Angel 5; f. 1880; Dir. JUAN GRABULOSA GARAYOA; religion, sociology, education.
- L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte:** Riera San Miguel 37; f. 1940; Dir. DANIEL BASILIO; artistic books.

- Librería Editorial Gasulleras:** Vía Layetana 85, Barcelona 10; Propr. JUAN Y RAFAEL CASULLERAS GRABULOSA; music, literature, religion.
- Librería Tipografía Católica Casals:** Caspe 75, Apdo. 8091; f. 1870; Man. D. MIGUEL CASALS; science, religion.
- Montaner y Simón, S.A.:** Aragón 255; f. 1861; Man. Dirs. ANGEL RODRÍGUEZ-FILLOY, M. GARCÉS MADURELL; general, with special reference to translations of famous classics.
- Oikos-Tau S.A.—Ediciones:** Montserrat 12-14, Vilassar de Mar, Apdo. 5347; f. 1963; Man. JORGE GARCÍA-BOSCH; economics, science, technology, geography, marketing, agriculture and sociology.
- Plaza i Janés, S.A.:** Virgen de Guadalupe 21-33, Esplugas de Llobregat; f. 1959; Dir. CARLOS PLAZA DE DIEGO; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.
- Porter-Libros:** Av. Puerta del Angel 9, Apdo. 574; f. 1924; Propr. JOSÉ PORTER; rare editions, also *El Bibliófilo Español y Americano* and *Libros del Mes*.
- Queromón Editores, S.A.:** Calle Santaló 96-98, Barcelona, and Calle Narvaez 49, Madrid; f. 1958; fashion publications.
- Salvat Editores, S.A.:** Mallorca 41-49, Barcelona 15; f. 1869; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, agriculture, etc.
- Serrahima y Urpi, S.A.:** Ronda San Pedro 36, Barcelona 10; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. JORGE SERRAHIMA ELIAS and FERNANDO URPI MAS; scientific and technical, agricultural, psychology.
- Sociedad Fiduciaria Barcelonesa, C.A., Editorial Fiduciaria:** Ausias March 9; f. 1930; Dir. MIGUEL GENÉ JOVÉS; law, finance, economics, Government papers.
- Eugenio Subirana, S.A., Editorial Pontificia:** Puerta de Ferrisa 14, Apdo. 197; f. 1845; Dir. SANTIAGO SUBIRANA; religion.
- Ediciones Toray, S.A.:** Duero 6; Dir. ANTONIO AYNE ARNAU; medical, children's books, general literature.
- Toray-Masson, S.A.:** Balmes 151, Barcelona 8; Man. Dir. NESTOR BERECIARTU; medical and scientific books.
- Vergara, S.A.:** Aragón 390; f. 1955; encyclopaedias, classics, art, general.

BILBAO

- Cantábrica, S.A.:** Plaza Conde de Aresti 5, Bilbao 9; f. 1958; Man. Dir. ROSARIO FERNÁNDEZ URCELAY; children's books, conversation guides, cooking.
- Ediciones Mensajero:** Av. Universidades 13, Bilbao 7; f. 1915; Dir. GREGORIO ARRARTE MARTÍNEZ; arts, biography, theology, law and social science.
- Ediciones Moreton:** Espartero 10, Bilbao 9; art, history, geography, classical literature.
- Urmo S.A. de Ediciones:** Espartero 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1963; Chair. J.-A. GRIJELMO; technical, scientific.

PAMPLONA

- Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones:** Arrieta 25; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.
- Ediciones Universidad de Navarra (EUNSA):** Ronda de Barañain 1; Dir. FRANCISCO SALVADÓ; law, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy, medical, engineering, journalism, education.

ZARAGOZA

- Editorial Ebro S.L.:** Capitán Esponera 18; f. 1938; Literary Dir. J. M. BLECUA; Man. Dir. M. DE MIGUEL RUBIA; general, Spanish and Latin American classics.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Instituto Nacional del Libro Español:** Mallorca 272-276, Barcelona 9; Ferraz 11, Madrid 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión: the agency of the Ministry of Information and Tourism which controls all sound and vision broadcasting in Spain. All stations, both official and commercial, relay the nation-wide news service ("Diarios Hablados") of Radio Nacional de España. The rest of the programmes of the commercial stations are independent. Advertising is permitted, but is restricted to ten per cent of the programme period.

RADIO

OFFICIAL STATIONS

RTVE—Radiodifusión Española: Addresses in Madrid (Administration, Programmes and Studios): Casa de la Radio, Prado del Rey, Madrid 11; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL ORBE CANO; Dir. R.N.E. (Radio Nacional de España) SALVADOR PONS MUÑOZ; Technical Dir. A. PRIETO DE AROZARENA.

The Home Service broadcasts three programmes on medium-wave and VHF. Foreign-language programmes are broadcast on short-wave in 11 foreign languages. Programmes in Spanish are broadcast to South America, for Spanish seamen and Spaniards in Europe.

Cadena Azul de Radiodifusión: Calle Reina 33, Madrid 4; f. 1940; Dir. ERNESTO PÉREZ DE LAMA; operates 17 medium-wave stations and 13 FM stations; publ. *Revista CAR* (monthly).

Red de Emisoras del Movimiento (R.E.M.): Avda. Generalísimo 142, Madrid 16; f. 1953; Dir. R. VILLOT Y VILLOT; 16 medium-wave stations.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión: Av. de José Antonio 32, Madrid; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES DÍAZ

CANABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN; publ. *Ondas* (fortnightly); 15 main stations and 32 associated medium-wave stations, 14 main stations and 32 associated FM stations.

Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas: Alfonso XI 4; Dir.-Gen. V. S. PARDOS; 44 medium-wave stations.

Cadena de Emisoras Sindicales (CES): Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. M. PIMENTEL LÓPEZ; 19 medium-wave and 27 FM stations.

Radio-Intercontinental-Madrid: Modesto Lafuente 42, Madrid 3; Dir.-Gen. F. SERRANO SUÑER; medium wave and FM transmitters; 6 affiliated regional stations.

Rueda de Emisoras Rato: Jorge Juan 21, Madrid; main station at Toledo, branch stations at Almería, Antequera and Panadés.

Radio España: Apdo. 50753, Madrid 13; medium-wave station.

Radio España de Barcelona: Ramblas 126, Barcelona 2; Dir.-Gen. GONZALO SERRAFLARA DE LA POMPA; medium wave stations at Barcelona, Lérida and Gerona.

In 1973 there were estimated to be over eight million radio receivers in Spain.

TELEVISION

RTVE—Radiodifusión Española: Centro de Producción, Prado del Rey, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL ORBE CANO; Dir. T.V.E. (Televisión Española) JOAQUÍN BORDIU; two programmes, 30 transmitting stations.

In 1972 there were 4,780,000 television receivers registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap.=capital, a.=authorized, p.u.=paid up, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, br.=branch, ag.=agency, m.=million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Alcalá 50, Madrid 14; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue in 1874; cap. 228m.; dep. 100,904m. (Dec. 1971); nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; agents in London and Paris; Gov. LUIS CORONEL DE PALMA; Deputy Govs. JOSÉ MARÍA LATORRE SEGURA, NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ CUESTA.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Mallorca 288, Barcelona 9; f. 1964; cap. 300m.; Pres. D. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. JUAN PUJOL ISERN; brs. in Barcelona, Bilbao, Gerona, Lérida and Tarragona.

Banco de Crédito Agrícola: Alfonso XII 40, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito a la Construcción: Plaza Santa Barbara 2, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito Industrial: Carrera de San Jerónimo 40, Madrid; Dir. FRANCISCO MERINO.

Banco de Crédito Local: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid.

Banco de Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A. (Bandesco): f. 1963 by the Banco Español de Crédito, Banco Guipuzcoano, the International Finance Corporation and five leading foreign banks to improve industrial investment in Spain.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Indubán): Castellana 112, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 700m.; res. 786m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. TOMÁS DE BORDEGARAY Y ARROYO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO DE BASABE Y MANSO DE ZÚÑIGA, Marqués de MIRALDO; 2 brs.

Banco de Fomento: Carrera de San Jerónimo 27, Madrid 14.

Banco de Granada: Gran Vía 16, Granada; f. 1964; cap. 630m.; Pres. MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ-ACOSTA CARLSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. LUIS DE ANGULO MONTES; 6 brs.

Banco del Noroeste: Apdo. 589, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 595m.; Pres. D. PEDRO MENÉNDEZ ALVAREZ; Man. Dir. D. JOAQUÍN MENÉNDEZ PONTE.

Banco Europeo de Negocios (Eurobanco): Alcalá 40, Madrid 14; f. 1964; short-term loans of up to five years for agriculture and industry; assists in the establishment of ventures between Spanish and foreign

groups and produces industrial and market surveys; cap. p.u. 1,019m.; dep. 4,300m.; Chair. FRANCISCO DONATE VIGÓN.

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Plaza de San Nicolás 4, Bilbao 5; finances medium-term investments and industrial participations; cap. 1,227m.; res. 755m.; dep. 17,032m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DELCLAUX BARRENECHEA; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ ECHEBERRÍA MONTEBERRÍA; Sec. JUAN MANUEL ALBENDEA PABÓN.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 1,993m.; dep. 11,447m. (Oct. 1973); Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS.

Banco Occidental: Pasco del Pintor Rosales 34, Madrid 8.

Banco Urquijo: Alcalá 47, Madrid 16; f. 1918; cap. 1,717.2m.; res. 5,102.2m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. LUIS URQUIJO Y LANDECHO; Gen. Man. E. G. ORBANEJA.

Unión Industrial Bancaria: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 534, Barcelona 11; 3 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MADRID

Banco Central: Alcalá 49 and Barquillo 2-6; f. 1919; acquired brs. in Spain of Banco Español del Río de la Plata 1934; took over Banco Internacional de Industria y Comercio 1943, Banca Arnus 1947, Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza 1947, Banco de Badalona 1948, Banco Hispano Colonial 1950, Banco de Menorca 1951, Banco Agrícola de Aragón 1968 and Banco de Tolosa 1969; Crédito y Docks de Barcelona 1970, Banco de Aragón 1970, Banca Nogueria 1971, Banco de Canarias 1971 and Crédito Navarro 1972; 670 brs. throughout Spain; cap. 6,625m.; res. 7,234m.; dep. 208,970m. (Sept. 1972); Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ; Gen. Mans. FRANCISCO ARRIBAS, RICARDO LORENTE, TOMÁS PAREJO, JOSÉ CARLES, BIENVENIDO MARTÍNEZ, ANTONIO ESCÁMEZ, RICARDO LÓPEZ, FELISO MARTÍNEZ, FELIPE NAVALPOTRO and MANUEL PALMA.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 13; f. 1954; cap. 180m.; dep. 5,031m.; Pres. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA CAPDEVILA ZAVALA.

Banco Español de Crédito: Pasco de la Castellana 7 (Foreign Dept.: Castellana 7, Apdo. 14054); f. 1902; cap. p.u. 19,805m.; Pres. J. M. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Man. Dir. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 670 brs.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36; f. 1929; cap. 1,486.8m.; dep. 55,746.5m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de BENJUMEA; Pres. MANUEL ARBURUA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Avda. de Calvo Sotelo 10; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 917m.; Pres. ALFREDO SÁNCHEZ BELLA.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1 (Foreign Dept.: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 6,265.8m.; dep. 207,936.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ; Man. Dirs. P. GAMERO DEL CASTILLO, J. R. SALMONES.

Banco Ibérico: María de Molina 39; f. 1946; cap. 1,300m.; res. 1,381m.; dep. 38,122m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. ALONSO FIERRO VIÑA; Man. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ VIÑA.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Rambla de Cataluña 98, bis, Barcelona 8; f. 1965; merchant bank; cap. 2,233m.; dep. 18,319m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA

ROVIRA; Gen. Man. JUAN MARTÍ MERCADAL; brs. Bilbao, Lérida, Madrid, Valencia, Zaragoza, Paris, New York, London.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Carrera de San Jerónimo 28, Apdo. 380; cap. 269m.; res. 399m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y MARAÑÓN.

Banco Mercantil e Industrial: Alcalá 31, Madrid 14; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 630.2m.; res. 435.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. VICENTE SALGADO BLANCO; Gen. Man. ANGEL ARÁMBARRI SANTABÁRBARA; 44 brs.

Banco Peninsular: Carrera de San Jerónimo 44, Madrid 14; f. 1959; cap. 225m.; dep. 3,396m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. LORENZO GIL COCA.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26, Madrid 14; f. 1926; cap. 2,781.3m.; res. 3,263m.; dep. 90,210.9m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. L. VALLS TABERNER; Man. Dir. RAFAEL TERMES; 187 brs.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17; f. 1920; cap. 250m.; Pros. ROGUE PRO ALONSO CONSEJERO; Dirs. Gen. JUAN AGUIRRE CÁRDENAS, MANUEL MOTERO VALLE.

BARCELONA

Banca Catalana: Pasco de Gracia 84, Barcelona 8; f. 1904 as Banca Dorca; cap. 1,250m.; res. 342.9m.; dep. 26,086m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. JAIME CARNER SUÑOL; Gen. Man. RAIMON CARRASCO AZEMAR; 37 brs.

Banca Industrial de Barcelona, S.A.: Plaza de Urquinaona 11; f. 1951; Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Atlántico: Av. Generalísimo Franco 407 bis; f. 1901; cap. and res. 2,264m.; dep. 28,000m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. CASIMIRO MÓLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. GUILLERMO BAÑARES MARTÍ.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Avda. Generalísimo Franco 446, Barcelona 8; f. 1950; cap. 392m.; dep. 18,678.4 (Dec. 1971); Chair. JOSÉ EUWENS; Gen. Man. PABLO G. KRIER; 18 brs.

Banco Condal, S.A.: Vía Layctana 69; f. 1837 as Banca Roses; cap. and res. 88m.; dep. 17,149m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. GUILLERMO BUENO; Pres. MANUEL GRAU; Man. Foreign Dept. DANIEL MESTRE; 20 brs.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12; f. 1857; cap. 5,148m.; dep. 176,536.6m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. JOSÉ ÁNGEL SÁNCHEZ ASIAIN; 482 brs. in Spain, 10 in France, 6 in U.K.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1; f. 1901; cap. 4,662m.; dep. 183,626m. (Aug. 1973); Dirs.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS SERRANO LIZARRALDE and JULIO ARCE GARCÍA; 352 brs.

LA CORUÑA

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor; f. 1776; cap. 1,050m.; dep. 21,238m.; Pres. MARÍA DEL CARMEN ARIAS Y DÍAZ DE RÁBAGO.

GIJÓN

Banco de Gijón: Moros 1; f. 1899; cap. 90m.; res. 139.7m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. J. ANTONIO BASAGOITI RUIZ; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ; 8 brs.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 237.6m.; dep. 11,165m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HILDAGO PÉREZ.

PAMPLONA

Crédito Navarro, S.A.: Plaza del Castillo 21; see: Banco Central, Madrid.

SPAIN—(FINANCE)

SABADELL

Banco de Sabadell: Apdo. 1, Plaza San Roque 20; f. 1881; cap. 280m.; dep. 12,004.7m.; Gen. Man. F. MONRÁS USTRELL; 40 brs.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Avda. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 19,497.6m. (Dec. 1971); dep. 694.3m.; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO URQUIDI ASTONDOA; 62 brs.

Banco de San Sebastián: Avda. España 15-19, Apdo. 42; f. 1910; cap. 297m.; res. 362m.; dep. 7,657.4m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ISIDORO ARTAZA CALAFEL; Man. Dir. CARLOS LAMSFUS SESÉ.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. 3,061.5m.; dep. 109,219.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. EMILIO BOTIN S. DE SAUTUOLA; Vice-Pres. PABLO TARRERO RIVERO, EMILIO BOTIN GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS; 303 brs.

VALENCIA

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. 480m.; dep. 18,945.9m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA SALES MARTÍ.

ZARAGOZA

Banco Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 1,033m.; dep. 27,457m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO NÚÑEZ GÓMEZ; 98 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Banco de Crédito Balear: General Goded 67-69, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorganized 1935; cap. 125m.; dep. 4,769m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. MIGUEL NIGORRA OLIVER; Gen. Man. MANUEL AMAR GARCÍA.

Banca March, S.A.: Calle San Miguel 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 600m.; res. 1,860.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JUAN MARCH SERVERA; Man. J. J. GIMENO.

CANARY ISLANDS

Banco de Canarias: Fernando Gnanarteme 2, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; see: Banco Central, Madrid.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (Central Committee of Spanish Banking): General Sanjurjo 57; f. 1946; Dir. GONZALO DE LACALLE; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS DÍAZ INNERARITY.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona en Liquidación (Bankers' Liquidation Association of Barcelona): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 43 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE IBAÑES IBAÑES; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de Bancos y Banqueros del Norte de España (Association of Banks and Bankers of N. Spain): Rodríguez de Arias 8; Pres. JULIO ARTECHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid (Madrid Stock Exchange): Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ-PONGA y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec. ENRIQUE JOSÉ DE BENITO Y RODRÍGUEZ; 63 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de

Madrid); publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily), *Anuario Oficial de Valores de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona (Barcelona Stock Exchange): Calle Consulado 2; f. 1915; Pres. JAVIER GARÇON TORRÓ; Sec. MIGUEL CEREZO FERNÁNDEZ; publs. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial*, *Boletín Financiero*, *Servicio de Fechas de Valoraciones Bursátiles*.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao (Bilbao Stock Exchange): Calle J. M. Olabarti 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JAVIER ABATUA E IMAZ; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS CONTRERAS GÓNGORA; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; ags.=agencies; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Calle Barquillo 17; f. 1942; cap. 60m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros: Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 25m.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20, Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 20m.; res. 246m.; Pres. ANTONIO MUNTADAS PRIN, Conde de REUS; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Estrella: Carretera Madrid-Coruña, Las Rozas, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. and Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Omnia, S.A.E., Cia. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Paseo de la Castellana 1; f. 1921; cap. 5m.; Pres. D. T. DOLZ DE ESPEJO, Conde de LA FLORIDA.

El Ocaso, S.A.: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. 25m.; res. 580m.; Chair. ANGEL DE MANDALUNIZ Y URIARTE; Gen. Man. C. DEL VALLE DOMENECH; 4 ags. in Madrid, 194 in provinces.

Agrícola-Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Villanueva 20, 1º; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cia de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Paseo de la Castellana 37, Apdo. 67; f. 1864; Dir. EDUARDO CARRILES GALARRAGA.

Previsión-Accidentes, Mutua Patronal de Accidentes del Trabajo: Claudio Coello 17; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

Alianza—Asociación General de Seguros: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494, Madrid 4; f. 1939; Pres. CÉSAR CORT BOTÍ; Gen. Man. FERNANDO OÑORO GUILARTE.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida Calvo Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 25m.; Chair. ALFONSO FIERRO; Man. Dir. J. M. CUESTA SANTOLALLA.

Compañía Mediterránea de Reaseguros: Calle Churrucá 16; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO PARPAL BRUNA; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

SPAIN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Hermes—Compañía Anónima Española de Seguros: Margnés de Valdeiglesias 8; f. 1943; cap. 30m.; Chair. D. V. SALGADO BLANCO.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. J. MA. RAMOGNINO.

Multimar: Diego de León 34; f. 1943; cap. 5m.; Chair. F. M. THOMSON; Man. Dir. J. DUNCAN DONALD.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 120m.; Pres. ANTONIO DE SATRÚSTEGUI FERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ BORRACHERO CASAS.

Universo, S.A.: Plaza del Callao 1; f. 1938; Pres. GÉRARD COMBE D'ALMA.

Velásquez, S.A.: Villanueva 20; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; Pres. D. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63; f. 1916; cap. 125m.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros, S.A.: Avda. de José Antonio 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940, cap. p.u. 14m.; Pres. ENRIQUE SAINZ Y ORTUETA; Vice Pres. FRANCISCO DE GOICOERROTEA Y VALDÉS; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO DE LA VEGA PEREDA.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Carrera de San Jerónimo 34; f. 1933; cap. 10m.; Chair. E. A. PASCUAL.

BARCELONA

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: Apdo. 414; f. 1902; Chair. J. DE SEMIR CARROZ; Gen. Man. JORGE BOEUFVÉ MIGUEL.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. ALFREDO BIENZOBÁS HERNÁNDEZ.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Girona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Chair. D. I. VALLS TABERNER.

Mutua General de Seguros: Calle Balmes 17-19; f. 1907; res. 368m.; Chair. JUAN PUIG SUREDA; Vice-Chair. PEDRO GIRÓ MINGUELLA; brs. throughout Spain and Spanish possessions.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 100m.; Chair. D. J. MARÍA JUNCADILLA BURÉS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

Centro de Navieros Aseguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10m.; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. D. F. PERPIÑE.

Banco Vitalicio de España, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona, and Alcalá 21 and Peligros 1, Madrid; f. 1880; cap. 300m.; Pres. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ARTEMIO HERNÁNDEZ ROSSELLÓ.

BILBAO

Bilbao, Cia. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arías 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 34.5m.; res. 96.2m.; 8 brs.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. insurance, represented throughout Spain.

Aurora, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyúa 4; f. 1900; cap. 82m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

La Polar, S.A. de Seguros: Gran Vía 19-21; f. 1901; cap. 50m.; res. 222m.; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ L. SAN PEDRO VALLÉS; Man. Dir. ALVARO ARETIO ZABALA.

Reaseguradora Española, S.A.: Rodríguez Arías 15, Apdo. 154; f. 1940; cap. 10m.; Pres. JOSÉ GALLANO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL SOROA.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cia. Anón. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7; f. 1883; cap. 62m.; Pres. PABLO ATIENZA Y BENJUMEA, Marqués de SALVATIERRA; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MA DE LEÓN Y GARCÍA DE LA BARGA; 4 brs., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cia. Anón. de Seguros: Avenida de la Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESUS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO Y INDUSTRIA and CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO, INDUSTRIA Y NAVEGACIÓN

Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country.

MADRID

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (*Supreme Council of the Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation*): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1º; f. 1929; Pres. EPIFANIO RIDRUEJO BOTIJA; Dir.-Gen. IGNACIO BERNAR CASTELLANOS; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ARIAS GONZÁLEZ; publs. *The Economic Situation of Spain*, *Profile of Spain*, *Commercial Atlas*, *Industrial Atlas*, *Merchandise Habits, Customs and Practices as followed in Spain*; comprises the following 85 Chambers: Commerce and Industry 47, Commerce, Industry and Navigation 38, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajos* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid: Plaza de la Independencia 1; f. 1887; 120,000 mems.; Pres. IÑIGO DE ORIOLE Y BARRA; Sec. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCÍA; publs. *Comercio e Industria*, *Boletín de Información*.

BARCELONA

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Casa Lonja del Mar; f. 1886; Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA CALPE IBARZ; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (every two months), *Noticiario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Coyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Económica de Cataluña* (yearly), *Régimen del Comercio Exterior* (every two years).

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Guipúzcoa: Camino, 1 Principal; Gen. Sec. MARTÍN GOROSTIDI.

SPAIN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Patronal Española (*Spanish Employers' Fed.*): Ancha de San Bernardo 63; Pres. LUIS GALDOS GARCÍA; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO GUILLAMÓN.

Instituto Nacional de Industria (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza de Salamanca 8; f. 1941; 18 mems.; Pres. CLAUDIO BOADA VILLALONGA; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE AMUSATEGUI DE LA CIERVA; publs. reports.

Organización Sindical Española (*Spanish Syndical Organization*): Casa Sindical, Paseo del Prado 18 y 20; 28 mems. representing 9.5m. workers and 3.3m. employers; National Delegate JOSÉ SOLIS RUIZ.

Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia: f. 1963; Pres. JESÚS RUBIO GARCÍA MINA; Sec. A. LANDIN CARRASCO.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Assn. for the Development of National Labour*): Vía Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. JOSÉ RIBA ORTÍNEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA BERINI GIMÉNEZ; mems. of Board 48; publ. *Fomento del Trabajo Nacional* (monthly), *Economía Nacional, Internacional y de la Empresa*.

VALENCIA

Consejo Nacional de Trabajadores: f. 1965; Pres. JOSÉ SOLIS RUIZ.

GENERAL SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle de Alfonso XII 26; f. 1925; Pres. ERNESTO GARAU LLARI; Dir. MIGUEL ANDÍA MORENO; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS PACHECO PICAZO; 41 mem. firms.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (*Farmers*): f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación de Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (*Sugar Mfrs.*): Avda. General Perón 10; f. 1911; Pres. ALEJANDRO F. ARAOZ; Sec. MODESTO SÁNCHEZ DE LAS CASAS; 29 mems.

Casa Sindical (*Transport and Communications*): Paseo del Prado 20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ FARRÉ DE CALZADILLA; 417,925 mems., 71,923 associated firms; publ. *Transportes y Comunicaciones* (monthly).

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (*Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products*): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (*Assn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms*): Núñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (*Meat*): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 1,600 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MEMBIELA; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *La Carne* (monthly).

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (*Import and Export of Footwear*): Avenida de José Antonio 32; f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Grupo Nacional de Almacénistas de Coloniales: Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Ferraz 11; f. 1939; Pres. RICARDO DE LA CIERVA; Dir. L. ZUMALACARREGUI CALVO; Gen. Sec. EDUARDO NOLLA LÓPEZ; publs. *El Libro Español* (monthly), *Catálogo General de la*

Librería Española, Guía de Editores y Libreros, etc.; Office in Barcelona: Mallorca 272-276; Man. SANTIAGO OLIVES.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

These are not trade unions, but syndicates in which both employers and workers are represented.

A new law redefining their legal status and their political independence was submitted to the Cortes in October 1969. The syndicates are still closely linked to the National Movement (*see Political Party*) with a Cabinet Minister as President.

MADRID

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Diversas (*National Syndicate of Miscellaneous Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1950; 600,000 mems.; Pres. JUAN GARCÍA CARRÉS; Sec. RICARDO R. LARREA Y CISNEROS.

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Sanitarias (*National Syndicate for Sanitary Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 60,000 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA-BERNAULT HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. RAMÓN BLANCO GEJO.

Hermanidad Sindical Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos (*Brotherhood of National Syndicate for Farmers, Farm Workers and Stockbreeders*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 1,980,500 mems.; Pres. LUIS MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE; Sec. EMILIO ANTON CRESPO; publ. *Hermanidad*.

Sindicato Nacional del Agua, Gas y Electricidad (*Water, Gas and Electricity*): Paseo del Prado 18; f. 1941; Pres. FERNANDO GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. JERÓNIMO CASTAÑO; publ. annual statistics.

Sindicato de Alimentación (*Food Products*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA LLOSENT MARAÑÓN; Sec. JULIO DE DIEGO MARTÍN; 280,000 mems.; publs. *I.C.A.* (monthly), *Detalle* (monthly), *Bebidas Refrescantes* (bi-monthly).

Sindicato Nacional del Azúcar (*Sugar Industry*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JESÚS POSADA CACHO; Sec. ALFONSO MENDEZ GARCÍA; publ. *Boletín Azúcar, Siembra* (in collab. with Sind. Cereales, Olivo, Vid y Frutos).

Sindicato de Banca, Bolsa y Ahorro (*Banks and Stock Exchanges*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1941; 100,482 mems.; Chair. EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA; Sec. CARLOS MATOS GOMIS.

Sindicato Nacional de Cereales (*National Assn. of Cereal Growers*): Vallehermoso 78; f. 1942; 2,205,276 mems.; Nat. Dir. ANTONIO REUS CID; Sec. JOAQUÍN GARCÍA RUIZ.

Sindicato Nacional del Combustible (*Fuels*): Fernández de la Hoz 12; f. 1945; mems.: 13,577 employers, 118,735 workers; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ GALÁN; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Informe Social, Boletín de Estadística, Boletín Coyuntural*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Construcción, Vidrio y Cerámica (*National Syndicate for Building, Glass and Ceramics*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 843,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO GARCÍA ORMAECHEA Y CASANOVAS; Sec. JOAQUÍN GARCÍA RUIZ; publ. monthly review.

Sindicato Nacional de Enseñanza (*National Syndicate for Private Teachers*): Pl. Santa Bárbara 5, 5^o, Madrid 4; f. 1964; Pres. JESÚS LÓPEZ MEDEL; Sec. JOSÉ REYES BARRANCO; publs. *Boletín de Información S.N.E.* (monthly); circ. 7,000.

Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo (*National Syndicate for Entertainment*): Castelló 18; 105,452 mems.; Pres. JUAN JOSÉ ROSON PÉREZ; Sec. ÁNGEL ARIJON NIETO; publ. *Boletín y Anuario Español de Cinematografía*.

Sindicato Nacional de Frutos y Productos Hortícolas (*Fruit and Horticultural Produce*): Princesa 24; Pres. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ SÁEZ; Sec. VENTURA LÓPEZ-COTERILLA Y CORO; publ. *Boletín Información*.

Sindicato Nacional de Ganadería (*Stock Farmers*): Huertas 26; f. 1940; Pres. JOSÉ MA. FERNÁNDEZ DE LA VEGA Y SEDANO; Nat. Sec. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ SERRANO; publs. *Ganadería, La Mesta*.

Sindicato Nacional de Hostelería y Actividades Turísticas (*Hotelkeepers*): Duque de Medinaceli 2; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA GUTIÉRREZ DEL CASTILLO; Gen. Sec. JUAN ANTONIO ELEGIDO ALONSO-GETA; publ. *Hostal*.

Sindicato de Industrias Químicas (*Chemical Industries*): San Bernardo 62; f. 1940; Pres. JOSÉ MA. MÚGICA E IZA; Sec. RAMÓN BLANCO GEJO; 7,897 enterprises and 169,809 workers; publs. *ION, Química Analítica, Anuario de la Industria Química y otros*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Madera y Corcho (*Wood and Cork*): Flora 1; 300,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO MATEU DE ROS; Sec. ENRIQUE AMADO Y DEL CAMPO; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional del Metal (*Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals, Machinery and Transport Materials*): Feitaz 44; Pres. JAVIER RICO GAMBARTÉ; Sec. ENRIQUE CEREZO CARRASCO; 92,500 enterprises and 1.3 million workers; publ. *Metal* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional de la Marina Mercante (*National Syndicate for Merchant Navy*): Juan Bravo 6; 49,472 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS AZCÁRRAGA Y BUSTAMANTE; Sec. Dr. MANUEL NOFUENTES G. MONTORO.

Sindicato Nacional del Papel y Artes Gráficas (*Nat. Syndicate of Paper and Graphic Arts*): Fernández de la Hoz 12, Madrid 4; f. 1942; 180,614 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ NAVARRO; Sec. L. GONZÁLEZ DE CASTRO; publ. *Grafipapel*.

Sindicato de la Pesca (*Fishing Industry*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Pres. AGUSTÍN DE BARCENA Y REUS; Sec. CARLOS GARCÍA LOYGORRI Y DE LOS RÍOS; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Sindicato de la Piel (*Skin, Tanning, and Leather Industries*): Avenida José Antonio 32; Pres. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CELA; Sec. Dr. EDUARDO ESCUDERO ARIAS; publs. *Piel, Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de Prensa, Radio, TV y Publicidad: Plaza de Callao 4; 21,708 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE RAMOS LÓPEZ; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTÉS Y DONOSO-CORTÉS.

Sindicato del Seguro (*Insurance*): Núñez de Balboa 101; f. 1940; Pres. ALFREDO SANTOS BLANCO; Sec. BENITO VÁZQUEZ FEIJÓO; publ. *Seguros*.

Sindicato del Olivo (*Producers and Exporters of Olive Oil*): Españolito 19; f. 1940 by fusion of Asociación Nacional de Olivareros de España and Federación de Exportadores de Aceite de Olivo de España; Pres. ALFREDO JIMÉNEZ-MILLAS Y GUTIÉRREZ; Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALVAREZ; Head of Dept. of Economics PEDRO CADAHÍA CICUENDEZ; Board and the Junta Nacional are elected by votes of mems., who comprise all firms, technical experts and workmen engaged in the industry.

Sindicato Nacional Textil (*Textiles*): Avda. José Antonio 32; f. 1941; mems. include all those concerned in clothing trade and textiles; Pres. GONZALO MARCOS CHACÓN; Sec. I. MONFORTE FRANCIA; publ. *Boletín de Información Textil* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones (*National Syndicate for Transport and Communications*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 689,000 mems.; Pres. VICENTE GARCÍA RIBES; Sec. FERNANDO VEGA CORRAL; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Vid, Cervezas y Bebidas (*Wine, Beer, and Liquors*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. FRANCISCO MORENO AREBAS; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTÉS Y DONOSO-CORTÉS.

The Syndicate is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic, both of which are subdivided into three main sections: wine and derivatives, cider, and beer. The wine section is further divided into Groups and Sub-Groups, including viticulture, wine-producing, sales, etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (*National System of Spanish Railways*): Plaza de los Sagrados Corazones 7, Madrid 16; Board of Dirs.: Pres. FRANCISCO LOZANO VICENTE; Vice Pres. ALFREDO MORENO URINE; Man. Dir. ANTONIO VALDÉS GONZÁLEZ-ROLDÁN.

Officials: Dir. Gen. ANTONIO CARBONELL ROMERO; Asst. Dirs. Gen. ANTONIO DEBESO ROMERO, JOSÉ LUIS SANTIAGO DE MERÁS; Sec. Gen. ALEJANDRO REBOLLO ÁLVAREZ-ARMANDI; Commercial Dir. EMILIO MAGDALENA CARREÑO.

Track 13,523 km. (wide gauge, 1,668 metres) of which 3,143 km. are electrified.

Passengers carried (1972): 178 million.

Goods loaded (1972): 34 million metric tons.

Plans are in hand for the construction of a standard-gauge railway line linking Madrid with Barcelona and the French frontier. The estimated cost of the project (which should be completed by 1980) is 40,000 million pesetas.

At present, a variable-axle train that can adjust from the broader Spanish gauge to the narrower European one enables passengers to travel direct between Barcelona and Geneva, and Madrid and Paris; the service started in 1969. A container service between Madrid and Barcelona was inaugurated in 1972. Container terminals are planned for Bilbao, Zaragoza, Valencia, Sevilla, Tarragona, Cádiz and Vigo.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS

The Government also controls 1,843 km. of narrow-gauge railways, which includes 65 km. of 1.44m. gauge, 1,653 km. of 1.00m. gauge, 107 km. of 0.915m. gauge and 18 km. of 0.75m. gauge. Of this total, 353 km. are electrified.

The organization is the:

Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha (F.E.V.E.): General Rodrigo 6, 2º, Madrid 3; f. 1965; Pres. JAIME BADILLO DIEZ; Dir. MARIANO PASCUAL LAGUNA.

The organization controls 17 lines.

There are some other narrow gauge railways under private control.

ROADS

Some 300 miles of motorway were built between 1968 and 1973. Work has started on a motorway linking Seville and Cádiz and another linking Bilbao and Behovia is to be completed by 1974.

Total road length 141,950 km. (approx.).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Real Automóvil Club de España: Madrid, General Sanjurjo 10; f. 1903; 25,000 mems.; publ. *Autoclub* (monthly).

There are also provincial Automobile Clubs in Alicante, Seville, Palma (Majorca), Las Palmas, Barcelona, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Murcia, Oviedo, Valladolid, Valencia, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Albacete.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional "Elcano" de la Marina Mercante: Apdo. 659, Miguel Angel 9, Madrid 10; Telex 27708 ENEME; the company is owned by the Instituto Nacional de Industria; operates a fleet of 12 vessels amounting to 250,000 d.w.t., one tanker of 150,000 d.w.t. and four vessels totalling 860,000 d.w.t.; Pres. G. AGUIRRE ASENSIO; publ. *Revista de Información de la Marina Mercante*.

MADRID

(Capital in pesetas, unless otherwise stated)

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Paseo del Prado 6, Apdo. 318; Pres. ANGEL DE LAS CUEVAS GONZÁLES; cap. 3,602.8m.; tanker services.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Vice-Chair. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JUAN LLISO MORENO; oil exploration, refining and petrochemicals; manufacturing and marketing; tankers for own service; cap. 6,102m. (Dec. 1972).

Compañía Naviera Echi: Avda. del Generalísimo 1; Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Bilbao; f. 1901; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MA. PEÑA RICH; Spanish coastal services, Mediterranean, West African, North European, British and American services.

Compañía Naviera Española: San Agustín 2; owns approximately 9,400 gross tonnage; operates tramp services.

Compañía Trasmediterránea: Zurbano 73; f. 1917; cap. 1,133m.; Pres. P. NIETO ANTÚNEZ; Dir.-Gen. EUSEBIO LAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS YUSTE GRIJALBA; passenger and freight, Spanish ports, Balearic and Canary Is., Guinea, and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Trasatlántica Española, S.A.: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 4; f. 1850; cap. 165m.; Dir.-Gen. AGUILINO BLANCO ALVAREZ; operates four lines: North America, Central America and Mediterranean.

Naviera Pinillos, S.A.: Capitán Haya 41, Apdo. 14900, Madrid 20; f. 1940; cap. 407m.; Man. Dir. ANTONIO L. GROSSO; services between Canary Is., Alicante, Barcelona, Valencia, Melilla, Ceuta, Cadiz, Vigo, Santander, Bilbao, Villagarcía, Leixoes.

BARCELONA

Compañía Española de Navegación Marítima, S.A.: Paseo de Colón 24, 3^o-1A; f. 1932; cap. 2m.; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA MENEZO PARDO, JOAQUÍN HEVIA FERNÁNDEZ.

Hijo de Ramón A. Ramos, S.A.: f. 1845; cap. 6m.; Mans. ROBERTO RAMOS DALMÉ, JOSÉ BENAGES JULIA,

RICARDO RAMOS CENDOYA; tramp services and shipping agents.

Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.): Aragón 271; Pres. PEDRO PUJOL SANJUÁN.

BILBAO

Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.: Apdo. 116; coasting, Continental, overseas trade.

Compañía Anónima Marítima Unión: Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; f. 1899; cap. 15m.; Chair. JOSÉ V. LARTITEGUI; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp service to America, U.K. and Continent.

Compañía Marítima del Nervión: Bailen 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. HONORIO FRANCISCO ALDECOA BERSALUCE; fortnightly service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.

Compañía Naviera Vascongada: Plaza de los Alferreces Provisionales 2-10; f. 1899; cap. 105m.; Man. Dir. IGNACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services.

Compañía de Remolcadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs): Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR Y COSTE; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS DE MARURI; Bilbao river service.

Naviera Aznar, S.A.: Plaza de Alferreces Provisionales 2; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO DE AZNAR Y COSTE; gross tonnage 123,530; passengers and freight to and from Liverpool, London, Canary Is., Vigo and Coruña.

Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.: Plaza de Alferreces Provisionales 2-3; f. 1942; cap. 116m.; Man. Dir. EDUARDO IBARRONDO; tramp services.

Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.: Espartero 35, 2^o; Chair. L. M. IBARRA Y ORIOI; Gen. Man. F. AZQUETA; Gen. Sec. J. M. GÓMEZ; tanker, cargo "bulk-carriers"; Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain.

SEVILLE

Ybarra y Compañía: Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; cap. 200,000,000; Pres. J. M. DE YBARRA Y LASSO DE LA VEGA; passenger and cargo lines to South America, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal; coastal between alternate Spanish ports.

VALENCIA

Compañía Frutero-Valenciana de Navegación, "Cofruna", S.A.: Edificio Cofruna, Avda. de Francia 15; cargo services to U.K., Northern Europe and Mediterranean, Great Lakes—Canada.

CIVIL AVIATION

IBERIA, Lineas Aéreas de España, S.A. (Airlines of Spain): Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Pres. JESÚS ROMEO GORRÍA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ SÁENZ INSAUSTI; Sec. Gen. JUAN B. VINIEGRA; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 27 Boeing 727, 4 DC-10-30, 6 DC-8-63, 3 DC-8-50, 34 DC-9-30, 4 Caravelle, 2 Fokker F-28, 7 Fokker F-27; domestic services and services to North and West Africa, Europe, U.S.A., Central and South America; publs. *Iberia Noticias* (bi-weekly).

Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO): Calle Maudes 51, Madrid 3; f. 1948; fleet of 4 Caravelle 10R, 4 Caravelle 6R, 4 DC-8-52 and 6 Fokker F-27; internal services and charter flights; Chair. TOMÁS MAESTRE.

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Spain.

TOURISM

MADRID

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Dir. Promotion of Tourism ANTONIO G. RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises LEÓN HERRERA; publs. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Puerto Rico, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Manila, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, San Agustín, Caracas, Miami.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 18 rue la Montagne, Brussels.

France: 29 avenue George V, Paris 8e; 28 Cours Lieutaud, Marseilles.

Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 5, Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, Hamburg 1; Herzog Wilhelmstr. 18-20, Munich; Schloss Str. 4, Bonn.

Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, Rome; Via del Don 5, Milan

Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague.

Portugal: Travessa da Alegria, Lisbon.

Sweden: Smålandgatan 11, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, Geneva; Claridenhof, Claridenstr. 25, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn Street, London, SW1.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes (*General Direction of Fine Arts*): Alcalá 34 and 36, Madrid 14; attached to the Ministry of Education; control and co-ordination

of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado and Archaeological Museums, the National Artistic Heritage, Archaeological Excavations and the International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; art exhibitions; Dir. FLORENTINO PÉREZ EMBID.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: LUIS CRISTIAN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro Español: Príncipe 25, Madrid 12; f. 1941; classical drama; Dir. MIGUEL NARROS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid 14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional de Cámara y Ensayo: f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. MARIO PAZ; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid 14; financed by the Authors' Society.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Orchestra: Alcalá 34, Madrid 14; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of National Education.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid 20; f. 1964; Conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (*Atomic Energy Board*): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,230 mems.; Pres. Prof. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASQUÉS; Vice-Pres. and Dir. Gen. Dr. FRANCISCO PÉREZ CERDÁ; Dir. Institute of Nuclear Studies Prof. ARMANDO DURÁN MIRANDA; Dir. Physics and Nuclear Chemistry Prof. CARLOS SÁNCHEZ DEL RÍO; Dir. Reactors and Nuclear Fuels Prof. LUIS GUTIÉRREZ JODRA; Dir. Engineering and Basic Services Dr. AGUSTÍN TANARRO SANZ; Dir. Geology and Mines Dr. JUAN MARTÍN DELGADO; Gen. and Tech. Sec. Dr. RICARDO F. CELLINI; Vice-Gen. and Tech. Sec. Dr. MANUEL LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Inspector on Nuclear Security and Radiological Protection Dr. EDUARDO RAMOS RODRÍGUEZ; Juridical Adviser Dr. ALFONSO DE LOS SANTOS; Chief of Admin. RODRIGO VALDECANTOS GARCÍA; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica Madrileña and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. A second larger power station (460 mW) at Santa María de la Garfía, in the province of Burgos, owned by Nuclenor, started operations in 1971. The third and largest power station at

Vandellós near Tarragona came into operation in 1972; owned by Hifrensa, it has a capacity of 480 mW. Between 1975 and 1980 nuclear plants at Lemóniz (Vizcaya), Almaraz (Cáceres), Asco (Tarragona) and Cofrentes (Valencia) will come into operation.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada, Brazil, Peru, Belgium, Italy, Argentina, Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany; it is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (GENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. José MARÍA DE ORIOI Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Hernán Cortés 26, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. M. G. CORTINES.

Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.: Volázquez 157, Madrid; Engineers ENRIQUE BOANZA and CARLOS LATITTE.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 1,500 teachers, 28,462 students.

Universidad de Bilbao: Bilbao; 642 teachers, 10,300 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Comillas, Santander.

Universidad Deusto: Bilbao; 359 teachers, 5,314 students.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 670 teachers, 12,017 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Canary Islands; 21 professors, 911 students.

Universidad de Madrid: Madrid; 2,200 teachers, 33,178 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 376 teachers, 4,325 students.

Universidad de Navarra: Pamplona; 684 teachers, 6,224 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 300 teachers, 5,100 students.

Universidad Pontifica de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Salamanca: Salamanca; 423 teachers, 6,783 students.

Universidad de Santiago: Santiago de Compostela; 420 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 1,939 teachers, 19,799 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 646 teachers, 12,600 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 374 teachers, 7,427 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 617 teachers, 7,600 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona: Barcelona; 696 teachers, 10,084 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: Madrid; 986 teachers, 9,285 students.

There are also eight technical universities.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. Average summer temperature in Stockholm is 17°C (62°F) and winter temperature -3°C (27°F). The language is Swedish, but there are Finnish and Lapp minorities in the north retaining their own language. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) is light blue with a yellow cross. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Sweden remained neutral throughout both World Wars and, despite playing an active part in promoting international co-operation, still refuses to join organizations such as the EEC which might compromise Swedish neutrality. In 1946 Sweden joined the United Nations, to which it has since given considerable financial and military support. Sweden was also a founder member of the Council of Europe in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. The death on September 15th, 1973, of King Gustaf VI Adolf, who had reigned since 1950, and the accession of Carl XVI Gustaf permits a new constitution to come into force in 1975, reducing the monarch's role to that of a ceremonial head of state.

Sweden has had only three Prime Ministers since 1932, all Social Democrats. Between 1951 and 1957 the Social Democrats governed in coalition with the Centre Party, and since then, as a minority government, they have been dependent on Communist support. A comprehensive social welfare system has been constructed, but the resulting heavy taxation has led to increasing dissatisfaction. The September 1973 general election produced an evenly balanced Parliament, with the socialist and non-socialist blocs each holding 175 seats. Tied votes can be resolved only by drawing lots, and if the Government loses on a key issue new elections will have to be held. Olof Palme, the Social Democrat Prime Minister, is considered to have led his party further towards socialism since he succeeded Tage Erlander in 1969 and has used the investments of the state pension fund to encourage worker participation in private industry. The Social Democrats have long been committed to the abolition of the monarchy and of the links between the State and the Church of Sweden, but have not been able to bring this about.

Government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests with the Cabinet (*Regeringen*) which is responsible to Parliament (*Riksdag*). The unicameral *Riksdag* was introduced, according to constitutional reforms, in January 1971. The new constitution, which comes into force in 1975, reduces royal powers to a formal representative role, and lowers the voting age to 18. The country is divided into 24 counties.

Defence

Sweden maintains total armed forces of 20,500 regulars, 18,300 reservists and 54,300 conscripts, and has a total mobilization strength of 750,000. The Army consists of 10,700 regulars, 40,500 conscripts and 83,000 reserves on 18-40 days annual refresher training. The Navy has 4,400 regulars and 7,500 conscripts and in the Air Force there are 5,400 regulars and 6,300 conscripts. In addition there are voluntary defence organizations with a total strength of 1,000,000 men, of which half are connected with the Red Cross. National service lasts from seven and a half to fifteen months in the Army and Navy, and from nine to fourteen months in the Air Force. The 1973-74 budget for defence was 7,550 million kroner. A permanent force of 1,600 men at the disposal of the UN was created in 1964.

Economic Affairs

About 8 per cent of the working population are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is concentrated in the southern region, the chief crops being oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairy produce accounts for about 30 per cent of farming output. Farming produces about 3 per cent of Sweden's G.N.P. Nearly all the livestock and crop production is consumed in Sweden. Half the country is covered by forests, providing timber, pitch, fuel and tar, and supplies for the paper and rayon industries. Sweden is rich in mineral resources. There are large deposits of iron ore, which provides the basis of domestic heavy industry and a continuing supply to the industrial market in Western Europe. About 75 per cent of the iron ore output is exported. Sweden accounts for some 4 per cent of world iron ore production. The major ore fields are at Kiruna and Malmberget, north of the Arctic Circle. In 1972 about 29 per cent of the working population were employed in manufacturing industry, of which the largest branches are metalworking and engineering. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Swedish furniture, porcelain and glass have an international reputation.

Peaceful labour and foreign relations and political stability have helped Sweden to become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. After two years of near-total stagnation, the Swedish economy began to show signs of a revival in 1973. While public and private domestic expenditure, particularly housing investment, was stable or falling, the balance of payments surplus was rising. In the first half of 1973 exports were 29 per cent up on 1972. Swedes enjoy the highest average incomes in Europe, more than U.S. \$4,600 per head in 1972, but are subject to very heavy taxation to pay for comprehensive social welfare policies. Many businesses, from shipyards to pharmacies, are state-owned, grouped in *Statsföretag*, a holding company which is one of the largest industrial concerns in Sweden.

Sweden was one of the founder-members of EFTA, but has not applied to join the EEC, which might compromise Swedish neutrality, and would affect the security of Swedish farmers, although favouring the reduction of trade barriers.

SWEDEN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 11,512 km. of nationalized railways, over 65 per cent are electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic. Roads extend for 98,000 km. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road. The ocean-going fleet totals 5,300,000 gross tons. The Swedish Airlines own a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income. In late 1969 the State took over the pharmaceutical industry as part of the socialization of the Health Scheme. A computer system is being introduced in some big hospitals whereby complete medical records of all patients are immediately available to doctors in the hospital. A national dental insurance scheme was established in 1974. A law is planned to increase security of employment, and unemployment benefits for those made redundant.

Sweden is now developing detailed planning for the development of medical services comprising hospitals and health centres for ambulatory care. Sweden has a very high ratio of hospital beds to population—about 16.5 per 1000 inhabitants. The tendency now is for emphasis on ambulatory care, often highly specialized, and on integration of health and social services.

Education

Basic education, which is compulsory, extends for nine years, starting at the age of 7, and is received at the Comprehensive School (*Grundskolan*). At the end of this period, the pupil may enter the Integrated upper secondary school. From July 1971 the Integrated upper secondary school (*Gymnasieskolan*) has replaced the earlier schools, Upper secondary school (*gymnasium*), Continuation school (*fackskola*) and Vocational school (*yrkesskola*). In the new integrated school there are 22 lines of 2-4 years duration and also special vocational courses of different lengths of time. From January 1975, education will begin at the age of 6.

After grade three on the theoretical lines the pupils may enter university studies. There are five state universities, several state owned professional schools and institutes on university level and one semi-private business school.

All children without exception receive instruction in English from third grade at the Comprehensive school.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture.

Visitors from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway do not require a passport.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Sweden: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, gymnastics, skiing, ice-hockey, athletics and tennis. Swimming, sailing, golfing, hunting, table-tennis, orienteering, bandy and 'varpa' also have a considerable following.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (May Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 22 (Midsummer), November 2 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 öre = 1 Swedish krona.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 10.715 kronor;

U.S. \$1 = 4.61 kronor.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (land and water)	POPULATION	
	Dec. 31st, 1972	Density
449,964 sq. km.	8,144,847	18 (per sq. km.)

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1972)

Stockholm (capital)	669,238	Linköping	106,628
Göteborg (Gothenburg)	441,522	Helsingborg	101,176
Malmö	258,830	Eskilstuna	92,656
Uppsala	132,560	Gävle	84,537
Västerås	117,946	Södertälje	77,875
Norrköping	115,776	Karlstad	72,488
Örebro	115,827	Borås	72,099
Jönköping	108,429		

COUNTIES

(Population at December 31st, 1972)

Stockholms	1,486,215	Älvsborgs	409,878
Uppsala	225,489	Skaraborgs	259,202
Södermanlands	249,102	Värmlands	284,094
Östergötlands	386,119	Örebro	275,513
Jönköpings	307,896	Västmanlands	259,977
Kronobergs	168,050	Kopparbergs	278,723
Kalmar	240,502	Gävleborgs	293,312
Gotlands	53,892	Västernorrlands	274,244
Blekinge	154,922	Jämtlands	126,388
Kristianstads	267,140	Västerbottens	233,568
Malmöhus	731,717	Norrbottens	257,506
Hallands	201,698		
Göteborgs o. Bohus	719,700	TOTAL	8,144,847

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	13.5	6.1	10.5
1970	13.7	5.4	10.0
1971	14.1	4.9	10.2
1972	13.8	4.8	10.4

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
77,326	42,615	29,894	28,653	39,560	41,579

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION* (Sample surveys, October to December 1972)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing . .	212,400	63,000	275,300
Mining and Quarrying	17,400	1,500	19,000
Manufacturing	785,000	230,600	1,015,600
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	23,600	2,600	26,200
Construction	312,000	10,600	322,500
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	239,100	249,600	488,700
Transport, Storage and Communications	191,700	51,500	243,200
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	103,100	80,400	183,500
Community, Social and Personal Services	359,800	633,800	993,700
TOTAL	2,244,100	1,323,700	3,567,800

* Figures relate to persons aged 16 to 74 years who have worked at least 20 hours per week, excluding persons on compulsory military service and persons seeking work for the first time. In some cases, because of rounding, a total shown may not be the sum of its parts.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED (Persons aged 16 to 74 years)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	314,000	300,000	287,000
Mining and Quarrying	21,000	18,000	19,000
Manufacturing	1,064,000	1,054,000	1,046,000
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	24,000	27,000	26,000
Construction	371,000	352,000	331,000
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	557,000	558,000	546,000
Transport, Storage and Communications	266,000	268,000	268,000
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	192,000	201,000	206,000
Community, Social and Personal Services*	1,046,000	1,082,000	1,133,000
TOTAL*	3,854,000	3,860,000	3,862,000

* Including certain categories of military personnel.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1973—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FORESTS
	Total	Cereals		
41,148	3,012	1,614	703	22,574

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS

(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)

CROPS	AREA (⁰ 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat*	265	265	245	268	917	962	995	1,150	34.5	36.3	40.6	42.9
Rye†	70	78	81	106	182	225	301	363	25.9	28.9	37.3	34.4
Barley	593	610	603	582	1,575	1,904	2,029	1,883	26.7	31.2	33.6	32.3
Oats	479	509	526	503	1,129	1,686	1,867	1,630	23.7	33.1	35.5	32.5
Mixed Grains.	77	76	69	65	177	209	202	192	22.8	27.6	29.1	29.3
Potatoes.	53	53	50	45	931	1,490	1,242	1,137	178.2	279.9	250.1	252.7
Oleiferous Plants.	107	96	119	154	211	194	256	328	19.7	20.2	21.5	21.3

* Spring and winter wheat.

† Winter rye.

LIVESTOCK

(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)

(⁰000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Horses . . .	69	n.a.	61	55	n.a.
Cattle . . .	2,062	2,043	1,926	1,833	1,829
Sheep . . .	327	342	335	330	332
Pigs . . .	2,086	2,065	2,074	2,281	2,428
Chickens . . .	8,553	8,452	7,836	8,356	8,277

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS*

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef . . .	151,724	136,311	122,295
Veal . . .	12,706	10,922	8,927
Horse Meat . . .	3,641	2,866	2,707
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat . . .	3,377	3,153	3,028
Pig Meat . . .	231,370	251,185	271,516
Milk . . .	2,752,122	2,706,026	2,831,815
Butter . . .	42,352	42,851	44,579
Cheese . . .	60,401	66,245	66,358
Cream . . .	53,445	52,728	52,451

* Meat production is measured in carcass weight and includes home slaughter. Dairy produce excludes farmers' direct sales and home consumption.

FORESTRY

ESTIMATED CUTTING

	1970	1971	1972
Sawlogs . . . (million cubic metres)	23.0	22.9	23.3
Pulpwood . . . (" " ")	32.8	36.9	30.7
Fuelwood . . . (" " ")	3.3	3.1	3.1
Other Wood . . . (" " ")	0.9	0.9	0.9

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

YEAR	QUANTITY (⁰⁰⁰ tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1967 . . .	171	340	99	229
1968 . . .	163	317	95	218
1969 . . .	124	268	87	205
1970 . . .	90	284	76	211
1971 . . .	88	227	74	198
1972* . . .	85	209	72	197

* Preliminary figures.

MINING PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal	19.8	21.7	—	—	—
Gold Ore	7.5	—	—	—	—
Iron Ore	32,419.5	33,185.0	31,509.0	34,367.0	33,979.2
Pyrites	474.4	495.2	575.2	591.7	486.5
Silver and Lead Ore	100.4	107.8	108.2	112.5	108.0
Zinc Ore	140.4	160.7	167.5	176.1	203.5

INDUSTRY

	1970	1971	1972
Pig and Sponge Iron (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	2,793	2,759	2,533†
Steel Ingots (" " ")	5,496	5,271	5,256†
Finished Steel (" " ")	3,931	3,823	3,849†
Aluminium (" " ")	66.2	75.9	77.5
Copper (refined) (" " ")	51.6	50.1	51.9
Lead (refined) (" " ")	40.6	32.2	47.6
Wool Yarn (" " ")	5.7	4.2	4.0
Wool Fabrics (" " ")	2.5	2.1	2.1
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	11.7	9.5	8.2
Cotton Fabrics (" " ")	13.8	13.0	13.1
Rayon Wool (" " ")	29.9	31.7	33.3
Wood Pulp* (" " ")	6,259	6,062	6,364
Newsprint (" " ")	1,030	969	963
Paper and Board (" " ")	3,329	3,270	3,600
Cement (" " ")	3,994	3,827	3,731
Bricks (million)	244	237	225
Dwellings completed (number)	109,843	107,188	104,046
Electricity (million kWh.)	60,645	66,550	71,682

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

† Preliminary data.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE.

100 öre=1 Swedish krona.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 öre; 1 and 5 kronor.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=10.715 kronor; U.S. \$1=4.61 kronor.

100 kronor=£9.33=\$21.68.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the par value of the Swedish krona was 19.33 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=5.173 kronor). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.813 kronor (1 krona=20.78 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and December 1971 was £1=12.42 kronor.

BUDGET

VOTED ESTIMATES

(million kronor, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1972/73	1973/74	EXPENDITURE	1972/73	1973/74
Direct Taxes on Income and Property, etc.	21,375	22,096	Royal Household	9	10
Motorcar Duties	3,424	3,692	Justice	2,205	2,525
Special Employer's Fee	3,150	4,715	Foreign Affairs	1,461	1,804
Customs Duties	970	880	Defence	6,775	7,238
Purchase Taxes	13,336	14,586	Social Welfare and Health Communications	17,130	20,210
Excise on Spirits and Tobacco	4,868	5,147	Finance	3,032	3,303
Energy Consumption Tax	1,078	1,255	Religion and Education	3,548	4,532
Other Excise Duties	1,283	1,547	Agriculture	8,973	9,496
Civil Service Fees	1,141	1,266	Commerce	1,096	1,285
Miscellaneous	750	722	Interior	207	229
Receipts from State Capital Funds	3,183	3,542	Pensions	3,076	3,823
			Industry	961	1,037
			Other Current Expenditure	378	409
			National Debt (interest, etc.)	96	101
			Other Capital Expenditure	2,125	2,575
				1,050	982
TOTAL	54,558	59,448	TOTAL	52,122	59,558

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(at current prices—million kronor)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOME (incl. consumption of fixed capital)	134,767	151,429	158,461	172,418
of which:				
Agriculture	6,062	6,846	7,802	n.a.
Manufacturing	37,852	42,685	44,670	48,986
Wholesale and retail trade	14,327	15,510	16,629	18,211
Public administration and defence	6,689	7,050	8,253	n.a.
Other revenue (incl. statistical discrepancies)	69,837	79,338	81,107	n.a.
Income from abroad (net)	-143	-100	-309	-341
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	134,624	151,329	158,152	172,077
Indirect taxes less subsidies	17,608	18,829	24,436	26,762
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	152,232	170,158	182,588	198,839
Imports of goods and services less exports, current transfers and borrowing	199	563	-2,434	-3,506
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	152,431	170,721	180,154	195,333
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	85,835	93,004	99,175	107,051
Government consumption expenditure	31,530	36,220	41,598	45,951
Gross fixed capital formation	33,576	37,092	38,896	43,775

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1949=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food	261	283	309	337
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	254	272	299	307
Housing	253	278	283	297
Fuel and Light	154	164	181	182
Clothing and Footwear	157	161	175	185
Furniture and Household Utensils	166	171	188	196
Miscellaneous	222	235	251	269
ALL ITEMS	221	236	254	269

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY

IN CIRCULATION

(at end of year—million kronor)

	1970	1971	1972
Gold Reserves	1,035	1,046	1,047
Currency in Circulation	11,319	12,704	13,925

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	7,325	6,936	389	7,924	7,334	590
Non-monetary gold	7	—	7	—	1	— 1
Freight and transport	1,104	614	490	1,102	595	507
Travel	161	534	—373	165	625	—460
Investment income	120	141	— 21	128	154	— 26
Government transactions	18	—18	—	19	20	— 1
Other services	366	492	—126	394	544	—150
Total	9,101	8,735	366	9,732	9,273	459
Transfer Payments	13	189	—176	16	247	—231
CURRENT BALANCE	9,114	8,924	190	9,748	9,520	228
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	153	245	— 92	138	309	—171
Other private long-term	727	565	162	844	496	348
Other private short-term	168	88	80	129	93	36
Central government	37	72	— 35	78	69	9
Total	1,085	970	115	1,189	967	222
Monetary Sector:						
Authorized exchange banks assets	—	94	— 94	—	210	—210
Authorized exchange banks liabilities	101	—	101	80	—	80
Central institutions assets	—	269	—269	—	428	—428
Central institutions liabilities	—	9	— 9	—	3	— 3
Total	101	372	—271	80	641	—561
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,186	1,342	—156	1,269	1,608	—339
Net Errors and Omissions	—	69	— 69	77	—	77
Allocation of SDRs	35	—	35	34	—	34

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kronor)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Imports	30,571	36,251	36,192	38,618	46,302
Total Exports	29,459	35,150	38,224	41,749	53,073

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million kronor)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*
Food and Live Animals	3,152	3,278	2,751	918	1,096	893
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	164	170	134	394	369	262
Fruits and Vegetables	969	1,003	831	52	64	62
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	701	728	607	36	49	40
Animal Feeding Stuffs	298	303	322	10	15	22
Beverages and Tobacco	385	469	280	46	55	43
Raw Materials, except Fuels	1,662	1,598	1,484	6,988	7,399	7,194
Hides, Skins, Furs	92	148	143	140	166	174
Crude and Synthetic Rubber	166	152	128	15	12	12
Wood, Lumber, Cork	155	122	138	2,288	2,459	2,525
Pulp and Waste Paper	28	34	38	2,802	2,840	2,858
Textile Fibres	135	134	131	96	111	97
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	265	281	231	74	79	66
Ores and Metal Scrap	438	350	375	1,500	1,633	1,343
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	4,420	4,007	3,573	351	429	307
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	432	355	292	7	7	7
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3,880	3,544	3,215	245	291	203
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	223	184	161	111	101	82
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives	3,123	3,454	2,827	1,527	1,756	1,577
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	7,910	8,442	7,286	9,866	10,847	10,131
Paper and Paperboard	378	418	349	3,215	3,581	3,303
Textile Yarn and Fabrics	1,799	2,005	1,605	592	655	584
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	615	647	572	309	352	375
Iron and Steel	1,981	2,181	2,094	2,876	3,179	3,016
Non-Ferrous Metals	1,337	1,288	1,027	804	801	707
Metal Manufactures	1,033	1,053	878	1,328	1,377	1,286
Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,134	12,435	10,240	16,115	17,487	15,208
Machinery	8,186	8,604	7,323	9,892	10,764	9,251
Transport Equipment	2,938	3,831	2,917	6,223	6,722	5,957
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,112	4,703	3,793	2,106	2,413	2,170
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	70	48	40	196	165	151

* Jan.-Sept.

COUNTRIES (million kronor)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,229	1,156	1,214	1,213	1,103	1,183	1,290	1,129
Denmark	2,808	2,888	3,114	2,477	3,442	3,794	3,841	3,755
Finland	1,864	1,947	2,287	1,864	2,208	2,401	2,615	2,450
France	1,502	1,407	1,763	1,348	1,766	1,941	2,078	2,007
Federal Germany	6,856	6,847	7,268	6,345	4,142	4,302	4,476	3,972
Italy	1,076	1,011	1,085	860	1,102	1,109	1,266	1,205
Netherlands	1,626	1,468	1,586	1,397	1,581	1,680	1,643	1,501
Norway	2,108	2,249	2,493	2,184	3,808	3,924	3,978	3,384
Switzerland	903	957	1,024	842	1,015	1,114	1,206	999
U.S.S.R.	805	832	758	595	679	443	397	402
United Kingdom	5,000	5,097	5,018	4,146	4,403	5,170	6,136	5,592
U.S.A.	3,155	2,884	2,763	2,182	2,096	2,495	2,937	2,380
Argentina	72	65	55	38	178	153	145	110
Brazil	422	353	394	328	254	356	452	494
Colombia	142	124	120	100	64	84	79	58
Other Countries	6,683	6,907	7,676	6,515	7,309	8,075	9,207	8,315
TOTAL	36,251	36,192	38,618	32,431	35,150	38,224	41,749	37,756

* Jan.-Sept.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM*

	1971	1972	1973†
Income from Visitors (million kronor)	834	863	975

* Since the introduction of the Scandinavian Passport Control Area there are no figures available for total arrivals in Sweden.

† Forecast.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972†
Passenger-kilometres*	4,603	4,792	4,693	4,125	4,469
Ton-kilometres	14,798	16,021	17,311	15,658	16,214

* Excluding ferry boat traffic.

† Preliminary figures.

ROADS ('000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars	2,071	2,194	2,288	2,357	2,457
Commercial Vehicles . .	151	156	159	157	161

SHIPPING

BETWEEN SWEDISH AND FOREIGN PORTS

		1970	1971	1972
Tonnage Loaded	('000 tons)	32,214	30,718	33,533
Tonnage Unloaded	(" ")	50,963	47,337	47,780
Vessels Entered	('000 net registered tons)	23,656	22,502	23,682
Vessels Cleared	(" " " ")	14,516	14,046	16,133

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown	51,597	53,888	57,123
Passenger-kilometres . .	2,448,899	2,630,210	3,006,862
Cargo Ton-kilometres . .	98,512	100,067	119,591
Mail Ton-kilometres . .	13,353	14,274	14,774

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	4,307,000	4,506,000	4,680,000
Radio Licences	333,338	304,701	282,714
Television-Radio Licences	2,512,734	2,619,140	2,701,493*
Book Titles	7,709	7,558	7,782
Newspapers	149	151	151
Circulation	4,548,000	4,598,000	4,550,500

* Of which 502,478 included extra fees for colour television.

EDUCATION

(1972/73)

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	SCHOOLS
Primary:			
Grade 1-6.	673,000	67,000	4,000
Secondary:			
Grade 7-9.	316,000		
Integrated Upper Secondary Schools	235,000	18,000	800
Higher:			
Teacher Training	16,000	1,000	20
Universities and Specialized Colleges	108,000	6,000	40
People's Colleges*	15,000	1,500	100
Municipal Adult Education	149,000	n.a.	n.a.
Study Circles	2,143,000	n.a.	n.a.

* Winter courses and courses of more than 30 weeks.

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, Fack, 10250 Stockholm 27, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Sweden dates from 1809. Sweden is an hereditary monarchy; the Government, however, operates on a democratic and parliamentary basis. There are four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Riksdag Act, the Freedom of the Press Act. Fundamental laws can only be repealed or amended by two Riksdag resolutions separated by a general election.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

Following the report of a commission appointed in 1966, and much parliamentary discussion, extensive constitutional reforms were agreed upon by the Riksdag and came into effect in January 1971. These reforms affect the Instrument of Government and the Riksdag Act inasmuch as they introduce (a) the transition from a bicameral to a unicameral Riksdag, (b) the co-ordination of Riksdag (General) Elections and Local Government Elections to fall on the same day, (c) the reduction of the term of office of both local government assemblies and the Riksdag to three years, (d) the implementation of a new electoral system and (e) the incorporation into the Constitution of a system of parliamentary government which has long been practised, but hitherto remained constitutionally undefined.

The rules introduced in this partial reform have been incorporated in the new constitution which was adopted by the Riksdag for the first time in June 1973. The new

constitution will come into effect in January 1975, following a second Riksdag resolution in February 1974, eliminating the Riksdag Act from the constitution and incorporating the most important rules in a new Instrument of Government. A government commission is at present reviewing the Freedom of the Press Act, and is expected to put forward proposals for a new Mass Media Act in the spring of 1975.

THE RIKSDAG

Under the revised constitution the Riksdag consists of a single chamber with 350 members. For technical reasons the new constitution reduces the number of members to 349, re-elected every three years. It has been considered expedient that the right to previously unlimited speaking time may now, in certain cases, be restricted. The 1971 revisions with regard to the Riksdag are maintained in the new Riksdag Act.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the "Utrikesnämnden" (Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs) and Special Committees, every Riksdag appoints a Constitution Committee and a Finance Committee, and a number of others, each dealing with some

aspect of government. Under the new Riksdag Act there must be at least 15 committees. At the moment there are 16 committees, each with 15 members: Constitution (Konstitutionsutskottet), Taxation (Skatteutskottet), Administration of Justice (Justitieutskottet), Laws (Lagutskottet), Foreign Affairs (Utrikesutskottet), Defence (Försvarsutskottet), Social Insurance (Socialförsäkringsutskottet), Social Welfare (Socialutskottet), Cultural Affairs (Kulturutskottet), Education (Utbildningsutskottet), Communications (Trafikutskottet), Agriculture (Jordbruksutskottet), Economic Affairs (Näringsutskottet), Home Affairs (Inrikesutskottet) and Local Government (Civilutskottet).

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental laws and of laws regulating local government. The Committee of Taxation has become the most important and most influential of the Committees.

The Committees play an important part in the Swedish Riksdag. If the Riksdag comes to a different decision on any subject which has to be dealt with by an ordinary Committee, this body must, if possible, put forward proposals for a compromise.

THE GOVERNMENT

The revised Constitution now clearly defines the relationship between King and Cabinet in accordance with the principles of parliamentary government. This does not imply a change, but merely a recognition of established practice. All provisions in the Instrument of Government which imply that the members of the Cabinet are advisers to the King have been repealed or amended. It is prescribed that the King shall appoint a Prime Minister, and that he shall appoint other ministers at the suggestion of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister can be dismissed at his own request or in the event of a vote of no confidence in the Riksdag. The resignation of other ministers may be effected at the request of the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister should resign or die, all of the ministers in his Cabinet must resign. A Cabinet which is due to resign, however, shall remain in power until a new Prime Minister has been appointed. The power to order new elections has now been transferred from the King to the Prime Minister, in that the King must now issue a decree for new elections at the request of the Prime Minister. The Riksdag may continue its business, or be summoned to convene, even after a decision has been made to hold new elections. A Riksdag session may, however, be terminated by a special decision of the Prime Minister. Existing terms of office do not expire until the new terms of office have begun. A demand for a vote of confidence in the Government will only be considered if it is supported by 10 per cent of the members of the Riksdag. A claim of no confidence may be directed against the Prime Minister or any individual minister. If a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister is passed by an absolute majority in the Riksdag, the Prime Minister and his entire Cabinet must resign. A majority vote of no confidence in an individual

minister suffices to secure his resignation. In both these cases the Prime Minister has the right, within seven days, to decide upon new Riksdag elections.

Under the new constitution the formal position of the King is revised, leaving only representative and ceremonial duties as head of state. The King is not to participate in the government of the country. Meetings of the Government will not be attended by the King, and no Government decisions will be signed by the King. The procedure resulting in the formation of a new government has been transferred from the King to the Speaker of the Riksdag, who nominates a candidate following consultations within the Riksdag. The candidate has to be approved by a majority of the Riksdag, and if four attempts to secure Riksdag approval are unsuccessful a new Riksdag must be elected within three months. Once approved by the Riksdag the Prime Minister nominates the other members of his administration.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In Sweden, local government, following a now traditional evolution of de-centralization, is exceedingly important, and it is estimated that municipalities are responsible for about 40 per cent of public administration. However, interaction between local and national government is of fundamental importance to the development and management of the country. For these reasons local government elections have a strong element of national politics, and the turnout in both local and general elections is equally high. In order that local and national government terms of office should coincide, the Constitution now calls for local and general elections to fall upon the same day. In both cases the term of office for the elected candidate is three years. Proportional representation was introduced in Sweden between the years 1906 and 1909, universal and equal suffrage by 1921. The voting age has now been lowered to 20, and under the new Instrument of Government will be lowered again, to 18. A new system has been devised for determining the 350 seats in the Riksdag. The seats are divided into two groups. The first group of 310 "constituency seats" is distributed among the constituencies according to the number of eligible voters, and within each constituency among the parties. The remaining 40 seats (39 under the new constitution) are distributed as "compensatory seats". The seats are filled by candidates nominated in the constituencies. There are two checks to the emergence of small parties. The first is the division of all votes cast for each party by 1.4 prior to the Lague calculation which determines the distribution of seats, and the second is that only parties which have received at least 4 per cent of the total votes cast are entitled to a seat. However, any party which receives 12 per cent or more of the votes in any constituency will be allowed to compete for a permanent seat in that constituency. Of the 28 constituencies, 12 do not have more than 9 seats each. As it is difficult to achieve a proportional distribution in such small constituencies, the small parties are at present under-represented.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

KING CARL XVI GUSTAF (succeeded to the throne September 15th, 1973).

THE CABINET

(March 1974)

(Social Democratic Labour Party, formed in October 1970)

Prime Minister: OLOF PALME.

Minister of Justice: LENNART GEIJER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SVEN ANDERSSON.

Minister of Defence: ERIC HOLMQVIST.

Minister of Social Affairs: SVEN ASPLING.

Minister of Labour: INGEMUND BENGTSSON.

Minister of Communications: BENGT NORLING.

Minister of Finance: GUNNAR STRÅNG.

Minister of Agriculture: SVANTE LUNDKVIST.

Minister of Commerce: KJELL-OLOF FELDT.

Minister of Local Government: HANS GUSTAFSSON.

Minister of Education: BERTIL ZACHRISSON.

Minister of Housing: INGVAR CARLSSON.

Ministry of Industry: RUNE JOHANSSON.

Ministers without Portfolio: BERTIL LÖFBERG, CARL LIDBOM, Mrs. ANNA-GRETA LEIJON, Mrs. GERTRUD SIGURDSEN, Mrs. LENA HJELM-WALLÉN.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander: Gen. STIG SYNNERGREN.

Army: Lt.-Gen. CARL ERIC ALMGREN.

Navy: Vice-Adm. BENGT LUNDVALL.

Air Force: Lt.-Gen. DICK STENBERG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Albania: 3A Tyrgatan (E); *Ambassador:* BASHKIM DINO (also accred. to Denmark and Norway).

Algeria: 3 Danderydsgatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DJAMAL OURABAH (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO QUINTANA.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg (E); *Ambassador:* J. D. PETHERBRIDGE (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

Austria: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL HERBERT SCHOBER.

Bangladesh: 26 Grev Turegatan (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUR RAZZAK (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Belgium: 13A Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* Mlle EDMONDE DEVER.

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: 8 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ALUZIO NAPOLEÃO.

Bulgaria: 29 Karlavägen (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. DORA BELCHEVA.

Burma: London, England (E).

Burundi: Wachtberg/Niederbachem bei Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cameroon: London, England (E).

Canada: 4 Tegellbacken (E); *Ambassador:* R. HARRY JAY.

Chile: 45 Artillerigatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* VICTOR RIOSECO.

China, People's Republic: 4 Bragovägen (E); *Ambassador:* WANG LU-MING.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* HERNÁN ALZATE AVENDAÑO (also accred. to Finland).

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cuba: 40 Sandhammsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS (also accred. to Iceland).

Cyprus: London, England.

Czechoslovakia: 13 Floragatan (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL DŽUNDA.

Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfstorg (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK SCHRAM-NIELSEN.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Ecuador: Sveavägen 13-15, (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ORTIZ-TERÁN.

Egypt: 35 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA MOUKHTAR.

El Salvador: London, England (E).

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ZAUDE HAILE-MARIAM (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Finland: 13 V. Trädgårdsgatan, Box 7096 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX JAKOBSON.

France: 28 Narvavägen (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND GASTAMBEDE.

Gabon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Gambia: London, England (E).

German Democratic Republic: 2 Bragevägen (E); *Ambassador:* PETER STEGLICH.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* DIETRICH STOECKER.

Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

SWEDEN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Greece: 11 Ulrikagatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN D. RETALIS.

Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: 74 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA NAGY (also accredited to Iceland).

Iceland: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* GUDMUNDUR I. GUDMUNDSSON (also accredited to Austria and Finland).

India: 12 Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata (E); *Ambassador:* A. K. DAMODARAN.

Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* KATIK SOEROSO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Iran: 7B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR MARZBAN (also accredited to Finland and Iceland).

Iraq: 33 Oxenstiernsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH OMAR AL-ALI (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Ireland: 97 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Miss MARY TINNEY (also accredited to Finland).

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* AVNER IDAN.

Italy: Oakhill, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI VALDETTARO DELLA ROCCHETTA.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Japan: 10 Gärdesgatan (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNEAKI UEDA (also accredited to Iceland).

Jordan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Kenya: 37 Birger Jarlsatan (E); *Ambassador:* J. MULIRO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 111 Regeringsgatan; *Ambassador:* KIL CHE-KYONG.

Korea, Republic: 80 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* SANG MOON CHANG (also accredited to Denmark and Iceland).

Kuwait: London, England (E).

Laos: London, England (E).

Lebanon: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOUNIR GHANDOUR (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Lesotho: London, England (E).

Liberia: 7B Strandvägen; *Ambassador:* THEOPHILUS THOMAS (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Libya: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Madagascar: London, England (E).

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Mali: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mexico: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO CALDERÓN-MARTÍNEZ.

Mongolia: London, England (E).

Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Nepal: London, England (E).

Netherlands: 16A Götgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Baron DE HAERSOLTE.

Niger: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: 8 Tyrgatan (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. ETUK (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Norway: 113 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* HERSLEB VOGT.

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOOD SHAFQAT (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Panama: Madrid, Spain (E).

Peru: 4 Taptogatan (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR BARRÓSCONTI (also accredited to Norway).

Philippines: London, England (E).

Poland: 35 Karlavägen (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN STANISZEWSKI.

Portugal: 5 Fredrikshovsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* RUY EDUARDO BARBOSA DE MEDINA.

Qatar: London, England (E).

Romania: 36 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU LAZAR.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 18 Hazeliussbacken (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ABDULRAHMAN ALBAIZ (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Senegal: Paris, France (E).

Sierra Leone: London, England (E).

Somalia: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. I. MOHAMUD.

South Africa: 76 Linnégatan (L); *Minister:* ROBERT HARROWER COATON.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DE LA SERNA.

Sri Lanka: 39 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* REX C. S. KOELMEYER (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Sudan: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS MADING DENG (also accredited to Norway).

Switzerland: 20 Skeppsbron (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RENÉ FAESSLER.

Tanzania: 40 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Chief MICHAEL LUKUMBUZYA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Thailand: 36 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* CHOTE KLONGVICHAI.

Togo: Bonn-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: 73c Drottninggatan (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELMAJID CHAKER (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Turkey: 84A Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* BEDRI KARABURÇAK.

U.S.S.R.: 31 Gjörwellsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL YAKOVLEV.

United Kingdom: 8 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* Sir GUY MILLARD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPÉ.

Uruguay: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. MASANÉS (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Venezuela: 35B Engelbrektsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON HERNÁNDEZ (also accredited to Finland).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 41 Stockholmsvägen, Stocksund (E); *Ambassador:* PHAM BANG (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Viet-Nam, Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: 70 Valhallavägen (E); *Ambassador:* RISTO DŽUNOV.

Zaire: 12 Norr Mälarstrand (E); *Ambassador:* EREK EN'AOAGA EFOMI (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Zambia: 25 Drottninggatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KALENGA KANGWA.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election in September 1973)

Speaker: HENRY ALLARD.

PARTY	1970	1973		
	SEATS	SEATS	VOTES	% OF VOTES
Social Democratic Labour Party	163	156	2,247,727	43.6
Centre Party	71	90	1,295,246	25.1
Liberal Party	58	34	486,028	9.4
Conservative Party	41	51	737,584	14.3
Communist Party	17	19	274,929	5.3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (*Social Democratic Labour Party*): 10560 Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 1880s. The party has 900,000 members (1973) and 156 out of the 350 members in the Riksdag. Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. OLOF PALME; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON. Publ. *Tiden Aktuell*.

Folkpartiet (*The Liberal Party*): Ad. Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm. The Liberal Party as a country-wide organization was constituted in 1902. Chair. GUNNAR HELEN; Sec.-Gen. CARL THAM. Publ. *Utsikt*.

Centerpartiet (*The Centre Party*): Bergsgatan 7B, Stockholm. Constituted in 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties formed in 1913 and 1915 respectively. Its aim is a social and progressive development in the nation. Chair. THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN; Sec. GUSTAF JONBERGÅRD.

Moderata Samlingspartiet (*Conservative Party*): Stockholm, Nygatan 13. The Party was constituted in 1904, but derives its origin from conservative tendencies during

the latter part of the 19th century. The chief points in its programme are social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines and a liberal market-oriented economy. Chair. GOSTA BOHMAN; Sec. BERTIL AR UGGLAS.

Vaensterpartiet Kommunisterna (*The Left Party—Communists*): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm. The party was formed in 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden, affiliated to the Communist International 1919. At the Congress in March 1921 it was renamed the Communist Party; in 1967 the party was renamed The Left Party (Communists). The policy of the Communist Party is based on the principles of Marxism; Chair. CARL-HENRIK HERMANSSON; Sec. URBAN KARLSSON.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (*Christian Democratic Union*): Riddargatan 23A, P.O.B. 14044, 10440 Stockholm 14. Formed in 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. The party has about 20,000 members and 90,000 voters. Chair. ALF SVENSSON; Vice-Chair. ÅKE GAFVELIN. Publ. *Samhällsgemenskap* (fifteen times a year), *KDS—Information* (four times a year).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

There are state officers who exercise control over the judiciary as well as the administrative authorities. The Justitiekansler (*Chancellor of Justice*) and the three Justitieombudsmen supervise the courts and the general administration including the armed forces. The Justitiekansler performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The Justitieombudsmen are appointed by and act on behalf of Parliament.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Tingsrätt (*District Court*): The Court of First Instance in both civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases the court is composed of a presiding professional judge and five lay judges; in petty cases the court consists of the professional judge only. In civil cases the court is ordinarily composed of three professional judges; however, preparatory sessions are conducted by one professional judge. In family-law cases, e.g. divorce cases and cases concerning the guardianship or the custody of a child, the court is, however, com-

posed of a professional judge and five lay judges. The lay judges are elected for a period of six years. They act as members of the bench and should consequently be distinguished from the jurors of other countries. There are 100 District Courts.

APPELLATE COURTS

Hovrätt (*Court of Appeal*): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has four or five members. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.

Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅGVIST.

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. B. KJELLIN.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. G. LAGERGREN.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. Å. VON SCHULTZ.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. K. SIBENBLADH.

SWEDEN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (*Supreme Court of Sweden*): in Stockholm, consisting of 23 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is only constituted with five members. Certain cases are decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is to consider a case or not. The judgments of the Supreme Court are given in the King's name.

Supreme Court Justices: S. EDLING (Pres. of the Court), H. E. J. SJÖWALL, N. E. HEDFELDT, T. NORDSTRÖM, G. O. E. PETRÉN, A. O. R. BRUNNBERG, B. ALEXANDERSON, E. G. F. CONRADI, N. JOACHIMSSON, P. G. BERGSTEN, B. BERNHARD, K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, S. C. E. T. HESSER, C. V. HOLMBERG, K. E. WALBERG, L. S. FREDLUND, I. GÄRDE-WIDEMAR, O. A. HÖGLUND, L. BRUNDIN, H. N. I. ULVESON, N. O. G. MANNERFELT, L. T. WELAMSON, B. HULT, E. NYMAN, H. HESSLER.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts exist for certain categories of cases, e.g. *fastighetsdomstolar* (real estate courts) for cases concerning real estate.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

The Swedish system of guarantees of the legality of administrative actions is a mixed one, composed on one hand of elements common to the system of control of lower agencies by higher agencies and on the other hand of a system of separate administrative courts. The most important administrative courts are:

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS AND COUNTY FISCAL COURTS

In each of the 24 administrative districts of the country there is a *Länsrätt* (County Administrative Court) and a *Länsskatte rätt* (County Fiscal Court). The County Administrative Court is competent in certain cases under the Child Welfare Act and the Temperance Act that are appealed from administrative bodies, e.g. cases concerning detention. It also handles cases concerning compulsory transfer of a child from a custodian to another and cases concerning withdrawal of driving licences. The County Fiscal Court hears cases concerning taxation. The bench of both courts consists of a professional judge and three or four lay judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF APPEAL

All decisions by the County Administrative Courts and the County Fiscal Courts may be appealed to *Kammarrätt* (Administrative Courts of Appeal) consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. Those courts also handle cases that are appealed from administrative bodies

concerning the salary of public servants, social welfare, etc. The bench consists of at least three and not more than four judges. There are two Administrative Courts of Appeal:

Kammarrätten i Stockholm: Pres. G. HEDBERG.

Kammarrätten i Göteborg: Pres. N. WENTZ.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Regeringsrätten (Supreme Administrative Court of Sweden) in Stockholm, consisting of 22 members, is the Court of Highest Instance in Administrative cases. The composition of the Court is governed by rules very similar to those that apply to the Supreme Court (*see above*).

Supreme Administrative Court Justices: A. O. R. HEGRELIUS (Pres. of the Court), C. V. ÅBJÖRNSSON, H. F. RINGDÉN, B. K. L. HJERN, A. B. Å. MARTENIUS, A. H. V. KÖRLOF, G. F. O. CARL, K. H. B. WIESLANDER, Å. B. PAULSSON, L. B. SIMONSSON, S. V. LUNDELL, P. I. LIDBECK, S. F. NORDLUND, B. O. HAMDAHL, E. A. P. REUTERSVÄRD, G. ERIKSSON, G. PETRÉN, E. HELLNER, I. HILDING, M. SJÖBERG, S. BRODÉN, G. HULTQVIST.

THE OMBUDSMEN

For many years, Sweden's "Chancellor of Justice" officially protected the citizen from undue interference, negligence or errors caused by government officials. Furthermore, the ordinance of 1766 proclaimed that all documents from which government officials make their decisions were to be made public. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, the Chancellor of Justice was considered not sufficiently independent of the Government, and in 1809 the post of "Justitieombudsman" was created to supervise the manner in which judges, government officials and other civil servants observe the laws, and to prosecute those who act illegally, misuse their position or neglect their duties. The Ombudsman is allowed access to all documents and information and has the power to prosecute, although the latter is seldom practised as a public admonition usually suffices. Unlike Norway or Denmark, government ministers in Sweden are not subject to supervision by the Ombudsman. In 1941 the term of office was extended from one to four years. At present there are three Ombudsmen. In 1972 3,707 cases were decided by the Ombudsmen. Out of these cases 3,351 were complaints and 356 were initiated by the Ombudsmen themselves. The decisions were as follows: 5 prosecutions, 1 disciplinary proceeding, 628 public admonitions, 1,613 cases no criticism after investigation, 1,281 cases dismissed without investigation; 175 cases were referred to other agencies or state organs and 1 case resulted in a proposal to Parliament.

Ombudsmen: ULF LUNDVIK, GUNNAR THYRESSON, BERTIL WENNERGREN.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF SWEDEN

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. About 95 per cent of the population are members. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,565 parishes which are united into 1,140 rector's districts (pastorates), and 179 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 2,650 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are

regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publ. *Vår Kyrka*, *Svensk Kyrkotidning*, *Svensk Pastoraltidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: C. O. W. SUNDBY, P.O.B. 640, 751 27 Uppsala 1.

OTHER CHURCHES

Catholic Church: 63,000 members; Head of the Diocese: Bishop JOHN E. TAYLOR, O.M.I., Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; publ. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning*, *Credo*, *Katolsk Informationsjänst*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*The United Methodist Church*): f. 1868; about 9,000 members; Bishop OLE E. BØRGEN;

SWEDEN—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Pres. of Conference Board MA. CARL AXEL HOLM; Sec. Pastor ERIK NILSSON, Sibyllegatan 18, 114 42 Stockholm; publs. *Svenska Sändebudet*, *Söndagsskolklokan* (weekly), *Rätt Kurs* (every two months), *Metod* (every two months).

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsen (Swedish Evangelical Missionary Society): Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm Va; f. 1856; about 30,000 members; Chair. K. MOSSBERG; Mission Dir. TORSTEN WIBERG; publ. *E.F.S. Budbäraren*.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden): Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1878; about 86,000 members; Chair. of Board GUNNAR HJERNE; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA HEDBERG; publ. *Svensk Veckotidning*.

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, 113 27 Stockholm; 459 churches, 24,141 members; Pres. E. ODDESTAD; Dir. of Missions Dr. DAVID LAGERGREN; Mission Secs. Rev. S. OHM, Rev. N. KAHLROT and Rev. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publ. *Veckoposten* (weekly).

Jewish Community: There are about 17,000 Jews living in Sweden. The largest Jewish Community is in Stockholm:

Jewish Community in Stockholm (*Mosaïska Församlingen*): Wahrendorffsgatan 3, 111 47 Stockholm; about 5,200 members; Rabbi MORTON H. NARROWE.

The Salvation Army: Östermalmsgatan 71, Box 5090, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1882; 36,472 members; 244 corps; 1,214 outposts; 86 social institutions; Territorial Commander HARRY TYNDAL; Chief Sec. KARL-AXEL LERNERMO; publs. *Stridsopet*, *Den Unga Soldaten* (weekly), *Salvationisten* (monthly); Editor-in-Chief SIGVARD INLAR.

Svenska Frälsningsarmén (Swedish Salvation Army): Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1905; 2,000 members; Chief Col. S. TOLLIN; national movement with democratic views; split from international movement 1905; publ. *Vår Fana*.

THE PRESS

Press freedom in Sweden dates from the law of 1766. The 1949 Freedom of the Press Act, a fundamental law embodying the whole of the press legislation in the Constitution, is expected to be replaced by a new Mass Media Act in 1975. The 1949 law guarantees the right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In response to the economic situation in the newspaper world which since the war has caused many conservative and liberal papers to cease publication, the Press Subsidies Bill was passed in 1966 to grant funds to the political parties who then distribute them to assist their own papers where they are in financial difficulties.

In 1916 the Pressens Opinionsnämnd or Fair Practices Commission was founded. Lacking judicial status, its role is like that of the U.K. Press Council, with greater powers to protect the reputation of the Press and to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to apply to courts of law. As the Opinionsnämnd, unlike the ordinary courts, permits evidence as to the truth or falsehood of accusations of libel, it is frequently preferred by libelled persons. It treats economic and editorial disputes, examines accusations of inaccuracy, etc. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or trade unions. Many party organs depend on substantial subsidies from their parties who since the Press Subsidies Bill have more funds at their disposal.

The trade unions give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Unions Confederation to some 24 Socialist dailies of which they own approximately four-fifths. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 25 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren* (368,000).

There are no important chains of newspapers. Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is the Bonnier group which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Ahlen & Åkerlunds Förlags AB whose magazines enjoy 50 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Four other companies account for a further 40 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own. News coverage is tending to broaden, particularly of international news. Sensational subjects are not dramatized; divorce and suicide are hardly ever mentioned in detail.

The major dailies in order of circulation are: *Expressen*, *Aftonbladet*, *Dagens Nyheter*, *Göteborgs-Posten*, *Svenska Dagbladet*, *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*. The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Arel Runt* and the *Leseisfers ICA-kunnen*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editor GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON; circ. 496,900.

Dagens Nyheter: Box 138; f. 1864; morning; Liberal; Chief Editors Dr. OLOF LAGERCRANTZ, SVEN-ERIK LARSSON and BÖRJE DAHLQVIST; circ. 443,542.

Expressen: Gjörwellsgatan 30, 105 16 Stockholm; f. 1944; evening; Liberal; Editor PER WRIGSTAD; circ. 586,310.

Svenska Dagbladet: Rålambsvägen 7, 105 17 Stockholm; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor SVEN GERENTZ; circ. 152,011.

GÖTEHBURG

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Chief Editor LARS HJÖRNE; circ. 300,010.

Göteborgs-Tidningen: f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Chief Editor PÄR-ARNE JIGENIUS; circ. 86,880.

SWEDEN—(THE PRESS)

MALMÖ

Arbetet: f. 1887; morning; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor FRANS NILSSON; circ. 105,038.

Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1948; evening; Independent Liberal; Editor OLA GUNMESSON; circ. 108,317.

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11; f. 1888; morning; organ of the Centre Party; Chief Editor GÖSTA HÅKANSSON; circ. 31,492.

Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1848; morning; independent liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 115,593 (weekdays), 153,722 (Sundays).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12; f. 1905; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor TORSTEN NILSSON; circ. 19,373.

Norrköpings Tidningar-Östergötlands Dagblad: Stohagsgatan 2; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor BENGT LUNDGREN; circ. 52,126.

OTHER TOWNS

Arbetsblad: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor EWERT SÖDERBERG; circ. 31,905.

Barometern: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative; Editor OLOF WESTIN; circ. 51,202.

Bergslagsposten: Fack 50, 711 00 Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor JÖRGEN SUND; circ. 17,404.

Blekinge Läns Tidning: Karlskrona; f. 1869; Liberal; Editor GÖSTA DANINGE; circ. 26,978.

Bohuslänningen med Dals Dagblad: Uddevalla; f. 1878; Liberal; Editor ERIC JONSSON; circ. 37,802.

Borås Tidning: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor and Dir. TORE G. WÄRENSTAM; circ. 60,800.

Dala-Democraten: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK NORELIUS; circ. 26,980.

Falu-Kuriren: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor RUDOLF BENGTSOON; circ. 32,110.

Folket: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning and afternoon; Social Democrat; Editor OLLE SVENSSON; circ. 21,031.

Gefle Dagblad: Gävle; morning; Liberal; Editor PER HILDING; circ. 33,000.

Hallandsposten: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 31,866.

Helsingborgs Dagblad: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; Conservative; Editor O. SOMMELIUS; circ. 38,049.

Jönköpings-Posten: H. Halls Boktryckeri AB, P.O.B. 616, 551 02 Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Conservative; Editor STIG FREDRIKSSON; circ. 29,885.

Karlskoga Tidning: Skolgatan 4, Karlskoga; f. 1883; morning; non-political; Editor RUNE GUSTAFSON; circ. 12,000.

Kristianstadsbladet: P.O.B. 114, 291 01 Kristianstad 1; circ. 30,685.

Mellersta Skåne: P.O.B. 114, 291 01 Kristianstad 1; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK ÖFVERBÄCK; circ. 6,143.

Nerikes Allehanda Nerikes-Tidningen: Örebro, Norra Strandgatan 5; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS CLASON; circ. 62,765.

Norrbottnens-Kuriren: Luleå; f. 1861; morning; Conservative; Editor ULF LIDHAMMAR; circ. 25,260.

Norrländska Socialdemokraten: Boden; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LARS FAGERSTROM; circ. 40,339.

Norra Västerbotten: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor KARL-HENRIK WIKSTRÖM; circ. 27,874.

Norrskensflamman: Box 62, 951 01 Luleå; daily; Editor HARRY HAGBERG.

Nya Norrland: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Editor AXEL ANDERSSON; circ. 18,431.

Nya Wermlands-Tidningen: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor GUSTAF ANDER; circ. 76,127.

Örnsköldsviks Allehanda: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK HALLIN; circ. 19,036.

Östersunds-Posten: Östersund; f. 1877; evening; Independent; Editor SVEN WALLIN; circ. 33,881.

Östgöta Correspondenten: Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE ANDHÉ; circ. 65,169.

Skaraborgs Läns Tidning: P.O.B. 306, 532 00 Skara; f. 1858; morning; published six times weekly; Liberal; Editor PER ERIK BORG; circ. 19,761.

Smålandsposten: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor T. ZETTERBERG; circ. 38,825.

Smålands-Tidningen: Eksjö; morning; Conservative; part of Hallpressen group; circ. 9,232.

Sundsvalls Tidning: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; circ. 34,074, Sunday 39,426.

Uppsala Nya Tidning: Danmarksgratan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 53,007.

Värmlands Folkblad: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor THURE BERGMAN; circ. 23,253.

Västerbottens-Kuriren: Rådhusplanaden 10, Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor OLLE NILSSON; circ. 42,023.

Västerviks-Tidningen: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 12,264.

Västmanlands Läns Tidning: Västerås; f. 1831; Liberal; Editor INGEMAR GARPE; circ. 56,122.

Ystads Allehanda: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor ORVAR NILSSON; circ. 24,903.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Allas Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1931; weekly; women's; Chief Editor I. HULTBERG; circ. 149,800.

Allers: Tallgatan 10, 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor ALLAN BEER; circ. 300,100.

Allt i Hemmet: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1956; monthly; interior decoration; Editor MARIANNE FREDRIKSSON; circ. 149,442.

Äret Runt: 105 44 Stockholm 3; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor KARIN COVET; circ. 449,500.

Det Bästa: Box 6064, 102 31 Stockholm; f. 1943; monthly; family magazine; Chief Editor OLLE GUSTAFSON; circ. 313,100.

Damernas Värld: Togratan 21, 105 44 Stockholm; weekly; women's; Editor GUNNY WIDELL; circ. 218,000.

Femina: 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editor SIDNEY GRAHN; circ. 187,200.

FIB-Aktuellt: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor GÖRAN RASK; circ. 256,160.

Hemmets Journal: Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1920; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor SVEN SÖRMARK; circ. 288,800.

Hemmets Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1929; weekly; family magazine; Editor A. ÖNNERTZ; circ. 373,100.

Hennes: Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1945; weekly; women's; Chief Editor MONS MOSSNER; circ. 62,000.

SWEDEN—(THE PRESS)

- Hänt i Veckan:** Tysta Gatan 12, 115 24 Stockholm; f. 1964; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 168,200.
- Husmodern:** Fack, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor KARIN STENHOLM; circ. 252,000.
- Kalle Anka & Co.:** Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1948; weekly; comics; Editor SOLVEIG SVENSSON; circ. 246,500.
- Lektyr:** Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1923; weekly; men's magazine; Chief Editor ARNE LEMBERG; circ. 286,100.
- Min Värld:** 105 44 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor BIRGIT HEDENSKOGH; circ. 222,900.
- Röster i Radio-TV:** 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1934; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor STIG AHLBERG; circ. 124,200.
- Saxons Veckotidning:** Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1905; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor SVEN NEANDER; circ. 130,900.
- Se:** Torgatan 21, 105 44 Stockholm 3; f. 1938; weekly; for men; Editor K. E. HILLGREN; circ. 172,326.
- Svensk Damtidning:** Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1890; weekly; women's; Chief Editor LISA WINNERLID; circ. 207,300.
- Svenska Journalen:** 105 27 Stockholm; f. 1924; weekly; circ. 152,612; Chief Editor W. RIGMARK.
- Veckojournalen:** 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1910; weekly illustrated; Chief Editor BOERGE BENGSSON; circ. 81,000.
- Vecko-Revyn:** 105 44 Stockholm; weekly; family; Editor BIRGITTA DAHL; circ. 219,700.
- Vi:** Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; cultural and political; weekly; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 387,899.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (Selection)

- Accent:** Box 251, 501 05 Borås 1; f. 1965; formerly *Reformatorn, Arel and Unga Tankar*; fortnightly; drug problems, adult education, youth and international problems; Editor HAKAN OLSSON; circ. 70,000.
- Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica:** Sabbatsberg Sjukhus, Dr. B. Fries, 113 24 Stockholm; f. 1919 (formerly called *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*); Editor Prof. O. HULTÉN; circ. 2,400.
- Acta Radiologica:** P.O.B. 2052, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,800.
- Affärsvärlden-Finanstidningen:** Box 1760, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1966; business journal; Editor CARL SWARTZ; circ. 5,500.
- Bonniers Litterära Magasin:** Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1932; literary.
- Fackföreningsrörelsen:** Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm C; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor RUNE BLOMKVIST; circ. 30,000.
- Grönköpings Veckoblad:** Box 2080, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1918; monthly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor ERIK BRANDT.
- Industria:** Fack, 104 25 Stockholm 22; f. 1905; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ULF HASSELBERG; circ. 24,000.
- Metallarbetaren:** Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; weekly; Editor KUNO BECKHOLMEN; circ. 368,033.
- Ny Teknik:** Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief ERIK TRILLKOTT; circ. 60,000.

- Ord & Bild:** St. Paulsg. 22D, Stockholm; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors T. FORSER, P. LYSANDER, A. PLIJJEL; circ. 8,000.
- Sågverken/Trävaruindustrien:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; monthly; Man. Dir. S. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 4,500.
- Svensk Export:** Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1895; organ of the Swedish Export Council; 6 numbers a year; Chief Editor Å. LANTZ; circ. 3,200.
- Svensk Handelstidning Justitia:** Drottninggatan 6; f. 1890; economic journal; circ. 17,700.
- Svensk Papperstidning:** Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ for Swedish forest products industries; Man. Dir. and Editor Bo WERGENSE; circ. 3,000.
- Svensk Snickeritidskrift/Träförädlungen:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; twice a month; Man. Dir. S. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 3,400.
- Svensk Tidskrift:** Linnégatan 28-30, 114 47 Stockholm; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor ERIK ANNERS.
- Svensk Trävaru- och Pappersmassetidning:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1885; timber and woodpulp and paper trade journal; twice a month; Man. and Editor SVEN LYRHOLM; text in Swedish and English; circ. 3,000.
- Sweden Now:** Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm 6; f. 1967; 6 times a year; English; 2 editions a year in German *Schweden Heute* and in Spanish *Suecig Hoy*; Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE TÜRK-MODIN.
- Teknikens Värld:** Sveavägens 53, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1922; fortnightly; technical; Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 72,952.
- Teknisk Tidskrift:** Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm; f. 1870; technical fortnightly; publ. by Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief JAN ASCHAN; circ. 22,706.
- Tiden:** Sveavägen 68, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1908; politics (Social-Democratic); Labour; Editors LEIF ANDERSSON, V. BERGSTRÖM, A. LINDGREN, O. SVENNING; circ. 6,000.
- Utsikt:** Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; politics; organ of Liberal Party; circ. 75,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Svenska Nyhetsbyrån** (*The Swedish Conservative Press Agency*): Schönfeldts Gränd 2, Box 1245, 111 82 Stockholm; Pres. BENGT LUNDGREN; Editor-in-Chief and Man. KARL H. ASP.
- Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå** (*The Newspapers' Telegraph Agency*): Sveavägen 17, 105 12 Stockholm; f. 1921; Chair. YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; Gen. Man. SVEN GERENTZ; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuters, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, DPA and other Telegraph Agencies.
- Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån (SIP):** Skeppargatan 37, 114 52 Stockholm; Man. CURT ÅGREN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ADN** (*German Democratic Republic*): Nathorstvägen 22, 121 47 Johanneshov; Man. MANFRED PREISS.
- Agence France-Presse (France):** P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17, 101 22 Stockholm 1; Man. ROGER PIERARD.
- ANSA** (*Italy*): Ynglingagatan 23, 113 47 Stockholm; Man. GIACOMO OREGGIA.

SWEDEN—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

- Anatolian News Agency (Turkey):** Studentbacken 23, Jerum-218, 115 40 Stockholm; Man. DOGAN TÜNEY.
- AP (U.S.A.):** Vattugatan 12, P.O.B. 1625, 111 86 Stockholm; Man. ROLF ULVESTAM.
- APN (U.S.S.R.):** Birger Jarlgatan 110, 114 20 Stockholm; Man. ALEXEJ DUMOV.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Germany):** P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17/XVIII, 105 12 Stockholm; Man. DIETER BASIL.
- Hsinhua (China):** Ringvägen 56, 181 34 Lidingö; Man. HSU-MIN LIU.
- JTA (U.S.A.):** Nybrogatan 89, 181 41 Stockholm; Man. BERTIL SCHÖNKOPF.
- Kyodo News Service (Japan):** Linnéastigen 12, 150 24 Rönninge; Man. HISASHI TANAKA.
- PAP (Poland):** Robert Almströmsgatan 5, 113 36 Stockholm; Man. TOMASZ WALAT.
- Pyresa (Spain):** Borensvägen 41, 121 68 Johanneshov; Man. MODESTO DE LA IGLESIA.
- Reuters (U.K.):** P.O.B. 224, 105 12 Stockholm; Man. and Chief Correspondent, Scandinavia, JOHN CHADWICK.
- Tass (U.S.S.R.):** Karlavägen 12, 114 31 Stockholm; Man. MICHAEL KOSSOV.
- UPI (U.S.A.):** Mäster Samuelsgatan 44, 111 57 Stockholm; Man. EMIL SVELIS.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Centerns Pressförening (former Bondeförbundets Pressförening) (Centre Party's Press Organisation):** V. Tullgatan 18, Hudiksvall; f. 1929; Pres. T. ANDERSSON-BORÅS; Sec. O. TROLIN.
- Publicistklubben (Press Club):** Strömgatan 24, 111 52 Stockholm; f. 1874; representative body of cultural activities in the Swedish Press; 2,106 mems.; Sec. ERLING LARSSON.
- Svenska Journalistförbundet (Swedish Union of Journalists):** Pressens Hus, Vegagatan 4, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1901; 6,500 mems.; Secs. C. H. HERNLUND, BERTIL PALM, BENGT MATSSON; publ. *Journalisten* (monthly).
- Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen (Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association):** Norrtullsgatan 5, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. IVAR HALLVIG; 232 mems.; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (monthly), *Tidnings Teknik*, etc.
- Sveriges Vänsterpressförening (The Liberal Party Press Asscn.):** Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 145 mems.; Pres. ANDERS Y. PERS; Sec. BO SWEDBERG.
- Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening (Newspaper Employers' Association):** Norrtullsgatan 5, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. ROLF ÖSTERBERG, Stockholm; Vice-Pres. ERIK ANUND HALLIN, Örnsköldsvik; Man. Dir. PER-AXEL PETERSSON; 118 mems.
- VECTU (The Swedish Magazine Publishers' Association):** Malmkillnadsgatan 48A, Box 40 116, 103 43 Stockholm 40; f. 1943; Man. Dir. STIG HOGDAL.

PUBLISHERS

- Ahlén & Akerlunds Förlags Aktiebolag:** Torsgatan 21; 105 44 Stockholm; Man. Dir. LUKAS BONNIER; weeklies, monthlies.
- AB Akademiförlaget—Esselte Studium:** Karl Gustavsg. 13, Fack, 400 10 Göteborg 3; Man. GUNNAR JEDENIUS.
- Askild & Kärnekull Förlag A.B.: Linnég. 3, P.O.B. 5210, 102 45 Stockholm 5; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. TIMO KÄRNEKULL.**
- Bokförlaget Aldus AB:** Sveavägen 56, 103 62 Stockholm 3, P.O.B. 3143; f. 1960; paperbacks; Man. Dir. Dr. DANIEL HJORTH.
- Allhems Förlag A.B.: N. Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1932; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN; weeklies and books.**
- Almqvist & Wiksell Tryckeri AB:** 751 81 Uppsala; f. 1888; Publishing Division: schoolbooks, textbooks, science, calendars; Man. Dir. SVEN ERICSON.
- J. Beckmans Bokförlag A.B.: Fack, 162 10 Vällingby 1; f. 1837; Propr. K. BECKMAN; business and economics, humanities, psychology.**
- Berghs Förlag A.B.: S. Förstadsgatan 23A, P.O.B. 123, 201 21 Malmö 1; f. 1954; general fiction and non-fiction; Chair. and Man. Dir. SVEN-ERIK BERGH.**
- Birkagårdens Förlag, Aktiebolaget:** Karlavägen 80b, Stockholm; f. 1923; Man. Dir. ERIK HOLMFRID HOLM-BLAD; religious.
- Albert Bonniers Förlag A.B.: Sveavägen 56, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1837; Chair. ALBERT BONNIER; Man. Dir. GERARD BONNIER; fiction, science, art, children's books, general literature; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*.**

- Carlsen/lf A.B.: Bredgränd 2, 111 30 Stockholm; juvenile; Man. Dir. ARNE MOSSBERG.**
- Bo Cavefors Bokförlag A.B.: P.O.B. 92, Arkitektvägen 12; 245 00 Staffanstorp; f. 1959; science, philosophy, sociology, politics, fiction, poetry, literary history, translations, etc.; Propr. BO CAVEFORS.**
- Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, Kungl. Hovmusikhandel:** Västmannagatan 95, 113 43 Stockholm; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.
- Esselte-Herzogs A.B.: Ryssviksvägen 2, Nacka 1; f. 1862; Man. Dir. OSSU NIKULA; bibles and hymnals, book-binding.**
- Esselte Map Service:** P.O.B. 22069, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1833; Man. Dir. BERTIL AHLSTRÖM; Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt and Kartografiska Institutet; publ. *Globen* (quarterly).
- Esselte Studium A.B.: Schelegatan 24, 112 85 Stockholm; f. 1972; teaching aids and general school materials; Man. Dir. GÖRAN DIGMAR; Dir. Int. Division BO PETERSON.**
- Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Förlag/EFS-förlaget:** Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; Dir. A. HÖFGREN; religious.
- Focus International Book Production A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 26, 101 22 Stockholm 1; f. 1958; Publisher LENNART OLDENBURG.**
- Bokförlaget Forum A.B.: Tegnérsgatan 40, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. KJELL PETERSON.**
- A.B. C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court and Art Galleries):** Fredsgatan 2, 103 27 Stockholm 16; f. 1837; Man. Dir. C. G. STRANDMAN; Scandinavian and foreign books.

Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag: Vasagatan 46, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres. LARS LIDÉN; Man. DIR. LENNART BAGGER-SJÖBÄCK; music.

C.W.K. Gleerup Bokförlag: Box 1205, 221 05 Lund; f. 1826; Man. DIR. WALTER EKSTRAND; learned, scientific, medical, educational, theological and religious, bibles, hymnals.

Gummessons Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1949; religious; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM.

Abr. Hirschs Förlag: Vasagatan 46, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music; Propr. Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag.

ICA-förlaget A.B.: Storgatan 41, 721 85 Västerås; handbooks, reference books, cookery, antiques, magazines; Man. DIR. GÖSTA EKHOLM; Book Publ. Man. BIRGITTA O'NILS.

J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB: Warfvingesväg. 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1893; Man. DIR. BO WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, juvenile, textbooks, etc.

LTs förlag—LTK: Vasagatan 12, 105 33 Stockholm; f. 1934; general fiction, biography, fiction, science, quality paperbacks; Propr. Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund; Man. UNO LARSSON.

Abr. Lundquist: Kat. Bangata 17, 116 25 Stockholm; f. 1838; Man. DIR. H. ROUNDOQUIST; music.

Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur: P.O.B. 6408, 113 82 Stockholm 6; f. 1922; Man. DIR. CARIN ÖSTERBERG; educational and general.

A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln: Alströmergatan 22, Fack, 101 10 Stockholm 1; f. 1851; Man. DIR. OTTO HIRSCH; fiction, medical, technical.

Norstedt & Söner, P.A.: Tryckerigatan 2, 111 28 Stockholm; f. 1823; Man. DIR. LARS ALMGREN; Publisher LASSE BERGSTRÖM; legal and scientific, directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club.

Nya Bokförlags Aktiebolaget: Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, 102 41 Stockholm; f. 1873; Man. KARL ERIK HELLBERG; religious.

Bokförlaget Prisma AB: Hollandargatan 23, P.O.B. 45039, 104 30 Stockholm 45; fiction, politics, economics, social and natural sciences, reference books, paperbacks.

A.B. Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 28, Box 45022, 104 30 Stockholm 45; f. 1942; Man. DIR. PER A. SJÖGREN.

Svenska Missionsförbundets Förlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1895; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM; religious.

Tidens Förlag: Warfringes väg 18, Box 30054, 104 25 Stockholm 30; f. 1912; Man. ANDERS FERM; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science; publ. *Tidshriften Tiden* (monthly).

Utbildningsförlaget: Fack, Norr Mälarstrand 24, 104 22 Stockholm 22; educational systems, textbooks; Man. DIR. L. ÖSTER.

Verbum-Kyrkliga Centralförlaget: Birger Jarlsgatan 31, 111 45 Stockholm 7; f. 1911; Man. DIR. BO S. R. RUNMARK; religious; publishers to the Church of Sweden; bibles, hymn-books, theology, novels, children's books, education, music.

A.B. Wahlström & Widstrand: Tystagatan 10, 115 24 Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. DIR. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.

B. Wahlströms Bokförlag A.B.: Warfvinges väg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1911; Propr. BO WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.

Ernst Westerberg's Förlags A.B.: Norrtullsgatan 10, 113 27 Stockholm; f. 1897; SVEN W. SVENSON.

Zindermans Förlag: P.O.B. 310, Göteborg 1; f. 1960; Propr. SUNE STIGSJÖÖ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (*Association of Swedish Publishers*): Kungsholmstorg. 13A, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1843; 68 mems.; Sec. and Treas. CHRISTIAN EBERSTEIN; Editor GUNILLA LUNDBERG; publ. *Svensk Bokhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Sveriges Radio A.B. (*The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation*): Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1925; non-commercial, broadcasting under licence from the State; approx. 22,000 hours yearly on Home Services; 4,100 employees; Pres. of the Board PER ECKERBERG; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKIÖLD.

HOME SERVICES

1st Programme: broadcast on Long, Medium and Short Wave and VHF.

2nd Programme: broadcast on VHF.

3rd Programme: broadcast on VHF, local Medium Wave, and Long Wave at night.

There are 34 Medium- and Long-Wave and 156 VHF transmitters and 117 relay units.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Short-Wave transmitters at Hörby and Karlsborg of 500 kW., broadcasting in seven languages; 8,577½ hours yearly. Programmes are beamed to the Americas, Australasia, Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: Box 821, 101 31 Stockholm 1; Pres. DR. LEWI PETHRUS; a non-commercial private Christian company, broadcasting to Europe and other parts of the world.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio, Televisionen: (see "Radio"); Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; two channels; colour now in operation, PAL system; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKIÖLD.

Number of transmitters: 111 and 262 relay units.

Number of television and radio licences (combined) (June 1973): 2,735,708; radio only 263,016.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposit; m. = million; kr. = kronor)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (*Bank of Sweden*): Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, one of whom—the chairman—is appointed by the King, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 50m. kr.; res. fund 20m. kr.; notes in circulation, Dec. 1972, 13,925m. kr.; Chair. JOHN ERICSSON; Gov. KRISTER WICKMAN; Deputy Gov. HANS LUNDSTRÖM; Mans. GUNNAR ÅKERMALM, KURT EKLÖF, ÅKE GUSTAFSSON, LENNART OLOFSSON.

OTHER BANKS

Fulcrum Aktiebolag: Sturegatan 34, IV, 114 36 Stockholm; f. 1935 as C. Bert Lilja & Co., A.B., re-established 1955; cap. 9m. kr.; Man. Dir. **BIRGER STRID**.

Götabanken: Västra Hamngatan 1, Fack, 403 10 Gothenburg 2; f. 1972 by merger of *Göteborgs Bank* and *Smålands Bank*; cap. and res. 231m. kr.; dep. 5,865m; kr.; Chair. **SVEN RAAB**; Man. Dir. **GÖSTA OLSON**; publ. *Swedish Monthly Economic Survey*.

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 6m. kr.; dep. 293m. kr.; Pres. **NILS F. UDDEGARD**; Man. **RAGNAR HELGESSON**.

Östergötlands Enskilda Bank: Linköping; f. 1837; cap. subs. and p.u. 27m. kr.; dep. 853m. kr.; Man. Dir. **JOHN NYLÉN**.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken: 106 40 Stockholm; f. 1972 by merger of *Skandinaviska Banken* and *Stockholms Enskilda Bank*; cap. 1,005m.; dep. 13,573m.

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, 211 34 Malmö; f. 1896; fmly. Aktiebolaget Sydsvenska Banken; cap. and res. 69m. kr.; dep. 1,849m. kr.; other funds 265m. kr.; Pres. **CARL-S. ROOS**.

Skaraborgsbanken: Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 25m. kr.; dep. 1,086m. kr.; total assets and liabilities 1,246m. kr.; Man. Dir. **G. KARLSSON**; 40 brs.

Sparbankernas Bank Aktiebolag: P.O.B. 4049, Stockholm 4; f. 1942; cap. 45m. kr.; dep. 4,510m. kr.; Man. Dir. **BIRGER LÖNNQVIST**.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35.5m. kr.; dep. 1,402m. kr.; Man. Dir. **HARALD WESTLING**.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Arsenalsgatan 11, Box 12128, 102 24 Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. 866m. kr.; dep. 17,611m. kr.; total assets 26,497m. kr. (1972); Chair. **TÖRE BROWALDH**; Chief Gen. Man. **JAN WALLANDER**; Chief Foreign Man. **JAN ERMAN**; publ. in Swedish and English, *Annual Report*; 502 brs.

Svenska Intecknings Garanti-Aktiebolaget: Sturegatan 38, Stockholm; f. 1869; mortgage bank; cap. p.u. 51m. kr.; Chair. **J. WALLANDER**; Man. Dir. **O. ERNSELL**.

Sveriges Jordbrukarskassaförbund: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; co-operative organization for savings and credit, mainly to the agricultural sector; owns a commercial bank *Jordbrukets Bank* (Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5).

Sveriges Kreditbank: Norrmalmstorg 2, 111 46 Stockholm; f. 1923 as A.B. Jordbrukarbanken, name changed 1951; merged with Postal Savings Bank 1973, will operate as Postkreditbanken from July 1974; cap. p.u. and res. 274.6m. kr.; dep. 8,388m. kr.; total resources 9,117.6m. kr.; Man. Dir. **C. H. NORDLANDER**; Gen. Man. (International) **LARS STRÖM**.

AB Bankfirman Sydow & Co: Kungsgatan 8, 252 21 Helsingborg; f. 1962 as Fastighets AB D. Carnegie & Co., re-established 1970; share cap. 1.5m. kr.; Man. Dir. **JAN SYDOW**.

Uplandsbanken: P.O.B. 276, 751 05 Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 40m. kr.; dep. 1,493m. kr.; Man. Dir. **G. LUNDH**.

Wermlandsbanken: Tingvallagatan 13, 651 01 Karlstad 1; f. 1832; cap. p.u. 32.1m. kr.; dep. 1,718.0m. kr.; Man. Dir. **SVEN LÖNNQVIST**.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Svenska Bankföreningen (Swedish Bankers Assn.): Regeringsgatan 42; Box 16143, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1880; 12 mems.; Pres. **J. WALLANDER**; Man. Dir. **J. NORDENSON**; publ. *Ekonomisk Revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Meddelanden* (weekly).

Kungl. Bank inspektionen (The Bank Inspection Board): Box 40024, 103 41 Stockholm 40; f. 1907 (1868); for the supervision of the Post Bank, commercial and savings banks, mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. **S. WALBERG**, **S. Å. AKERBLÖM**, **S. DANIELSSON**, **T. STERN**, **K. W. STRÖM**; Official Advisers **E. A. SJÖBERG**, **L. LINDBERGER**; publ. yearly banking and stock exchange statistics.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, Stockholm C; f. 1862 under Government Constitution; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by Stockholm Town Council, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Exchange; securities dealt in: shares and bonds of first-class Swedish companies, Government, municipal, and industrial loans and a few first-class foreign loans; mems. 17; Chair. **N. E. ÅQVIST**; Pres. **S. ALGOTT**.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Kungl. Försäkringsinspektionen (The Swedish Private Insurance Supervisory Service): Nybrogatan 57A, Box 5053, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief **S. M. OREDSSON**; publs. *Private Insurance Companies* (annual), *Friendly Societies* (annual).

Kungl. Försäkringsrådet (National Industrial Injuries Insurance Court): Box 5087, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1917; Chief **YNGVE SAMUELSSON**.

Riksförsäkringsverket (The National Social Insurance Board): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, Fack, 103 60 Stockholm 3; f. 1961; administration of social insurance system; Dir.-Gen. **L.-Å. ÅSTRÖM**; Dir.-in-Chief **H. JÄRNBRINK**.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, 103 60 Stockholm; f. 1855; share cap. 100m. kr.; underwriting reserves of the group 8,600m. kr.; Man. Dir. **ARNE LUNDBERG**; all branches of non-life insurance; parent body of Skandia Group; international offices also in New York, Mexico City, Sydney.

Återförsäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Man. Dir. **ARNE HALLSTRÖM**; all branches of reinsurance.

Livförsäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Man. Dir. **ARNE LUNDBERG**; life insurance.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4, Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. **Y. SÖDERLUND**; Stockholm real estate insurance.

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan (SPP): Nybrogatan 11, Box 7052, 103 82 Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. **E. BENDZ**; mutual, staff pension insurance.

Trygg-Hansa Group:

Hansa ömsesidig saktörsäkring: Fack, 102 40, Stockholm 5; Chair. **O. KARLEBY**; Man. Dir. **L. DAHLGREN**; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire.

Trygg ömsesidig Livförsäkring: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; mutual; Chair. of the Board **O. KARLEBY**; Man. Dir. **L. DAHLGREN**; life and sickness insurance.

ORGANIZATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (Swedish Insurance Assn.): Kungsgatan 4B, 111 43 Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. **TAGE LARSSON**; Sec. **BO PETTERSON**.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Gotlands Handelskammare: P.O.B. 33, Visby; f. 1908; Pres. GILLIS WALDENSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Jordgatan 12, 702 23 Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. CARL-HARON SWENSON; Sec. H.-G. GRETFBERG.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 450 mems.; Pres. FREDRIK NISSER; Man. Dir. C. MANNERFELT; Sec. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg: Parkgatan 25, 411 38 Gothenburg; f. 1906; about 1,300 mems.; Man. Dir. RAGNAR UDDENBERG; Man. ÅKE SEGGE; publ. *Gothenburg—The Gateway of Sweden for World Trade*.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, Karlstad; f. 1912; about 300 mems.; Pres. SVEN LÖNNQUIST; Sec. (vacant); publ. *Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad* (quarterly).

Norrbottnens och Västerbottens läns handelskammare: Stationsgat. 38, Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. F. BURSTRÖM; Sec. ÅKE TÄHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Saltängsgatan 9, 602 22 Norrköping; f. 1911; Pres. OLLE WAHLBECK; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDEN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, 211 33 Malmö; f. 1905; 1,600 mems.; Pres. HOLGER CRAFOORD; Sec. LARS C. G. SAMZELIUS.

Smålands och Blekinge handelskammare: V. Storgatan 8, Jönköping; f. 1906; 475 mems.; Pres. BO EHRNER; Sec. BENGT H. SKANTZE.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Stockholm 16; f. 1902; Pres. LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM; Dir. SVEN SWARTING, LL.B.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns Handelskammare: Trädgårdsgatan 23, Sundsvall; f. 1913; 300 mems.; Pres. BO RYDIN; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

Västergötlands och norra Hallands handelskammare: Österlånggatan 33, 501 02 Borås; f. 1912; Pres. STEN W. CEDERWALL; Sec. ERIK GRENFORSS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (Federation of Swedish Industries): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. AXEL IVEROTH; Vice-Dirs. DAG HELMERS, LENNART KÖRNER; publs. *The Swedish Industrial Directory and Vår Industri* (12 times yearly).

The federation consists of 26 trade associations. Its 3,000 member companies employ about 700,000 people.

Industriens Utredningsinstitut (Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research): Storgatan 15-21, Box 5037, 102 41 Stockholm.

Järnverksföreningen (Swedish Ironworks Commercial Assn.): S. Blasicholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 52 mems.; Pres. TURE ÖMBERG; Sec. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Jernkontoret (Ironmasters' Association): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Box 1721, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1747; Pres. WILHELM EKMAN; Man. Dir. LARS NABSETH; publs. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (4 per year) and *Scandinavian Journal of Metallurgy* (6 per year).

Svensk Industriförening (Association of Swedish Industries): Torgsgatan 2, Box 1133, 111 81 Stockholm.

Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen (Association of Swedish Cotton Textile Manufacturers): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1880; 13 mems.; Pres. CHRISTER HÖGLUND; Dir. GUNNAR GIBSON.

Svenska Cellulosa- och Pappersbruksföreningen (Swedish Pulp and Paper Association): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; Pres. R. SUNDE; Vice-Pres. S. KASTRUP, N. LANDQVIST; Man. Dir. L. SJUNNESSON; Deputy Man. Dir. B. WERGENSE; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning*.

Svenska Företagares Riksförbund (National Swedish Association for Private Enterprise): Odengatan 87, 113 22 Stockholm; Man. Dir. STEN ÅKESTAM; Sec.-Gen. LENNART JENSEN-URSTAD.

Svenska Kraftverksföreningen (Swedish Power Assn.): Birger Jarlsgatan 41A, P.O.B. 1704, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1909; 486 mems.; Pres. GÖSTA AGRENIUS; Dir. HANS BOSTRÖM; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer* (monthly).

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (The Swedish Flourmilling Assn.): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1935; 15 mems.; Chair. KNUT VON HORN, St. Mellösa; Man. Dir. V. HALL.

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (Swedish Coal-Importers' Assn.): Kungsgatan 33, Stockholm C; f. 1902; 122 mems.; Chair. L. REGNELL; Sec. ALF S NILSSON.

Svenska Teknologföreningen (The Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects): Malmkillnadsgatan 48A, Box 40 116, 103 43 Stockholm; f. 1861; 20,000 mems.; Pres. MARTIN FEHRM; Sec.-Gen. BERTIL SJÖGREN; publ. *Teknisk Tidskrift* (fortnightly), *Ny Teknik* (weekly).

Svenska Trävaruexportföreningen (Swedish Wood Exporters' Assn.): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1875; 175 mems.; Pres. L. GABRIELSSON; Man. Dir. L. STRÄNG; Asst. Dir. STEN STRIBECK; Sec. RICHARD MALMROS.

Sveriges Exportråd (Swedish Export Council): Storgatan 19, P.O.B. 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1972; 1,700 mems.; Pres. K.-A. BELFRAGE; Man. Dir. GÖRAN ENGBLOM; publs. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Svensk Export* (6 issues a year).

Sveriges Elektroindustriiförening (Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association): Storgatan 19, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1918; 64 mems.; Chair. BJÖRN LUNDVALL; Pres. LENNART ELFSTRÖM.

Försäljnings AB Gat- och Kantsten (Export Association of the Granite Setts and Kerb Industry): Kungsporsävenyen 1, 411 36 Gothenburg; f. 1933; Pres. BO ESTBERGER; Man. Dir. TORSTEN SPRINGER.

Sveriges Grossistförbund (The Fed. of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers): Storgatan 19, Box 5512, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1922; 1,040 member firms; Pres. SVEN ÖSTLING; Man. A. SUNDBLAD; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. H. NYSTRÖM; publ. *Svensk Handel* (Swedish Trade; every three weeks).

Sveriges Handelsagenters Förbund (Federation of Commercial Agents of Sweden): Hantverkaregatan 2-6, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Chair. TORE LINDÉN; Man. Dir. HERBERT SÖDERLUND; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market; 4 a year).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Industriorganisation—SHIO (Swedish Federation of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Industries): Nytorpgsgatan 17, 116 22 Stockholm; f. 1905; publ. *Hantverk och Industri*.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (Association of Swedish Chemical Industries): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm Ö; f. 1917; 200 mems.; Pres. INGMAR EIDEM; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Kungsgatan 19, 105 61 Stockholm; f. 1918; 21,000 mems.; Chair. K. W. RUNDKVIST; Man. Dir. PER SCHIERBECK; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbund (*Swedish Association of Metal-working Industries*): Storgatan 19, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1911; 1,050 mems.; Pres. HANS STAHL; Man. Dir. NILS LUNDQVIST.

Textilrådet (*Textile Council*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1939; Man. Dir. V. STRANDBERG.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen ("SAF") (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16120, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1902; members are principally privately owned industrial and service enterprises; its main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 39 employers' associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as part-owners are at the same time members of these associations; in August 1973 there were 25,000 members employing 1,220,000 employees, of whom about 780,000 were manual workers; Pres. TRYGGVE HOLM; Man. Dir. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE; DIRS. GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM, BERTIL BROBERG, KARL-OLOF FAXÉN, FOLKE HALDÉN, SVEN JUNGHOLM, GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM, GUSTAF NORDENSKJÖLD, STIG SANDELL, BÖRJE STRENDER, LARS-GUNNAR ALBÄGE, STURE ESKILSSON, NILS MASRELIEZ; publ. *Arbetsgivaren* (weekly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri- och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 5; 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. and Man. Dir. GÖSTA EJERMARK.

Billtrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Road Transport Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; Chair. U. OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. ARNE THORELL.

Bryggeriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Breweries' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1908; 59 mems.; Chair. BERTIL BERGSTROM; Man. Dir. OVE HAMBERG; Dir. BJORN ENGSTROM.

Byggnadsamnesförbundet (*Employers' Assn. of Building Material Manufacturers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. ELAM TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Electrical Employers' Assn.*): Box 1723, 111 87 Stockholm; Chair. JOHAN BOTTHEIM; Man. Dir. PERCY BRATT.

Glasmästeribranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Assn. of Glazing Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; f. 1938; Pres. BERTIL PETTERSON; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS.

Grafiska Arbetsgivare- och Industriorganisationerna (*Graphic Arts Employers' and Branch Organizations*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16383, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Man. Dir. TORKEL UNGE; publ. *Grafiskt Forum*.

Gruvornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Assn. of Mine Owners*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1973; 20 mems. with 6,000 employees; Pres. S. TORELL; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Handelns Arbetsgivareorganisation (*Commercial Employers' Association*): Box 1720, 111 87 Stockholm; 6,200 mems. with 150,000 employees; Chair. LARS ERIK FOSSELIUS; Man. Dir. LENNART RUGFELT.

Järnbruksförbundet (*The Iron and Steel Works' Assn.*): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1906; 51 mems. with 64,700 employees; Pres. STURE SVENSSON; Man. Dir. LARS HERLIN.

Kraftverkens Personalförbund (*Power Personnel Union*): Västmannagatan 1, 4 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. KARL-HUGO CARLSSON; Sec. GÖSTA CANERSTAM; publ. *Statsanställd*.

Läderindustriernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Shoe, Leather and Leather Goods Industries*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm C; f. 1908; 110 mems.; Chair. HOLGE OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Livsmedelsbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Assn. of Food Producers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö; Chair. LANTBRUKARE G. SVENSSON; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Målaremästarnas Riksförbund (*Federation of Painting Contractors*): Box 16 286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; Chair. STIG DAHLBERG; Man. Dir. LARS LARSSON.

Motorbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Motor Trade Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; Chair. SVEN-OLOF TRÄFF; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Petroleumbanschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. HANS TUNGÅRDEN; Man. Dir. ULF BERGGREN.

Plåtslageriernas Riksförbund (*National Association of Platers*): Stytmansgatan 45, 114 54 Stockholm; Chair. BERTIL ALBINSSON; Man. Dir. DAN KRISTIANSEN.

Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Association of Plumbing Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1918; Chair. C. A. ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. CHRISTER FLODÉN.

Sadelmakare- och Tapetserarebranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Saddlery and Upholstery Trades*): Malmortorgsgatan 5, 111 51 Stockholm; Chair. TURE JIBRELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Snidersverkstadernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Master Blacksmiths' Association*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. OLOF THOR; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Stenindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Stone Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; Chair. BERTIL CARLÉN; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1921; 693 mems.; Chair. ÅKE PALM; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Svenska Byggnadsindustriförbundet (*Federation of Swedish Building Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm; f. 1919; 1,400 member companies with 80,000 employees; Pres. JAN STEEN; Man. Dir. HANS VON OELREICH; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (weekly).

Svenska Garveriidkareföreningen (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1901; 10 mems.; Chair. WILHELM GRÖNVALL; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Svenska Glasbruksföreningen (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers' Association*): Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1912; Chair. ERIK HOVHAMMAR; Man. Dir. AXEL APPELBERG.

Svenska Skofabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1910; 30 mems.; Chair. FOLKE NILSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

- Svenska Väg- och Vattenbyggarnas Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Federation of Swedish Civil Engineering Employers*): Hovslagargatan 5, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; Chair. WILHELM KRUSE; Man. Dir. ANDERS WÄRNELDT.
- Sveriges Arbetsgivareförening för Hotell och Restauranger** (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Kungsgatan 62, 111 22 Stockholm C; Chair. PER ZETTERSTEDT; Man. Dir. NILS-ERIK BRUNDELL.
- Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund** (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Stampgatan 18, Göteborg C; Chair. JARL BÄFVING; Man. Dir. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM.
- Sveriges Chokladindustriförbund** (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Chocolate Industry*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm C; Chair. HANS CAPPELEN; Man. Dir. ÅKE ÖSTERLIND.
- Sveriges Konfektionsindustriförbund** (*The Swedish Ready-made Clothing Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16116, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1920; 206 mems. with 17,500 employees; Pres. CARL WILHELM PETRI; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.
- Sveriges Kvarnrykkesförbund** (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1909; 30 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN; Sec. PER H. OSVALD.
- Sveriges Skogsindustriförbund** (*Employers' Federation of Swedish Forest Industries*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48, Stockholm; Chair. KARL-ERIK ÖNNESJÖ; Man. Dir. LENNART HÖRNLUND.
- Sveriges Stuvareförbund** (*Swedish Master Stevedores' Association*): Tegnérsgatan 3, 111 40 Stockholm; Chair. NILS GRENANDER; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.
- Sveriges Textilindustriförbund** (*The Swedish Textile Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16116, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1907; 182 mems. with 22,300 employees; Pres. BENGT KARLSON; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.
- Sveriges Verkstadsförening** (*Swedish Engineering Employers' Association*): Box 5510, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1896; 1,780 mems. with 330,000 employees; Pres. ALDE NILSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE NORDLANDER; publ. *Verkstäderna* (monthly).
- Trädgårdsbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Association of Market-Garden Cultivators*): Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm; Chair. CARL-ANDERS MUHR; Man. Dir. CARL KUYLENSTIERNA.
- Träindustriförbundet** (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, P.O.B. 14033, 104 40 Stockholm 14; Chair. GÖTE WÄSTLUND; Man. Dir. BJÖRN LINDELL.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

- Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareföreningen** (*Federation of Forest and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm.

TRADE UNIONS

- Landsorganisationen i Sverige** (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 25 affiliated unions with a total membership of 1,771,139 (Dec. 1972); Pres. GUNNAR NILSSON; Vice-Pres. LARS WESTERBERG; Sec. RUNE MOLIN; publ. *Fackföreningsrörelsen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

- Fastighetsanställdas Förbund** (*Building Maintenance Employees' Union*): Kungsholmsstr. 125, 112 34 Stockholm; f. 1936; 34,034 mems.; Chair. ROLAND LARSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.

- Försäkringsanställdas Förbund** (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Barnhusgatan 16, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; 15,749 mems.; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. GÖRAN SUÄRD; publ. *Försäkringsanställd*.

- Grafiska Fackförbundet** (*Graphical Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 111 81 Stockholm; 37,587 mems.; Chair. OLLE ÅSTRAND; publ. *Grafia*.

- Handelsanställdas Förbund** (*Union of Commercial Employees*): Pilgårdens, 211 46 Malmö; f. 1906; 117,159 mems.; Pres. ERIK MAGNUSSON; publ. *Handelsnytt* (monthly).

- Hotell- och Restauranganställdas Förbund** (*Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 4 tr., 111 23 Stockholm; 26,165 mems.; Chair. SIGVARD NYSTROM; Sec. HARRY FURING; publ. *Svensk Hotell-Revy*.

- Beklädnadsarbetarnas Förbund** (*Clothing Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 111 23 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 58,122 mems.; Chair. IVAN LIND; Sec. KARL ERIK PERSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.

- Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet** (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Hornsgatan 120, 117 21 Stockholm; 4,982 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN JOHNSON; publ. *Bleck- och Plåtslagaren*.

- Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Building Workers' Union*): Box 190 13, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 167,763 mems.; Chair. KNUT JOHANSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (Building Worker).

- Svenska Elektrikerförbundet** (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Box 1123, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 26,014 mems.; Chair. STERNER SAMUELSSON; publ. *Elektrikern*.

- Svenska Fabriksarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1891; 95,200 mems.; Chair. ENAR ÅGREN; Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (fortnightly).

- Svenska Frisörarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, Box 1146, 111 81 Stockholm; 5,030 mems.; Chair. GÖSTA JOHANSSON; publ. *Spegeln*.

- Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Box 19, 772 01 Grängsberg 1; 13,100 mems.; Chair. JOHN NÄSLUND; publ. *Gruvarbetaren*.

- Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19 039, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 283,539 mems.; Pres. BENGT BLOMDAHL; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.

- Svenska Lantarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 14, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; 12,000 mems.; Pres. BÖRJE SVENSSON; Sec. KARL E. ANDREASSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).

- Svenska Livsmedelsarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 2 tr., 111 23 Stockholm; 53,541 mems.; Chair. ÅKE BERGGREN; Sec. ARNE NYBOM; publ. *Mål och Medel*.

- Svenska Målareförbundet** (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 4 tr., Box 1113, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1887; 24,230 mems.; Chair. JOHN PETTERSSON; Sec. ARNE DAHLBERG; publ. *Målarnas Facktidning*.

- Svenska Metallindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Metal Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; 392,985 mems.; Chair. BERT LUNDIN; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).

SWEDEN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Svenska Musikerförbundet (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Box 43, 101 20 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 10,583 mems.; Chair. SVEN BLOMMÉ; Sec. KJELL IVRI; publ. *Musikern*.

Svenska Pappersindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Box 1127, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 47,726 mems.; Chair. ROINE CARLSSON; Sec. KJELL JUHLIN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren (SIA)*.

Svenska Sjöfolksförbundet (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järntorget 1, 413 04 Göteborg; 14,025 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR KARLSSON; Sec. GUSTAF KLANG; publ. *Sjömannen*.

Svenska Skogsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Box 903, 801 32 Gävle 1; 27,117 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN AGEBO; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren (SIA)*.

Svenska Skorstensfejeriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Chimney Sweeps' Union*): Saltmatargatan 14, 113 59 Stockholm; 1,300 mems.; Chair. ERIK SJÖQVIST; publ. *Skorstensfejaren*.

Svenska Transportarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Box 158, 101 22 Stockholm 1; 48,044 mems.; Chair. HANS ERICSON; Sec. STURE JÖNSSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.

Svenska Träindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, Box 1152, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1889; 75,787 mems.; Chair. ERIK LEHMAN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Statsanställdas Forbund (*State Employees' Union*): Box 1105, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 170,510 mems.; Pres. LARS SANDBERG; publ. *Statsanställd*.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation—TCO (*Central Organization of Salaried Employees*): Linnégatan 14, P.O.B. 5252, 102 45 Stockholm; 800,000 mems.; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Pres. LENNART BODSTRÖM.

Svenska Tullmannaförbundet (*Swedish Customs Officials' Union*): Västerlånggatan 54, Stockholm C; f. 1899; 3,200 mems.; Chair. S. E. GREDSBY; Sec. K. E. ANDERSSON; publ. *Lanternan*.

Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation SACO (*Central Organization of Swedish Professional Workers*): Valhallavägen 16, Box 5902, 114 89 Stockholm; f. 1947; 125,000 mems.; Chair. OSBORNE BARTLEY; publ. *SACO Journal* (10 times a year).

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Kooperativa förbundet (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; f. 1899; Man. Dir. JOHN SALLBORG; 210 co-operative retail societies with about 1,700,000 mems., 2,400 food stores, 160 dept. stores, 13 hypermarkets, 100 factories; total sales about £1,125m.; publs. *Vi*, *Kooperatören*, *Vår tidning*.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES

Statsföretag AB: Oxtorgsgränd 2, Fack, 103 40 Stockholm 40; f. 1970 as state holding company for 30 state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries, covering mining, steelworks, shipbuilding, forestry, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, restaurants, etc.; with a total of 36,000 employees; Man. Dir. PER SKÖLD.

OTHER STATE OWNED COMPANIES

Apoteksbolaget A.B.: Humelgårdsgatan 14, 105 14 Stockholm; f. 1970; two thirds state owned; distribution of drugs, owns all pharmacies in Sweden; Chair. RUNE LÖNNGREN; Man. Dir. ÅKE NOHRLANDER; 11,500 employees.

Board of Civil Aviation: see under Transport.

Domänverket: 171 93 Solna; f. 1869; 100 per cent state owned; forestry; Gen. Dir. FOLKE RYDBO; 6,500 employees.

The FFV-Group: Tullgatan 8, 631 87 Eskilstuna; f. 1943; 100 per cent state owned; munitions and weapons; Dir. Gen. ERIC MALMBERG; 8,350 employees.

Riksförsäkringsverket: see under Insurance.

Statens Järnvägar: see under Transport.

Statkonsult A.B.: Anderstorpavägen 12, P.O.B. 4040, 171 04 Solna 4; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; management and data processing consultation; Pres. ÅKE PERNELID; Man. Dir. STIG MOBACK; 150 employees.

Svenska Lastbil A.B.: Östermalmsgatan 47, Fack, 100 41 Stockholm 26; f. 1937; 100 per cent state owned; transport and distribution of goods; Man. Dir. NILS-OLOF LANDEBERG; 1,400 employees.

Svenska Rederiaktiebolaget Öresund: see under Transport.

Swedish Telecommunications Administration: Mårbackagatan 11, 123 86 Farsta; f. 1853; 100 per cent state owned; supplies telecommunication facilities; owns Telefabrikation A.B. and Swedish Telecommunication Consulting A.B. (wholly) and Ellemtel Development Co. and SOS Alarmering A.B. (partly); Dir.-Gen. and Chair. BERTIL BJUREL; 42,100 employees.

Systembolaget A.B.: Kungsträdgårdsgatan 14, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm 7; f. 1955; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of retail sale of wines, spirits and strong beers; Pres. RUNE HERMANSSON; 3,000 employees.

Tidningstjänst A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 11, 111 20 Stockholm; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; distribution of newspapers and administration of state subsidies; Dir. Gen. NILS HÖRJEL; Man. Dir. OLOF JONSSON; 5,214 employees.

A.B. Tipstjänst: Fack, 101 10 Stockholm 1; f. 1934; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of public betting on all sports except horse racing; Pres. HOLGER BERGERUS; Man. Dir. LARS SKIÖLD; 562 employees.

A.B. Trafikrestauranger: Klarabergsviadukten 80, P.O.B. 746, 101 30 Stockholm 1; f. 1938; 100 per cent state owned; train, station and ferry catering; Pres. LARS PETERSON; Man. Dir. HANS WILHELM WETTER; 1,000 employees.

A.B. Vin- & Spritcentralen: St. Eriksgatan 121, P.O.B. 6061, 102 31 Stockholm 6; f. 1917; 97 per cent state owned; import and wholesale of wines, spirits and strong beers; Pres. GUSTAV HEDBORG; Man. Dir. LARS LINDMARK; 1,050 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

International Home and Household Exhibition: Gothenburg; September.

Swedish Trade Fair: Skånegatan 26, 412 51 Gothenburg; April.

Skåne Mässon: Stadiongatan 25, Box 19015, 200 73 Malmö 19; international trade fair; August.

St. Erik's Fair: A.B. St. Eriks-Mässan, Mässvägen 1, Älvsjö, 106 80 Stockholm; consumer goods; September.

Stockholm Technical Fair: Mässvägen 1, Älvsjö, 106 80 Stockholm; October.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Statens Järnvägar: Central Administration: 105 50 Stockholm C; f. 1856; 100 per cent state owned; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON; at the end of 1973 there were 11,512 km. of railways. There were five ferry-boat lines with a total length of 706 km. and 21,200 km. of bus lines; 43,000 employees.

ROADS

There are some 98,000 km. of roads in Sweden, of which 47 per cent are surfaced. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Motormännens Riksförbund (*The Swedish Automobile Association*): 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1922; 190,000 mems.; Man. HANS G. FALK; Assts. BENGT UDDENBERG, BERTIL BJÖRKMAN; publ. *Motor*, circ. 200,000.

Kungliga Automobil Klubben: Södra Blasieholmshamnen 6, Stockholm 16; Gen. Man. J. O. LYSELL.

SHIPPING

ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Redareförening (*Swedish Shipowners' Association*): Kungsportsavnyen 1, 411 36 Gothenburg; f. 1906; mems.: 128 shipping companies, with a total of 364 ships; Pres. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW; Vice-Pres. STURE ÖDNER, FOLKE HILLERSTRÖM; Gen. Man. NILS GRENANDER; publ. *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning* (Swedish Shipping Gazette).

Sveriges Varvsindustriförening (*The Swedish Shipbuilders' Association*): Gustaf Daléngsgatan 8, 402 70 Gothenburg 8; f. 1918; includes all important shipyards as members and takes care of their common interests; 15 mems.; Pres. N.-H. HALLENBERG; Vice-Pres. B. ENEROTH; Man. Dir. W. VOLLERT.

Sveriges Allmänna Sjöfartsförening (*Swedish General Shipping Assn.*): Norr Mälarstrand 78, 112 35 Stockholm; f. 1902; 700 mems.; Pres. E. HAGBERGH; Sec. U. BONTHELIUS.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

GOTHENBURG

Svenska Amerika Linien (*Swedish American Line*): Packhusplatsen 6, P.O.B. 2185 (passenger), P.O.B. 2157 (freight); f. 1911; *Passenger Traffic*: Gothenburg/Copenhagen-New York and world-wide cruises; *Freight Traffic*: Scandinavia/Continent-Canada/U.S.A. and Mexican ports; Man. INGEMAR BLENNOW.

The Swedish East Asia Company, Ltd.: Broströmia, P.O.B. 2524, 403 17 Gothenburg 2; f. 1907; services to and from Middle East, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Korea and Japan; Australia—S.E. Asia service; Australia—U.S. East Coast service; around the world service operated from U.S.A.; Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd (*Swedish Lloyd*): Packhusplatsen 6, P.O.B. 2125, 403 13 Gothenburg 2; f. 1869; 2 passenger vessels, 3 hovercraft, services: Gothenburg-London, Southampton-Bilbao, Ramsgate-Calais; 7 cargo vessels, 3 winetankers, 1 bulk carrier, services: Gothenburg/Halmstad to London, Grangemouth and Hamburg, Southampton-Bilbao, Sweden to Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain; Man. Dir. HANS PHILLO.

Aktiebolaget Svenska Orient Linien: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line, Eastern Mediterranean (including Black Sea and North African ports)—European Continent, Scandinavia, Baltic ports; Man. Dir. FOLKE KRISTENSEN.

Aktiebolaget Atlanttrafik: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line: East Coast of Canada, U.S.A.—Australia; worldwide refrigerated cargo services; Man. Dir. CLAES L. UGGLA.

The Tirring Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2521, 403 17 Gothenburg 2; f. 1890; shipowners; tramp business; Man. Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

The Transatlantic S.S. Company Ltd.: Fack, 403 10 Gothenburg 2; f. 1904; to Canary Islands, South, West (SWAL) and East Africa, Australia (Scan-Austral), New Zealand, East Coast of North America (Atlantic Container Line Ltd.), from Australia to Pacific Coast (PAD-Line), Stockholm to Norköping, Malmö, Kiel and Rotterdam (NIKE-Line); Man. T. CARLSSON.

Tor Line A.B.: Skandiahallen, Gothenburg; f. 1966; services between Sweden and Denmark, and U.K., Netherlands and Belgium.

STOCKHOLM

Gränges Shipping: P.O.B. 16330, Birjer Jarlsgatan 52, 103 26 Stockholm; iron ore, coal, grain, chemicals and oil carriers; 18 vessels; Chair. E. WALDENSTROM.

Salénrederierna: Styrmansgatan 4; f. 1936; Pres. SVEN SALÉN; consists of the following companies which operate refrigerated, dry cargo and tank vessels in worldwide trading:

Rederi A.B. Jamaica: f. 1926.

Rederi A.B. Salénia: f. 1958.

Rederi A.B. Strim: f. 1939.

Rederi A.B. Westindia: f. 1929.

Salénrederierna A.B.: f. 1923; shipbrokers, chartering agents.

Johnson Line (**Rederi A.B. Nordstjernen**): services from Swedish, Baltic, North European and U.K. ports to the Caribbean, Central and South America and the West Coast of the U.S.A. and Canada; Far East to India, West Pakistan and Gulf areas.

Stockholms Rederi AB Svea (Svea Line): Skeppsbron 28; f. 1871; North Sea and Baltic trade to Finland, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium and U.K.; France-West Africa; Man. Dir. CURT HÖGBERG.

Gränges: Fack, 103 26 Stockholm 16; fmly. Grängesbergsbolaget; f. 1896; iron ore mines in Central Sweden; shipowners, railways, steelworks, steel constructions, non-ferrous metal works; Chair. ERLAND WALDENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. JOHAN ÅKERMAN.

OTHER TOWNS

Aktiebolaget Transmarin: Kungsgatan 2, Helsingborg; f. 1916; cargo and carriers to U.K., Mediterranean, Baltic and Ireland; Man. Dir. MATS OLSSON.

Malmö Rederi A.B.: P.O.B. 58, Trelleborg; f. 1870; Man. Dir. FRANS MALMROS; Tech. Dir. VIKTOR KLEMMING.

Svenska Rederiaktiebolaget Öresund: Skeppsbron, 211 20 Malmö; f. 1900; owned by Statens Järnvägar; ferry lines between Malmö-Copenhagen, Limhamn-Dragør and Malmö-Travemünde; hydrofoil boats between Malmö-Copenhagen; Man. Dir. EIMER HAGMAN; 600 employees.

SWEDEN—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

CIVIL AVIATION

Board of Civil Aviation: 161 89 Bromma; f. 1923; state owned; Dir.-Gen. HENRIK WINBERG; 1,600 employees; central government authority for matters concerning civil aviation.

The main international airport is at Arlanda, connected by bus service to Stockholm 42 km. away. There are other international airports at Torslanda, 15 km. from Gothenburg, and at Sturup, 28 km. from Malmö. A new airport for the Gothenburg area is planned at Landvetter. There are regular flights between the main cities in Sweden.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): Head Office: Stockholm-Bromma 10.

On February 8th, 1951 an agreement was signed at Oslo merging the three Scandinavian national airlines—Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL and Sweden's ABA—into one company, the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). The agreement was retroactively effective from October 1st, 1950. ABA holds three-sevenths of the capital, DDL and DNL have two-sevenths each.

The Board of the consortium consists of two members from each of the companies and the chairmanship alternates between the three partners. Pres. KNUF HAGRUP; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Technical and Operational) BJÖRN G. TÖRNBLÖM; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance) C. E. LINDH; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) K. A. KRISTIANSEN; Senior Vice-Pres. (Administration) GUNNAR SANDBERG; publ. *Scanorama* (6 issues a year). Fleet: 2 Boeing 747B, 17 DC-8, 24 DC-9-41, 9 Convair Metropolitan, 13 Caravelle, 9 DC-9-21, 2 DC-9-33AF.

A.B. Aerotransport: Ulvsundavägen 193, 161 10 Bromma 9; Chair. PER ÅSBRINK; Man. Dir. STURE BLONBERG; Swedish partner of SAS.

Linjeflyg A.B.: Bromma Airport, 161 10 Stockholm; f. 1957; jointly owned by A.B. Aerotransport and SAS; domestic passenger, newspaper and postal services in Sweden; fleet of 15 Convair Metropolitan and 3 Fokker F-28 Fellowship; Chair. N. HORJEL; Pres. STEN SANDBERG.

Sweden is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, ČSA, Finnair, JAT, KLM, Loftleidir, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, Sabena and Swissair.

TOURISM

Svenska Turisttrafikförbundet (Swedish Tourist Traffic Assn.): Hamngatan 27, P.O. Box 7306, 103 85 Stockholm 7.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Denmark: Sveriges Turistbureau, V. Farimagsgade 1, 1606 Copenhagen V.

Finland: Ruotsin Matkailutoimisto (Sveriges Turistbyrå), Aleksanterinkatu 40, Helsinki, 10.

France: Office National du Tourisme Suédois, 125 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

Germany, Federal Republic: Schwedisches Generalkonsulat, Touristik-Information, Alsterufer 15, 2 Hamburg 36.

Italy: Ambasciata di Svezia, Ufficio Informazioni Turistiche, Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3, 001 61 Rome.

Netherlands: Zweeds Informatiebureau, Noorderstraat 7-9, Amsterdam.

Norway: Sveriges Turistbyrå, Fr. Nansens plass 8, Oslo 1.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Munsterhof 14, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: The Tourist Secretary, Royal Swedish Embassy, 23 North Row, London, W1R 2DN.

Svenska Turistföreningen (Swedish Touring Club): Stureplan 2, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm 7; f. 1885; 200,000 mems.; owns and operates mountain hotels, tourist stations, about 200 youth hostels and guest ports; Pres. S. PETRÉN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEHLIN; publ. *STF:s Årsskrift* (yearly), *Turist* (six copies a year), hotel guide books.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kungliga Dramatiska teatern: Nybroplan, Stockholm; Dir. ERLAND JOSEPHSON.

Malmö Stadsteater: Försens Väg, 211 47 Malmö.

Drottningholmsteatern (Drottningholm Court Theatre): Box 27050, 102 51 Stockholm; f. 1766; still uses the original stage machinery and settings; opera and ballet performances May-Sept.; theatre and collections of theatre art open to visitors daily April-Oct.; library on the history of the stage in Stockholm; managed by the Drottningholm Theatre Museum Foundation.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Konsertföreningen (Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra): Konserthuset, Hötorget 8, 111 57 Stockholm C; f. 1902; Pres. NILS L. WALLIN; Chief Conductor GENNDI ROZHDESTVENSKY.

Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Radihuset, Oxenskiöldsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1943; Conductor STIG WESTERBERG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Delegationen för atomenergifrågor (The Swedish Atomic Energy Board): Box 43058, 100 72 Stockholm 2; Chair. YNGVE SAMUELSSON; Chief Man. ARNE HEDGRAN.

The Board is the body entrusted with control and inspection of atomic installations and atomic fuel.

Statens råd för atomforskning (The Swedish Atomic Research Council): Box 23136, 104 35 Stockholm 23; f. 1945; Pres. MATS LEMNE; Head of Secretariat Dr. MATS OLA OTTOSSON.

The Council, under the Ministry of Education, allocates the funds provided by the Government for fundamental research in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, radiation physics and radiation biology. Budget 1973-74: 24.4m. kr.

The Council also acts as an advisory body to the Swedish Government and to Swedish authorities within the field of atomic research.

The Council represents Sweden in CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) and in NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics).

AB Atomenergi (The Swedish Atomic Energy Company): Studsvik, Fack, 611 01 Nyköping; Man. Dir. BO ALER.

The company, formed in 1947, is state owned. It is a nuclear development corporation, a national laboratory and is the central institution for Swedish applied atomic research work. The staff of the company is about 1,000.

By 1972 two power reactors were in operation, the Ågest Heat and Power Station (since 1964, 80 MWth) and Oskarshamn I (1971, 440 MWe). At Ranstad AB Atomenergi operates a uranium mill on an experimental basis.

SWEDEN—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Statens Vattenfallsverk (*State Power Board*): Fack 162 87 Vällingby; is building four light-water power reactors of 760 MW, 820 MW, 900 MW (Ringhals I, II and III) and 900 MW (Forsmark I), becoming operational in 1974, 1974, 1977 and 1978.

Forskningsinstitutet för Atomfysik (*Research Institute for Physics*): Roslagsvägen 100, 104 05 Stockholm 50; f. 1964; Dir. Prof. INGMAR BERGSTROM.

The Gustaf Werner Institute, University of Uppsala (*Institute for High Energy Physics and Physical Biology*): Box 531, 751 21 Uppsala.

CO-OPERATION

Sweden is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Centre Européen de Recherches Nucléaires and NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics). Agreements were concluded with the U.S.A. in 1956 and with the United Kingdom in 1957 and 1964.

UNIVERSITIES

Göteborgs Universitet (*Gothenburg University*): Gothenburg; 131 professors, 20,600 students.

Linköpings Högskola (*University of Linköping*): Linköping; 40 professors, 4,500 students.

Lunds Universitet (*University of Lund*): Lund; 797 teachers, 21,365 students.

Stockholms Universitet (*University of Stockholm*): Stockholm; 715 teachers, 25,000 students.

Universitetet i Umeå (*University of Umeå*): Umeå; 350 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universitet i Uppsala (*University of Uppsala*): Uppsala; 690 teachers, 21,556 students.

Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (*Chalmers University of Technology*): Gothenburg; 285 teachers, 4,500 students.

Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan (*Royal Institute of Technology*): Stockholm; 1,300 teachers, 6,400 students.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Switzerland is a mountainous state in central Europe bounded to the north by Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy, and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, although wide and sudden variations in weather frequently occur due to differences of altitude, aspect and gradient. The snow line varies from about 2,500 to 3,200 metres. There are four official languages—German, French, Italian and Romansch, spoken by 64.9, 18.1, 11.9 and 0.8 per cent of the population respectively (1970). About 48 per cent are Protestants and 49.4 per cent Roman Catholic. The Federal flag, which is square, consists of a white cross on a red background. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

Although Switzerland has long been the headquarters of many international organizations, she has not yet joined the UN for fear of compromising her neutrality, which was guaranteed in 1815. However she maintains a Permanent Observer at the UN and has joined several of the UN specialized non-political agencies. In 1971 the Federal Council recommended that Switzerland should join the UN and in 1973 a consultative committee was appointed to examine the question. Switzerland was a founder member of EFTA in 1960 and joined the Council of Europe in 1963. In July 1972 a special agreement was concluded with the EEC.

The main federal body is the Federal Council. It is organized on a collegial system, dividing the posts between the Social Democrats, the Radical Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the People's Party. These parties lost seats in the general election in October 1971 but they still have a very large majority. There has been a swing to the right in recent cantonal and national elections, benefiting the Republic Movement and the National Campaign against Foreign Domination, which favour repatriating foreign workers and oppose joining the UN. Women have slowly been gaining the right to vote in various cantons and in February 1971 a Government instigated national referendum gave women the vote in national elections.

Government

The Swiss Confederation, composed of 25 cantons and half-cantons, has a republican federal constitution. Parliament consists of two chambers of equal status—the Council of States and the National Council. All women now have the vote in Federal elections and there is female suffrage in most of the cantonal elections. Although national policy is the prerogative of the Federal Government, considerable power is vested in the cantons. The Swiss citizen shares three distinct allegiances—communal (local), cantonal, and national. Direct participation is very important in communal government, and all members may take part in the communal assemblies or referenda which decide upon local affairs. Each canton has its own written constitution, government and assembly. The

referendum, which can be on a communal, cantonal or national scale, further ensures the possibility of direct public participation in decision taking. In September 1973 the Government set up a commission to revise the Constitution, which dates back to 1848.

Defence

Switzerland maintains no standing army except for a small permanent personnel of commissioned and non-commissioned officers primarily concerned with training. There are 1,500 regulars in the Army and 2,000 in the Air Force. In effect, however, every male citizen between the ages of 20 and 50, almost without exception, is a trained militiaman, and keeps his rifle, ammunition and uniform in his own home. After 4 months initial training the standard is maintained by refresher courses, the frequency and duration of which vary according to the age of the soldier. The Confederation belongs to no foreign defence organizations, and the strategy of the army and air force is defensive. The total strength of the armed forces when mobilized is about 600,000. The allocation for defence in the 1973 budget was 2,309 million Swiss francs, but some expenses are borne by the cantons, and conscripts are not paid by the state.

Economic Affairs

In spite of the country's mountainous terrain agriculture is an important part of the Swiss economy. Three quarters of the land surface is agricultural or forest land and over 7.6 per cent of the total labour force is employed in farming. However, cheese is the only product sold in quantity abroad. Switzerland's main natural resource is the water power which has been used in the production of hydro-electric power. Some of this has been exported but recently reserves of power have been running low and Switzerland is turning towards nuclear power. The lack of natural resources has meant that industry has been developed over a wide base. The Swiss aptitude for precision engineering, especially in clocks and watches, has long been famous; other important industries include heavy engineering, textiles, footwear, chemicals, wood-working and printing. Other important sources of foreign revenue are the numerous international banks and the tourist industry which attracts visitors to Switzerland all the year round.

Since the war the Swiss economy has been expanding well and the population enjoys a very high standard of living. Inflation has recently become a serious problem. The consumer price index, with a base of 100 points in September 1966, rose to 124 at the end of 1971, 132.5 at the end of 1972 and 146.1 in November 1973. Wages are tied to the price index, and have tended to rise faster than productivity. The shortage of labour (in October 1973 there were 50 Swiss unemployed and 3,582 vacancies) has led to dependence on foreign workers, who numbered nearly 900,000 in 1973. Political pressures caused the Government to impose limits on immigration, thus worsening the labour-wages-prices situation. Switzerland is very dependent on exports, which represent 23.5 per cent

SWITZERLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

of G.N.P., and the effective revaluation of the Swiss franc against the U.S. dollar by 42.5 per cent between May 1971 and March 1974 could harm foreign trade competitiveness. The heavy inflow of foreign capital also helped to stimulate inflation, and the National Bank has been empowered to discourage the inflow of new funds, as part of the Government's restrictive fiscal measures introduced in December 1972. Credit expansion was limited and a price supervision office set up.

With the entry of the U.K. and Denmark, the enlarged EEC takes 46 per cent of Switzerland's exports and provides 68 per cent of total imports. A special agreement with the EEC was concluded in July 1972, providing for free trade in industrial goods.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (2,913 km.) are wholly electrified and amongst the most efficient in the world. The many small private railways chiefly cover short mountain routes. There are more than 18,150 km. of main roads and a comprehensive programme of motorway construction is scheduled to be completed by 1980. There is an ocean-going merchant fleet of 27 ships and there are 516 Rhine barges based on the port of Basle. Swissair is the national airline and Zürich, Geneva and Basle-Mulhouse are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

Almost all Swiss citizens are insured against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory. Unemployment insurance is subsidized by the Confederation, but varies in different cantons. There is a compulsory system of old age, widows', widowers' and invalids' insurance.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control with the result that there are twenty-five different systems in operation. Education has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 since 1874, and in most cantons a further two years of compulsory education are required. After this primary education some 10 per cent of the pupils enter a "non-vocational continuation school" for a period of one to four years. The greater proportion, however, enter either a "lower secondary school" or a

"higher secondary school" (*Gymnasium, Collège*). A school-leaving certificate from the latter qualifies the pupil for admission to one of the eight universities or the two technical colleges. There are numerous private schools and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland.

Tourism

Switzerland is the classic land of tourism and the number of visitors continues to grow. In 1972 over seven million foreigners visited the country. The principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism totalled 4,950 million francs in 1972, and expenditure was 2,400 million francs.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a *visa* to enter Switzerland: Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, all Western European countries and all American countries.

Sport

Skiing, skating, mountaineering and orienteering, football and cycling are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1974: May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1975: January 1, 2 (New Year), March 28 (Good Friday), March 31 (Easter Monday).

May 1 (Labour Day), August 1 (Swiss National Day) and various regional holidays are also observed in some parts of Switzerland.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 7.14 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 3.07 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (January 1973)	DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1973
	December 1st, 1960	December 1st, 1970		
41,293.2 sq. km.*	5,429,061	6,269,783	6,310,200	153

* 15,943.4 square miles.

LANGUAGES (per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
German	72	69	65
French	20	19	18
Italian	6	10	12
Raeto-Romansch	1	1	1
Others	1	1	4

RELIGIONS (per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
Protestants	56.3	52.7	47.8
Roman Catholics	41.6	45.3	49.4
Old Catholics	0.6	0.6	0.3
Jews	0.4	0.4	0.3
Others	1.1	1.0	2.2

CANTONS

CANTON	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (January 1973)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1973 estimate)
Zürich	1,728.6	1,118,000	647	Zürich	407,600
Bern (Berne)	6,886.9	990,000	144	Bern	155,500
Luzern (Lucerne)	1,492.2	290,000	194	Luzern	68,300
Uri	1,076.5	33,400	31	Altdorf	9,000
Schwyz	908.2	91,500	101	Schwyz	12,200
Unterwalden					
Obwalden	490.7	25,600	52	Sarnen	6,800
Nidwalden	275.8	25,900	94	Stans	5,400
Glarus	684.3	37,200	54	Glarus	6,200
Zug (Zoug)	238.6	71,500	300	Zug	23,100
Fribourg	1,670.0	179,000	107	Fribourg	41,300
Solothurn (Soleure)	790.6	225,000	285	Solothurn	16,500
Basel (Bâle or Basle)					
Basel-Town	37.2	224,500	6,035	Basel	202,200
Baselland (Country)	428.1	214,800	502	Liestal	12,600
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	298.3	72,100	242	Schaffhausen	36,000
Appenzell					
Ausserrhoden	243.2	48,400	199	Herisau	14,500
Innerrhoden	172.1	13,700	80	Appenzell	5,300
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall)	2,014.3	383,000	190	St. Gallen	80,200
Graubünden (Grisons)	7,105.9	164,500	23	Chur	31,800
Aargau (Argovie)	1,404.6	439,000	313	Aarau	16,500
Thurgau (Thurgovie)	1,012.7	182,000	180	Frauenfeld	18,000
Ticino (Tessin)	2,810.8	255,700	91	Bellinzona	17,200
Vaud	3,219.0	518,000	161	Lausanne	136,000
Valais	5,225.8	206,700	40	Sion	22,500
Neuchâtel	796.6	169,000	212	Neuchâtel	37,500
Genève (Genf or Geneva)	282.2	331,700	1,175	Genève	166,500
TOTAL	41,293.2	6,310,200	153	—	—

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION
(1970 census)

	CITY PROPER	CONURBATION
Bern (Berne, the capital) .	162,405	284,737
Zurich	422,640	719,324
Basel (Bâle or Basle) .	212,857	381,453
Genève (Genf or Geneva) .	173,618	321,083
Lausanne	137,383	226,684
Winterthur	92,722	110,041
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall) .	80,852	90,327
Luzern (Lucerne) . . .	69,879	155,742
Biel	64,333	90,385
La Chaux-de-Fonds . . .	42,377	—
Fribourg	39,695	51,212
Neuchâtel	38,784	61,971
Schaffhausen	37,037	57,037
Thun	36,523	62,906

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	16.5	7.5	9.3
1970	15.8	7.5	9.1
1971	15.2	7.1	9.1
1972	14.3	6.7	8.8

EMPLOYMENT (1970 census)

SECTOR	No. of EMPLOYEES
Agriculture	229,293
Industry	1,451,975
Services	1,323,871
TOTAL	3,005,139

In August 1970 660,500 foreigners were employed, of whom 52 per cent were Italian, 20 per cent Spanish, 8 per cent German, 8 per cent French and 12 per cent others.

In 1973 there were nearly 900,000 foreign workers in Switzerland.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1972)
(sq. km.)

ARABLE, MEADOWS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS	PASTURES	FORESTS	LAKES AND RIVERS	UNPRODUCTIVE AND BUILT ON AREA
11,685	8,510	10,520	1,527	9,051

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)					PRODUCTION (^{'000} quintals)					YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes
1962 .	104	16	29	14	47	4,081	602	1,246	492	11,270	37.9	39.8	35.3	34.2	230
1963 .	101	17	35	12	45	2,872	727	950	350	12,455	28.4	30.4	29.7	28.7	265
1964 .	102	18	32	11	43	3,705	660	1,050	377	12,060	36.5	37.0	35.0	33.5	268
1965 .	104	15	30	10	37	3,359	498	946	302	9,056	33.3	32.4	30.8	29.2	231
1966 .	102	13	31	9	37	3,277	466	1,068	330	10,491	32.2	34.2	33.3	32.7	269
1967 .	99	16	31	8	36	4,007	630	1,169	319	11,248	40.3	40.8	37.6	35.4	296
1968 .	101	15	30	8	35	3,887	583	1,116	295	10,980	39.2	39.1	40.8	35.7	300
1969 .	99	11	37	10	32	3,456	434	1,323	365	9,791	34.8	38.6	38.5	36.0	301
1970 .	89	12	47	8	30	3,176	494	1,418	219	9,765	35.1	39.3	35.9	35.9	315
1971* .	89	13	39	10	28	3,874	568	1,677	408	10,933	43.9	43.1	44.5	41.5	377

* Provisional figures.

FRUIT PRODUCTION (^{'000} quintals)

	1969	1970	1971
Apples	5,300	2,800	3,900*
Pears	1,800	1,700	1,150*
Cherries	450	470	490*
Damsons and Plums	440	450	440*
Dessert Grapes	9	10	3
Red Wine (^{'000} hl.)	320	476	337
White Wine (^{'000} hl.)	477	792	545

* Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Cattle	1,869	1,907	1,823	1,841	1,909
Horses	56	53	50	48	47
Pigs	1,799	1,753	1,872	1,878	2,129
Sheep	290	291	292	n.a.	334
Chickens	6,345	6,361	6,265	n.a.	6,610

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE (^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Milk	3,214	3,204	3,160	3,234
Butter	32.1	29.3	28.5	31.4
Cheese	84.6	86.1	90.1	95.6
Meat	347	403	351.5	432.2
Eggs (millions)	665	690	710	n.a.

FORESTRY

AREA (hectares) January 1st, 1972	PRODUCTION (^{'000} cu.m.) 1971
969,500	3,914

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

	1970	1971	1972
Watches (number)	52,607,000	51,811,000	56,955,000
Precious Metal Assays (" ")	5,350	4,933	6,693
Refined Sugar ('000 tons)	54	68	62
Cement (" ")	4,797	5,220	5,713
Chalk (" ")	145	142	150
Cigars (million)	757	762	771
Cigarettes (" ")	29,229	30,935	32,026
Electric Power (million kWh)	34,886	31,587	32,298
Gas (million cu. m.)	396	386	398
Aluminium ('000 metric tons)	91	94	84
Shoes ('000 prs.)	13,150	12,753	11,905
New Dwellings Completed (dwelling units)	63,590	65,248	73,612
Cotton and Blended Yarns ('000 tons)	40.7	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton and Blended Cloth (million m.)	161	n.a.	n.a.

FINANCE

100 Rappen (centimes)=1 Schweizer Franken (franc suisse) or Swiss franc.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2 and 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=7.14 francs; U.S. \$1=3.07 francs

100 Swiss francs=£14 01=\$32.60.

Note: Before May 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.373 Swiss francs, though external trade figures were based on a conversion factor of \$1=4.297 francs (1 Swiss franc=23.27 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=3.84 Swiss francs. In terms of sterling, the official rate between November 1967 and May 1971 was £1=10.495 Swiss francs.

BUDGET (million Swiss francs)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1971	1972		1971	1972
Direct Taxation	1,989	2,549	Defence	2,088	2,295
Turnover Tax	2,602	3,223	Federal Loans	2,284	2,632
Customs and Excise	2,508	2,794	Public Works	956	954
Other Taxation	967	897	Local Grants	495	666
Other Receipts	448	465	Social Welfare	1,046	1,153
			Investments	251	311
			Other Expenditure	1,451	1,749
TOTAL	8,514	9,928	TOTAL	8,571	9,750

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million francs)

	1970	1971	1972
Currency in Circulation	13,106.0	14,309.9	16,635.0
Short-term Accounts	8,410.1	11,854.4	11,020.9
Monetary Reserves:			
Gold	11,821.3	11,879.4	11,879.7
Foreign exchange	8,441.1	10,323.3	12,323.1

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1966=100)

	1970	1971	1972
Foodstuffs	107.8	114.8	122.2
Beverages, Tobacco	107.6	112.9	122.3
Clothing	105.1	111.3	120.0
Accommodation	130.8	142.0	154.0
Heating, Lighting	124.1	136.1	132.5
Fittings, House Maintenance	102.3	107.3	112.8
Transport	112.9	117.2	126.9
Health, Toilet Articles	111.6	119.9	131.0
Education, Entertainment	108.6	113.3	118.6
ALL ITEMS	112.7	120.1	128.1

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (million francs at current prices)

	1971	1972
Consumer Expenditure on Goods and Services	57,700	65,380
State and Social Insurance Expenditure	11,555	13,160
Internal Gross Capital Formation	29,615	34,575
(a) Fixed capital formation	28,615	33,575
of which: Construction	18,730	22,575
Equipment	9,885	11,000
(b) Stock variations	1,000	1,000
INTERNAL DEMAND	98,770	113,115
Sale of Goods and Services Abroad	33,240	36,710
(a) Goods	24,380	27,040
(b) Services	8,860	9,670
TOTAL DEMAND	132,110	149,825
Less: Purchases of Goods and Services from Abroad	33,860	37,235
(a) Goods	30,275	33,200
(b) Services	3,585	4,035
GROSS INTERNAL PRODUCT	98,250	112,590
Revenue Received from Abroad	4,380	4,860
Less: Revenue from Labour and Property Sent Abroad	1,870	2,225
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	100,760	115,225

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million francs)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
External trade	23,620	29,640	-6,020	27,200	33,115	-5,915
Tourism	4,450	2,180	2,270	4,950	2,400	2,550
Freight and other transport	495	65	430	715	70	645
Insurance (State and Private)	355	15	340	545	430	115
Investment income	3,950	500	3,450	4,550	590	3,960
Income of foreign workers	140	1,370	-1,230	170	3,420	-3,250
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	175	235	-60	170	235	-65
Electricity	335	260	75	360	285	75
Other services	3,880	2,920	960	3,910	1,185	2,725
Total services	38,160	37,820	340	42,570	41,730	840

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million Swiss francs)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports . .	17,786	19,425	22,734	27,870	29,642	32,372
Total Exports . .	15,165	17,849	20,009	22,140	23,617	26,188

COMMODITIES

(million Swiss francs)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1970*	1971*	1972
Agricultural Products	4,334.0	4,540.0	4,844.3
Energy Products	1,455.9	1,849.7	1,698.1
Textiles and Clothes	2,850.7	3,128.4	3,563.6
Paper and Stationery	989.2	992.6	1,104.2
Leather, Rubber and Plastic Materials	983.1	1,068.3	1,194.5
Chemicals	2,847.4	3,006.6	3,174.3
Building Materials, Glass	573.1	649.4	785.2
Metals	4,186.0	3,700.9	3,743.3
Machines	4,768.3	5,104.1	5,731.5
Vehicles	2,629.3	3,035.9	3,469.6
Other Commodities	2,276.5	2,565.8	3,062.7
TOTAL	27,893.5	29,647.7	32,371.3

* Unrevised figures.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Agricultural Products	1,535.7	1,647.2	1,521.6
Energy Products	41.2	29.4	36.2
Textiles and Clothes	2,112.3	2,267.3	2,465.3
Paper and Stationery	419.6	475.7	562.5
Leather, Rubber and Plastic Goods	364.4	393.4	475.0
Chemicals	4,629.3	4,955.5	5,772.4
Building Materials, Glass	129.8	135.9	142.1
Metals	1,572.2	1,556.1	1,760.2
Machines	6,741.0	7,325.1	7,879.9
Vehicles	162.2	201.3	214.0
Instruments, Watches	3,983.6	4,084.5	4,667.7
Other Commodities	449.1	545.7	690.8
TOTAL	22,140.4	23,617.1	26,187.7

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million Swiss francs)

IMPORTS FROM	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	119.2	110.8	116.5
Austria	1,250.6	1,433.9	1,671.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	987.2	988.5	1,087.0
Canada	195.1	216.6	180.4
Czechoslovakia	142.2	166.6	172.1
Denmark	356.2	421.7	459.7
Egypt	21.8	23.0	24.1
France	3,362.0	3,729.2	4,381.2
Germany, Federal Republic	8,349.2	8,801.0	9,681.3
Hungary	138.4	109.5	114.9
Italy	2,622.8	2,929.4	3,128.9
Japan	615.0	762.2	958.9
Netherlands	964.1	1,049.6	1,098.4
Nigeria	74.7	54.0	64.5
Romania	37.7	50.8	48.0
Spain	243.7	272.3	318.8
Sweden	870.8	969.1	1,024.5
United Kingdom	2,166.8	2,340.2	2,364.0
U.S.A.	2,371.9	2,121.2	2,223.6

EXPORTS TO	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	209.4	190.6	200.8
Austria	1,151.7	1,345.2	1,543.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	507.6	524.0	585.5
Brazil	239.2	290.4	378.7
Canada	303.7	312.0	355.5
Denmark	416.7	430.2	452.6
France	1,806.5	2,073.2	2,329.9
Germany, Federal Republic	3,288.6	3,585.8	3,921.8
Hong Kong	392.2	383.3	429.1
Italy	2,073.7	2,085.3	2,173.6
Japan	698.5	673.0	811.6
Netherlands	593.3	619.6	618.6
Norway	281.1	333.9	341.7
Portugal	257.2	325.6	334.5
South Africa	313.4	336.8	330.6
Spain	494.7	527.0	654.6
Sweden	742.3	777.9	841.8
United Kingdom	1,584.8	1,718.7	2,035.7
U.S.A.	1,962.8	1,997.8	2,262.8

TOURISM

TOURIST NIGHTS (Visitors from abroad only) (‘000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total	18,985	19,314	20,963	21,364	21,723

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (Number of visitors staying in hotels)

	1971	1972
Germany, Federal Republic	1,620,932	1,722,554
France	908,432	906,832
United Kingdom	575,893	572,986
U.S.A.	1,184,374	1,192,552
Italy	655,784	675,310
Others	1,974,651	2,060,904
TOTAL	6,920,066	7,131,138

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Passengers ('000)	320,224	323,689	322,613	323,389
Passenger-kilometres (million)	8,991	9,238	9,339	9,435
Tonnage Carried ('000 tons)	52,710	56,214	60,199	59,942
Ton-kilometres (million)	6,113	6,557	7,035	7,072

ROADS VEHICLES REGISTERED

	CARS	BUSES	VANS AND LORRIES	TRACTORS AND OTHERS	MOPEDS, MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	BICYCLES
1969	1,282,889	4,921	100,728	26,344	624,635	2,039,518	1,310,621
1970	1,383,204	5,542	105,725	29,565	663,612	2,187,648	1,299,728
1971	1,461,966	4,595	117,537	26,036	684,973	2,295,107	1,300,434
1972	1,561,312	4,858	123,897	28,934	716,538	2,435,539	1,324,173

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
International Traffic, Laden ('000 tons)	309.3	304.5	276.8	274.4
International Traffic, Unladen { " " }	7,707.2	8,620.3	7,925.5	7,651.2
Total Tonnage Carried { " " }	8,016.6	8,924.8	8,202.3	7,925.6

CIVIL AVIATION SWISS AIRLINES

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown ('000)	67,728	75,421	77,514	78,710
Passenger-kilometres { " }	3,825,834	4,420,320	5,095,855	5,750,428
Freight (tons)	76,165	108,469	110,528	113,042
Ton-kilometres ('000)	513,926	579,614	652,391	728,712

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones in Use.	2,846,535	3,025,779	3,213,065	3,404,427
Radio Licences	1,800,341	1,851,612	1,899,775	1,958,031
Television Sets	1,144,154	1,273,893	1,402,570	1,535,888
Books Published (No. of Titles)	6,028	6,436	6,087	6,849

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary (1969-70)	n.a.	n.a.	487,583
Secondary (1969-70)	n.a.	n.a.	464,023
Technical (1972)	21	n.a.	7,468
Higher (1971-72)	11	4,318	44,624

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, 3003 Berne, Hallwylstrasse 15.

THE CONSTITUTION

Much of what is now Switzerland once formed part of the Holy Roman Empire, but it was primarily against the oppression of local overlords, among whom were the powerful Hapsburg family, that in 1291 the communities of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwalden joined in an "everlasting league" of defence. In 1353 the confederation comprised eight cantons, and by 1513 thirteen. Throughout this period an increasing number of these cantons obtained charters which made them virtually free communities, directly responsible to the Emperor, and they finally achieved formal independence from the Empire at the close of the Thirty Years war, as the result of French influence.

The French Revolutionary Wars brought about the collapse of the old Confederation, and the establishment of a short-lived unitary state, the Helvetic Republic. The Confederation was restored in 1815, when three new cantons were admitted, and the Congress of Vienna recognized Switzerland's perpetual neutrality. Religious conflict and the opposition of liberal and conservative cantons were brought to an end with the adoption of a Federal Constitution in 1848. The federal form of government adopted was continued in the 1874 constitution, which is still in force.

The twenty-two federated Cantons (often referred to as the twenty-five States, because three of the Cantons are sub-divided), have sovereign authority except where the constitutional pact has defined limits to their powers, and all undelegated powers are theirs. Cantonal feeling still makes for marked disapproval of any increase in Federal authority, which has been greatly extended since 1874 in the economic and social spheres of legislation.

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for civil, penal and commercial law, legislation concerning marriage, residence and settlement, export and import

duties, defence, postal, telephone and telegraph services, the mint, forestry, hunting and fishing, hydro-electric power, the economy, railways, important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the Cantons, partly in the mixed management of Federal authorities and Cantons. The Cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue mainly from indirect taxation, but can also impose Federal direct taxes, such as the defence tax. The profits from State enterprises and customs duties are received by the Federal authorities.

THE COMMUNES

The 3,053 communes of Switzerland have local autonomy over such matters as public utilities, education and roads, and grant primary citizenship. Decisions are made by communal assemblies which all citizens can attend, except in the urban communes where referenda are necessary. The smallest communes have only 20 inhabitants, the largest, Zürich, more than 400,000.

THE CANTONS

The 25 cantons and half-cantons of the Swiss Confederation each have their own constitutions and their own methods of choosing the members of the cantonal assembly and cantonal government and the States Councillors who represent them at the federal level. Five cantons, Glarus, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Innerrhoden, Obwalden and Nidwalden, retain the *Landsgemeinde*, an assembly of all citizens of the canton held annually, as their decision-making authority. Elsewhere, democracy is less direct, the secret ballot and the referendum having replaced the mass assembly. Women have recently gained full political rights in almost all the cantons.

SWITZERLAND—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Federal Assembly is composed of two bodies, the National Council and the Council of States, which can deliberate either together or separately. The 200 members of the National Council are elected directly, by proportional representation, every four years. The Council of States represents the cantons, each of which sends two councillors, elected in varying ways according to the cantonal constitutions. The Federal Assembly is the supreme governing body of the Confederation. Both houses have to accept legislative and fiscal measures, and the Federal Assembly supervises the army, the civil service and the application of the law, exercises the right of pardon and elects the Federal Supreme Court, the Federal Insurance Court, the General who commands the army in times of crisis, and the Federal Council.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Executive authority is vested in the Federal Council, whose seven members are the heads of the Federal ministries. Each year the Federal Assembly chooses the President and Vice-President of the Confederation from among the Federal Councillors. Generally, the Councillors are chosen from the members of the Federal Assembly, for a term of four years, which is often extended for so long as they are willing to serve. By tradition, one Councillor comes from each of the three largest cantons, Zürich, Berne and Vaud, and one from the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino; in addition, the Radical Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats each take

two of the seats on the Council, the remaining place going to the People's Party. There has been some criticism of the constraints this system places on the choice of Councillors, and also of the lack of representation given to the Social Democrats in the Council of States.

REFERENDA AND INITIATIVES

Referenda are held on both cantonal and federal levels. In many cantons all legislation has to be accepted by a majority of the voters, and in some cantons major financial matters have to be submitted to the popular vote. In federal affairs, a compulsory referendum must be held and the consent of a majority of the voters and of the cantons obtained for amendments to the Federal Constitution, and other legislation is subject to optional referenda. A petition from 30,000 voters is needed to bring about a national referendum, which can accept or reject any proposed legislation or international treaties concluded for a period of more than 15 years. The initiative gives voters in many cantons the right to propose a law or a legislative amendment and to demand a popular vote on it. A petition by 50,000 voters is needed to initiate a vote on an amendment to the Federal Constitution, but as federal laws cannot be proposed by means of an initiative many constitutional amendments introduced in this manner concern relatively unimportant matters. The initiative is also used by the political opposition to bring about changes in government policy. Two recent referenda were called by the Government to ratify the trade agreement with the EEC and to annul articles of the Constitution banning Jesuit priests from Switzerland.

THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(March 1974)

President and Head of Public Economy: ERNST BRUGGER
(Radical Democrat).

Vice-President and Head of Foreign Affairs: PIERRE
GRABER (Social Democrat).

Head of Home Department: HANS HURLIMAN (Christian
Democrat).

Head of Justice and Police: KURT FURGLER (Christian
Democrat).

Head of Defence Department: RUDOLF GNÄGI (People's
Party).

Head of Finance Department: GEORGES-ANDRÉ CHEVALLAZ
(Radical Democrat).

Head of Transport, Communications and Power Department: WILLI RITSCHARD (Social Democrat).

Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation: KARL HUBER.

SWITZERLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Röttgen, Federal Republic of Germany.
Albania: Rome, Italy.
Algeria: Willadingweg 74; *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHIM SETTOUTI (also accredited to Austria).
Argentina: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: Alpenstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* JOHN RUSSELL ROWLAND.
Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* KARL GRUBER.
Bangladesh: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Belgium: Weststrasse 6; *Ambassador:* JEAN LEROY.
Bolivia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* CARLOS SYLVESTRE DE OURO PRETO.
Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 4; *Ambassador:* ROSA VASSILEVA KORITAROVA.
Burma: Kirchenfeldstrasse 68; *Ambassador:* WIN PE.
Burundi: Paris, France.
Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* JEAN CÔTÉ (also accredited to Algeria).
Central African Republic: Thunstrasse 72; *Ambassador:* ROGER-MAGLOIRE BOMBA.
Chad: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Chile: Münsterergasse 34; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL RIOSECO ESPINOZA.
China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* CHEN CHE FANG.
Colombia: Thunstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.
Cuba: Kramgasse 74; *Ambassador:* AMÉRICO CRUZ.
Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* MILAN LAJČIAK.
Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* M. G. I. MELCHIOR.
Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* CESAR ALVAREZ BARBA.
Egypt: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* H. Z. SABRY.
El Salvador: Rome, Italy.
Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Finland: Weltpoststrasse 4; *Ambassador:* MARTTI SALOMIES (also accredited to Portugal).
France: Schosshaldenstrasse 46; *Ambassador:* BERNARD DUFOURNIER.
Gabon: Paris, France.
Gambia: London, England.
German Democratic Republic: Brunnadernstrasse 53; *Ambassador:* GÜNTER ULLRICH.
Germany, Federal Republic: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* JÜRGEN DIESEL.
Ghana: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* OSEI TUTU (also accredited to Austria).
Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* JEAN GEORGIOU.

Guatemala: Paris, France.
Guinea: Rome, Italy.
Haiti: Elfenauweg 16; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.
Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* GYÖRGY VARSANYI.
Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
India: Kalcheggweg 20; *Ambassador:* ARJAN SINGH (also accredited to the Vatican).
Indonesia: Elfenauweg 51; *Ambassador:* HARSONO TJO-KROAMINOTO.
Iran: Thunstrasse 68; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ESFANDIARY.
Iraq: Paris, France.
Ireland: Dufourstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM WARNOCK (also accredited to Austria).
Israel: Maricnstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* ARYE LEVAVI.
Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* ADALBERTO FIGAROLO DI GROPELLO.
Ivory Coast: Thormannstrasse 51; *Ambassador:* THÉODORE DE MEL.
Jamaica: Paris, France.
Japan: Engestrasse 43; *Ambassador:* KATSUICHI IKAWA.
Jordan: Rome, Italy.
Kenya: London, England.
Khmer Republic: Dahlhölzliweg 16; *Ambassador:* YEM SARONG.
Korea, Republic: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* TONG WON LEE (also accredited to the Vatican).
Laos: Paris, France.
Lebanon: Eigcrstrasse 62; *Ambassador:* ALBERT NASSIF.
Lesotho: London, England.
Liberia: Paris, France.
Libya: Dufourstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* ALI MOHAMED IMMISH.
Liechtenstein: Willadingweg 65; *Ambassador:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.
Luxembourg: Kramgasse 45; *Ambassador:* ALBERT DUHR (also accredited to Austria and Italy).
Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Malaysia: Paris, France.
Mali: Paris, France.
Malta: Rome, Italy.
Mauritania: Paris, France.
Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO A. MARISCAL.
Monaco: Junkerngasse 28; *Minister:* le Comte d'AILLIERES (also accredited to the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg).
Mongolia: Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.
Morocco: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BENNANI SMILES (also accredited to Austria).
Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* Baron MAURITS WIJNAND HENDRIK COLLOT D'ESCURY.
New Zealand: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

SWITZERLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.
Niger: Paris, France.
Nigeria: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* BLESSING AKPORODE CLARK (also accredited to Austria and Turkey).
Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* ERIK ANDREAS COLBAN.
Pakistan: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. MOHAMMAD YOUSUF (also accredited to Albania and the Vatican).
Panama: Paris, France.
Paraguay: London, England.
Peru: Spitalackerstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* JORGE NICHOLSON SOLOGUREN.
Philippines: 7 Kornhausplatz; *Ambassador:* HORTENCIO J BRILLANTES (also accredited to Austria).
Poland: Elfenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* STEFAN WILSKI.
Portugal: Helvetiastrasse 50A; *Ambassador:* E. M. F. BUGALHO.
Qatar: Paris, France.
Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* ION GEORGESCU.
Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* Sheikh JAWAD ZIKRI.
Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Somalia: Paris, France.
South Africa: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* K. E. G. J. PAKENDORF.
Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL RUIZ MORALES.
Sri Lanka: Paris, France.
Sudan: Paris, France.
Sweden: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* SVEN ERIC NILSSON.

Syria: Paris, France.
Tanzania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Thailand: Eigerstrasse 60; *Ambassador:* UPADIT PACHARIYANGKUN (also accredited to Yugoslavia).
Togo: Brussels, Belgium.
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.
Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* ABDELMELEK BERGAOU.
Turkey: Lombachweg 33; *Ambassador:* ALI SUAT BILGE.
Uganda: Paris, France.
U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* PAVEL IVANOVICH GERASSIMOV.
United Kingdom: 50 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* JOHN WRIGHT.
U.S.A.: Jubiläumsstrasse 93-95; *Ambassador:* SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS.
Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Uruguay: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN CONSTANZO.
Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* AMBROGIO MARCHIONI.
Venezuela: Aegertenstrasse 55; *Ambassador:* LUIS HUMBERTO CROCE OROZCO.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Warsaw, Poland.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Willadingweg 25; *Ambassador:* BUI VAN ANH (also accredited to Austria).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Paris, France.
Yugoslavia: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* VASILJE MILOVANOVIĆ.
Zaire: Sulgenheimweg 21; *Ambassador:* KYABUTA MASANGU A. MWANZA.
Zambia: Rome, Italy.

PARLIAMENT

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: ANTON MUHEIM.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (General Election, October 31st, 1971)

	1967	1971
Radical Democrats	49	49
Social Democrats	51	46
Christian Democrats	45	44
People's Party*	24	23
Independent Party	16	13
Republican Movement	1	7
Liberal Democrats	6	6
Labour Party	5	5
National Campaign	—	4
Evangelical Party	3	3

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: KURT BÄCHTOLD.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (Members are elected by canton; method and period of election differs from canton to canton.)

	1967	1971-73
Christian Democrats	17	18
Radical Democrats	14	15
People's Party*	6	5
Social Democrats	2	4
Liberal Democrats	3	2
Independent Party	1	1

* The People's Party was formed in 1971 by a union of the Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party (21 National Council seats in 1967) and the Democratic Party (3 seats in 1967).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti radical-démocratique suisse—Freisinnig-demokratische Partei der Schweiz (*Radical-Democratic Party*): Bahnhofplatz 10, 3011 Berne; led the movement which gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitution of 1848, and soon became the dominant group in the Federal Assembly. It stands for the principle of a strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Cantons and all the minorities; Liberal—free democratic in tendency.

President: HENRI SCHMITT (Geneva); *Secretary:* H. R. LEUENBERGER, Bahnhofplatz 10, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. PAUL BÜRGI (St. Gallen).

Parti démocrate-chrétien suisse—Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Christian-Democratic People's Party*): Postfach 1759, 3001 Berne; formed 1912 by those parties which had, since 1848, opposed centralization plans, and the Kulturkampf of the Radical majority party. The bases of its policy are a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and Christian social reform by means of professional associations. It is, as its name shows, a non-sectarian party; Catholics and Protestants adhere to it. It is composed of peasants, Christian workers and middle-class professional people.

President: H. WYER, Visp, National Councillor; *Secretary:* URS. C. REINHARDT, Postfach 1759, 3001 Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. ALOIS HÜRLIMANN, National Councillor (Zug).

Parti socialiste suisse—Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (*Social-Democratic Party*): Pavillonweg 3, 3012 Berne; f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919.

Chairman: Dr. ARTHUR SCHMID (Aarau); *Secretaries:* HEIDI FLÜHMANN, ARNOLD BERTSCHINGER, CHRISTINE GAFNER, LUCIEN ROSSET, Pavillonweg 3, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. RICHARD MÜLLER, National Councillor (Berne).

Parti suisse de l'union démocratique du centre—Schweizerische Volkspartei (*Swiss People's Party*): Optingenstrasse 1, 3013 Berne; f. 1971 as a merger of the Democratic Party and the Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party, which had seceded from the Radical Party in 1919. It is chiefly distinguishable from it by more strongly marked agrarian and liberal social tendencies.

President: HANS CONZETT; *Secretary:* PETER SCHMID, Optingenstrasse 1, 3013 Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* RUDOLF ETTER (Aargau).

Union libérale-démocratique suisse—Liberal-demokratische Union der Schweiz (*Liberal-Democratic Party*): Postfach 60, 3018 Berne; is recruited from those elements in the Protestant cantons which supported the governments overthrown by the Revolution of 1847. Its evolution has been more rapid than that of the Christian-Democratic Party, since it has not been hampered by religious questions. It maintains an almost constant opposition to centralizing and étatist tendencies.

President: LOUIS GUIBAN (Lausanne); *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* PETER DÜRRENMATT (Basle); *Secretary:* J.-S. EGGLY, Postfach 60, 3018 Berne.

Alliance des Indépendants—Landesring der Unabhängigen (*Independent Party*): Hertensteinstr. 40, 6000 Lucerne; f. 1936; opposition movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics.

President: Dr. CLAUDIUS ALDER, Rotackerstr. 9, 4410 Liestal; *Secretary:* ERWIN MÜLLER, Grossrat, Museggstr. 20, Lucerne; *Office:* Hertensteinstr. 40, Lucerne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. WALTER KÖNIG, Nationalrat, Küssnacht.

Parti du Travail de Suisse—Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz (*Labour Party*): Zelgstrasse 4, 8003 Zürich; f. in 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists. It aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganize Switzerland on a Socialist basis.

Secretary: JEAN VINCENT, rue Etienne-Dumont 1, 1203 Geneva.

Mouvement suisse d'action républicain—Schweizerische Republikanische Bewegung (*Republican Movement*): Postfach 3, 8416 Flaach/ZH; f. 1971 to maintain the Swiss way of life and oppose entry to EEC; *Leader:* Dr. JAMES SCHWARZENBACH.

Action nationale contre l'emprise et la surpopulation étrangères—Nationale Aktion gegen Überfremdung von Volk und Heimat (*National Campaign against Foreign Domination of People and Homeland*): Könizbergstrasse 5, 3097 Liebfeld; f. 1971; *Chair:* VALENTIN OEHEN, National Councillor.

Parti évangélique suisse—Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Evangelical Party*): Bederstrasse 98, 8027 Zürich.

President: WILLY SAUSER, National Councillor; *Secretary:* HEINER STUDER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. Apart from military courts, there are only two Federal judicial authorities, the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Tribunal of Insurance. The Penal and Civil Procedure in the Canton of Zürich is described as an example.

CANTON OF ZÜRICH

CIVIL LAW

(a) District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*).

Presidents or Vice-Presidents, who generally have a university degree in law, are competent as sole judges (*Einzelrichter*) if the value of the case is between 100 and 1,000 frs. (values below 100 frs. are decided without appeal by judges of the peace (*Friedensrichter*), who need not be lawyers—normally there is one for each commune). The Presidents or Vice-Presidents also deal with specified claims in bankruptcy proceedings without any limitation of the importance of the case; they are also competent to deal in summary and *ex-parte* proceedings.

The District Courts consist of three or five members. They settle civil matters between 1,000 frs. and 2,000 frs. value, and decide most other civil matters in the first instance if the plaintiff or both parties do not ask for an exception (see below for commercial matters and cases of over frs. 4,000 value).

(b) Industrial Courts (*Gewerbegerichte*).

Suits between employers and employees arising from terms of employment can be decided at Industrial Courts which cover one or more communes. Representatives of each side participate as judges.

(c) Appeal Court (*Obergericht*).

Each Canton has an Appeal Court, which in Zurich consists of different specialized benches (*Kammern*) of three or five members.

The Appeal Court decides appeals and pleas of nullity against decisions of Industrial Courts, sole judges and District Courts. If both parties agree, cases of more than 4,000 frs. value may be brought directly before the Appeal Court to avoid District Courts.

A sub-branch of the Appeal Court is the Commercial Court (*Handelsgericht*). It consists of two members of the Appeal Court and three or five qualified merchants chosen by the President for each case from a list of fifty names. They decide cases of more than 4,000 frs. value if of a commercial character, when either both parties or the defendant are registered merchants. Further, this Court decides some special matters like patents and trade marks.

(d) Cassation Court (*Kassationsgericht*).

This is a special Cantonal Court deciding pleas of nullity against decisions of the Appeal Court, Jury Court and Commercial Court, when there has been a serious infraction by the lower court, particularly concerning procedure.

PENAL LAW

Matters of Penal Law are decided partly by the same courts as matters of Civil Law.

In the Canton of Zürich, the more important cases are tried by the Jury Court (*Geschworenengericht*) when the accused pleads "not guilty", by the Appeal Court when the plea is "guilty". The Jury Court consists of three judges, of whom at least the President is a member of the Appeal Court, and a jury of nine members. The judges and jury decide the case together in secret session. Eight affirming votes are required for a defendant to be found guilty.

Less important cases are tried by the District Courts, or sole judges, in the first instance, and by the Appeal Court in the second instance. In certain minor cases, no appeal is possible.

The Public Attorney has the right to support the written accusation before any court. He is bound to assist only in important cases when the accused pleads "not guilty".

Witnesses and experts are examined by the Public Attorney and sign written statements, which are joined to the written accusation of the Public Attorney. The defence is allowed to question them; they are seldom called again. As a rule, they appear in person only before Jury Courts and make their deposition a second time.

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

1000 Lausanne 14.

President: HANS TSCHOPP.

Vice-President: PIERRE CAVIN.

The Federal Tribunal (*Bundesgericht, Tribunale Federale* or *Tribunal fédéral*), consisting, in all, of 28 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 15 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years.

In matters of Federal Law, the Tribunal decides non-financial civil cases and financial civil cases involving more than 8,000 frs. value. It gives final decisions on civil matters if both parties apply to it rather than to the cantonal courts, in cases involving more than 20,000 frs.

In penal cases the Tribunal acts mainly as a court of cassation, examining the decisions of cantonal courts for violations of federal law. It cannot change a lower court's finding on facts.

The Tribunal also decides civil cases between Cantons, between Cantons and the Confederation and claims by individuals or corporations against the Confederation involving over 8,000 frs. It gives final decisions on execution and bankruptcy proceedings and on the application of administrative law by federal and cantonal administrative and legal authorities, and acts as a constitutional court, deciding appeals concerning the violation of citizens' rights.

The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*Staats- und Verwaltungsrechtliche Abteilung, Cour de droit public et de droit administratif, Corte di diritto pubblico e di diritto amministrativo*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Zivilabteilungen, Cours civiles, Corti civili*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*Schuldbetreibungs- und Konkurskammer, Chambre des poursuites et des faillites, Camera di esecuzione e di fallimenti*).

SWITZERLAND—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*Kassationshof, Cour de cassation pénale, Corte di cassazione penale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*Anklagekammer, Chambre d'accusation, Camera d'accusa*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*Kriminalkammer, Chambre criminelle, Camera criminale*).
- (g) Federal Penal Court (*Bundesstrafgericht, Cour pénale fédérale, Corte penale federale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: THEODOR BRATSCHI.

Vice-President: HANS KORNER.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of seven members. It sits at Lucerne. Since 1969 it has been considered as the Court of Social Insurance (*Cour des assurances sociales, Sozialversicherungsabteilung, Corte delle assicurazioni sociali*) of the Federal Tribunal.

RELIGION

According to the 1970 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 478, Roman Catholic 494, Old Catholic 3, Jewish 3, other denominations (or without religion) 22.

CATHOLIC

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Sion, Mgr. FRANÇOIS NESTOR ADAM; Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, Mgr. PIERRE MAMIE, rue de Lausanne 86, Fribourg; Bishop of Basle, Mgr. ANTONIO HÄNGGI; Bishop of Chur, Mgr. JOHANNES VONDERACH; Bishop of St. Gallen, Mgr. JOSEPHUS HASLER; Bishop of Lugano, Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARTINOLI.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop, Rt. Rev. L. GAUTHIER, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

PROTESTANT

Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland (*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédératon*

des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse): Sulgenauweg 26, CH-3007 Berne; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in this Federation of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Pastor W. SIGRIST (Berne); Vice-Pres. Pastor CH. BAUER (Le Locle); Members of the Council: Pastor M. FLURY (Seewis), P. SCHÄRER (Thun), E. RYSER (Zürich), Pastor CH. PITTET (Assens), Dr. M. UHLMANN (Zürich); Secs. Pastor A. MOBBS (Céligny GE), W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, the Diasporaverband Zentralschweiz-Tessin, the Evangelical Free Church of Geneva, and the United Methodist Church, form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the Press in Switzerland is guaranteed by Article 55 of the amended 1874 Constitution, and the only formal restrictions on the press are the legal restraints concerned with abuses of this freedom. The most contentious issue relating to press freedom in recent years has been the right of journalists to refuse to reveal their sources of information, and the issue has only recently been resolved by the enactment, in October 1968, of a federal law designed to protect this right, except in cases where the security of the state is involved.

Press freedom in Switzerland is among the greatest in the world. The political system, based on cantonal and communal autonomy, the cultural diversity, emphasized by the existence of four languages, and the low illiteracy rate of under 2 per cent have facilitated the existence of nearly 350 newspapers among a population of only just over 6 million. With a total daily circulation of a little under 5 million, individual circulation figures are low by international standards, and over half the newspapers sell less than 5,000 copies. Although all the papers are owned by companies, co-operative printing concerns or individuals, and despite the recent trend away from politically committed journals, more than half the press still supports a particular political party. Another feature of most Swiss papers, resulting from the strength and importance of local politics, is the attention given to local news, even by a paper of international importance like the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne, dating from 1762, is the oldest Swiss paper. *Blick* and *Tages Anzeiger Zürich* have easily the largest circulations (over 200,000), but the two

most respected dailies are *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, founded in 1780, and the French-language *Journal de Genève*, established nearly fifty years later. Both papers, tabloid in format with few illustrations, carry an exceptionally high proportion of foreign news, and have an influential readership abroad.

DAILIES

Aargauer Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 39-43, 5001 Aarau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 28,000.

Aargauer Volksblatt: Rütistr. 3, 5400 Baden; Christian Democrat; circ. 11,493.

Appenzeller Zeitung: Poststrasse 69, Herisau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 14,000; Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co. S.A.

Badener Tagblatt: Bruggstrasse 35, 5400 Baden; f. 1848; independent; circ. 30,000; Publishers WANNER A.G.

Basellandschaftliche Zeitung: Schützenstr. 6, Liestal f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,076; Publishers LUDIN A.G.

Basler Nachrichten: Dufourstrasse 40, 4000 Basle; f. 1845; Independent; morning; circ. 30,000; Gen. Man. WALTER BEYLER; Chief Editor OSKAR RECK.

Basler Volksblatt: Petersgasse 34, 4001 Basle; Christian Democrat; circ. 12,504; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.

Berner Oberländer: Seestrasse 42, Spiez; independent; circ. 13,337; Publishers G. MAURER A.G.

Berner Tagblatt: Nordring, 3001 Berne; f. 1888; independent; mid-day; circ. 55,678; Dir. O. HAUSAMANN; Editor Dr. R. TH. WEISS.

SWITZERLAND—(THE PRESS)

Berner Zeitung: 3550 Langnau; f. 1844; independent; circ. 46,320; Chief Editor FRITZ ZOPFI.

Bielcr Tagblatt: Freistrasse 11/13, 2501 Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 26,196; Publisher W. GASSMAN.

Blick: Dianastr. 5, Zürich; circ. 210,177; Editor MARTIN SPEICH.

Der Bund: Effingerstr. 1-3, 3001 Bern; f. 1850; independent Radical-Democratic; Chief Editor Dr. P. SCHAFFROTH; circ. 50,157.

Corriere del Ticino: Corso Elvezia 33, 6900 Lugano; independent; circ. 20,000.

Le Courrier: 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, 1211 Geneva; f. 1868; Catholic daily; Administrator JEAN-PIERRE CHALIER; Editor-in-Chief ROGER VILLARD DE THOIRE; circ. 16,208.

Le Démocrate: 21 Rue des Moulins, 2800 Delémont; f. 1877; Radical; circ. 11,408; Editor-in-Chief C. R. BEUCHAT.

Il Dovere: Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 12,184.

24 Heures Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne: 33 av. de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; circ. 100,417; Editor MARCEL A. PASCHE.

Feuille d'Avis du Neuchâtel et L'Express: 4 rue St.-Maurice, 2001 Neuchâtel; independent; circ. 35,000.

Gazette de Lausanne: 3 rue de la Vigie, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; circ. 19,000; Chief Editor FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF.

Giornale del Popolo: Via S. Gottardo 54, 6900 Lugano; Christian Democrat; circ. 17,719.

Glarner Nachrichten: Zwinglistr. 6, Glarus; f. 1875; liberal; circ. 10,253; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. A.G.

L'Impartial: 14 rue Neuve, La Chaux-de-Fonds; independent; circ. 30,841.

Journal de Genève: 5-7 rue de General-Dufour, 1211 Geneva; f. 1826; independent Liberal; Pres. OLIVIER REVERDIN; Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE MONNIER; circ. 17,000.

Journal du Jura: Freistrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 12,372; Publisher W. GASSMAN.

Der Landbote: Garmarkt 10, Winterthur; f. 1836; independent; morning; circ. 30,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ARTHUR BAUR.

La Liberté: 40 avenue de Pérolles, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1871; Catholic; circ. 27,137; Editor FRANÇOIS GROSS.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: 6002 Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; circ. 59,819; Editor Dr. ANKLIN.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Basclstr. 11-13, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1852; independent Liberal; circ. 23,615; Editor MAX E. AMMAN.

National-Zeitung: St. Albananlage 14, 4002 Basle; f. 1842; morning and evening; circ. 74,585; Editor HEINRICH KUHN.

Neue Berner Zeitung: Hauptbeest, 10, Bern; f. 1918; Conservative; middle class, representing farmers and small business; morning; circ. 10,638.

Neue Bänder Zeitung: Kornplatz, Chur; Democratic; circ. 18,342; Publishers GASSER, EGGERLING & Co.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Holbeinstrasse 22, 8021 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; daily; circ. 20,000.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Postfach 215, 8001 Zürich; f. 1780; Independent-Liberal; circ. 92,116; Chief Editor Dr. F. LUCHSINGER.

Nouveliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: 1950 Sion; Independent-Catholic; circ. 33,000; Publishers IMPRIMERIE MODERNE S.A.

Die Ostschweiz: P.O.B. 9000, St. Gall; Catholic-Conservative; f. 1873; circ. 26,000.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1839; circ. 52,000; Editor-in-Chief H. ZOLLIKOFEN.

Schaffhauser-Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8201 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,000; Publisher Dr. CARL OECHELIN.

Solothurner Nachrichten: Untere Werkhofstrasse 5, 4500 Solothurn; Christian Democrat; circ. 12,119.

Solothurner Zeitung: 35 Dornacherstr., 4500 Solothurn; Democratic; circ. 32,176.

La Suisse: 9-17 rue des Savoises, 1211 Geneva; f. 1898; independent; morning; circ. 70,192; Editors-in-Chief MARC CHENEVIÈRE, CLAUDE RICHOTZ, RAOUL RIESEN, JEAN-CLAUDE MARTI.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Werdstr. 21, 8021 Zürich; f. 1893; independent; circ. 235,000; Chief Editor Dr. W. STUTZER.

Tages-Nachrichten: 3110 Münsingen; circ. 36,568; Editor HERBERT FISCHER.

Tagwacht: Monbijoustr. 61, Bern; f. 1892; Social-Democratic; circ. 18,189; mid-day.

Die Tat: Limmatplatz 6, 8021 Zürich; f. as weekly 1936, as daily 1939; Independent; circ. 33,911; Editor-in-Chief Dr. WALTER BIEL.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; circ. 12,000.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; Independent; circ. 21,000; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.

Tribune—Le Matin: 33 avenue de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; f. as *Estatette* 1862; non-party; morning; circ. 63,150; published by S.A. Tribune de Lausanne-Le Matin.

Tribune de Geneve: 42 rue du Stand, 1211 Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; circ. 65,188; Editor G.-H. MARTIN.

Voix Ouvrière: 6 Rue du Pré-Jérôme, 1211 Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Walliser Bote/Briger Anzeiger: Furkastr. 17, 3900 Brig; circ. 11,706; Editor A. CHASTONAY.

Zofinger Tagblatt: Hintere Hauptstrasse, 4800 Zofingen; circ. 12,519; Editor OSKAR HEDINGER.

Zürcher AZ: Stauffacherstr. 5, 8021 Zürich; socialist; circ. 15,469; Editor HELMUT HUBACHER.

Zürcher Oberländer: 8620 Wetzikon; f. 1852; Radical-Democratic; circ. 17,000.

Der Zürichbieter: 8303 Bassersdorf (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; circ. 10,269; Publishers HERMANN AKERITS ERBEN, A.G.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: 8712 Stäfa; Radical-Democratic; circ. 26,373; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT, Jnr.

PERIODICALS

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1854; monthly; Editors Col. SCHAUFELBERGER, Brig. SCHULER; circ. 7,000.

Die Alpen: 6300 Zug; quarterly; circ. 56,000.

Die Alpen Bulletin: monthly; published by Club Alpin Suisse; circ. 55,300.

Annabelle: Talacker 41, 8021 Zürich; fortnightly for women; circ. 104,694; Editor WALTER BOSCH.

Annette: Wiesenstr. 7, 8008 Zürich; circ. 120,000.

Auto: Laupenstr. 2, 3001 Bern; editions in French and German; circ. 66,979; Editor OLIVIER GRIVAT.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; weekly published in German and French (*Revue Automobile*); Editor ROBERT BRAUNSCHWEIG; circ. 76,546.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Râffelstrasse 11, 8021 Zürich; Swiss German edition; circ. 221,000.

Bonne Table et Tourisme: 2013 Colombier; monthly; gastronomy; circ. 30,000; Editors J. VALBY, R. GESSLER.

Camera: C. J. Bucher Ltd., 6002 Lucerne; f. 1922; German, French, and English editions; monthly; circ. 34,778.

Courrier du Vignoble: 2013 Colombier; Tuesday and Friday; circ. 12,000; monthly edition; circ. 39,000; Editor RENÉ GESSLER.

Du: Baslerstr. 30, 8048 Zürich; f. 1941; monthly cultural review; circ. 25,000; Editor MANUEL GASSER.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, 1211 Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,311.

L'Eco dello Sport: Via Mercogli 8, 6900 Lugano; circ. 11,433; Editor ARMANDO LIBOTTE.

Elle: Gotthardstr. 61, 8027 Zürich; twice monthly; circ. 87,000 (German edition), 270,550 (French edition).

Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zürich: Münzgraben 2, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1970; twice yearly; Chief Editor Dr. W. RAUNIG; circ. 600.

La Femme d'Aujourd'hui: rue Bovy-Lysberg 5, 1211 Geneva; weekly; circ. 45,000.

Femina: Morgartenstr. 29, 8004 Zürich; fortnightly; German edition (circ. 83,000); French edition (circ. 45,000).

Feuille Fédérale Suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie Fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Finanz und Wirtschaft: Werdstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; finance and economics; circ. 18,010.

Die Frau: Alfred Escher Str. 10, 8021 Zürich; f. 1948; women's magazine; circ. 74,445.

Gazette Littéraire: 3 rue de la Vigie, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1949; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*; weekly, Saturdays; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF.

Graphis: Nüscherstrasse 45, 8001 Zürich; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press.

L'Illustré: Zofingen; circ. 155,870; Chief Editor PETER BALSIGER.

Images du Monde: 10 Rue du Valentin, 1000 Lausanne; circ. 35,000.

Industrial Organization (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Betriebswissenschaft/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; scientific organization, industrial management; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technische Hochschule (*Industrial Management Institute of the Swiss Federal School of Technology*); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Meyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; circ. 170,956.

Mosaik: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; weekly; circ. 100,000.

Moto-Touring: Maulbeerstr. 10, 3000 Berne; f. 1949; monthly; Editor Dr. J. P. MARQUART; circ. 15,000.

Museum Helveticum: Schwabe & Co., 4010 Basle; f. 1944; Swiss journal for classical philology; four issues per year; Editors Prof. F. HENIMANN, Prof. O. GIGON, Prof. F. WEHRLE.

Nebelpalter: Signalstr., 9400 Rorschach; f. 1875; satirical weekly; circ. 65,200; Editor FRANZ MÄCHLER; published by Verlag E. Löpfle-Benz A.S.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, Postfach, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork; circ. 93,509.

Plaisirs: 2013 Colombier; monthly; gastronomy and tourism; circ. 20,000; Editor R. GESSLER.

Plan: Kürbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning, water supply, refuse disposal, sewage and air purification; two-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau: Bahnhofplatz 10, 3000 Berne; f. 1921; monthly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics, critical reviews (*Liberal*); Editor WILLY GASSMAN; Publisher The Swiss Liberal-Democratic Party; circ. 3,000.

Pro: Jupiterstrasse 4, 8032 Zürich; monthly; circ. 1,625,850.

Rad- & Motor-Sport: Sehauffhauserstr. 272, 8057 Zürich; weekly; organ of Schweizerischer Radfahrer- und Motorfahrer Bund; circ. 45,000.

Radio TV Je Vois Tout: Ave. de Tivoli, 1000 Lausanne; weekly; circ. 93,076.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: P.O.B. 4711, 1211 Geneva 16; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. JÜRGEN HEINBACH; publications in English, French, German; book reviews and advertisements.

Revue Economique et Sociale: 5 Place de la Cathédrale, 1005 Lausanne; f. 1943; quarterly; Editors PIERRE GOETSCHIN and ALAIN JENNY; circ. 1,500.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Inter Annonces S.A., 2 ave. Bellefontaine, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1880; monthly.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 39 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Major E. M. G. MONTFORT; circ. 2,446.

Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie: 7 Chem. des Cèdres, 1004 Lausanne; f. 1868; two-monthly; Editors P. BONNARD, F. BRUNNER, E. MAURIS, J.-C. PIGUET, G. WIDMER.

Revue Suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, 1211 Geneva; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. V. AELLEN.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: 4800 Zofingen; circ. 331,054.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie): Dietzingerstrasse 3, 8003 Zürich; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Art Institut Orell Füssli A.G.

Schweizer Familie: Schöntalstr. 27, 8036 Zürich; f. 1903; weekly; circ. 104,112; Editor Dr. R. KLAGES, Gen. Man. H. HASLEMAN.

Schweizer Illustrierte: Zofingen; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 213,746.

Schweizer-Jugend: Solothurn; weekly; circ. 58,302.

Schweizer Monatshefte: Stockerstr. 14, 8002 Zürich; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors ROLAND STIEFEL, ANTON KRÄTTLI.

Schweizerische Allgemeine Volkszeitung: 4800 Zofingen; circ. 152,716.

Der Schweizerische Beobachter: Industriestr. 54, Glattbrugg; f. 1927; twice monthly; circ. 455,016.

Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung: Schwarztörstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1893; weekly; official organ of the "Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers"; Editor Dr. W. ROHNER.

SWITZERLAND—(THE PRESS)

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt (*Feuille officielle suisse du Commerce*): Effingerstr. 3, 3011 Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editorial Dépt. Fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne; circ. 18,000.

Schweizerische Handelszeitung: Bleicherweg 20, 8039 Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; Publisher Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A.G.; Exec. Dir. Dr. P. EISENBERG; Chief Editor Dr. M. UNGERER; circ. 24,225.

Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift: Schwabe & Co., 4010 Basle; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. CHR. HEDINGER, Prof. G. RIVA, Dr. CHR. VORBURGER, Dr. A. UEHLINGER; circ. 6,400.

Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, 8000 Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein", "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband", Schweiz. Gesellschaft der Urheber und Verleger (Suisa), and the "Mechanizenz"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor RUDOLF KELTERBORN; circ. 5,500.

Schweizerische Versicherungszeitschrift (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Münzgraben 2, 3000 Berne; f. 1933; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. H. SUTER; circ. 1,900.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquée*): Länggassstr. 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. MEILI.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik (*Revue suisse d'économie politique et de statistique*): P.O.B. 761, 4001 Basle; f. 1865; review of economics, statistics and sociology; quarterly; Editor Prof. H. G. BIERI; circ. 1,800.

Sélection du Reader's Digest: Räfelfstrasse 11, 8021 Zürich; Swiss French edition; circ. 63,000.

Ski: Habegger Verlag, 4552 Derendingen; f. 1968; nine times a year in German, French and Italian; Editor KARL ERB; circ. 115,000.

Sport: Jean Frey A.G., Staffelstrasse 12, 8000 Zürich; f. 1920; three times a week; Chief Editor WALTER LUTZ; circ. 105,000.

Swiss Review of World Affairs: 8000 Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung, P.O.B. 660, 8021 Zürich; circ. 3,600.

TGS-Revue: Pfäffikon-Zürich; official organ of the Zürich Touring Club; monthly; circ. 140,000.

Tele: 4800 Zofingen; radio and television weekly; circ. 115,014; Editor JACK STARK.

Textiles Suisses/Élégance Suisse: Bellefontaine 18, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1929; professional expert review for the Swiss textile industry; 6 issues yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade.

Touring: Maulbeerstr. 10, 3000 Berne; f. 1935; weekly; Editor Dr. WALTER ROHNER; German, French and Italian editions; circ. 807,300.

Trente Jours: 19 Ave. de Beaulieu, 1004 Lausanne; circ. 438,573; Editor ALFRED LOERTSCHER.

TV-Radio Zeitung: Scheibenstr. 29, 3000 Berne 22.

Vox Romanica: Rämistrasse 71, 8006 Zürich; f. 1936; review of Roman linguistics and medieval literature; half-yearly.

Weltwoche: Talacker 41, 8021 Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; circ. 103,861; Editor-in-Chief HANS O. STAUB.

Werk: P.O.B. 210, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1913; monthly; architecture and art; circ. 10,700.

Werkzeitung der Schweizer Industrie: 9001 St. Gall; f. 1932; monthly; circ. 209,888; publishers Zollikofer & Co. A.G.

Die Woche: 4600 Olten; weekly; circ. 75,370.

NEWS AGENCY

Schweizerische Depeschagentur A.G. (*Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss Telegraph Agency*): Schanzenstrasse 5, 3001 Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Gen. Man. GEORGES DUPLAIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Geneva

ADN (*German Democratic Republic*): Geneva.

Agence France-Presse (*France*): 39 rue Rotschild; Dir. LEOPOLD LOBENBERG.

ANSA (*Italy*): 11 rue de Cornevin; Bureau Chief MICHELLE PETROSILLO.

AP (*U.S.A.*): Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief HANNS NEUERBOURG.

Cosmopress (*GPR*): 6 rue Constantin; f. 1934; Mans. Dr. R. H. HASSBERGER, A. CH. HASSBERGER.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Palais des Nations, Büro C 22; Man. Dr. GÜNTER WEBER.

Jiji Press (*Japan*): rue Crespin 14-15, 1206 Geneva; Man. TOMIYUKI MURAISHI.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): 42-44 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva; Bureau Chief Y. LEBEDEV.

Reuters (*U.K.*): Room 32, Palais des Nations; Dir. G. A. FARQUHAR.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): Room 22, Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Editeurs de Journaux (*Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Assn.*): Lerchenstr. 18, P.O.B. 687, 8027 Zürich; f. 1899; 284 mems.; Pres. K. BLOCHLIGER; Sec. CHARLES TH. JEAN-RICHARD.

Verein der Schweizer Presse (*Association de la Presse suisse*): Postfach 2471, 3001 Berne; Pres. ROBERT ZINGG (Luzern); Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFER.

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Victor Attinger S.A.: 7 Place Piaget, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1830; mountaineering, travel, fiction; Dir. JEAN-VICTOR ATTINGER.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: 4 rue de l'Hôpital, 2001 Neuchâtel; f. 1875; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy; Dir. AGNES DELACHAUX; Assistant DAN BRÜDARIÛ.

Editions d'Art Albert Skira: 89 route de Chêne, 1208 Geneva; fine arts and literature.

Editions Edita S.A.: 7 rue de Genève, 1003 Lausanne; history, technical, art; Dir. AMI GUICHARD.

Editions du Griffon: Faubourg du Lac 17, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1944; science, arts; Dir. DR. MARCEL JORAY.

Editions Ides et Calendes: Evole 19, 2001 Neuchâtel; f. 1941; art, literature, law; Dirs. FRED UHLER, ANDRÉ ROSSELET.

Editions Labor et Fides S.A.: 1 rue Beauregard, 1204 Geneva; f. 1924; theological and religious publications; Dirs. HORACE LOMBARD, RUTH WELCH.

Editions Rencontre S.A.: 29 ch. d'Entre-Bois, 1018 Lausanne; f. 1950; literature, art, history, geography, juveniles, fiction; Dir. MICHEL DAUNAY.

Fœtisch Frères S.A.: Lausanne-Vevey; Head Office: Grand-pont 2 bis, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1804; music; Dir. MARIO ZAVADINI.

Gilde du Livre et Editions Clairefontaine: 4 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1936; fiction, art, history, theatre, children's books; Dir. ALBERT MERNOUD.

H. Hauser, Editions de la Baconnière: 2017 Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. H. HAUSER.

Imprimerie La Concorde: Terreaux 29, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL PERRIN.

Librairie Droz S.A.: P.O.B. 389, 1211 Geneva 12; f. 1925; history, medieval literature, linguistics, social sciences, economics, archaeology; Dir. ALAIN DUFOUR.

Librairie et Editions J. H. Jeheber S.A.: 3 Chemin du Vallon, 1224 Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Librairie Payot S.A.: 1 rue de Bourg, Lausanne; f. 1835; brs. in Geneva, Neuchâtel, Zürich, Berne, Basle, Vevey and Montreux; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications; agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PAYOT.

Paulusverlag: Pérolles 36, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1873; Catholic books and journals; *La Liberté*; Pres. MADELEINE SCHOFFIT; Dir. DR. HUGO BAERISWYL.

Trois Collines: 1 rue de la Cité, 1200 Geneva; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

A.B.C. Edition: Stauffacherquai 40, 8000 Zürich; series in graphic design, psychology, medicine.

Archimedes Verlag: Marktweg 7, Kreuzlingen; technology, natural science; Buddhistischer Verlag, philosophy, religion.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, 8000 Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juveniles and picture books, architecture; Dir. DR. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Atlantis Verlag A.G.: Zürichbergstr. 66, 8044 Zürich; f. 1930; classics, music, travel, art, fiction, children's books; Dir. DR. MAX MITTLER.

Verlagsanstalt Benziger & Co., A.G.: Betlerive Strasse 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1792; books, especially Catholic theology, science, belles-lettres, juveniles; Pres. DR. KARL EBERLE; Dirs. DR. OSCAR BETTSCHART, DR. PETER KECKEIS.

Benteli A.G.: Bümplizstrasse 101, 3018 Berne; f. 1899; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, humour, children's books; Dir. TED SCHAAP.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, 4010 Basle; scientific and technical books and periodicals.

Verlag C.J. Bucher A.G.: Zürichstrasse 3-5, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1964; biographies, history, politics, art, belles-lettres, photography, religion.

Delphin Verlag: Limmatstrasse 111, 8031 Zürich; f. 1962; children's and juvenile books; Dirs. OSWALD BOXER, KLAUS MÜLLER-CREPON.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Sprecherstr. 8, 8032 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, graphic arts, children's books; Pres. DANIEL KEEL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

Europa Verlag (Verlag Oprecht): Rämistrasse 5, 8000 Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

Flamberg Verlag A.G.: Brauerstrasse 60, Postfach, 8021 Zürich; f. 1959; fiction, poetry, art, children's books.

A. Francke A.G.: Hochfeldstrasse 113, 3000 Berne 26; f. 1831; educational, history, philology and linguistics, psychology, philosophy; Dir. DR. C. L. LANG.

Hallwag: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, biography, current affairs, politics, art, natural history, languages, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Dirs. O. E. WAGNER, DR. PETER FUNK, WERNER MERKLI, U. P. THOENEN.

Verlag Paul Haupt: Falkenplatz 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; economics, politics, sociology, psychology, theology, education, art; Dirs. MAX HAUPT, ULRICH DODEL.

Helbing und Lichtenhahn: Freiestr. 40, 4000 Basle; f. 1822; law, history, education; Dirs. H. HELBING, Miss V. LICHTENHAHN.

Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press: Nüscherstrasse 45, 8001 Zürich; f. 1944; *Graphis*, international two-monthly for graphic and applied art, specialized books on visual art and designs, *The Art of the Comic Strip*, *Graphis Posters*, *Graphis Annual*, *Photographis* and *Packaging 2*; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.

Hans Huber: Länggassstrasse 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1927; medicine, psychology.

Verlag Huber: Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1809; art, history, philology, textbooks; Dir. MANFRED VISCHER.

S. Karger A.G.: Arnold-Boecklin-Strasse 25, 4011 Basle; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basle; international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. DR. THOMAS KARGER.

Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.: Hallerstrasse 6-10, 3001 Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dirs. WALTER KÜMMERLY, MAX FREY.

Herbert Lang & Cie. Ltd.: Münzgraben 2, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1813 and re-formed 1921; scientific works; Booksellers: agents for libraries in the whole world; Pres. HERBERT LANG; Vice-Pres. Dr. CHRISTOPH LANG; Sec. PETER LANG.

Manesse Verlag: Konzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse-Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. HANS CONZETT.

Albert Müller Verlag A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 69, 8803 Rüschlikon bei Zürich; f. 1936; fiction, non-fiction; Dir. ADOLF L. RECHER.

Verlag Arthur Niggli: 9052 Niederteufen; art, architecture.

Orell Füssli Verlag: Nüscherstr. 22, 8022 Zürich; f. 1519; fiction, travel, juvenile, art, history, transport, school books, cartographic works; Gen. Man. MAX HOFMANN.

Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag: Missionsstr. 36, 4012 Basle; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.: Wiesenstr. 48, 8703 Erlenbach-Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy, ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Dir. Dr. EUGEN RENTSCH.

Rex-Verlag: St. Karliquai 12, 6000 Lucerne; theology, psychology, juveniles; Dir. Dr. ZENO INDERBITZIN.

R. Römer Speer Verlag: Hofstrasse 134, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; literature, fine arts, philosophy, children's books; Dir. R. RÖMER.

Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.: Frankengasse 6, Postfach, 8024 Zürich; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles-lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TOGGENBURGER.

Sauerländer A.G.: Laurenzenvorstadt 89, 5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, text-books, history, chemistry; Dirs. HANS SAUERLÄNDER, HEINZ SAUERLÄNDER.

Scherz: 3000 Berne, Marktgasse 25; f. 1926; general; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag A.G.: Zwingliplatz 2, 8022 Zürich; f. 1791; publishers, printers, booksellers.

Schwabe & Co.: Steinentorstrasse 13, 4000 Basle; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy, psychology; owners Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ SNR., Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ, JR.

Schweizer Spiegel Verlag: P.O.B. 144, Rämistrasse 18, 8024 Zurich; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general; Dir. Dr. P. HUGGLER.

Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile; Dir. CARL MEYER.

Verlag Stämpfli & Cie. A.G.: Hallerstr. 7-9, 3012 Berne; f. 1799; law, economics, history, art; Man. Dir. JAKOB STÄMPFLI.

Thomas-Verlag: Rennweg 14, 8000 Zürich; belles-lettres, religion.

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, 8044 Zürich; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, jazz, cinema.

Walter Verlag A.G.: Amthausquai 21, 4600 Olten; f. 1921; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, fine arts, psychology, philosophy, philology; Dir. Dr. JOSEF RAST.

Wepf & Co.: Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basle; f. 1755; medicine, chemistry, technical books, natural history and periodicals.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Schweizerischer Buchhändler- und Verleger-Verein: Bellevest. 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers; 470 mems.; Pres. WILFRIED BERCHER; Sec. PETER OPRECHT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation): Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; Pres. Dr. ETTORRE TENCHIO; Dir.-Gen. Dr. STELIO MOLE; Dir. Admin. Div. and Deputy Dir. Gen. DOMENICO CARL; Swiss T.V. Dir. EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Swiss Short-wave Service JOEL CHURCHOD; publs. *Radio & Fernsehen* (German), *Radio-T.V.-Je Vois Tout* (French), *Radiotivù* (Italian).

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation was granted a new licence for radio and television in November 1964, and comprises three regional broadcasting societies.

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande: 6 avenue de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; Dir. of radio and television RENÉ SCHENKER; Programme Dirs.: Radio: BERNARD NICOD, Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; Television: ALEXANDRE BURGER, 20 Quai de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1205 Geneva; Music: ROGER AUBERT.

Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätio-Romanischen Schweiz: Bruderholzallee 172, 4024 Basle; Dir. of radio and television Dr. GERD H. DADEL, Zürich; Programme Dirs.: Radio: Vacant, Basle; Television: Dr. GUIDO FREI, Fernsehstr. 1-4, 8052 Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana: Radio Lugano, 6903 Lugano-Besso (services in Italian); Dirs. CHERUBINO DARANI (Radio), FRANCO MARAZZI (TV).

Finance: Programme services for sound and television broadcasting are provided by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation which receives 70 per cent of the licence fees, and, since February 1965, the proceeds from commercial television. There is no advertising in the radio services. Transmitters and technical studio equipment are erected by the Swiss P.T.T., which receives 30 per cent of the licence fees.

RADIO

In 1972 there were 180 medium-wave and FM transmitters. National transmitters are sited at Beromünster, Sottens and Monte Generi. There are two programmes for each of the three language groups. The Swiss short-wave service transmits in nine languages. Telediffusion (wire broadcasting) provides six programmes. The programme service is conceded to the Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision, an independent organization with six sound broadcasting studios run on a non-profit-making basis. The radio licence fee for private reception is 60 frs. per year. There is no advertising.

On October 31st, 1972, the total number of radio licences was 1,956,786.

SWITZERLAND—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

European and Overseas Services of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation: Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; directionally and omnidirectionally beamed programmes in French, German, Italian and Romansch, as well as in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Esperanto and Arabic to all parts of the world. Ten short-wave transmitters are situated at Schwarzenburg, Beromünster and Sottens; Dir. JOËL CHURCHOD.

TELEVISION

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation offers on the 1st

channel (VHF) a complete TV programme for each region (German, French and Italian) and regular broadcasts in Romansch. On the 2nd and 3rd transmission channels the programmes of the other two areas are at present put out over existing transmitters. 35 per cent of all programmes are in colour. Limited direct advertising (18 minutes on weekdays) is now allowed.

There were 446 transmitters and boosters in operation by the end of December 1972.

The licence fee for private reception is 120 frs. per year. On October 31st, 1972, there were 1,520,079 television receivers in Switzerland.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; all values are in Swiss francs)

Switzerland's importance as a financial centre stems from many historical and geographical factors. It is a small nation with scant natural resources situated in the centre of Europe. It has always been necessary for the Swiss to depend on their shrewdness and their relations with foreigners for their livelihood. This is facilitated by centuries of political neutrality, the tri-lingual composition of the population, and a willingness to learn other languages.

Banking was introduced to Switzerland in the seventeenth century by refugee French Protestants, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the Government of Zurich created a bank which invested capital abroad. It was not, however, until 1850 that the "Swiss Credit Bank", based on the French "Crédit Mobilier", made its appearance as the first Swiss bank of any size.

Switzerland's neutrality during the First World War and its aftermath helped to develop the reputation of the Swiss banks as a secure repository for foreign capital. The principle of Bank Secrecy was made a legal obligation in 1934, protecting the accounts of German Jews from appropriation, and Numbered Accounts also served to keep depositors' affairs secure from investigation. Swiss law protects bankers from having to reveal any details of accounts in tax cases in Swiss courts. When foreign authorities wish to investigate Swiss accounts, criminal charges must have been made in a foreign court and accepted as valid by Switzerland. The abuse of this secrecy by organized crime led to a treaty between Switzerland and the U.S.A., signed in May 1973, under which Swiss banks will allow their clients' accounts to be inspected where there is "a reasonable suspicion" of certain crimes. Drug trafficking, air piracy, illicit gambling, prostitution and counterfeiting related to international criminal organizations are covered by the treaty; such offences as tax evasion, anti-trust law infringements and political and military charges are still immune from investigation. The anti-inflation measures of the Swiss Government have also introduced some limitations on the banks' freedom of action. The extension of domestic credit is restricted, and the ban on foreign purchases of Swiss land and the discouragement of foreign capital inflow have harmed the banks' profitability, in the interest of the whole Swiss economy, overheated by the inflow of "hot money".

At the end of 1971 there were 446 bank branches in Switzerland, owned by 474 banks, 38 private banks, 13 Swiss offices of foreign banks, two loan-office associations and 60 finance companies. Swiss banking is dominated by the Big Five banks (Union of Switzerland, Swiss Bank

Corporation, Swiss Credit Bank, Swiss Volksbank and Bank Leu), with 557 branches and nearly half the total 229,944.7m. francs bank balances. Much of their share comes from foreign business.

The Swiss National Bank was created in 1906 and obtained a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes in 1910. It has remained a private concern with 50 per cent of its shares held by other banks and 50 per cent by private shareholders. Since 1964 all banks are examined by the Swiss National Bank and must fulfil rigid liquidity and capital requirements. A new law regulating mutual funds was passed in 1967 by which control was introduced to correct unsound developments which had taken place in this sector. Foreign mutual funds which sell their shares in Switzerland now require a Swiss representative bank and must conform to the demands of the new law.

Linked with banking is the insurance sector, which is an integral and vital element in the Swiss financial structure. It collects some 10,000 million Sw. francs annually in premiums and contributions, to which a considerable income from its substantial international activities must be added. Financial and industrial holding companies have quadrupled in the last 12 years and their capital now amounts to some 8,000 million Sw. francs. The Zurich Stock Exchange ranks as one of the most important in Europe in terms of value and total transactions. Foreign securities, particularly American, represent more than 25 per cent of the approximately 1,000 issues quoted, a proportion which is probably not exceeded by any other market.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Banque Nationale Suisse: Central Bank; f. 1906, in virtue of a Federal Law of October 6th, 1905, replaced by Federal Laws of April 7th, 1921, and December 23rd, 1953; commenced operations in 1907. Head Offices: Zurich and Berne; brs. at Aarau, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall; numerous agencies in Swiss towns. The object of the bank is to "regulate the circulation of currency and to facilitate the operations of payment". It further guarantees the service of the Federal Treasury. The General Management is composed of three depts., of which two, the first and the third (discount, foreign currency, advances on securities and control), are at Zurich. The second dept. (issue of notes, management of metal reserves, relations with Federal Administration and treasure) is at Berne. Cap. subs. 50,000,000 frs.; p.u.

SWITZERLAND—(FINANCE)

25,000,000 frs. Pres. of Council Dr. B. GALLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. P. JÄGGI; General Management: Dr. E. STOPPER (Pres., Zürich), A. HAY (Vice-Pres., Berne), Dr. F. LEUTWILER (Zürich).

CANTON BANKS

There are 30 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

Aargauische Kantonalbank: 5001 Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 50m. frs.; dep. 962m. frs.; Dirs. W. ARPAGAU, Dr. H. BOLLIGER.

Banque Cantonale de Bâle (Basler Kantonalbank): Spiegelgasse 2, 4000 Basle; f. 1899; cap. 70m. frs.; dep. 1,455m. frs. (1970); Mans. Dr. LUDWIG BUTSCHER, RUDOLF AESCHBACHER.

Banque Cantonale de Berne: 8 Place Fédérale, 3000 Berne; f. 1834; cap. 125m. frs.; dep. 3,976m. frs.; Mans. Dr. P. RISCH, A. SCHEIFER, H. DAHLER.

Banque Cantonale Lucernoise: 6000 Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 110m. frs.; dep. 2,111m. frs. (1972); Mans. V. BÜCHLER, Dr. J. FELDER.

Banque Cantonale de St. Gall: Schützengasse 1, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1868; cap. 125m. frs.; dep. 1,267m. frs. (Dec. 1972); Mans. H. STUDER, Dr. H. HURNI, K. LENZ.

Banque Cantonale de Soleure: Amthausplatz 4, Solothurn; f. 1886; Man. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SCHWALM.

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise: 14 Place St. François, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 2,377m. frs. (1972); Gen. Man. A. STUDER.

Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg: 1701 Fribourg; f. 1892; Man. RODOLPHE SIDLER.

Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank (Banque Cantonale de Bâle-Campagne): Rheinstrasse 7, Liestal; f. 1864; Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.

Graubündner Kantonalbank: Postplatz, 7002 Chur; f. 1870; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 2,047m. frs. (1972); Mans. Dr. A. BRENN, J. L. DOLF.

Thurgauische Kantonalbank: Weinfelden; f. 1871; Mans. A. ALTHAUS, L. BÜHLER.

Zürcher Kantonalbank: Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8022 Zürich; f. 1870; Mans. H. BÄNNINGER, H. HUBER, Dr. R. MÜLLER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS (Selected List)

Banque Populaire Suisse: Bundesgasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1869; cap. 200m. frs.; dep. 6,346m. frs. (1972); Pres. Dr. VICTOR REHSTEINER; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. LIECHTI, R. MOENNATH, A. VOEGELIN; Deputy Gen. Man. (Foreign Department) O. ZORZI.

Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque: 8 place Université, 1200 Geneva; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; Chair. Baron DE WOUTERS; Vice-Chair. G. BARBEY; Man. R. L. DEKENS.

Crédit Foncier Vaudois: 1000 Lausanne; f. 1858; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 3,392m. frs. (Dec. 1972); Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PRADERVAND; Man. H. CUGNY.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.: 3 Aeschenvorstadt, 4002 Basle; f. 1927, present name from 1928; cap. and res. 121m. frs.; dep. 1,435m. frs. (1971); Mans. W. BLEILE, Dr. E. LEEMANN.

Bank Leu Ltd.: Bahnhofstrasse 32, 8000 Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 35m. frs. dep. 1,058m. frs. (1972); Chair. Dr. W. SCHWEGLER; Mans. H. MOESCHINGER, Dr. E. ROESLE, L. VOGELSANG.

Schweizerischer Bankverein (Swiss Bank Corporation): 1 Aeschenvorstadt, 4002 Basle; f. 1872; cap. and res. 1,767m. frs.; total assets 36,980m. frs. (Sept. 1973); Chair. Prof. Dr. M. STAEHELIN; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. F. PALTZER, H. STRASSER, Dr. H. GROB, Dr. F. SCHMITZ, L. MOTTET, W. FREY.

Schweizerische Hypothek- und Handelsbank: Hauptbahnhofstrasse 6, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1889; cap. 19,250m. frs.; res. 8,950m. (1972); Gen. Mans. ANTON FEHR, ERNST RÜESCH.

Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (Swiss Credit Bank): Paradeplatz, 8000 Zürich; f. 1856; cap. 712m. frs.; dep. 11,391m. frs.; Chair. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Vice-Chair. HANS SCHWARZENBACH; Chief Gen. Man. E. REINHARDT.

Union de Banques Suisses (Union Bank of Switzerland): Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8000 Zürich; f. 1862; cap. and reserves 2,100m. frs.; Chair. Dr. A. SCHAEFER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Association Suisse des Banquiers/Schweizerische Bankiervereinigung (Swiss Bankers' Association): Aeschenvorstadt 4, 4000 Basle; f. 1912; 2,200 mems.; Pres. A. E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. MATTER, PH. DE WECK; Treas. Dr. H. GROB; Secs. Dr. M. OETTERLI, Dr. M. LUSSER, J. P. CHAPUIS.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bourse de Berne (Berner Börsenverein): f. 1885; Sec. OSCAR HEER.

Bourse de Genève: 8 rue Petitot, 1200 Geneva; f. 1850; mems. 34; Pres. JACQUES DARRIER; Sec. PIERRE JEANMONOD; publ. *Côte officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.

Bourse de Lausanne: c/o Chollet, Roguin and Cie, place Saint-François 11, 1002 Lausanne.

Bourse de Valeurs: Bleicherweg 5, 8021 Zürich; f. 1877; 26 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. VONTOBEL; Dir. Dr. A. ROSSI; Sec. Dr. R. T. MEIER.

Bourse Suisse de Commerce: 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; brs. at Berne, Zürich, Lucerne; 1,100 mems.; Sec. K. MÜLLER; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: (insurance and re-insurance); 15 avenue Tissot, 1000 Lausanne; Head Office, Corso Italia 25, Milan; cap. 900,000,000 frs.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances: 4002 Basle; f. 1864; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness, transport and fire; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Dufourstrasse 38, 4002 Basle; f. 1864; life, annuity; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Fribourgeoise Générale d'Assurances S.A.: Avenue du Midi 15, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1968; cap. 10,000,000 frs.; Pres. PAUL TORCHE.

La Genevoise, Compagnie générale d'Assurances: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; cap. 8,000,000 frs.

La Genevoise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; cap. 13,200,000 frs.

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Leonhardstrasse 25, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident, liability, motor; Chair. Dr. A. WEGELIN; Gen. Man. C. WIDMER.

SWITZERLAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Helvétia Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, 1200 Geneva; Dirs. H. BERGER, F. BIERI, Asst. Dirs. H. WEBER, R. GRÜNDLING, Y. HEGEL.

Les Assurances Nationales, Compagnie Française d'Assurances sur la Vie: 7 ave. du Théâtre, 1002 Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 60,000,000 frs.; Swiss Dir. G. CHERIX.

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zürich; f. 1857; specializes in international employee benefit and pension plans; brs. in Belgium, France, German Fed. Republic, Netherlands and U.K.; Chair. Dr. HENRI HOMBERGER; Gen. Mans. Dr. H. AMMETER, Dr. M. KARRER, Dr. J. RUEDIN.

Société Suisse pour l'Assurance du Mobilier: Schwanengasse 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1826; cap. and res. 82,200,000 frs.; fire, burglary, theft, machinery, motor hull, plate-glass and water damage; accident, sickness, general liability, re-insurance; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WALTER SENN.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 50-60, 8002 Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 100,000,000 frs.;

assets 4,337m. frs.; Chair. Dr. MAX E. EISENRING; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER, Dr. H. F. RUDOLF, H. B. VISCHER; Deputy Gen. Man. Dr. W. DIEHL.

Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Strasse 40, 8400 Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. H. BRAUNSCHWEILER.

Winterthur Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Chair. Dr. BRAUNSCHWEILER.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, liability, burglary, motor car, aviation hull, glass, fire, sickness, etc.; Pres. W. SCHWEIZER; Vice-Pres. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Man. Dir. Dr. A. JANN.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Association des Compagnies Suisses d'Assurances: Secretariat: Seestr. 131, 8002 Zürich; f. 1901; 54 mems.; Pres. Dr. P. AERNI (Winterthur); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER (Zürich); Sec. P. GMEINER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Aargauische Handelskammer: Entfelderstr. 11, Aarau.

Basler Handelskammer: Albangraben 8, Basle.

Berner Handelskammer: Gutenbergstr. 1, Berne; Büro Biel, Mühlebrücke 14, Biel.

Bündner Handelskammer: Malanserstr. 19, Chur.

Camera di Commercio del Cantone Ticino: Corso Elvezia 16, Lugano.

Chambre de Commerce Fribourgeoise: 1 rue du Temple, Fribourg.

Chambre de Commerce de Genève: 8 rue Petitot, Geneva.

Chambre Neuchâteloise du Commerce et de l'Industrie: 65 ave. L.-Robert, La Chaux-de-Fonds; 4 rue de la Serre, Neuchâtel.

Chambre Valaisanne de Commerce: 37 rue Creusets, Bât. Grande-Dixence, Sion.

Chambre Vaudoise de Commerce: 47 ave. d'Ouchy, Lausanne.

Glarner Handelskammer: Burgstr. 24, Glarus.

Kaufmännisches Direktorium (Handelskammer): Gallusstr. 16, St. Gall.

Kaufmännisches Direktorium, Handels-und Verkehrsdirektion: Schaffhausen.

Oberländische Volkswirtschaftskammer: Jungfraustr. 38, Interlaken.

Solothurnische Handelskammer: Westbahnhofstr. 6, Solothurn.

Thurgauische Handelskammer: Postgebäude, Weinfelden.

Winterthur Handelskammer: Stadthausstr. 39, Winterthur.

Zentralschweizerische Handelskammer: Kapellplatz 2, Lucerne.

Zürcher Handelskammer: Bleicherweg 5, Neues Börsengebäude, 8001 Zürich.

Schweizerische Zentrale für Handelsförderung—Office Suisse d'Expansion Commerciale: Stampfenbachstr. 85, 8035 Zürich and 18 rue Bellefontaine, 1001 Lausanne; Pres. Dr. GÉRARD BAUER; Dir. MARIO LUDWIG KÜSNACHT; 1,600 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations: Florastr. 44, 8034 Zürich; f. 1908; 57 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. E. HAEFELY; Dir. H. ALLENSPACH; Secs. Dr. E. SCHWARB, Dr. E. DUC, Dr. A. THOMMEN, Dr. K. SOVILLA, Dr. K. HUG.

Fédération Horlogère Suisse (The Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers): Bienne; Pres. GÉRARD BAUER.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry): Börsenstrasse 26, Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. E. JUNOD; Vice-Pres. Dr. P. WALDVOGEL, Dir. Dr. G. WINTERBERGER; 127 sections; publ. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz* (annual; German and French).

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Swiss Breweries: Falknerstrasse 36, 4001 Basle; 34 mems.; Pres. E. SOGIN; Sec. Dr. H. MÜNCH.

Association of Textile Employers: Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; 250 mems.; Pres. G. SPÄLTZ-LEEMAN; Secs. Dr. H. RUDIN, Dr. J. MÜLLER.

Association Suisse des Electriciens (Swiss Electrotechnical Institution): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 5,000 mems.; Pres. H. ELSHER (Fribourg); Dir. E. DUENNER; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie (Swiss Watch Chamber of Commerce): 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Pres. BLAISE CLERC; Dir. Gen. CHARLES MAURICE WITTEW; 29 affiliated organizations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère*.

Ghocosuisse (Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers): Münzgraben 6, P.O.B. 84, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; 15 mems.; Pres. TH. GULLOTTI; Gen. Sec. D. KUSTER.

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (Union Suisse des Paysans, Lega svizzera dei contadini, Swiss Farmers' Union): Laurstrasse 10, 5200 Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; Pres. J. WEBER; Dir. R. JURI; Asst. Dirs. Dr. W. NEUKOMM, H. DICKENMANN; publs. *Bericht über den internat. Milch-u.*

SWITZERLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Milchprodukten-markt (quarterly), *Preise und Ernten*, *Milchstatistik*, *Ergebnisse von Buchhaltungserhebungen*, *Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen*, *Jahresbericht-Rapport annuel*, *Das Landwirtschaftsjahr-L'année agricole*, *Veröffentlichungen über agrarpolitische, agrarwissenschaftliche und betriebswissenschaftliche Probleme*, *Schweizerische Bauernzeitung-Paysan suisse*, *Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Marktzeitung—Revue suisse des marchés agricoles* (weekly).

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband (*Swiss Association of Building Contractors*): Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1897; 4,500 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; Sec. Gen. Dr. H. WEIERSMÜLLER; publ. *Hoch und Tiefbau*.

Schweizerischer Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (*Swiss Society of Chemical Industries*): Nordstrasse 15, 8035 Zürich; f. 1882; 583 mems.; Pres. Y. DUNANT; Dir. Dr. J. EGLI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (*Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts*): Schwarztorstrasse 26, 3000 Bern; f. 1879; 299,738 mems.; Pres. K. HACKHOFER, Cons. Nat. (Zürich); publ. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly), *Gewerbliche Rundschau* (quarterly).

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller (*Employers' Association of the Swiss Engineering and Metal Industries*): Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; 513 mems.; Pres. H. RÜEGG; Vice-Pres. Dr. P. WALDVOGEL; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI; Vice-Dir. Ch. A. DUBOIS.

Industrieverband Textil (IVT): Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1870; 81 mems.; Pres. J. BLUMER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Swiss Hotel Association: Monbijoustrasse 31, 3001 Bern; f. 1822; Hotel School: 117-121 avenue de Cour, Lausanne; 3,600 mems.; Pres. Ch. LEPPIN (Geneva); Sec. CLAUD WIDMER; publ. *Guide to Swiss Hotels* (yearly), *Swiss Hotel Review* (weekly).

Swiss Silk Manufacturers' Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1905; 31 mems.; Pres. H. WEISBROD; Sec. Dr. P. STRASSER.

Union des Centrales Suisses d'électricité (*Association of Swiss Electricity Suppliers*): Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1; f. 1895; 450 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. TRÜMPY; Sec. Dr. E. KEPPLER; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*, *Pages de l'U.C.S.* (26 numbers yearly).

Verband Schweizerischer Heizungs- und Lüftungsfirnen (*Association of Swiss Heating and Ventilation Firms*): Olgastrasse 6, Zürich; f. 1906; 210 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ KISTLER; Sec. Dr. ALB. OETTERLI; publ. *Schweiz. Blätter für Heizung und Lüftung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Veredlungs-Industrie (*Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association*): Mythenquai 28, 8027 Zürich; f. 1941; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. F. HILTPOLD.

Verband Schweizerischer Garn- und Tricotveredler (*Vogel*) (*Swiss Yarn and Hosiery Dyers' Association*): Dufourstrasse 56, Zürich; f. 1934; 19 mems.; Pres. H. BOEGLI.

Verband Schweiz. Papier- und Papierstoff-Fabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Paper Manufacturers*): Bergstrasse 110, 8030 Zürich; f. 1890; 15 mems.; Pres. A. ZIEGLER.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller (*Swiss Association of Footwear Manufacturers*): Rötzelstrasse 84, 8012 Zürich; f. 1887; 38 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. MARK; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers*): Obstgartenstr. 28, Zürich; f. 1870; 62 mems.; Pres. C. MUMENTHALER; Sec. Dr. E. HENSEL; publ. *Schweiz. Tonwarenindustrie*.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (*Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers*): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 430 mems.; Pres. RENÉ FREY; Dir. Dr. R. AMSLER; Secs. C. Inderbitzin, Dr. A. Sommer, M. U. Brunner, E. Horat, Dr. B. Stocker.

CANTONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association Cantonale Bernoise des Fabricants d'Horlogerie (*Association of Watch Manufacturers of the Canton of Bern*): avenue de la Gare 7, Bienne; f. 1916; 200 mems.; Pres. Louis Marchand; Sec. Victor Dubois.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller (*Basle Union of the Chemical Industry*): Barfüsserplatz 6, Basle; f. 1926; 5 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. Buess; Sec. Dr. R. Haab.

Zürich Silk Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1854; 106 mems.; Pres. Dr. F. Honegger.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions*): Monbijoustrasse 61, Bern; f. 1880; the main organization of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 450,000; Pres. Ezio Canonica; Secs. Fritz Leuthy, Guido Nobel, W. Jucker, Ferdinand Troxler, B. Hardmeier; publ. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschafts-Korrespondenz*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Schweizerischer Bau- und Holzarbeiterverband (*Swiss Federation of Building and Woodworkers*): Strassburgstrasse 11, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 80,000 mems.; Pres. E. Canonica; publ. *Schweiz. Bau- und Holzarbeiter Zeitung*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnerverband (*Railwaymen*): Steinerstr. 35, 3006 Bern; f. 1919; 61,000 mems.; Pres. Werner Meier; publ. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verband (*Metal Workers and Watchmakers*): f. 1893; Monbijoustrasse 61, 3007 Bern; 125,000 mems. Pres. H. Mischler; Vice-Pres. O. Flückiger, A. Gurli; publ. *Schweiz. Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Zeitung* (also in French and Italian).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (*Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union*): Luisenstrasse 29, 8005 Zürich 5; f. 1904; 16,000 mems.; Pres. Ernst Blaser; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund (*Swiss Federation of Typographers*): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3000 Bern; f. 1858; mems. 15,000; Pres. E. Gerster; publ. *Helvetische Typographia*, *Gutenberg* (in French).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (*Public Services*): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 39,000 mems.; Pres. Rita Scharrer; Gen. Sec. Max Arnold; publ. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

PTT-Union, Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (*Union of Swiss Post-, Telephone- and Telegraph-Functionaries*): Oberdorfstrasse 32, 3072 Ostermundigen; f. 1891; 23,800 mems.; Pres. Robert Regard; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

SWITZERLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittelarbeiter der Schweiz (*Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries*): Birmensdörferstrasse 67, Zürich; f. 1904; 40,000 mems.; Pres. E. CYGAX; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, Berne; f. 1907; 97,816 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. CASETTI; Secs. Dr. B. GRUBER, F. TSCHUPP; publs. *Textilarbeiter, Metallarbeiter, Verkehrspersonal, Graphische Rundschau, Holz- und Bauarbeiter, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Metallarbeitervorband der Schweiz (GMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Rundstrasse 43, 8407 Winterthur; 27,200 mems.; Pres. FRANZ HEIN; Secs. A. SCHERRER, MAX FÜGLISTER, G. BOSA.

Christlicher Holz- und Bauarbeitervorband der Schweiz (GHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, 8004 Zürich; f. 1899; 33,000 mems.; Pres. JAKOB FRAEFFEL; Secs. A. GROND, M. UNTERNÄHRER, A. MATTER, A. PERRUCHOU, L. ZIHLMANN; publ. *Holz- und Bauarbeiter, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro*.

Christlicher Textil- und Bekleidungsarbeiter-Verband der Schweiz (CTB) (*Association of Christian Textile and Clothing Workers of Switzerland*): Webergasse 15, St. Gall; 10,008 mems.; Pres. G. WIRTH; Sec. J. FISCHER.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (*Salaried Employees*): Talacker 34, Zürich; f. 1918; 126,472 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. H. GUT; publ. *V.S.A. Information Hand-book*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, Zürich; f. 1919; 18,411 mems.; Pres. GOTTLIEB DENNLER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. EGLI; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeitnehmer: Hoehening 29, 8052 Zürich; f. 1920; 17,000 mems.; Pres. MAX GRAF; Gen. Sec. HEINRICH ISLER; publs. *Evangelisch-soziale Werte, Conquête und Sigris*.

TRADE FAIRS

National Fair: Comptoir Suisse, Palais de Beaulieu, 1002 Lausanne; every September.

Swiss Agricultural and Dairy Farming Fair: OLMA Schwcizer Messe, Museumstr. 1, 9004 St. Gall; every October.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses: Hochschulstrasse 6, and Mittelstrasse 43, Berne; f. 1901; 2,913 km. (1,810 miles); electrification of the last section was completed in June 1960; Pres. ROGER DESPOND; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. BRITT.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

There are altogether 123 small private companies controlling private railways: 1,283 miles (2,065 km.); rack railway 61 miles (98 km.); funicular 35 miles (57 km.). The 195 aerial cableway companies cover a total of 331 miles (532 km.).

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, Berne 3001; f. 1906; 115 km.; Thoun-Spiez-Brigue, Thoun-Interlaken, Moutier-Longeau; boat services on the Lakes of Thoun and Brienze; Pres. H. HUBER.

Berne-Neuchâtel: Genfergasse 11, 3001 Berne; f. 1898; 43 km.; Berne-Chiètres-Neuchâtel; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ANLIKER.

Brigue-Viège-Zermatt: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1886; Brigue-Viège-Stalden-Zermatt; 44 km.; Dir. Ing. PERREN.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, Montreux; 76 km.; f. 1899; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk 1/S; Dir. E. STYGER.

Fribourg Railways: Fribourg; 95 km.; Gen. Man. Dr. GEORGES DREYER.

Furka-Oberalp: Brigue; f. 1925; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Gornergrat: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1892; Zermatt-Riffelalp-Riffelberg-Gornergrat; 10 km.; Dir. Ing. PERREN.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, Chur; 390 km.; Dir. Dr. O. WIELAND.

Wengernalp-Jungfrauabahn: Interlaken; comprises: Wengernalp-Bahn, built 1893; Lauterbrunnen-Grindelwald-Kl. Scheidegg; and Jungfrau-Bahn, built 1896-1912; Kl. Scheidegg-Jungfraujoch (11,333 ft., highest railway station in Europe); Chair. (vacant); Dir. Dr. ROLAND HIRNLI.

ROADS

There are more than 18,150 km. of main (cantonal) roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to provide for a national network of approximately 1,600 km. of toll-free motorways. At the beginning of 1973 about one-third of this programme was completed, comprising 640 km. of motorways and a 64 km. long road tunnel through the San Bernardino. Work on the remaining two-thirds of the network is in full progress and estimated to be completed by 1980 at a cost of 23,000 million frs. The road tunnel through the Saint Gotthard, 15 km. long and a European road link of paramount importance, is scheduled to be ready by 1978.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile-Club de Suisse (A.C.S.): Laupenstrasse 2, Berne; f. 1898; 80,000 mems.; 27 brs.; publ. *Auto*.

Schweizerische Radfahrer- und Motorfahrer Bund (SRB): Schaffhauserstr. 272, CH 8057 Zürich; f. 1883; 40,000 mems.

Touring-Club Suisse: 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, 1211 Geneva 3; f. 1896; 770,000 mems.; publs. *Touring French, Touring German, Touring Italian, Touring Edition Moto, Touring Moto-Ausgabe, Touring-Loisirs, Touring Freizeit*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbers about 516 vessels and annual tonnage carried is around 8 million tons.

SWITZERLAND—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

SHIPPING

During the 1939-45 war Switzerland found it necessary to develop a merchant marine, and in 1973 Swiss shipping companies owned 27 ocean-going vessels with a gross tonnage of 237,003 g.r.t.

The principal shipping companies in Switzerland are:

Alpina Reederei AG: Wiesendamm 4, 4019, Basle; Agents: Alpina Transports & Affrètements, S.A.; Alpina House, 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; 4 ships.

Helica SA: 92 rue du Rhône, 1200 Geneva; 3 ships.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; 11 ships; Chair. C. M. KELLER.

The following companies are also affiliated to the Keller Shipping Co. Ltd.:

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; Chair. ED. BARBEY.

Transocéanique Suisse S.A., Cie de Navigation: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Quaderstrasse 7, Chur; 2 ships.

St. Gotthard Schiffaris AG: Giacomettistr. 98, 7000 Chur; 4 ships, tramping services; Chair. Baron H. H. THYSSEN-BORNEMISZA.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 12 ships; world-wide tramping services; Pres. GEORGES-ALFRED ANDRÉ; Chief Superintendent Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; Man. WILLY FIERZ.

Swiss Shipping Co. Ltd.: Wiesendamm 4, 4019 Basle; Agents; river fleet of 110 Rhine tugs, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 155,455 tons cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. P. ZSCHOKKE; Man. Dir. Dr. A. SCHALLER.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): P.O.B., 8058 Zürich; f. 1931; offices in 122 cities of the world; Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management A. BALTEN-SWEILER; Deputy Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dr. H. HAAS. Services to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises (Jan. 1974): two Boeing 747B, four Douglas DC-10-30, seven Convair 990A Coronados, twenty-two DC-9, eight DC-8.

About fifty international airlines operate scheduled flights to Switzerland.

TOURISM

Swiss National Tourist Office: Talacker 42, 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. Dr. W. KAEMPFFEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Körntnerstr. 20, Vienna.

Belgium: 75 rue Royale, Brussels.

Denmark: Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen V.

France: 11 bis rue Scribe, Porte de la Suisse, 75009 Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): Kaiserstr. 23, Frankfurt am Main and Graf-Adolf-Strasse 88, Düsseldorf.

Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 36, Rome; Piazza Cavour 4, Milan.

Netherlands: Koningsplein 11, Amsterdam-C.

Portugal: Avenida da Liberdade 220, Lisbon.

Spain: Av. José Antonio 84, 1º, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Kungsgatan 36, Stockholm.

United Kingdom: Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in Cairo, Chicago, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco, Bogotá, Caracas, Johannesburg, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo and Toronto.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, 8001 Zürich; f. 1939 by the Federal Government, for promotion of cultural life in Switzerland, including exchanges between the linguistic regions of the country and cultural exchanges with foreign countries; maintains a press and information service; Pres. Dr. WILLY SPENGLER; Dir. Luc BOISSONNAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Basler Theater: Theaterstr. 1, Basle; f. 1875; municipal theatre; Dir. WERNER DÜGGLIN.

Stadththeater Bern: Nägelegasse 20, Berne; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. Dr. WALTER OBERER.

Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir. Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE RIEBER.

Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 boulevard des Philosophes, Geneva; f. 1909; drama.

Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne et Théâtre de Beaulieu: 12 av. du Théâtre, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1869; Dir. MANUEL ROTH.

Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, Zürich; f. 1890; belongs to Theater A.-G., Zürich (Zürich Theatre Company); opera; Dir. Prof. Dr. HERMANN JUCH; Vice Dir. OTTO HERBST; Chief Conductor Prof. FERDINAND LEITNER.

Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel A.-G., Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. HARRY BUCKWITZ.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: 3 promenade du Pin, Geneva; Dir. WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

Lucerne Festival Strings: Klusstrasse 8, 8032 Zürich; international concert tours and appearances at all important Music Festivals; Dir. RUDOLF BAUMGARTNER.

Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; mcm. 185; Gen. Man. HANS RUDOLF MUELLER.

Collegium Musicum Zürich: Steinwiesstr. 2, 8032 Zürich; Dir. PAUL SACHER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (*Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research*): Wildhainweg 20, 3001 Berne; f. 1952; Pres. of the Council of the Foundation U. MEYER-BOLLER; Pres. of National Research Council Prof. O. REVERDIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PETER FRICKER.

Société Suisse de Physique (*Swiss Physical Society*): Dept. de Physique Théorique, 32 bd. d'Yvoy, 1211 Geneva 4; Sec. Prof. M. GUENIN.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (*Swiss*

Federal Institute for Reactor Research): Würenlingen; Dir. Dr. A. F. FRITZSCHE, Dr. W. ZÜNTLI.

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963, and with the U.S.A. in 1966; Switzerland has also co-operated with France, Brazil and Canada.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Basel: Basle; 413 teachers, 4,585 students.

Universität Bern: Berne; 529 teachers, 5,955 students.

Université de Fribourg: Fribourg; 226 teachers, 3,141 students.

Université de Genève: Geneva; 773 teachers, 6,703 students.

Université de Lausanne: Lausanne; 336 teachers, 3,632 students.

Université de Neuchâtel: Neuchâtel; 226 teachers, 1,269 students.

Universität Zürich: Zürich; 967 teachers, 9,082 students.

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule: Zürich; 582 teachers, 6,864 students.

Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale: Lausanne; 156 teachers, 1,619 students.

University of Commercial and Social Studies: St. Gall; 110 teachers, 1,603 students.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The European and Asian parts of the Republic of Turkey (Thrace and Anatolia, respectively) are separated by the Straits of the Bosphorus which link the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts upon Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The principal language is Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic being spoken along the frontiers of Iraq and Syria. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 98.2 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white crescent and five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923 and, under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk, made great progress away from the traditions of the Ottoman Empire and towards European modernity. Atatürk created a secular state which looked to Europe for its institutions and technology, based on the principles of republicanism, nationalism, populism and state control. Neutral during the Second World War, Turkey was driven by Soviet threats into NATO and CENTO. Turkey belongs to the Council of Europe, and has established links with the EEC.

In 1960 a military coup overthrew the Government of Adnan Menderes, and between 1961 and 1965 İsmet İnönü led a succession of coalition governments. The elections of 1965 brought the Justice Party to power, with Süleyman Demirel, İnönü's successor, as Prime Minister. This conservative government lasted until March 1971, when a wave of strikes and student and labour unrest caused the armed forces to demand their resignation. "Guided democracy", under military supervision, continued until October 1973, with a succession of right-wing cabinets, martial law and the rigorous suppression of all left-wing activities. The return to civilian rule began when the Grand National Assembly chose Fahri Korutürk as President, in preference to a candidate backed by the armed forces. During 1973 the senior military commanders were replaced by non-political officers, and military participation in government was ended by the elections of October 1973. No party had a majority sufficient to form a government, and negotiations on the formation of a coalition continued until January 1974. The Republican People's Party, the largest party in the Assembly, formed a coalition with a new movement, the National Salvation Party, bringing together a social-democratic party and one which appears to support a return to traditional Islamic values. Bülent Ecevit, the new Prime Minister, has announced a Government policy of social and economic reform, an amnesty for political prisoners, an end to restrictions on freedom of expression, continued NATO membership, government assistance for the building of

mosques, greater state control of the economy and nationalization of foreign-controlled sectors of the mining industry.

Government

Turkey is a democratic republic, with elections for the National Assembly by universal suffrage held normally every four years; one-third of the Senate is re-elected every two years. The President, as Head of State, is elected by the Grand National Assembly for seven years. The President appoints the Prime Minister, giving full consideration to the Party with the majority. The Prime Minister appoints the Council of Ministers. The President has the power of veto but can be over-ruled by a majority decision of the Assembly.

Defence

Turkey joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952. Military service in the army lasts for twenty months. The total strength of the armed forces is 455,000, comprising an Army of 365,000, Navy of 40,000 and Air Force of 50,000; there is a Gendarmerie numbering 75,000. Total mobilization could produce an estimated two million. Defence estimates for 1973-74 amounted to TL11,100 million.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important sector of the Turkish economy, employs 65 per cent of the working population and accounts for 75 per cent of total export earnings. Agriculture's share of the G.N.P. has declined steadily for the last decade, to 28 per cent in 1972. Government investment policy concentrates on industry rather than agriculture, and while industrial crops such as cotton and tobacco have gained in importance, wheat and rice have had to be imported as domestic production falls behind demand. With the exception of cotton, agriculture remains largely underdeveloped, as do livestock production and forestry. The opium poppy, a major cash crop in central Turkey, was banned from 1971 to 1974, under pressure from the U.S.A., but has been legalized again by the new Government. A law to redistribute land among the peasants was passed in July 1973, but the opposition of the large landowners may make it difficult to effect.

Turkey's production of chromium, copper and borax is internationally significant, and coal and bauxite are also mined. Mining is dominated by state-owned companies, and the Government plans considerable investments in exploration and exploitation. Oil resources are not sufficient to meet domestic demand. Cheap locally available cotton and low wages have made textiles Turkey's biggest industrial growth sector, despite low labour productivity. Chemical production increased by 25 per cent in 1972, and investment in the industry is rising rapidly. The 1973-77 five-year plan's main objective is industrialization, with investment concentrated on the manufacturing sector. A shortage of power is proving a major obstacle to industry, and the Keban Dam hydro-electricity scheme has fallen two years behind schedule.

TURKEY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Foreign trade is buoyant; in the three years following the 40 per cent devaluation of August 1970 both imports and exports doubled. The trade deficit also doubled, but remittances from workers abroad (\$740 million in 1972) now produce an invisible surplus, and currency reserves are rising. Massive emigration also helps to disguise the problem of unemployment in a country where the population is rising annually by some 2.6 per cent. Remittances from Turks abroad, together with drastic rises in export prices for agricultural products, particularly cotton, have contributed to inflation: in 1973 wholesale prices rose by some 25 per cent.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 9,831 km. A rail link with Iran, constructed with CENTO funds, was opened in September 1971. Roads are gradually being improved and new roads are under construction. The total length of the highway network is estimated at 150,200 km. (1973), of which 32,160 km. are main roads. The Turkish Maritime Lines, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 19 ships and 68 ferries. Private shipping companies operate tankers and cargo vessels totalling 488,062 tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to the Middle East and all the major cities in Europe.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Insurance Institution of the Ministry of Labour. In 1972, 1,443,600 workers and employees were covered by social insurance, including free medical care. It is planned to extend socialized health services to the whole population.

Education

Education has made big advances in Turkey since before the war. Although literacy is now estimated at 65 per cent in towns, it is still much lower in the villages. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12. All state education up to University or Higher Institute level is co-educational and free. The number of primary schools has risen to 39,100, compared with 12,511 in 1950, and in 1971-72, over 5 million children were attending primary schools. The six years of secondary education are divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years after which students may proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state examination must

be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are nine universities. Budget expenditure for education was set at TL8,921 million for 1973-74.

Tourism

Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and in 1963 much of the eastern part of the country was opened to tourists for the first time since the war. The industry is now experiencing a remarkable growth. Nearly 900,000 tourists visited Turkey in 1972.

Visas are not required, for stays up to three months, by nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania (up to two months only), Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia (up to two months only).

Sport

The most popular sport is football, and many teams have large followings. There is skiing in winter, and sailing, tennis and basketball are popular in summer. Wrestling is a traditional Turkish sport.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Spring Day), May 19 (Youth and Sports Day), May 27 (Freedom and Constitution Day), August 30 (Victory Day), October 29 (Republic Day), October 17-19 (End of Ramadan), December 24-27 (Kurban Bayram).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 23 (National Sovereignty and Children's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kuruş = 1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 32.52 liras;

U.S. \$1 = 14.00 liras.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	POPULATION (July 1st, 1973)	WORKERS ABROAD (October 1972)
779,452 sq. km.	23,764 sq. km.	755,688 sq. km.	37,933,000	636,800

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (census of October 25th, 1970)

Ankara (capital)	1,208,791	Konya	200,760
Istanbul	2,247,630	Kayseri	167,696
Izmir	520,686	Diyarbakir	138,657
Adana	351,655	Erzurum	134,655
Bursa	275,917	Samsun	134,272
Gaziantep	225,881	Sivas	132,527
Eskişehir	216,330	Malatya	130,340

EMPLOYMENT*

(1970)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	4,249,184	4,513,539	8,762,723
Mining and Quarrying	101,684	2,041	103,725
Manufacturing Industries	1,004,596	259,028	1,263,624
Construction	409,796	2,267	412,063
Gas, Electricity and Water	16,551	453	17,004
Distributive Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	706,346	30,720	737,066
Transport, Storage and Communications	380,322	18,932	399,254
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	154,283	35,935	190,218
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,448,514	207,448	1,655,962
Activities not Adequately Defined	117,328	15,416	132,744

* Based on a 1 per cent sample of the 1970 census results.

WORKERS ABROAD (1972)

Germany, Federal Republic	528,143
Belgium	4,628*
Netherlands	16,836*
Austria	9,545*
Switzerland	7,781*

Remittances sent back to Turkey by workers abroad:

1967	U.S. \$93,000,000	1970	U.S. \$273,020,778
1968	U.S. \$107,318,285	1971	U.S. \$471,370,427
1969	U.S. \$140,636,057	1972	U.S. \$732,182,858†

* 1971 figures.

† provisional.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE UTILIZATION OF LAND

	AREA ('000 hectares)				
	1967	1969	1970	1971	1972
Area under cultivation	23,896	24,672	24,294	24,527	25,073
Meadows and grazing lands	26,135	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	2,414	2,961	3,043	3,087	3,182
Forests	12,578	18,273	18,273	18,273	18,273
Unproductive area	13,095	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Cereals:						
Wheat	8,660	8,600	8,700	10,500	10,000	13,500
Rye	685	650	655	817	630	895
Barley	2,687	2,590	2,600	3,740	3,250	4,170
Oats	351	320	309	468	415	455
Maize	659	648	635	1,000	1,040	1,135
Millet and sorghum	39	38	41	56	46	61
Vegetables:						
Dry beans	110	99	102	138	138	153
Broad beans	35	29	31	45	39	42
Chick peas	90	100	110	111	109	133
Lentils	103	108	105	107	92	101
Potatoes	157	155	169	1,936	1,915	2,100
Industrial and other crops:						
Cotton:						
Lint	639	528	688	400	400	522
Seed				640	640	835
Tobacco	315	328	342	147	150	174
Sugar beet	103	124	159	3,356	4,254	5,956
Hemp:						
Seed	8	8	9	3	3	3
Fibre				8	8	8
Sesame seed	67	62	64	41	36	43
Sunflower seed	286	360	396	310	375	465
Flax: Fibre				4	1	2
Seed	17	13	11	12	7	7
Olives*	72,574	73,085	73,950	308	681	326
Olive oil				54	118	52
Opium: Gum	16	10	13	0.127	0.06	0.149
Seed				11	8	14

* Number of trees.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Pears tons	180,000	160,000	180,000	175,000
Apples "	700,000	620,000	748,000	780,000
Figs, Fresh "	215,000	215,000	214,000	195,000
Grapes "	3,725,000	3,635,000	3,850,000	3,853,000
Walnuts "	96,000	84,000	103,000	110,000
Lemons "	130,000	121,494	126,000	141,500
Oranges "	476,000	414,100	445,000	460,000

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1969	1970	1971		1969	1970	1971
Horses . . .	1,110	1,049	1,027	Sheep . . .	36,351	36,471	36,760
Asses . . .	1,938	1,805	1,760	Goats . . .	20,267	19,483	18,863
Mules . . .	291	299	301	Buffaloes . .	1,178	1,117	1,026
Cattle . . .	13,189	12,756	12,653	Camels . . .	39	31	29
Hens . . .	32,313	32,306	34,612				

**MINING
PRODUCTION**

('000 tons)

MINERAL	1970	1971	1972	1973†
Iron Ore	2,919	2,549	1,954	1,237.7*
Chrome	733	915	650	343.1
Copper (Blister)†	19	18	17	22.5
Sulphur (Pure)†	27	24	21	13.0
Manganese	12.4	12.7	14.2	0.8*
Coal†	4,573	4,639	4,611	3,589.7
Lignite†	3,960	4,224	4,786	3,500.7
Crude Petroleum	3,542	3,453	3,388	2,577.8

* Jan.—July 1973.

† Public sector only.

‡ Jan.—Sept.

**INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS**

ITEM	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973‡
Paper	'000 tons	118	135	232	205.4
Cotton Yarn	" "	35	37	33.5†	n.a.
Woollen Yarn	" "	3.1	3.1	2.9†	n.a.
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	206.1	216.4	194.8†	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics	" "	4.1	5.0	4.6†	n.a.
Raki	'000 litres	8,352	9,118	10,754	9,166
Beer	" "	44,454	55,618	53,677	47,597
Tobacco	'000 tons	40	47	46	37.4
Pig Iron	" "	1,034	880	1,134	513.3*
Steel Ingots	" "	1,312	1,117	1,442	789.5*
Cement	" "	6,374	7,553	8,425	7,033.7
Sugar	" "	517	642	847	293.6
Commercial Fertilizers . .	" "	679	839	1,673	482.3
Sulphuric Acid	" "	22	21	23	16.1
Electrolytic Copper	" "	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.1
Aluminium Sheets	" "	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.3
Polyethylene	" "	6.6	10.2	12.4	15.1
Coke	" "	1,533	1,447	1,451	739*
Hydro-electricity	million kWh.	3,033	2,587	3,209	2,014
Thermal Electricity	" "	5,590	7,114	8,033	7,008

* Jan.—July.

† Jan.—Nov.

‡ Jan.—Sept.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 kuruş=1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.
 Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 kuruş; 1 and 2½ liras.
 Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 liras.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=32.52 liras; U.S. \$1=14.00 liras.

100 Turkish liras=£3.075=\$7.143.

Note: Between June 1947 and August 1960 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=2.80 liras (1 lira=35.71 U.S. cents). From August 1960 to August 1970 the rate was \$1=9.00 liras (1 lira=11.11 U.S. cents). Between August 1970 and August 1971 it was \$1=15.00 liras (1 lira=6.67 U.S. cents). The present dollar-lira rate was established in December 1971. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and August 1970 was £1=21.60 liras; from August 1970 to December 1971 it was £1=36.00 liras.

BUDGET

(TL million, year ending February 28th)

REVENUE	1971-72	1972-73	EXPENDITURE	1969-70*	1970-71†
Tax Revenue	31,421	38,975	Education	3,914	936
Taxes on Income	11,349	14,649	Health and Welfare	1,053	428
Income Tax	9,584	11,715	Defence	4,925	6,689
Corporation Tax	1,520	2,117	Public Works	1,494	1,786
Wealth and Transfer of			Other	20,271	27,254
Wealth	1,384	1,825			
Production	6,744	7,530	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	31,637	37,093
Expenditures	1,328	1,531	Of which: Capital Outlays .	11,820	11,201
Services	3,672	4,524			
Imports	6,944	8,916			
Normal Revenues other than					
Taxes	3,675	5,311			
Special Revenues and Funds .	4,303	1,846			
TOTAL REVENUES	39,399	46,132			

*Provisional †Estimates
 Expenditure 1971-72: TL 46,270 million.
 Expenditure 1972-73: TL 49,418 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(TL million, at current prices)

	1970*	1971*	1972†
Agriculture and Livestock	37,639.9	46,374.2	52,258.4
Forestry	845.0	1,083.3	1,201.0
Fishing	236.2	316.8	392.1
Mining and Quarrying	2,492.1	3,234.8	4,059.5
Manufacturing	27,463.3	35,943.4	45,756.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,760.5	2,346.8	3,581.0
Construction	9,645.1	10,311.3	12,678.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13,928.5	18,625.0	23,268.8
Transport and Communications	8,548.9	10,993.7	13,392.1
Financial Institutions	4,277.5	5,217.5	6,308.0
Private Professions and Services	7,370.5	9,426.9	11,482.0
Ownership of Dwellings	7,497.5	8,776.6	10,279.9
Less Imputed Bank Service Charge	-2,352.0	-2,932.3	-3,489.4
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES	119,353.0	149,718.0	181,168.3
Government Services	13,323.1	20,029.5	25,530.2
SUB-TOTAL	132,676.1	169,747.5	206,698.5
Import Duties	5,332.1	7,143.3	8,989.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	138,008.2	176,890.8	215,687.9
Net Factor Income from Abroad	2,285.3	5,469.0	7,667.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	140,293.5	182,359.8	223,355.4

* Provisional. † Estimate.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TL million, at year end)

	1970	1971	1972*	1973
Gold Reserves	1,834	1,765	1,844	2,049
Currency in Circulation	14,235	17,378	20,460	25,778*

* Provisional figures.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Ankara—1968=100)

	1969	1970	1971
Food	109.6	118.2	134.7
Clothing	106.3	120.1	142.2
Household Expenditures	102.5	114.2	135.3
Medical and Personal Care	101.7	104.1	119.6
Transportation	102.7	118.6	131.2
Cultural and Recreational Expenditures	112.0	124.4	149.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports (c.i.f.)	-764	-801	-948	-1,171
Exports (f.o.b.)	496	537	588	677
Trade Balance	-208	-264	-360	-494
Invisible Items (net)	37	44	188	379
CURRENT BALANCE	-241	-221	-172	-109
Capital Receipts	309	374	571	428
Capital Expenditure	-94	-115	-174	-91
CAPITAL BALANCE	215	259	431	337
Change in Monetary Reserve (—=increase)	6	—	-236	-346
Net Errors and Omissions	20	-38	-23	107
TOTAL BALANCE	-26	38	259	228
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	18	—

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	947.7	1,171.0	1,562.6	2,097
Exports	588.2	676.7	885.1	1,318

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(TL '000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Live Animals and Animal Products	10,830	17,819	13,931
Vegetable Products	182,246	621,193	77,254
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	18,698	52,119	232,273
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	13,127	11,743	31,042
Mineral Products	629,898	782,573	1,979,228
Chemicals	1,362,956	1,554,994	2,599,301
Plastic and Rubber	287,313	383,966	643,818
Hides and Skins	20,287	19,626	46,200
Wood	11,697	36,032	34,340
Paper-making Material	232,053	197,321	577,872
Textiles	339,378	408,258	610,034
Glassware, Ceramics	79,313	95,286	197,381
Base Metals	742,153	1,342,655	2,681,828
Machinery	1,983,442	2,858,283	4,850,333
Vehicles	713,018	1,010,585	1,497,304
Measuring Instruments	135,225	182,338	365,398
All Other Products	513,000*	23,000*	1,251,030
TOTAL	7,275,000*	9,598,000*	17,688,567

* Approximate figures.

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Livestock	102,923	197,196	295,756
Fish	52,880	67,530	122,615
Fruit and nuts	1,432,639	1,501,651	1,859,463
Cereals	2,948	6,882	10,049
Oilseeds	65,417	115,312	146,061
Tannin materials, gums	6,963	7,355	10,280
Cattlecake and foodstuff residues	159,088	227,288	296,664
Tobacco	733,124	782,007	1,064,724
Iron, chrome, manganese and other ores	152,910	232,910	316,339
Hides and skins	60,568	64,963	81,323
Mohair, wool	66,263	56,660	74,424
Cotton	1,126,505	2,015,056	2,842,505
Copper and products	61,322	74,005	49,674
All other products	807,952	1,058,888	1,920,172
TOTAL	4,831,502	6,407,703	9,090,049

COUNTRIES
(TL '000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970*	1971	1969	1970*	1971
Belgium	134,851	191,261	333,724	139,313	239,062	303,935
Czechoslovakia	112,168	136,427	169,981	124,579	117,710	151,440
France	228,168	348,273	1,101,519	249,071	431,253	651,197
Federal Germany	1,258,527	1,775,440	2,954,511	1,011,957	1,323,530	1,745,217
German Democratic Republic	107,479	117,036	114,900	96,346	98,758	74,529
Italy	667,930	761,153	1,759,179	386,075	430,762	540,626
Japan	79,563	260,333	379,054	113,452	208,830	132,432
Netherlands	164,231	251,051	357,964	147,292	230,669	333,515
Poland	93,323	295,304	97,712	75,945	79,951	131,595
Switzerland	315,030	492,165	864,041	250,187	487,481	855,663
U.S.S.R.	301,869	412,330	969,053	269,713	306,308	443,560
United Kingdom	829,201	945,758	1,655,743	272,578	361,315	423,941
U.S.A.	1,152,964	1,851,965	1,951,630	538,962	587,951	914,646

* The 1970 figures are affected by the devaluation of the lira in August. Imports have been calculated at the rate TL 9.08=U.S. \$1 (Jan. 1st-Aug. 9th) and TL 15.15=\$1 (Aug. 10th-Dec. 31st); exports at TL 9=\$1 (Jan. 1st-Aug. 9th) and both TL 12=\$1 and TL 14.85=\$1 (Aug. 10th-Dec. 31st).

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Foreign Visitors to Turkey . .	694,229	724,784	926,019	935,358
Income from Tourism (\$'000) . .	36,554	51,595	57,206*	78,600

* Provisional figure.

Tourist Accommodation (1970): 292 classified hotels, 3 holiday villages.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger kilometres . .	5,561	5,738	6,000
Net ton-kilometres . .	6,080	6,198	6,228

ROADS (December 31st—'000)

	1969	1970	1971
Passenger Cars . . .	137.3	137.8	151.4
Trucks . . .	118.1	122.9	128.7
Buses . . .	36.1	36.9	38.6
Motor Cycles . . .	53.0	61.0	66.9

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Vessels Entered* . ('000 gross reg. tons)	9,210	9,795	11,092	13,704
Vessels Cleared* . (" " " ")	9,110	9,708	11,086	13,550
Goods Loaded . ('000 metric tons)	2,641	2,870	3,431	3,787
Goods Unloaded . (" " " ")	7,087	7,672	8,279	11,189

* Includes vessels entered and cleared in ballast and loaded, but excludes coastal shipping.

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines.
('000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Kilometres Flown . .	13,069	12,444	13,464	15,696
Passenger-kilometres . .	418,080	494,112	640,128	966,588
Cargo ton-kilometres . .	36,216	41,784	56,857	84,276
Mail ton-kilometres . .	1,092	1,308	1,476	1,428

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones . .	376,987	426,377	518,700
Radio Licences . .	3,136,498	3,855,913	3,942,293
Letters Sent ('000) . .	567,990	567,377	895,132

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . .	39,100	139,981	5,132,786
Secondary . .	2,467	35,259	1,147,957
Technical and Vocational . .	838	15,410	262,701
Universities and Colleges . .	156	9,211	169,672

Source: Ministry of Education, Ankara.

Sources: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, Ankara, and *Review of Economic Conditions* (Türkiye İstatistik Bankası A.Ş., Economic Research Dept., Ankara).

THE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Having enjoyed freedom, and fought for her rights and liberties throughout her history, and having achieved the Revolution of May 27th, 1960, by exercising her right to resist the oppression of a political power which had deteriorated into a state of illegitimacy through behaviour and actions contrary to the rule of law and the Constitution, the Turkish Nation, prompted and inspired by the spirit of Turkish nationalism, which unites all individuals, be it in fate, pride or distress, in a common bond as an indivisible whole around national consciousness and aspirations, and which has as its aim always to exalt our nation in a spirit of national unity as a respected member of the community of the world of nations enjoying equal rights and privileges;

With full dedication to the principle of peace at home, peace in the world and with full dedication to the spirit of national independence and sovereignty and to the reforms of Atatürk;

Guided by the desire to establish a democratic rule of law based on juridical and social foundations, which will ensure and guarantee human rights and liberties, national solidarity, social justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual and society;

Now, therefore, the Turkish Nation hereby enacts and proclaims this Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic, and entrusts it to the vigilance of her sons and daughters who are devoted to the concept of freedom, justice and integrity, with the conviction that its basic guarantee lies in the hearts and minds of her citizens.

PART ONE

Articles 1-9

The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law, based on human rights.

The Turkish State is an indivisible whole comprising the territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Sovereignty is vested in the nation without reservation and condition. Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

This power shall not be delegated.

The executive function shall be carried out by the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers within the framework of law.

Judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish Nation.

Laws shall not be in conflict with the Constitution.

The provision of the Constitution establishing the form of the State as a republic shall not be amended.

PART TWO

Articles 10-62

Every individual is entitled, in virtue of his existence as a human being, to fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished.

All individuals are equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, or religion or religious sect.

Status of aliens, personal immunities, freedom of communication, travel, residence, thought, belief, press and publications.

Right to controvert and rebut, to congregate, demonstrate and form associations.

Protection of individual rights.

PART THREE

Articles 63-66. Grand National Assembly

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The two bodies meet in joint session in such instances as are provided in the Constitution.

The Grand National Assembly is empowered to enact, amend and repeal laws, to debate and adopt the bills on the State budget and final accounts, to pass resolutions in regard to minting currency, proclaiming pardons and amnesties, and to the carrying out of definitive death sentences passed by courts.

Articles 67-69. National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of 450 deputies elected by direct general ballot. Election qualifications: elections shall be held every four years. The Assembly may hold new elections before the end of the four-year period.

Articles 70-73. The Senate

The Senate of the Republic is composed of 150 members elected by general ballot and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. Election qualifications: term of office is six years, one-third of members shall be re-elected every two years.

Articles 74-94. Elections, Members, Debates, Laws, Expenditure

Articles 95-101. The President of the Republic

The President of the Turkish Republic shall be elected for a term of seven years from among those members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received higher education; election shall be by secret ballot, and by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session. In case this majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority shall suffice.

The President is not eligible for re-election.

The President elect shall dissociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly shall be terminated.

The President of the Republic is the head of the State. In this capacity he shall represent the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish Nation.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers whenever he deems it necessary, shall dispatch the representatives of the Turkish State to foreign states, shall receive the representatives of foreign states, shall ratify and promulgate international conventions and treaties and may commute or pardon on grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age the sentences of convicted individuals.

The President of the Republic shall not be accountable for his actions connected with his duties.

All decrees emanating from the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister, and the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned shall be responsible for the enforcement of these decrees.

The President of the Republic may be impeached for high treason upon the proposal of one-third of the plenary session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and conviction of high treason shall require the vote of at least a two-thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

TURKEY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Articles 102-109. The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

The Prime Minister shall be designated by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The Ministers shall be nominated by the Prime Minister, and appointed by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, or from among those qualified for election as deputies.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister promotes co-operation among the Ministries, and supervises the implementation of the Government's general policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are jointly and equally responsible for the manner in which this policy is implemented.

Each Minister shall be further responsible for the operations in his field of authority and for the acts and activities of his subordinates. The Ministers are subject to the same immunities and liabilities as the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Articles 110-111. National Defence

The office of the Commander-in-Chief is integrated in spirit in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for ensuring national security and preparing the armed forces for war.

The Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the armed forces.

The Chief of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic upon his nomination by the Council of Ministers, and his duties and powers shall be regulated by law. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers.

The National Security Council shall consist of the Ministers as provided by law, the Chief of the General Staff, and representatives of the armed forces.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the National Security Council, and in his absence this function shall be discharged by the Prime Minister.

Articles 112-125. Administration

Articles 126-131. Economic and Fiscal Provisions

The budget, accounts, development projects, natural resources.

Articles 132-136. The Judiciary

Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions.

No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge

of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative and executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

Article 137. The Public Prosecutor

Article 138. Military Trial

Article 139. Court of Cassation

The Court of Cassation is the court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law.

Article 140. Council of State

The Council of State is an administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general.

The Council of State shall hear and settle administrative disputes and suits, shall express opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers, shall examine draft regulations, specifications and contracts of concessions, and shall discharge such other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 141. Military Court of Cassation

The Military Court of Cassation is a court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts. Furthermore, it shall try specific cases as a court of the first and last instance involving military matters as prescribed by law.

Article 142. Court of Jurisdictional Disputes

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is empowered to settle definitively disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Articles 143-144. Supreme Council of Judges

Articles 145-152. The Constitutional Court

PARTS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

Miscellaneous, Temporary and Final Provisions.

AMENDMENTS

Article 73 concerning membership of the Senate of the Republic, and Article 131 concerning the preservation of forests, were amended on April 17th, 1970.

Article 56 concerning financial aid to political parties, and Article 82 concerning the monthly allowances of members of the National Assembly were amended on June 30th, 1971.

On September 22nd, 1971, thirty-five articles were amended and nine temporary articles added. These amendments were aimed at preventing the abuse of liberties by making use of gaps existing in the Constitution, and at providing greater clarity in certain articles.

Five articles (30, 57, 136, 138 and 148) were changed and two temporary articles were added on March 15th, 1973. The addition to Article 36 set up State Security Courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: Admiral FAHRI KORUTÜRK (elected April 1973).

Principal Secretary of President's Office: CİHAŞ ALPAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(A coalition of the Republican People's Party (R.P.P.) and the National Salvation Party (N.S.P.), formed January 25th, 1974, approved by the National Assembly February 7th, 1974.)

Prime Minister: BÜLENT ECEVİT (R.P.P.).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State: Professor NECMETTİN ERBAKAN (N.S.P.).

Ministers of State: ORHAN EYÜBOĞLU (R.P.P.), İSMAİL HAKKI BİRLER (R.P.P.), SÜLEYMAN ARİF EMRE (N.S.P.).

Minister of Justice: ŞEVKET KAZAN (N.S.P.).

Minister of National Defence: HASAN IŞIK (R.P.P.).

Minister of the Interior: OĞUZHAN ASILTÜRK (N.S.P.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Professor TURAN GÜNEŞ (R.P.P.).

Minister of Finance: Dr. DENİZ BAYKAL (R.P.P.).

Minister of National Education: MUSTAFA ÜSTÜNDAĞ (R.P.P.).

Minister of Public Works: EROL ÇEVİKÇE (R.P.P.).

Minister of Commerce: FEHİM ADAK (N.S.P.).

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: SELÂHATTİN CİZRELİOĞLU (R.P.P.).

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: MAHMUT TÜRK-MENOĞLU (R.P.P.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: Professor KORKUT ÖZAL (N.S.P.).

Minister of Communications: FERDA GÜLEY (R.P.P.).

Minister of Labour: ÖNDER SAV (R.P.P.).

Minister of Industry and Technology: ABDÜLKERİM DOĞRU (N.S.P.).

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: CAHİT KAYRA (R.P.P.).

Minister of Tourism and Information: ORHAN BİRGİT (R.P.P.).

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: ALİ TÖPUZ (R.P.P.).

Minister of Rural Affairs and Co-operatives: MUSTAFA OK (R.P.P.).

Minister of Forestry: AHMET ŞENER (R.P.P.).

Minister of Youth and Sport: MUSLİBHİTTİN YILMAZ METE (R.P.P.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(In Ankara unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Yenişehir, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 12 (E); Ambassador: MUHAMMED SAİD.

Albania: Gazi Osman Paşa, Nene Hatun Caddesi 89/2 (E); Ambassador: ULVI LULO.

Algeria: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Argentina: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 82/3 (E); Ambassador: J. E. T. SANCHEZ SANTAMARIA.

Australia: Gaziosmanpaşa, Nenehatun Cad. 83; Ambassador: J. M. McMILLAN.

Austria: Atatürk Bulvarı 197 (E); Ambassador: Dr. FRANZ HERBATSCHKE.

Belgium: Atatürk Bulvarı 145 (E); Ambassador: JEAN DE BASSOMPIERRE.

Brazil: Esat Cad. 19, Bakanlıklar (E); Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: M. BUENNO.

Bulgaria: Atatürk Bulvarı 120 (E); Ambassador: GANTCHEV VATCHOV.

Cameroon: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Canada: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 52 (E); Ambassador: GERALD FRANCIS GEORGE HUGHES.

Chad: (E); Ambassador: JOSEPH CHÉDID.

Chile: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 34/6 (E); Ambassador: ALAJANDRO JARA LAZCANO.

China, People's Republic: Çankaya, Nergiz Sok II, (E); Ambassador: LIU CHUN.

Cyprus: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 108, Çankaya (E); Ambassador: (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Atatürk Bulvarı 261 (E); Ambassador: Dr. PETR BRUDNAK.

Denmark: Gaziosmanpaşa Bölük Cad. 14 (E); Ambassador: S. A. SANDAGER JEPPESEN.

Dominican Republic: London, England (E).

Egypt: Atatürk Bulvarı 39 (E); Ambassador: YOUSSEF KAMAL ZADE.

El Salvador: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ethiopia: Kavaklıdere, Tunali Hilmi Cad. 93/5 (E); Ambassador: Col. BELACHEW JEMANEH.

Finland: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 15/3 (E); Ambassador: AKE J. B. FREY (also accredited to Afghanistan and Iran).

France: Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere (E); Ambassador: ROGER VAURS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Atatürk Bulvarı 114 (E); Ambassador: Dr. GUSTAV-ADOLF SONNENHOL.

TURKEY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Ghana: Rome, Italy (E).
Greece: Fatma Aliye Sok. 1 and Yeşilyurt Sok. (E); *Ambassador:* DEMETRIOS COSMATOPOULOS.
Hungary: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10 (E); *Ambassador:* KÁRÓLY KAPCSOS.
Iceland: Copenhagen V, Denmark (E).
India: Kızılkırmak Cad. 50 (E); *Ambassador:* K. R. NARAYANAN.
Indonesia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. MUCHLAS ROWI.
Iran: Tahran Cad. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* DJAMCHID GHARIB.
Iraq: Muhammad Rıza Şah Pehlevi Cad. 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAHMOUD ALI EL-DAOUD.
Ireland: Rome, Italy (E).
Israel: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Farabi Sok. 43 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SHAUL BAR HAIM.
Italy: Atatürk Bulvarı 118 (E); *Ambassador:* GIORGIO SMOGGINA.
Japan: Gazi Osman Pasa, Resit Galip Cad. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.
Jordan: Kavaklıdere, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MUTASIM EL-BILBEYSI.
Korea, Republic: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alaçam Sok. 9 (E); *Ambassador:* LEE HAN LIM (also accredited to Iran and Jordan).
Kuwait: Ankara (E); *Ambassador:* M. Y. ABDUL-AZIZ AL-RUSHEID (also accredited to Bulgaria).
Lebanon: Çankaya, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 25/5 (E); *Ambassador:* FAİÇAL SULTAN.
Libya: Çankaya, Ebuzziya Tevfik Sok. 5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERHAD ALGHERWI.
Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E).
Mexico: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 41/13 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO-VALLE.
Morocco: Teheran, Iran (E).
Nepal: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Netherlands: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* COENRADD THEODOR VAN BAARDA.
Nigeria: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Norway: Farabi Sok. 27/7 (E); *Ambassador:* DITLEF KNUDSEN (also accredited to Iraq).

Pakistan: Farabi Sok. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* ENVER MURAD.
Peru: Vienna, Austria (E).
Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).
Poland: Atatürk Bulvarı 251 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACY LOGA-SOWIŃSKI.
Portugal: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alemdaroğlu Apt. 28/3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. P. DE MESQUITA DE MELO MEXIA E VASCONCELOS (also accredited to Iran and Iraq).
Romania: Çankaya, Yeşilyurt Sok. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE MARIN.
Saudi Arabia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ANAS YASIN.
Senegal: Teheran, Iran (E).
Spain: Güvenevleri Yeşilyurt Sok. 25 (E); *Ambassador:* M. D. EMILIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ CANABATE.
Sudan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Sweden: Kâtip Çelebi Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. S. MATHEUS LUNDBORG.
Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 263 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-DENIS GRANDJEAN.
Syria: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALAH EADINE TARAZI.
Thailand: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 7/2, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* DEJ TALABHAT.
Tunisia: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SLIM BENGHAZI (also accredited to Iran).
U.S.S.R.: Çankaya, Kar Yağdı Sok (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIY FEDOROVICH GROUBYAKOV.
United Kingdom: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HORACE PHILLIPS.
U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM B. MACOMBER.
Vatican: Gaziosmanpaşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 94 (Apostolic Internunciate); *Apostolic Internuncio:* Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.
Venezuela: Kavaklıdere Cad. 23/6 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ALBERTO OLAVARRIA.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 10 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DANG NGOC TRAN (also accredited to Iran, Jordan and Lebanon).
Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD KLUJN.
Zaire: *Ambassador:* GIALO BINO T. WAPINDA.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Chad, Cuba, Guinea, Laos, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uruguay and Yemen Arab Republic.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE

President: TEKİN ARIBURUN.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Elections July 1970	Elections Oct. 1973
Justice Party	101	80
Republican People's Party	34	42
*Republican Reliance Party	11	10
Democratic Party	—	6
National Salvation Party	—	3
National Action Party	1	—
Turkish Workers' Party	1	—
Nation Party	1	—
Independents	1	10
Presidential Appointees	15	14
Life Senators	18	18
Vacant	—	—
Ex-Presidents of the Republic	—	2
TOTAL	183	185

* The National Reliance Party merged with the Republican Party in March 1973 to form the Republican Reliance Party.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: KEMAL GÜVEN.

	SEATS		VOTES
	General Election (Oct. 1969)	General Election (Oct. 1973)	General Election (Oct. 1973)
Justice Party	257	149	3,197,897
Republican People's Party	144	185	3,570,583
Democratic Party	—	45	1,275,502
*Republican Reliance Pty.	15	13	564,343
National Salvation Party	—	48	1,265,771
Nation Party	6	—	62,377
Turkish Unity Party	8	1	121,754
National Action Party	1	3	362,208
Turkish Workers' Party	2	—	—
New Turkey Party	6	—	—
Independent	11	6	303,218
Vacant	—	—	—
TOTAL	450	450	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Adalet Partisi (Justice Party): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NİZAMETTİN ERKMEN; inherited much support from the former Democratic Party; supports private enterprise.

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (Republican People's Party): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; Leader BÜLENT ECEVİT; Sec.-Gen. ORHAN EYÜPOĞLU; favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre.

Demokratik Parti (Democratic Party): Ankara; f. 1970 by deputies and senators expelled from the Justice Party; Leader FERRUH BOZBEYLİ.

Republican Reliance Party (G.G.P.): Ankara; f. 1967 as the National Reliance Party by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of this party's "left of centre policies"; merged with Republican Party 1973; Leader Prof. TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

Nation Party (M.P.): Ankara; f. 1962; traditional and religious in character; Leader CEMAL TURAL.

New Turkey Party (Y.T.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; moderate right-wing; dissolved itself March 1973 and most of its members joined the Justice Party.

Turkish Workers' Party (T.I.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; left-wing party, formerly having one seat in the Senate and two in the National Assembly but dissolved in July 1971 by the Turkish Constitutional Court for violating the Constitution; Leader Dr. BEHİCE BORAN.

National Action Party (M.H.P.): 3 Cadde 47, Bahçelievler, Ankara; f. 1954; secularist and nationalist; seeks progressive reform; Leader ALPARSLAN TÜRKES; publs. *Devlet* (weekly), *Töre* (monthly).

Turkish Unity Party (T.B.P.): Ankara; f. 1968; Conservative; Leader MUSTAFA TİMİSİ.

National Salvation Party (M.S.P.): Ankara; f. 1972; traditionalist, Islamic; took place of National Order Party which was closed down by order of the Constitutional Court; joined coalition government with Republican People's Party January 1974; leader NECMETTİN ERBAKAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularization, but also a radical change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative disputes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

High Military Administrative Court: A military court for the judicial control of administrative acts concerning military personnel.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supremo Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials are conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for military offences prescribed by special laws.

State Security Courts: Set up by supplement to Article 136 of Constitution in March 1973 to prosecute offences against integrity of the State. Consist of presiding judge, four regular and two substitute judges, a public prosecutor and assistant public prosecutors.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of the Muslim Faith in Turkey*):
LÜTFİ DOĞAN (ad interim).

Over 98 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mainly Sunnis. Under the Republic, from 1923 onwards, action was taken to reduce the influence of religion on state affairs: e.g., its association with the schools was curtailed, mosques and churches were sometimes closed and facilities denied to their adherents, both Muslim and Christian. The Muslim faith was also disestablished. After 1950 there was a change, and religious life was to a certain extent revived. The revolution of 1960 brought about a return to the more secular republic of Atatürk but the formation of the Ecevit coalition Government in 1974 once again established links between church and state. The National Salvation Party, the junior members of the coalition, are committed to a return to the traditions and values of Islam, and already government aid has been promised for the building of mosques.

NON-MUSLIMS

Mainly Greek Orthodox, Armenian Christians and Jews.

THE PRESS

Under the Constitution of 1961, "the press is free within the limits of the law". Provision is made for recourse to a constitutional court in issues involving laws affecting the Press.

Following the Revolution of 1960 and the new Constitution, which also introduced a measure of protection for editors, came the Law for Preventive Measures of March 1962. This law provided penalties of imprisonment with forced labour for persons criticizing the 1960 Revolution or for defending the pre-1960 or pre-Atatürk régimes, or suggesting that Turkey is unable to thrive as a democracy.

Political offences affecting the Press and the protection of the State and civil order are treated in Articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code, the latter providing penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment for Communist propaganda. Articles 158 and 159 penalize defamation of the President, the Republic, the nation and institutions such as the army, parliament and the courts.

A further measure of press control is provided by the Board of Official Announcements which supervises the distribution of government announcements and advertising, which serve as an essential subsidy to the Press. The period of military rule from 1971 to 1973 was marked by the closure of many left-wing newspapers and magazines, as part of the repressive measures taken under martial law. The popular newspaper *Akşam* was closed by the military authorities for deriding the decisions of military courts, and military censorship was imposed on Turkish news agencies. It is expected that the return to civilian rule will bring about a larger measure of freedom.

It is almost impossible to produce a correct list of the numerous provincial newspapers, which tend to be small in circulation and rather short-lived. In all, there are some 372 daily papers, 260 weeklies and magazines, over 200 fortnightly and monthly and about 25 quarterly, six-monthly and annually published magazines. The estimated total circulation of all the daily papers is 1,353,000.

Formerly most newspapers were family businesses, but recently companies have emerged and newspaper groups are beginning to develop. *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet* and *Hayat* each head a group of papers. The *Hürriyet* Group includes *Hürriyet*, *Günaydın* and several weekly and monthly papers and its own news agency. The *Hayat* Group, which is the largest group owning periodicals, includes *Hayat*, *Ses* (the cinema and arts magazine), and several children's periodicals. Most papers are politically independent. A small number, while not being political organs, are indirectly associated with political parties. Noteworthy among these are *Barış*, which supports the Republican People's Party, and *Son Havadis*, which supports the Justice Party.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara and İzmir on the same day, and some in Adana. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. *Akbaba* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Son Havadis*, *Günaydın* and *Cumhuriyet*; *Yeni Asır*, published in İzmir, is the best selling quality daily of the Aegean region. A major popular weekly is the illustrated magazine *Hayat*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

Çukurova: Kızılay Cad.; f. 1961; political; Editor MEHMET OLGUNBAŞ; circ. 1,950.

Vatandaş: Dört yolağı 117 Sok. 11; f. 1951; political; Editor MİTHAT GÜLYAŞAR; circ. 1,700.

Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 65; f. 1918; political; Editor ÇETİN R. YÜREĞİR; circ. 2,000.

ANKARA

Adalet: Ağah Efendi Sok.; f. 1962; morning; political, supports the Democratic Party; Editor TURHAN DİLLİGİL; circ. 16,500.

Ankara Ekspres: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1968; political; Editor YAŞAR AYSEV; circ. 4,150.

Ankara Ticaret Postası: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1954; commercial; Editor CAHİD BAYDAR; circ. 3,000.

Barış: Şinasi Sok., Ulus; f. 1971; morning; political, supports the Republican People's Party; Editor CEMALETTİN ÜNLÜ; circ. 15,700.

Başkent: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/2; f. 1968; political; Publisher İSMET ÖZKAN; circ. 4,100.

Daily News: Konur Sok. 16, Yenışehir; f. 1961; English language; Publisher-Editor İLHAN ÇEVİK; circ. 5,500.

Ekonomide Egemenlik: Atatürk Bulvarı 137/2; f. 1970; commercial; Editor FEHİMİ ANLAROĞLU.

Halkçı: Rüzgârlı Sok. 39; f. 1956; evening; Editor ERDOĞAN TOKATLI; circ. 4,100.

Hür Anadolu: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21; f. 1967; political; Editor MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; circ. 4,050.

İktisadi İnkılâp: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1957; commercial; Editor ÜNSAL ÖZMEN; circ. 1,600.

İktisat ve Piyasa: İzmir Cad. 22/9; f. 1964; commercial; Proprietor ÜLKÜ BİLGİN; circ. 1,900.

İş ve Ekonomi: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1964; Publisher-Editor COŞKUN BÖLÜKBAŞIOĞLU; circ. 2,000.

Memleket: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1970; political; Editor ŞEMSİ BELLİ.

Resmi Gazete: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, ve Müdcvenat Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1920; official gazette.

Tasvir: Ulus Han, Kat 5, Ulus; f. 1960; political; Propr. ŞAHİN AYMETE; Man. Dir. ŞAHAP GENSOY; circ. 8,500.

Turizm Ticaret: Çelikkale Sok. 8/12, Kızılay; f. 1970; commercial; Editor MEHMET EREN.

Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1953; commercial; Editor SELAHATTİN TEDMAN.

Vatan: İbrahim Müteferrika Sok. 2/2; f. 1940; evening; Editor TURHAN TÜKEL; circ. 4,000.

Yeniğin: Rüzgârlı Sok. 45/8, Ulus; f. 1968; political; Editor KEMAL YAZGAN; circ. 4,000.

Yeni Tanin: Ağah Efendi Sok. 2/A, Ulus; f. 1964; political; Editor KEMAL YAZGAN; circ. 4,000.

Zafer: Çankırı Cad. 14; f. 1963; morning; political; Proprietor MUAMMER KIRANER; circ. 11,000.

BURSA

Bursanın Sesi: Yeniyol, Ersan İşhanı; f. 1969; political; Editor NECATİ ARGÜN; circ. 800.

Haber: Kumbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN; circ. 1,200.

Hakimiyet: Başak Cad. 5; f. 1950; political; Editor MUSTAFA TAYLA; circ. 5,500.

Millîet: Ankara Cad. 59; f. 1960; political; Editor FATMA MAT; circ. 900.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstikbal: Çarşı, Değirmen Sok. 15/A; f. 1950; political; Editor İRFAN UĞURLUER.

TURKEY—(THE PRESS)

Millî İrade: Uygur Sok. 1; f. 1968; political; Editor ERDOĞAN KAHYA.

Sakarya: Hacet Sok. 3; f. 1947; political; Editor BOZKURT ÜNÜĞÜR.

İSTANBUL

Akşam: Mollafenari Sok. 30; f. 1918; independent; Editor İRFAN DERMAN; circ. 42,000; (closed down by the military authorities in February 1972).

Apoyevmatini: Suriye Çarşısı 10, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher TAKVOR ACUN; circ. 3,500.

Babıalide Sabah: Sultanahmet, Adliye Bitişiği; f. 1965; political; Editor SABRİ YILMAZ; circ. 7,300.

Bizim Anadolu: Şeref Efendi Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1969; political; Editor ABDÜLKADİR BİLLURCU.

Cumhuriyet: Halkevi Sok. 39, Cağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; independent political; Editor SAMİ KARAÖREN; circ. 90,000.

Dünya: Narlıbahçe Sok. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; political; Editor TEKİN GÜZELBEYOĞLU; circ. 14,500.

Ekonomi: Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial; Editor SAFA ÇELİKER; circ. 1,500.

Ekspres: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; evening; Editor COŞKUN ÖZER.

Embros: Galip Dede Cad. 103, Tünel; f. 1953; Greek language; evening; Editor MİHAL VASILYADIS; circ. 1,000.

Gönlük Ticaret: Çemberlitas Palas, Çemberlitas; f. 1947; political; Editor NESRİN TUNÇBİLEK; circ. 1,700.

Göndaydın: Alay köşkü Sok. 2; f. 1968; political; Editor RAHİMİ TURAN; circ. 272,600.

Haber: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1934; Editor M. LUTFI BALLISOY; Publisher DÜNDAS ENGİN; circ. 8,100.

Hergün: Cemal Nadir Sok. 9, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; evening; Editor UĞUR GÜRTUNCA; circ. 8,300.

Hürriyet: Babıali Cad. 15-17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor SALİM BAYER; circ. 650,000.

İstanbul Postası: Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1946; commercial; Editor ÇETİN A. ÖZKIRIM; circ. 2,250.

Jamanak: İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian; Chief Editor MARDİROS KOÇUNYAN; circ. 2,100.

Kelebek: Babıali Cad. 15-17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1972; morning; daily home magazine; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor ZEYNEP AVCİ; circ. 260,000.

Marmara: İstiklâl Cad. 360/12, Tünel; f. 1941; Armenian language; Editor R. HADDECİYAN; circ. 1,700.

Milliyet: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 65; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor ABDİ İPEKÇİ; circ. 250,000 (weekdays), 300,000 (Sunday).

Son Havadis: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1951; supports the Justice Party; Editor CAN KAYA İSEN; circ. 34,500.

Son Saat: Çemberlitas Palas Kat 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; evening; Editor SELİM BİLMEN; circ. 8,700.

Tercüman: Nuruosmaniye, Cağaloğlu; f. 1961; political; Editor SADETTİN ÇULCU; circ. 266,000.

Yeni Asya: Şeref Efendi Sok. 32, Cağaloğlu; f. 1970; political; Editor A. RAHİMİ ERDEM; circ. 9,400.

Yeni İstanbul: Dr. Emin Paşa Sok. 20, Cağaloğlu; f. 1950; independent political; Editor DOĞAN KOLOĞLU; circ. 29,200.

İZMİR

Ege Ekonomi: 2 Beyler Sok. 45/A; f. 1968; commercial; Editor KAZIM YENİSEY; circ. 2,200.

Ege Telgraf: Atatürk Cad. 150; f. 1960; evening; political; Editor SÜHA SÜKATİ TEKİL.

Ekspres: 856 Sok. No. 46; f. 1952; political; Editor İŞLTHAN ESEN; circ. 52,000.

Ticaret: Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial and political news; Editor SEZAL GÜVEN; circ. 7,600.

Yeni Asır: Gazi Osman Paşa Bulvarı 13/A; f. 1895; political; Editor CEMİL DEVRİM; circ. 65,000.

KONYA

Yeni Konya: İş Bankası bitişiği 4; f. 1949; political; Editors GÜLTEKİN and AYHAN GÜCÜYENER; circ. 2,500.

Yeni Meram: Mevlâna Cad. Sağlık Pasajı; f. 1949; political; Editor A. RİDVAN BÜLBÜL; circ. 1,660.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

Ekonomi ve Politika: Tunus Cad. 12/3 Bakanlıklar; f. 1966; economic and political; Publisher ZİYA TANSU.

Hız: Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1965; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Editors İSMAİL S. GAŞAN, ERTAN OKTAY; circ. 10,000.

Outlook: Konur Sokak 27/7, Kızılay P.K. 210; f. 1967; English language; Editor M. A. KİŞLALİ.

Türkiye Ticaret Sicili: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1957; commercial; Editor OKTAY DİZDAROĞLU.

Yarın: İnşaat Sok. 25/2, Yenışehir; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜFİT DURU.

Yanki: Konur Sokak 27/7, P.K. 210, Kızılay; f. 1970; Editor MEHMET ALİ KİŞLALİ.

İSTANBUL

Akbaba: Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor KADRI YURDATAP.

Doğan Kardeş: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1945; illustrated children's magazine; Editor ŞEVKET RADO; circ. 40,000.

Durum: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray İş Hanı, Kat 1.3, no. 102-302; f. 1964; political; Editor MİTHAT PERİN.

Göçit: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 408; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.

Hayat: Çatalçeşme Sok. 30, Firat Han, Kat. 2; f. 1956; general interest illustrated magazine; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.

İstanbul Ticaret: İstanbul Chamber of Commerce, Eminönü-Unkapanı Cad.; f. 1957; commercial news; Publisher Dr. YILDIRIM KILIKŞ.

Pazar: Ankara Caddesi, Cemal Nadir Sok. 7; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.

Resimli Roman: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; twice weekly; illustrated; Editor SEZAL SOLULLI; circ. 120,000.

Şalom: Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.

Ses: Çatal Ceşme Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; illustrated film magazine; Editor ERDOĞAN SEVGİN; circ. 90,000.

Tutum: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 54; f. 1967; political; Editor ERDOĞAN AKKURT.

Yeni Gavroş: Billür Sok. 10, Karaköy; f. 1945; Armenian news weekly; Publisher BOĞOS ARTUR.

PERIODICALS
ANKARA

Adalet Dergisi: Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal journal published by the Ministry of Justice; Editor HÜSEYİN ERGÜL; circ. 3,500.

Ankara Barosu Dergisi: f. 1944; monthly; journal of the Ankara Bar.

Azerbaycan: Azerbaizhan Cultural Association, P.K. 165; f. 1949; literary; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAR.

Bayrak Dergisi: Necatiye Cad., Karakimseli Han; f. 1964; Puh. and Editor HAMİ KARTAY.

Çiftlik Dergisi: P.K. 43, Bakanlıklar-Ankara; f. 1960; agricultural; monthly; Publisher VASFI HARMAN; circ. 10,000.

Devlet Operası: Devlet Operası Genel Md.; art, opera.

Devlet Tiyatrosu: Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.

Dost: Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenisehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.

Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası: İhlamur Sokak 10/1, Yenisehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.

Halkevleri Dergisi: Atatürk Bulvarı 104; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher KADRI KAPLAN.

Hisar: P.K. 501; f. 1950; literary; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET ÇINARLI; Editor SETENAY BATU.

İdare Dergisi: İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.

İlk Öğretim: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.

İller ve Belediyeler Dergisi: Mithat Paşa Cad. 45/2; f. 1945; monthly journal of the Turkish Municipal Asscn.; Pres. İSMET SEZGİN.

Karınca: Mithat Paşa Cad. 38/A, Yenisehir; f. 1934; monthly revue published by the Turkish Co-operative Society; circ. 6,000.

Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi: Eskişehir Yolu; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (bi-annual).

Mesleki ve Teknik Öğretim: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; f. 1942; educational.

Mühendis ve Makina: Sümer Sokak 36/1, Kızılay; f. 1957; engineering monthly; Publ. Chamber of Mechanical Engineers; Dir. and Editor MUZAFFER GÜREL.

Önasya Dergisi: P.K. 605; f. 1965; monthly; cultural; Publisher SADİ BAYRAM; circ. 5,000.

Resmi Kararlar Dergisi: Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1966; legal; Editor AVNİ ÖZENÇİ; circ. 3,500.

T. C. Merkez Bankası Aylık Bülten: Merkez Bank; monthly.

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi: General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü; archaeological.

Türk Dili: Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 221, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary.

Türk Kültürü: Tunus Cad. 16; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor Prof. Dr. AHMET TEMİR.

Turkey—Economic News Digest: Karanfil Sok. 56; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief BEHZAT TANIR; Man. Editor SADIK BALKAN.

Türkiye Bankacılık: P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.

Türkiye Bibliyografyası: Milli Kütüphane Genel Müdür-lüğü, Yenisehir; f. 1934; quarterly; Turkish national bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. FİLTİZ BAŞBUĞOĞLU.

Yeni Yayınlar, Aylık Bibliyografya Dergisi (*New Publications, Monthly Bibliographic Journal*): P.K. 440, Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1956; Published by Asscn. of Univ. Library School Graduates; Dir. ÖZER SOYSAL.

Ziraat Dergisi: Posta K. 305; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

Ziraat Dünyası: Posta K. 127; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

İSTANBUL

Arkitekt: Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and tourism; Chair. Dr. Arch. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. KETİ ÇAPANLIOĞLU.

Bakis: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINLER.

Banka ve Ekonomik Yorumlar: Erçevik İşhani 316, Sultanahmet, İstanbul; f. 1964; banking, economic, social and management subjects; Publisher NEZİH H. NEYZİ; circ. 2,500.

Deniz: Rıhtım Cad., Veli Alemdar Han, Kat 6/23, Karaköy; f. 1955; monthly; maritime news; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.

Filim: P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1970; cinema; Editor ONAT KUTLAR.

İktisadi Yükseliş: P.K. 317; f. 1949; economic; Publisher ŞENŞETTİN CURA.

İstanbul, A Handbook for Tourists: Sişli Meydanı, 364; f. 1968; quarterly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT F. ECZACIBASI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.

İstanbul Barosu Dergisi: f. 1926; monthly; published by the İstanbul Bar.

İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası: f. 1884; every three months; journal of the İstanbul Chamber of Commerce, Unkapani; Turkish and English; Editor Dr. YILDIZ KILIK.

Kadın: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.

Kemalizm: Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 16; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.

Köy Postası: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 57; f. 1944; Editor KADRI OĞUZ.

Kulis: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.

Musiki Mecmuası: Mehtap S. 15, Erenköy, P.K. 666; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETEM RUHİ ÜNGÖR.

Firelli: Büyükdere Cad. 117, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; Publisher NAMI ALDO ELAĞÖZ.

Polis Dergisi: Kuledibi, Emniyet Sarayı, Karaköy; f. 1954; Publisher ADNAN KIRMAN.

Polis Magazin: İstiklal Cad. 364/18, Beyoğlu; f. 1958; Publisher MİTHAT ENGİN VİRANYALI.

Ruh ve Madde Dergisi: P.K. 1157; f. 1959; organ of the Metapsychic and Scientific Research Society of Turkey; Publisher ERGÜN ARIKDAL.

- Sağlık Alemi:** Divanyolu Cad. Ersoy Pasajı 1, Çağaloğlu; f. 1964; health; Editor ATILÂ YÜCEL.
- Sevgi Dünyası** (*World of Love*): Larmartin Cad. 26/3, Taksim; f. 1963; Publisher Dr. R. KAYSERİLIOĞLU; circ. 10,000.
- Söz:** Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.
- Tıp Dünyası:** Ankara Cad. 31/3 Küçük Han, Çağaloğlu, P.K. 192; f. 1927; monthly; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry Society; Editor Dr. FAHRETTİN KERİM GÖKAY.
- Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almanya Postası:** P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.
- Türk Folklor Araştırmaları:** P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; publ. by Turkish Folklore Association; Gen. Man. and Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.
- Türk Ticaret Almancağı:** Mollafenarî Sok. 25, Çağaloğlu; commercial; Editor REŞAT TOPALOĞLU.
- Turkish Trade Directory:** Peykhane Caddesi 14, Daire 1, Cemberlitas; f. 1960; annual; Publisher SERGIO COSTANTE.
- Turkish Trade Telex Index:** Peykhane Caddesi 14, Daire 1, Cemberlitas; f. 1972; annual; Publisher SERGIO COSTANTE.
- Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni:** Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli Meydanı; f. 1930; quarterly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT ECZACIBAŞI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım:** P.K. 578; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.
- Ülkücü Öğretmen:** Divanyolu Cad. 64, Çağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher HALİD BERK; Editor-in-Chief TEVFIK MARAL.
- Varlık:** Çağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; monthly; literary; Editor YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.
- Yeditepe:** P.K. 77, Çağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and cultural; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.
- Yelken:** P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜK-
NETTİN RESULOĞLU.
- Yeni Sanayi Dünyası:** P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.

İZMİR

- Devir Dergisi:** Halit Ziya Bulvarı 74A; f. 1972; political; weekly; Editor ALTEMUR KILIÇ.
- İzmir Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1967; monthly; journal of the İzmir Bar; Editor CİHANGİR KUTLAY; Propr. NECDET ÖKLEM; circ. 1,000.
- İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi:** Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; monthly; commercial.

KONYA

- Çağrı Dergisi:** P.K. 99; f. 1957; literary; monthly; Editor FEYZİ HALICI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Anatolian News Agency:** Ankara and Istanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. ATTILÂ ONUK; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.
- Haber Ajansı:** Ersoy Han, Çağaloğlu; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. AYDOĞAN ÖNOL.
- İKA Economic and Commercial News Agency:** Tunus Cad. 12/3, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1954; Dir. ZİYA TANSU; publ. *Daily Economic and Commercial Bulletin*, *Investment and Finance Bulletin* (both English and Turkish), *Labour, Law and Social Insurance Bulletin*, *Ekonomi ve Politika*.
- Türk Haberler Ajansı** (*Turkish News Agency*): Basın Sarayı, Çağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1950; 11 brs. in Turkey; Dir.-Gen. KADRI KAYABAL; Editor in Chief HASAN YILMAER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- AFP** (*France*): P.K. 30, Cankaya-Ankara, Güneş Sok. 14; Corr. VINCENT LATÈVE.
- ANSA** (*Italy*): Gelincik Sok. 7A/6, Ankara; Corr. ROMANO DAMIANI.
- AP** (*U.S.A.*): Konur Sok. 16, Kızılay, Ankara; Corr. NICHOLAS S. LUDINGTON.
- DPA** (*Federal Germany*): Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sok. 20/1, Cankaya-Ankara.
- UPI** (*U.S.A.*): Basın Sarayı, Çağaloğlu; Bureau Chief JOHN LAWTON.
- AFP also has representatives in Istanbul and İzmir. Reuters (*U.K.*) and TASS (*U.S.S.R.*) are also represented in Turkey.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Editörler Derneği** (*Editors' Union*): Ankara Cad. 93, Istanbul; f. 1950; Pres. REMZİ BENLİ; Sec. RAMAZAN ARKIN.

PUBLISHERS

Ağaoğlu Yayınevi: Selvilimesçit Sokak 2, Kurt İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; translations and literary books; MUSTAFA KEMAL AĞAOĞLU.

Akgün Matbaası: İstanbul.

Ark Ticaret Ltd. Şti: P.K. 577, Ankara; f. 1962; imports technical books and exports all kinds of Turkish books, periodicals and newspapers; Gen. Man. ATILAN TÜMER; European Branch: Erich Ollenhauer Str. 32/A-04, 6202 Wiesbaden-Biebrich, Federal Republic of Germany.

Arkin Kitabevi—Bir Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 60, P.K. 11, İstanbul; f. 1949; encyclopedias, atlases, children's books, reference; Pres. and Man. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN.

Atlas Kitabevi Yayınevi: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, İstanbul; literary.

Ayyıldız Matbaası: Ankara.

Baha Matbaası: Cemal Nadir Sokak 12, İstanbul.

Başkent Yayınevi: Anafartalar Caddesi, Nilüfer Sokak 5A, İstanbul; literary.

Bateş Bayilik Teşkilâtı A.Ş.: Molla Fenari Sokak 1, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1960; books and periodicals.

Bedri Yayınevi: İstanbul.

Berkalp Kitabevi: Şehir Bahçesi 7/8, Kızılay, Ankara.

Cumhuriyet Mat. ve Gaze T.A.Ş.: Halkevi Sokak 40/41, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul.

Do Yayınevi: Vilâyet Han, Kat. 3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; literary.

Depas: 56 Cumhuriyet Bulvarı, İzmir.

Elif Kitabevi: Sahaflar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, İstanbul; f. 1956; all types of publications, especially historical, literary, political, drama and reference; publ. *Elif Yayınları* *Kitap Belleten* (twice monthly).

Forum Yayınları: Ankara; literary and artistic books.

Görcek Yayınevi: İstanbul; economic.

İnkılâp Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. NAZAR FIKRİ.

İnkılâp ve Aka Kitabevleri Kollektif Şirketi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. KARABET FIKRİ.

Kanaat Kitabevi: İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, İstanbul; f. 1896; textbooks, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.

Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Şti: Narlıbahçe Sokak 19, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 62, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1945; technical books, school books, language books, etc.; Dirs. İZİDOR and RENE KANT.

Neşriyat A.Ş.: Mollafenari S.1, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; classics, children's books, novels.

Nil Yayınevi: İstanbul; literary translations.

Nişantaşı Deniz Kitabevi: Nisantas, İstanbul; poetry.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 62/2, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1959; English, French, German, Italian and Dutch language courses, guides and dictionaries; Dir. İZİDOR KANT.

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul; f. 1930; school textbooks, fiction, children's, science and reference books; Dir. REMZİ BENLİ.

Sermet Matbaası: Şeref Efendi Sok. 28, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1950; books on medicine, statistics, economics, mathematics, dictionaries; Gen. Man. SERMET ARKADAŞ.

Tıfdruk Matbaacılık Sanayii Anonim Şirketi: Topkapı Davutpaşa Caddesi 101, İstanbul; f. 1955; novels, magazines, encyclopaedia; Pres. KÂZIM TAŞKENT.

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı, 221 Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1932; non-fiction.

T.T.K. Basımevi: Ankara.

Türkiye Yayınevi: P.K. 611, Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul.

Varlık Yayınevi: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction books; Dir. YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.

Yeditepe Yayınları: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

Yeni Üniversite Kitabevi: Cağaloğlu, Ankara Caddesi 80, İstanbul.

Yeni Zaman Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 155, İstanbul; f. 1970; Dir. ROZİN İULIA FIKRİ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (T.R.T.): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 37, Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. a.i. DOĞAN ERDEN.

Home Service:

Radio Ankara: LW, 1,200 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HIÇYILMAZ.

Ankara II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HIÇYILMAZ.

Ankara III Programme: FM, 0.25 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HIÇYILMAZ.

Radio Antalya: MW, 600 kW., Dir. AYHAN DÜNDAR.

Radio Çukurova: MW, 300 kW., Dir. ALİ RIZA ERDOĞAN.

Radio Diyarbakır: MW, 300 kW., Dir. RIDVAN ÇONGUR.

Radio İstanbul: MW, 150 kW., Dir. ALÂADDİN GÖKTUĞ
İstanbul II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ALÂADDİN GÖKTUĞ.

Radio Erzurum: LW, 100 kW., Dir. SELÂHATTİN ALTAY.

Radio İzmir: MW, 100 kW., Dir. NİHAT UYTUN.

İzmir II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. NİHAT UYTUN.

Radio Kars: MW, 2 kW., Dir. HASAN KİNAŞ.

Radio Van: MW, 2 kW., Dir. KADIR KAYNAR.

Radio Gaziantep: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ADİL DAL.

Radio Trabzon: MW, 2 kW., Dir. KEMAL KOLLUOĞLU.

Radio Hakkâri: SW, 2 kW., Dir. MEHMET GÜVEN.

Foreign Service:

Ankara I: SW, 100 kW.

TURKEY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Ankara II: SW, 250 kW. Nine daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish. Dir. Oğuz YILMAZ HİÇYILMAZ; also on the above frequency:

Voice of Turkey: broadcasting to Turks in Europe.

Technical University of Istanbul: 0.5 kW., Frequency Modulation; broadcasts for Istanbul; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. A. ATAMAN.

In 1972 3,941,293 licensed radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (Ankara TV): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 49, Ankara. A limited television service was set up in 1965, and regular broadcasts for Ankara began in 1968, now transmitting programmes five days a week and four hours a day from 8 transmitters. New studios are to be established in Ankara, Istanbul and İzmir; Head of Television and Dept. of T.V. Programmes CEVDET KARAHAN; Head of Dept. of TV Studios of TRT: FAHRETTİN IŞIKÇI.

In 1972 132,804 licensed television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

(Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given for capital and deposits are for the end of the calendar year stated, except where otherwise stated.)

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1931, and constituted in its present form after the revolution of 1960. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is responsible also for public deposits, and medium and long-term borrowings of the banks. In addition, all international payments go through the Bank, and all foreign exchange is held by the Bank.

There are some 50 other banks functioning in Turkey. Thirteen had been created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sümerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of buildings. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities and mortgages, etc.

The largest of the 33 private sector Turkish banks is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates over 500 branches. The private banks borrow at medium- and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

There are three foreign banks operating branches in Turkey. Apart from these the Ottoman Bank, which was founded in 1863 and is the oldest bank in Turkey, has strong British and French interests, while the Turkish Foreign Trade Bank is partly owned by the Bank of America and the Banca d'America e d'Italia.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which encourages private investment in industry by acting as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası is a privately owned development finance company founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey): Bankalar Caddesi 48, Ankara; f. 1931; bank of issue; part of the share capital is owned

by the State; cap. p.u. 25m.; dep. 16,629m.; Gov. M. GÜNGÖRÖLÜ.

Devlet Yatırım Bankası (State Investment Bank): Ankara; f. 1964; loans and guarantees to State enterprises; cap. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. NEDİM R. AKSAL.

Etibank: Cihan Sokak, Sıhınye, P.O.B. 505, Ankara; f. 1935; State economic enterprise active in mining, metallurgy, the chemical industry and banking; cap. p.u. 2,000m.; Gen. Man. NEZİHİ BERKAM.

İller Bankası (Municipal Bank): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1945; Government Municipalities Bank; cap. p.u. 2,000m.; Chair. of Board and Gen. Dir. MAZHAR HAZNEDAR.

Sümerbank: Ulus Meydanı 2, Ankara; Holdings Bank for governmental industrial undertakings; cap. p.u. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. HIZIR GEYLAN.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası: Ankara; f. 1960; state bank to develop tourism; authorized cap. 600m., cap. p.u. 416.9m. (1972); Gen. Man. İLHAN EVLİYAOĞLU.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (Agricultural Bank of the Republic of Turkey): Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1863; Government Agricultural Bank; 824 branches; cap. p.u. 1,148m.; dep. 17,254m. (1972); Gen. Man. NEVZAT ALPTÜRK.

Türkiye Emlâk Kredi Bankası A.O. (Real Estate Credit Bank of Turkey): Atatürk Bulvarı 15, Ankara; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1,000m. (1971); 150 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MİRAC AKTUĞ.

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey): Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 137, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1950; cap. 193.4m.; loans and investments 2,216m. (1972); Chair. FERİD BASHMACI; Gen. Man. REŞİD EGELİ.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.: Bankalar Caddesi 52, Ankara; f. 1954; state bank controlling funds of religious foundations; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 2,165m. (1972); 149 brs.; Chair. ZİYA KAYLA; Gen. Man. CAYIROĞRAZ.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (Turkish Maritime Bank): Rıhtım Caddesi, Posta K. 1387, İstanbul; a semi-public corporation with a 99-year charter, which took over the function of the former State Seaways and Harbour

Administration; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 1,035m., of which 51 per cent is subscribed by the Government, the rest by private investors and organizations; Gen. Man. CELETTİN EROL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: Eski Gümrük Sokak 2, P.K. 926, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 300m., dep. 6,838m. (Dec. 1972); 361 brs.; Chair. BÜLENT YAZICI; Gen. Man. MEDENİ BERK; publ. monthly bulletin.

Anadolu Bankası A.Ş.: İstiklâl Caddesi 108, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 45m., deposits 610m. (1972); successor to Türk Ekspres Bank and Bağday Bankası; Gen. Man. A. ORHAN GİRAY.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: 44-46 Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 12m., dep. 85.6m. (1972); Pres. TEVFIK ERENGÜL; Gen. Man. NURİ CİNGİLLİOĞLU.

Egebank, S.A.: Atatürk Avenue 80, P.K. 251, İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 23.5m. (1972); Chair. SEVKET FİLİBELİ.

İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu İstiklâl Caddesi, Mısır Apart. 309, Galatasaray, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 45m., dep. 320.7m. (1972); Pres. KEMAL HASOĞLU; Gen. Man. EROL TOKSÖZ.

Osmanlı Bankası (Ottoman Bank): Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; authorised cap. 10m., cap. p.u. 8m., dep. 112.9m. (1972); Dir.-Gen. J. JEULIN; Turkish Dir. Gen. REŞİT AKSAN; over 90 brs.

Pamukbank T.A.Ş.: İstiklâl Caddesi 26r, Galatasaray, İstanbul; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 478.3m. (1972); 65 brs.; Chair. KEMAL ÇELİK; Gen. Man. ENVER ÇELİK.

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 55, Ankara; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 716m. (1972); 106 brs.; Chair. of Board HALİL ATALAY; Gen. Man. ÖMER SUNAR.

Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (Turkish Foreign Trade Bank): Cumhuriyet Caddesi 199-201, Harbiye, P.K. 11, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 320m. (1972); jointly owned by Bank of America, Türkiye İş Bankası and Banca d'America e d'Italia; brs. in Ankara, İstanbul (three) and İzmir; Chair. A. ÜSKÜDAELİ; Gen. Man. ORAL ÇONANOĞLU.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: İskele Caddesi, Hayri Efendi Sokak, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1914; cap. p.u. 125m., dep. 3,630m. (1972); 211 brs.; Gen. Man. TURGUT SİZMAZOĞLU.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: 43 Yeni Postahane Caddesi, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 2,305m. (1972); 192 brs.; Chair. CÂBİR S. SELEK.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: Anafartalar Caddesi 41, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. 1,000m., dep. 1,788m. (April 1973); 231 branches; Dir.-Gen. HALİT TAŞÇIOĞLU.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 137.1m. (1972); Gen. Man. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ.

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara; Foreign Dept.: Vovvoda Caddesi 27, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 15,866m. (1972); 564 brs., including 2 in Cyprus; Office in Frankfurt/Main; Chair. İ. RÜŞRÜ AKSAL; Gen. Man. SELAHATTİN KARAHAN; publ. annual review, two-monthly economic review.

Türkiye Tütünçüler Bankası A.Ş.: Halit Ziya Bulvarı No. 45, İzmir, P.K. 239; f. 1924; 5 brs.; cap. p.u. 7m., dep. 69.6m. (1972); Chair. REŞAT EKİNCİ; Gen. Man. İSMAIL AKSOY.

Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Cad. 7, Taksim, İstanbul; f. 1888 as Selânik Bankası T.C.S.; cap. p.u. 8.75m., res. 27.5m., dep. 439.6m. (1972); Pres. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ; Gen. Man. Dr. MUZAFER ERSOY.

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 250, İstiklâl Cad. 285, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 225m., dep. 8,778m. (1972); 431 brs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banka Komercijale İtalyana: İstanbul branch: Bankalar Cad. 53, Karaköy; Head Office: Milan, Italy; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 201m. (1972).

Banko di Roma: Hayri Efendi Caddesi, Bahçekapı, P.O.B. 464, İstanbul; Head Office: Rome, Italy; cap. 1.5m., dep. 135.6m. (1972); Man. in İstanbul CARLO CAPPI.

Hollantse Bank-Üni N.V.: İstanbul branch: P.K. 34, Karaköy; Head Office: Amsterdam, Netherlands; cap. p.u. 1m., dep. 80m. (1973); Man. in İstanbul D. VISSERMAN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa-Komisierliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambiyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1873; 323 mems.; Pres. REFİK T. SELİMOĞLU; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.: P.K. 359, İstanbul; f. 1929; state-owned with monopoly of re-insurance; supervises private insurance companies; Chair. SALİN COŞKUN; Gen. Man. SEBATİ ATAMAN.

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Ankara; Social Insurance Organization.

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society): Rıhtım Caddesi 57, P.O.B. 1845, Karaköy, İstanbul.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (Ankara Insurance Society): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1936; Dir. KEMAL SARIGÖLLÜ.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. No. 2, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1964; fire, marine, accident; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL.

Destek Reasürans T.S.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Caddesi 6a/2, İstanbul; f. 1943; Pres. BÜLENT KOZLU.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1942; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Managing Dir. NAIL MORALI; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL; fire, marine, accident and life.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1925; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. FETHİ SOYSAL.

Halk Sigorta T.A.Ş.: Galata, Halk Sigorta Hanı, Söğüt Sokak, İstanbul; f. 1944; Man. SAFFET DEMİR.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta, Anonim Şirketi (General Insurance Society of İstanbul): Bankalar Cad. 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1893; Pres. CÂBİR SELEK; Man. HAŞİM EKENER.

İmtaş İttihadı Millî Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (İmtaş Insurance Company): Karaköy, Ünyon Han, İstanbul, P.K. 107; f. 1918; Man. NURETTİN YAMANLAR.

Şark Sigorta Türk Anonim Şirketi: P.O.B. 111, Karaköy, Bankalar Cad., Şark Han, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. İZZET AKOSMAN.

Şeker Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 325, Seker Sigorta Hanı, Fındıklı, İstanbul; all types of insurance.

Tam Hayat Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad., Tamhan, Şişli, İstanbul; general life assurance.

Tam Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad. 15, Tamhan, Şişli, İstanbul; all types of insurance except life.

Türkiye Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. A. SOHTORİK; Gen. Man' A. GÜMEÇ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 149 Atatürk Bulvarı, Bakanlık-lar, Ankara; Pres. SEZAI DIBLAN.

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce: Adana; f. 1893; Pres. KÂZIM KÖSEOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. Â. İRFAN TUĞBERK; 4,000 mems.; publ. *Gazetesi*.

Adana Chamber of Industry: Adana; f. 1966; Pres. SAKIP SABANCI; 230 mems.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Caddesi 20; Pres. CAHİT AYDOĞAN; Gen. Sec. Dr. AGAH OKTAY GÜNER; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.): P.O.B. 190, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1887; 450 mems.; Sec. and Treas. N. COVEY, M.B.E.; publ. *Journal* (4 to 6 issues a year).

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa; f. 1926; 4,582 mems.; Pres. SELAHATTİN AKTAR; Sec.-Gen. ERGUN KAÇITCIBAŞI; publ. *Bursa Ticaret Haberleri*, weekly.

Chamber of Industry for the Aegean Region: Cumhuriyet Blv. 136, İzmir; f. 1954 succeeded to the İzmir Chamber of Industry; Pres. SİNASI ERTAN; Sec.-Gen. NAIM KARAOĞMAN; publs. *News Bulletin* (weekly), *Quarterly Review*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: Ragıp Gümüş Pala Cad., Eminönü, İstanbul; and P.K. 377, İstanbul; f. 1882; 43,400 mems.; Pres. EMİR SENCER; Pres. Exec. Board BEHCET OSMANAĞOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. İSMAİL HÜSREV TÖKİN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası*, *İstanbul Ticaret, Statistical Abstract* (in English), *Monthly Bulletin* (in English).

İstanbul Chamber of Industry: Eminönü, İstanbul; Pres. NURULLAH CENGİZ.

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: Atatürk Caddesi 126, İzmir; f. 1885; 7,163 mems.; Pres. SABRİ TANIK; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAH ASIM İGNEÇLER; publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi* (monthly).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 212, Mersin; f. 1886; 1,711 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA NİHAZ SÖZMEN; Sec.-Gen. SÜPHİ GÜZELÖĞLU.

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun; f. 1923; 9 members; Pres. FERDUN ARIKAN; Gen.-Sec.; NECATİ GÖKTÜRK.

TRADE UNIONS CONFEDERATION

Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu-Türk İş (Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions): Bayındır Sok. 8, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; 29 national unions and 6 federations with 934,000 employees; Pres. HALİL TUŇÇ; Sec. Gen. SADIK ŞİDE; Financial Sec. ÖMER ERGÜN; Organizing Sec. ETHEM EZGÜ; Education Sec. KAYA ÖZDEMİR; publ. *Türk İş*.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk İş in 1972 with a membership of over 5,000.

Ağaç-İş (Türkiye Ağaç Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Wood and Lumber): Necatibey Cad. No. 20/22-23, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1949; 8,000 mems.; also affil. to IFBWW; Pres. ÖMER DENİZ; Gen. Sec. OSMAN NOGAY.

Basın-İş (Türkiye Gazeteciler ve Basın Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Journalists and Press Technicians): Necatibey Cad. 61/12, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 15,000 mems.; Pres. İSMAİL ÖZKAN; Gen. Sec. CEVDET NARİN.

Besin-İş (Türkiye Et Ekmek ve Besin Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Food Workers' Union): Çankırı Cad. Barışta İşhanı No. 5, Ulus, Ankara; f. 1958; Pres. DEMİRHAN TUNCAY; Gen. Sec. NAŞİT ALTAY.

Çimşe-İş (Türkiye Çimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Cement, Ceramic and Soil): Necatibey Cad. 22/11-12, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 15,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. HASAN TÜRKAY; Gen. Sec. ABUZER UÇAR.

Deri-İş (Türkiye Deri, Debbag, Kundura ve Saraciyel Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Leather and Shoe): Gençtürk Caddesi 17, Birlik İşhanı Aksaray-İstanbul; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; also affiliated to ISLWF; Pres. MUSTAFA ŞAHİN; Gen. Sec. ADNAN GÜRKUL.

Dok Gemi-İş (Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Port, Dock and Ship Building): Ordu Caddesi, 285, Kat-6, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1947; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. ASLAN SIVRI; Gen. Sec. GÜNGÖR TARI.

Dyt-İş (Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Railways): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 36,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Gen. Sec. AHMET ÇATAKÇINLER.

Genel-İş (Türkiye Genel Hizmetler İşçileri Sendikası) (Public Services): Süleyman Sırtı Sokak No. 2, Kat-1, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1962; 17,665 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. ABDULLAH BAŞTÜRK; Gen. Sec. HASAN OKYAR.

Ges-İş (Türkiye D.S.İ. Enerji, Su ve Gaz İşçileri Sendikası) (State Energy, Gas, Water-Workers): Süleyman Sırtı Sokak No. 2/14-15, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. EROL AYKAŞ.

Harb-İş (Türkiye Harb Sanayii ve Yardımcı İşkolları İşçileri Sendikası) (Defence Industry and Allied Workers): Yüksel Caddesi 8, Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1956; 26,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. KENAN DURUKAN; Gen. Sec. İLHAMİ AÇIKSÖZ; publ. *Türk harb-ış*.

Koop-İş (Türkiye Tarım Kredi Kooperatifleri Personeli Sendikası) (Agricultural Credit Co-operative Employees): Talâtpaşa Bulvarı No. 157/5, Cebeci, Ankara; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Pres. İBRAHİM ÇAPAN; Gen. Sec. M. ALİ KIRKOĞLU.

Likat-İş (Türkiye Liman ve Kara Tahmil-Tahliye İşçileri Sendikası) (Loading and Unloading Workers): Necatibey Cad. 13/11-12, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 14,770 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. AHMET KÜRT; Gen. Sec. YAŞAR ATICI.

TURKEY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Metal-İş (Türkiye Metal, Çelik, Mühimmat, Makina, Metal-den Mamul Eşya ve Oto Sanayii İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Federation of Turkish Metal, Steel, Metal Goods, Ammunition, Machines and Automobile Industry Workers' Unions*): Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı No. 40/1-2, Maltepe, Ankara; f. 1962; 61,428 mems. in 20 mem. unions; Pres. ENVER KAYA; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ÖZBEK.

OLEYİS (Türkiye Otel Lokanta ve Eğlence Yerleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Hotel, Restaurant and Places of Entertainment*): Akay Cad. No. 24, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1969; 26,970 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. MUKBİL ZIRTILOĞLU; Gen. Sec. NUSRET AYDIN.

Petrol-İş (Türkiye Petrol, Kimya, Azot ve Atom İşçileri Sendikası) (*Oil, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic*): Yıldız Posta Cad., Ajlan Buhaları Sitesi, Evren Apt. D-Blok, Gayrettepe, İstanbul; f. 1950; 1,0200 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. İSMAİL TOPKAR; Gen. Sec. ÖZKAL YİCİ; publ. *Petrol-İş* (weekly).

Sağlık-İş (Türkiye Sağlık İşçileri Sendikası) (*Health Employees*): Necatibey Cad., Başkent Apt. 1-2, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 11,400 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. MUSTAFA BAŞOĞLU.

Şeker-İş (Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları İşçileri Sendikası) (*Sugar Industry*): Mithatpaşa Cad. 13/3, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1947; 18,500 mems.; Pres. SADIK SİDE; Gen. Sec. HAYDAR ÖZÖĞRETMEN; publ. *Şeker-İş* (fortnightly).

Selüloz-İş (Türkiye Selüloz ve Mamulleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Celluloid Industry*): Hürriyet Caddesi, İşlay Apt. Kat-1, Kocaeli; f. 1952; 8,400 mems.; Pres. NECARİ ÇANSEVER; Gen. Sec. SALİH GÜNGÖRMEZ.

Tarım-İş (Türkiye Tarım ve Tarım Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Agricultural Workers*): Necatibey Cad. 22/9-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to IUF and IFPAAW; Pres. BİNALİ YAĞIŞAN.

Tek Gıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, Miskirat Gıda ve Yardımcı İşçileri Sendikası) (*Tobacco, Drink, Food and Allied Workers*): Dördüncü Levent, Konaklar Sokak, P.K. 98, İstanbul; f. 1952; 154,425 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİLER; Gen. Sec. ORHAN SORUGUÇ.

Tekstil (Türkiye Tekstil, Örmö ve Giyim Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Textile, Knitting and Clothing*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 80, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1951; 100,000

mems.; also affiliated to ITGWF; Pres. ŞEVKET YILMAZ; Gen. Sec. VAHAP GÜVENÇ.

Tes-İş (Türkiye Enerji, Su, Gaz ve Devlet S.İ. İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Energy, Water, Gas and State Water Department*): Meşrutiyet Cad. Karanfil Sokak, Beton Apt. No. 34, Kat-2, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1963; 17,000 mems.; Pres. ORHAN ERÇELİK; Gen. Sec. FARUK BARUT.

Tömtis (Türkiye Motorlu Taşıt İşçileri Sendikası) (*Motor Transport*): Yeniselim Paşa Sok. 62, P.K. 292, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1949; 7,163 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. MEHMET İNHANLI; Gen. Sec. D. ZEKİ DEMİREL.

Türk Deniz Ulaş-İş (Türkiye Deniz Taşımacılığı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Water Transport*): Necatibey Cad., Şeref Han 401, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1959; 12,478 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. FERİDUN ŞAKIR ÖĞÜNÇ; Gen. Sec. KERİM AKYÜZ.

Türkiye Maden-İş (Türkiye Maden İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Mine Workers*): Mithatpaşa Cad. 10/11-12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1958; 87,731 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. KEMAL ÖZER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ORHAN.

Türkiye Maden, Madeni Eşya ve Makina Sanayi İşçileri Sandikası (*Metal, Metal Goods and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey*): Barbaros Bulvarı 58, Kat 2-3-4-5, Beşiktaş, İstanbul; f. 1947; 60,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL TÜRKLER; Gen. Sec. RUHİ YÜMLÜ; publ. *Maden-İş Gazetesi* (fortnightly).

Yapı-İş (Türkiye Yapıcilık Genel Hizmetleri Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*General Construction Services Industry*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 20/12, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 31,005 mems.; also affiliated to IFBWW; Pres. TAHLİR ÖZTÜRK; Gen. Sec. EMRULLAH AKDOĞAN.

Yol-İş (Türkiye Karayolu Yapım-Bakım ve Onarım İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Highways Construction, Maintenance and Repair Workers*): İzmir Cad. No. 22/7, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 29,759 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. HALİT MISIRLIOĞLU; Gen. Sec. R. RAFET ALTUN.

TRADE FAIR

İzmir Enternasyonal Fuarı (İzmir International Fair): Kültürpark, İzmir; f. 1929; August 20th-September 20th annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları İşletmesi—TCDD (*Turkish Republic State Railways*): Ankara; f. 1924; operates all railways and connecting ports; the Railway Administration acquired the status of a public corporation in July 1953; Gen. Dir. AHMET SARP; Gen. Sec. FAHİR BİLGE; publ. *Demiryol* (monthly).

The total length of the railways operated within the national frontiers is 9,831 km. (1972), of which 272 km. are electrified. Five-Year Plans for modernizing the railway system were introduced in 1963, with dieselization and electrification projects having since been carried out. A third Five-Year Plan (1973-77) has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Communications; it aims at the further rationalization and modernization of the railways.

A rail link built under a CENTO agreement between Turkey and Iran was put into service in September 1971. Soon afterwards, a direct line to Bulgaria (Pehlivanlıköy to Edirne) was completed and opened.

ROADS

General Directorate of Highways: Ankara; Dir.-Gen. ATALAY COŞKUNOĞLU.

At the beginning of 1973 the total length of expressways was 24 km., the total of all-weather national roads was 32,160 km., there were 16,924 km. of provincial roads and 64,750 km. of village roads. The highway network totalled 150,200 km. Construction of a TL 1,500m. six-lane bridge across the Bosphorus was started early in 1970, and it was opened to traffic on October 30th, 1973. It is the fourth longest bridge in the world and the biggest in Europe, with a centre span of 1,074 metres, and a length of 1,560 metres. The existing ferry services constituted a major traffic "bottle-neck" in the Turkish transport system. Construction of a third bridge across the Golden Horn was started at the end of 1971 and will be completed by the summer of 1974.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Türkiye Turling ve Otomobil Kurumu (*Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey*): Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli, Istanbul; f. 1923; 4,500 mems.; Dir. ÇELİK GÜLERSEY.

SHIPPING

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (*Turkish Maritime Bank*): Genel Müdürlük, Karaköy, Istanbul; f. 1952 by Act of Parliament converting the Turkish State Seaways and Harbour Administration into a corporation controlled and part-owned by the State. The Bank has a capital of TL 1,750m.; four maritime establishments operate passenger, cargo and ferry-boat lines on inter-city, coastal, Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea routes; four Port Administrations offer loading, unloading, transfer and warehousing facilities; five

ship-yards and dry docks have repair and construction facilities for ships up to 20,000 tons; international concerns such as ship salvage and coastal security; other assets include: six hotels; 73,562 gross tons of shipping, 19 ships and 44,493 gross tons of inter-city communication, 68 ferries.

D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş.: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 93-97, Fındıklı, Istanbul; associated company of the above, operating R.C.D. joint services to U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports; regular liner services to Continent and Mediterranean ports; Gen. Man. CEMAL BİRİN; 39 cargo ships, 7 tankers, 21 vessels under construction.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Denizcilik Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Fındıklı Han Kat 4, Fındıklı, Istanbul; f. 1952; tanker owners and shipbuilders up to 8,000 t.d.w., repair and dry-docking at company's shipyard in Istanbul; Chair. Board of Dirs. HAYRETTİN BARAN; Man. Dir. SABAHATTİN ÜLKÜ; 2 tankers.

Koçtuğ Denizcilik İşletmesi D.İ.: Bankalar Caddesi Bozkurt-General Han Kat 5, Karaköy, P.K. 884, Istanbul; cargo services to and from Europe and the U.S.A.; Owners S. KOÇMAN, S. GÖKTUĞ; 6 ships.

Marmara Transport A.Ş.: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Salıpazarı İş Hanı, Kat 9, Fındıklı, Istanbul; ship-building, 2 slipways, max. 15,000 d.w.t.; tanker services; Chair. A. KUNT; Man. Dir. S. BIGAT; 2 tankers.

Sadıkzade Rusen Oğulları Akif, Talat Sadıkoğlu Kollektif Şirketi: Arzu Han Kat 2, Rıhtım Caddesi, Tophane, Istanbul; cargo services to Europe; Chair. T. SADIKOĞLU; Man. Dir. ADNAN ALDORA; 1 cargo vessel.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports for scheduled international and internal flights at Yeşilköy (Istanbul), Esenboğa (Ankara) and Adana, while international charter flights are handled by Antalya and Cigli (Izmir). Seventeen other airports handle internal flights only.

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. (THY) (*Turkish Airlines Inc.*): Cumhuriyet Caddesi 199-201, Osmanbey-Istanbul; f. 1934; Gen. Man. RÜZVİ YELMAN; extensive internal network and flights to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Milan, Munich, Nicosia, Paris, Rome, Tel-Aviv, Vienna and Zurich; fleet of four Boeing 707, seven DC-9, three DC-10 and five F-28.

Turkey is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alia, Alitalia, Ariana, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Cyprus Airways, El-Al, Iran National, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, MEA, Olympic, Pan American, Pakistan International, Sabena, Saudia, SAS, Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Information: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 33, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. of Tourism BEYHAN ÖZBAY; Dir.-Gen. of Information NACI ATAĞENT.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, 1010 Vienna.
Belgium: 42 rue d'Aranberg, Brussels.
France: 102 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8.
Germany (Federal Republic): Weissfraunstr. 2-8, 6 Frankfurt-am Main; Karlsplatz 3/1, 8-Munich-2.
Italy: Piazza Della Repubblica 56, Rome.
Sweden: Skeppergaten 9, 11452 Stockholm.
Switzerland: Limmatquai 72, 4e. étage, Zürich.
United Kingdom: 49 Conduit St., London W.1.
 There are also offices in Beirut, Jeddah, New York and Teheran.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fine Arts General Directorate (Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Genel Müdürlüğü): Education Ministry, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. MÜKERREM KEYMEN.
Department of Cultural Affairs: (Kültür Müsteşarlığı): Undersecretary MEHMET ÖNDER.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Theatre General Directorate (Devlet Tiyatrosu Genel Müdürlüğü): part of the above; runs eight playhouses; Dir.-Gen. CÜNEYT GÖKÇER.

Büyük Tiyatro (Great Theatre): Ankara.

Küçük Tiyatro (Small Theatre): Ankara.

Devlet Operası ve Balesi: Ankara; national opera and ballet; permanent classical ballet company of 50 dancers.

There are three other state theatres in Ankara, and five private companies. Istanbul has thirteen private companies.

Istanbul Municipal Theatre: Harbiye, Istanbul; f. 1914; presents wide range of plays, Turkish and international, classical and modern; five playhouses; Artistic Dir. VASİ RIZA ZOBU; Admin. Dir. BASRİ DEDEOĞLU; publ. Review.

Istanbul City Opera: Taksim, Istanbul (burned down, being rebuilt); Dir. MUHSİN ERTUĞRUL.

ORCHESTRAS

Istanbul Municipal Symphony Orchestra: Taksim, Istanbul.
Presidential Symphony Orchestra: Ankara.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Turkish Atomic Energy Commission: Prime Minister's Office, Bestekar Sokak 29, Ankara; f. 1956; controls the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; 10 mems.; Chair. Hon. DOĞAN KİTAFLI; Sec.-Gen. İBRAHİM DERİNER; publ. *Activity Reports, Research Reports*, etc.

There are nuclear research centres at Çekmece, near Istanbul, and at Ankara.

Technical University of Istanbul: graduate school of nuclear engineering.

Institute of Radiobiology: University of Ankara; sub-critical assembly.

Co-operation. Turkey is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA). IAEA is providing assistance which includes equipment and technical aid for the universities of Ankara and Istanbul.

Power: Turkey's first nuclear power station, with a capacity of 400 MW, is planned for completion in 1977.

UNIVERSITIES

Ankara Üniversitesi (University of Ankara): Ankara; 1,886 teachers, 16,316 students.

Atatürk Üniversitesi (Atatürk University): Erzurum; 545 teachers, 2,779 students.

Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (Bosphorus University): Istanbul; f. 1971; formerly Robert College; 130 teachers, 1,222 students.

Ege Üniversitesi (Aegean University): Bornova, Izmir; 800 teachers, 16,000 students.

Hacettepe Üniversitesi: Ankara; f. 1967; 1,030 teachers, 5,000 students.

Istanbul Üniversitesi (Istanbul University): Beyazıt, Istanbul; 1,327 teachers, 35,289 students.

Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi (Istanbul Technical University): Beyoğlu, Istanbul; 743 teachers, 7,481 students.

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi (Black Sea Technical University): Trabzon; 219 teachers, 2,219 students.

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi (Middle East Technical University): Yenişehir, Ankara; 700 teachers, 7,000 students.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Soviet Union extends for over 6,000 miles from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 3,000 miles from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -94 F. (-70 C.) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 122 F. (50 C.) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. Some 120 languages are spoken in the U.S.S.R.; Russian is the mother tongue of 58 per cent of the people. There is no state-recognized religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a five-pointed gold-edged red star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Second World War inflicted immense losses upon the Soviet Union in damage to industry, agriculture and population. About 20 million Soviet citizens were killed. At the end of the war the Soviet Union made certain territorial gains, most notably the annexation of part of East Prussia as war compensation.

During the post-war years 1948-49 socialist governments were formed in a number of European and Asian countries as a result of the defeat of Germany and Japan, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role. These countries and the Soviet Union comprise the world socialist system.

Much of the devastation and destruction of the War had disappeared by the time of Stalin's death in 1953, and due to the Five-Year Plans the economy, particularly in the field of heavy industry, had made considerable progress. In September 1953, Nikita Khrushchev was nominated First Secretary of the Communist Party by the Central Committee, and in February 1958 he became Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Under his leadership, certain reforms were introduced into the political life of the Soviet Union, and the principle of peaceful coexistence was developed. During this period most efforts were concentrated on expanding the economy to create a sound material base for communism. In 1964 Khrushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by A. N. Kosygin and as First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by L. I. Brezhnev. The main goals have since been the improvement of the living standard of the Soviet people and the pursuit of international détente. In 1972 Brezhnev called for priority to be given to increasing the output of consumer goods, improving housing and bringing agriculture up to the technical level of industry by a programme of investments.

The Soviet Union plays a leading part in the economic and military groupings of the East European socialist

countries, Comecon and the Warsaw Treaty organization. In the interests of its own security and that of the Communist Bloc as a whole, it has intervened in political crises in several of the Eastern European countries.

Relations with Western countries are generally improving and conditions for security in Europe are being created. In May 1972 agreement was reached in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. on a number of bilateral issues, including limitations on anti-ballistic missiles and on certain measures with respect to strategic offensive arms. In June 1972 the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany came into force, renouncing the use of force in international affairs and accepting existing European frontiers as inviolable. During 1973 Brezhnev visited France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India and the U.S.A. in pursuance of the policy of détente. The Middle East conflict of October 1973 threatened good relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., but efforts were made to maintain a common approach to the problem. In February 1974 the dissident writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn was expelled from the Soviet Union.

Government

The Soviet Union consists of 15 Union Republics which include within their boundaries 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 Autonomous Regions, 10 National Districts, 6 Areas and 105 Regions. The Union's highest organ of state power is the Supreme Soviet, composed of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The two Chambers have equal rights and may both initiate legislation. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected by a session of both Chambers and carries out state duties between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. All citizens over 18 have the vote. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers appointed by the Supreme Soviet. Each Republic and Autonomous Republic has its own Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The Communist Party, with 13,810,000 members, plays a leading role in government and is a substantial policy-making body. The supreme organ of the Party is Congress which lays down policy and elects the Central Committee. Between Congresses the Central Committee directs Party work, elects the Party Politbureau and meets periodically to discuss *ad hoc* policy. The Party works in close conjunction with the Government at all levels. Each Republic has its own Party, Presidium and Central Committee.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of the Warsaw Pact Alliance. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and Air Force and three years in the Navy and in the border force. The total strength of the armed forces is estimated at 3,425,000, comprising Army 2,050,000, Air Force 550,000, Navy 475,000 (including Naval Air Force), and Strategic Rocket Forces of 350,000. Para-military forces number about 300,000, made up of

125,000 security troops and 175,000 border troops. Under the 1973 State Budget of the U.S.S.R., allocations for defence were held at 17,900 million roubles, but since this figure possibly does not include expenditure on nuclear warheads, research and development on advanced weapons systems, and the military elements of the space programme, the actual total is likely to be rather more than this. Army divisions are stationed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia and the German Democratic Republic.

Economic Affairs

The economy is centrally planned, based on public ownership and fits into the framework of a development plan. Economic planning has gone through several stages of development. Between the years 1919 and 1928 plans were drawn up annually. In 1929 Stalin introduced the first Five-Year Plan. At present the ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) is in force. Heavy industry accounts for more than two-thirds of total industrial production. Industry is the most important factor in the success of the U.S.S.R. economy since the war. It accounts for more than 50 per cent of the national income. In 1971 the U.S.S.R. accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the world's gross industrial output. There are extensive deposits of iron ore, oil, peat, natural gas and coal. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. More than 600 million tons of coal were mined in 1972. The coal basins of the Donets near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. Oil is produced in the Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, the Western Urals, the Volga region, East and West Siberia, in the south of the Central Asian Republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. More than 396 million tons of oil were extracted in 1972. The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power and in 1972 generated 858,000 million kWh of electricity. One third of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the Far East. Timber production amounted to 289 million cu. m. in 1972. The textile and consumer goods industry have been greatly increased in recent years. The Soviet Union has large-scale mechanized agriculture with two main types of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. At the end of 1972 there were 32,256 collective farms and 15,744 state farms; 1,043.3 million hectares of land are used by agricultural enterprises and farms, 545.9 million hectares of which is arable land. The development of the Central Asian Virgin Lands has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize; other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds. The 1970 harvest was exceptionally good but bad weather affected the harvest in 1971 and 1972. A record grain harvest of 215 million tons was achieved in 1973. Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

The eighth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) was successfully completed and in many cases, particularly in the oil, non-ferrous metal, automation and mineral industries, targets were exceeded. Industrial output rose steadily until 1969, but the severe winter of 1969-70 caused a sharp setback, with output rising only 6.5 per cent.

National income rose by 41 per cent between 1966 and 1970, and industrial production by 50 per cent; real incomes increased by a third. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan envisages another 30 per cent increase in real incomes. For the first time in a Five-Year Plan, the growth in the production of consumer goods will exceed that of capital goods. A 41-45 per cent growth is envisaged for the latter and 44-48 per cent for the former. This reflects current trends in evidence in other countries in the Soviet Bloc. National income is planned to grow by 37-40 per cent and agricultural output by 20-22 per cent.

Since 1966 industry has been implementing an economic reform broadening the business initiative of enterprises and strengthening the role of economic incentives. Between 1973 and 1975 a new system of management is to be introduced, increasing the flexibility and efficiency of management. This will involve a radical reorganization of ministries and their chief departments.

Transport and Communications

The vastness of the Soviet Union's territory and the rapid growth of its economy make considerable demands on the transport system. Railway tracks cover 136,000 km. and carry most goods and passenger traffic. 35,000 km. of railway track are electrified, more than one-third of the world's electrified railways. New lines are being built in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. By the end of 1972 the total length of roads was 1,359,000 km., including 567,300 km. of hard surface roads. A project is under way for the construction of a dense network of modern hard surface roads. There are 150,000 km. of inland waterways which play an important role in transporting bulk cargo and timber. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. Every year river vessels carry about 145 million passengers. The Soviet Merchant Marine totalled over 16 million tons on January 1st, 1972, and takes sixth place in the world's fleets of ocean vessels. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku and Vladivostok. Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains both internal and external services, covering over 800,000 km. of air routes with flights to more than 65 countries. In 1972 there were 42,900 km. of pipelines transporting over 384 million tons of oil, and 71,000 km. of pipelines pumping 200,800 million cu.m. of natural gas.

Social Welfare

In 1973 the State allocated 27,400 million roubles for social insurance and maintenance. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60-70 per cent of their salary prior to retirement. Employees in enterprises where the work conditions are arduous may receive pensions five or ten years earlier than is the norm. In 1972 there were 42 million retired persons receiving pensions in the U.S.S.R. A new social security scheme for old and disabled collective farm workers has been introduced. The centralized fund of the scheme is made up of deductions from the farmers' wages made by the collective farm, and of allocations from the State budget. In 1973-74 disability pensions are to be raised on

average by 33 per cent. Greater material assistance is to be given to families with children and benefits to working mothers are to be increased.

There is a streamlined system of public health services providing medical aid for the entire population. The public health services are supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministries of Public Health of the Union and Autonomous Republics, through regional (territorial), district, and city Boards of Health, under the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All medical services and treatment are given free of charge, as are drugs and medicines in hospitals. The U.S.S.R. has a total of more than 36,600 clinics of various kinds. Public health institutions (hospitals, special clinics, maternity health centres, etc.) administer free services. By the middle of 1972 there were 112 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The number of doctors totalled 699,000 (25 per 10,000 of the population). In addition to these hospitals there is a large network of sanatoria and holiday homes (5,439 establishments with 928,000 beds). In 1971 10.59 million persons underwent medical and convalescent treatment in these homes. Most sanatoria and holiday homes come under the jurisdiction of the trade unions. Accommodation for children, and in tuberculosis sanatoria, is free of charge. Working people are generally charged a nominal fee—usually about 30 per cent of the cost. Expectant mothers receive payment for their pre-natal and post-natal vacations (10 weeks before and after childbirth). Infant health centres and children's polyclinics have been set up as part of the public health system in order to watch over the health and proper physical development of all children. At the age of 16 years the child is transferred to an adult polyclinic. There are more than 460,000 hospital beds for children. Workers temporarily unable to work due to sickness receive a sick leave benefit on the basis of a certificate issued by the adult polyclinic. Disabled workers are either transferred to lighter work or given a disability pension. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan aims to increase spending on social welfare by 40 per cent, and by 1975 there will be 3 million hospital beds.

Education

Before 1917, 70 per cent of the population was illiterate. According to the 1970 census approximately 48.3 per cent of the population had been or was being educated above primary school level, and 10,500,000 specialists were being educated above secondary school level. There are no private schools in the U.S.S.R., all schools being state-run with the exception of a small number of colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There is compulsory free education for eight years. Children may attend national schools, where tuition is given in their native language, or Russian schools, according to their choice. Tuition is conducted in nearly 100 languages throughout the Soviet Union.

Secondary education is provided in either general secondary schools or polytechnic schools. In 1959 urban and rural vocational training schools were established, which admit children who have completed the eight-year school. Sixty to 70 per cent of the student's time is taken up with practical work although training also includes theoretical grounding. Upon graduation the successful student is given a job in his chosen trade. Young workers can con-

tinue their studies by attending night schools of secondary general education. In addition to these types of secondary school there are also specialized schools. These schools provide a general education together with the necessary instruction and practical skills of a profession. The course lasts from two to four years and the students receive a government stipend. Graduates are given jobs in their chosen profession. There are also special schools for foreign languages, started as an experiment in the fifties. Children are accepted after an interview, which ascertains that they can speak clearly. They start at the age of seven years. A wide variety of languages is taught including English, German, French and Hindi. Persons with a secondary education (regardless of the school they finish) are eligible for entry to higher educational institutions. Higher education is available for all. Each Union Republic has universities and colleges with various forms of training. Tuition is free and students are provided with State stipends and other benefits. Each institution provides specialized education, both practical and theoretical. In the first years students are usually taught general subjects; specialization generally begins with the third year. The curriculum consists of compulsory, general and special subjects and subjects which can be chosen by the students themselves. Undergraduate courses are completed when the student has presented his thesis and taken state examinations. Graduates are provided with jobs and living quarters upon completing their studies. About nine million specialists with higher and secondary education are to be trained in the period 1971-75.

Tourism

Although foreign tourism is not a major source of income in the Soviet economy, it does contribute a valuable amount of foreign currency. The state organization, Intourist, founded in 1929, assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Tours are also organized by the Central Board of Tourism of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the International Youth Tourism Bureau "Sputnik", the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public bodies. Intourist deals with more than 600 tourist organizations and firms in 100 countries and the U.S.S.R. has tourist agreements at government level with several countries, including France and Italy. Favourite tourist spots are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia. The recently-built Hotel Russia in Moscow is the largest in Europe, with accommodation for 5,500 guests. Currently 32 new tourist establishments are under construction; 26 of these will be operational in the next two years.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the U.S.S.R.: Bulgaria, China (People's Republic), Czechoslovakia, Germany (Democratic Republic), Iran, Korea (People's Republic), Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam (Democratic Republic).

Sport

Physical culture and sport, cultivated on a mass scale, are financed under the public health budget. Additional sums are allocated by local governmental organs, industrial enterprises, collective farms and trade unions. There are

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

more than 200,000 organizations with a total membership of about 45 million. Soviet sports federations are members of 60 world and European organizations. In 1968 a Union Republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport was set up by the Government. Athletics, football, volleyball, ice hockey, skiing and many other sports are popular.

Space Research

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite, following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. Since then the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive space exploration programme the emphasis of which has tended to rest on unmanned flights. The Luna spacecraft series has made studies of the moon and has succeeded in bringing back samples of lunar soil and rock. Luna 21, the latest in the series, was launched on January 9th, 1973. In November 1970 Luna 17 landed a vehicle on the Moon—Lunokhod 1—equipped with television systems, an X-ray telescope and other scientific instruments. Lunokhod 2 landed on the moon on January 16th, 1973. Space probes have been sent to Mars and Venus and numerous earth satellites have been sent up in the Kosmos series. The Interkosmos series, run in conjunction with six other East European countries, was launched in 1969. Manned spaceflights have been carried out in the Vostok, Voskhod and Soyuz series, 26 Soviet cosmonauts having orbited the Earth by 1974. In April 1973, Salyut-1, an

orbiting scientific space station, was launched. By November 1973 the number of Soviet spacecraft which had been launched was 605.

The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and the U.K., signed an international treaty in January 1967 prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes. The Soviet Union co-operated with France in the launch of technological and telecommunications satellites in April 1972, and has signed agreements with the U.S.A. on the exchange of moon samples (signed in January 1971) and on a project to link up Soyuz and Apollo craft in space in 1975 (signed in May 1972).

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 and 2 (May Day Celebrations), May 9 (Victory Day), November 7 and 8 (October Revolution), December 5 (Soviet Constitution Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 8 (International Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kopeks = 1 rouble.

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 sterling = 1.78 roubles;

U.S. \$1 = 75.36 kopeks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

UNION REPUBLICS

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (^{'000} (1973)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (^{'000} (1973)
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	5,420	1,337
Armenian S.S.R. (Yerevan)	29.8	2,672	843
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	9,202	1,038
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	4,838	946
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn)	45.1	1,405	386
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,717.3	13,705	794
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	3,145	463
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,430	705
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,234	409
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,721	415
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	132,151	7,410
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	3,194	411
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	2,364	273
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	603.7	48,243	1,827
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	447.4	12,902	1,504
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2	248,626	—

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION (^{'000} (1973)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (^{'000} (1973)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,829	Ufa	844
Buryat	351,300	835	Ulan-Ude	269
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,119	Grozny	355
Chuvash	18,300	1,252	Cheboksary	227
Dagestan	50,300	1,505	Makhachkala	200
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	606	Nalchik	171
Kalmyk	75,900	267	Elista	54
Karelian	172,400	721	Petrozavodsk	180
Komi	415,900	997	Sykt'yvkar	136
Mari	23,200	692	Yoshkar-Ola	180
Mordovian	26,200	1,015	Saransk	205
North Ossetian	8,000	579	Ordzhonikidze	243*
Tatar	68,000	3,235	Kazan	904
Tuva	170,500	246	Kyzyl	57
Udmurt	42,100	1,430	Izhevsk	456
Yakut	3,103,200	715	Yakutsk	120
WITHIN AZERBAIJAN:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	215	Nakhichevan	35
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
Abkhazian	8,600	494	Sukhumi	107
Adjar	3,000	328	Batumi	106
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	768	Nukus	81

* 1972 figure.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

REGION	AREA (sq. kms)	POPULATION (1972—'000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Adygei	7,600	397	Maikop	119
Gorno-Altai	92,600	166	Gorno-Altai'sk	36
Jewish	36,000	178	Birobidzhan	59
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	354	Cherkesssk	73
Khakass	61,900	455	Abakan	101
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	153	Stepanakert	32
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
South Ossetian	3,900	102	Tskhinvali	32
WITHIN TADZHIKISTAN:				
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	105	Khorog	13

PRINCIPAL TOWNS POPULATION (1973—'000)

Moscow (capital)	7,410	Chelyabinsk	928	Zaporozhe	714
Leningrad	4,133	Dnìpropetivsk	923	Voronezh	713
Kiev	1,827	Donetsk	919	Krasnoyarsk	707
Tashkent	1,504	Kazan	919	Krivoy Rog	609
Baku	1,337	Omsk	905	Lvov	594
Kharkov	1,307	Perm	901	Karaganda	552
Gorky	1,238	Volgograd	869	Jaroslavl	549
Novosibirsk	1,221	Rostov-on-Don	845	Frunze	415
Kuibyshev	1,117	Ufa	844	Kishinyov	415
Sverdlovsk	1,099	Yerevan	843	Dushanbe	411
Minsk	1,038	Saratov	805	Vilnius	409
Odessa	962	Alma-Ata	794	Tallin	386
Tbilisi	946	Riga	765	Ashkhabad	273

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	17.0	9.4	8.1
1970	17.4	9.7	8.2
1971	17.8	10.0	8.2
1972	17.9	10.3	8.6

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(Census of January 15th, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture*	14,652,202	16,108,890	30,761,092
Industry, Construction, Transport and Communications	31,812,592	20,958,661	52,771,253
Trade, Public Catering, Material and Technical Supply	2,085,673	5,798,326	7,883,999
Other Productive Activities	308,376	329,714	638,090
Education, Cultural Institutions, Scientific and Research Institutes, Public Health	4,709,257	11,882,659	16,591,916
Administration, Communal and Housing Services, Banking and Insurance	4,236,013	3,728,921	7,964,934
Other Activities (not adequately described)	186,215	230,076	416,291
TOTAL	57,990,328	59,037,247	117,027,575

* Including 1,823,499 family members of employees of *kolkhos* (collective farm) and *sovkhoz* establishments, working on individual agricultural plots.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR*

('000 employees)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ^{1,2}	26,162	26,006	25,890
Mining and Quarrying ³	2,141	2,119	2,079
Industry ^{1,4,5}			
Manufacturing ⁴	27,125	27,578	28,026
Electricity Supply	636	648	657
Other Industry ^{4,6}	1,691	1,685	1,688
Construction ¹	9,052	9,549	9,970
Commerce ^{1,6}	5,942	6,152	6,378
Transport and Communications	9,315	9,597	9,890
Services ^{1,7}	23,261	24,098	25,002
Others ⁸	1,410	1,442	1,465
TOTAL	106,735	108,874	111,045

* Including members of collective farms.

¹ Members of collective farms engaged in non-agricultural activities (industry, construction, commerce, services) are included in the figures for Agriculture.

² Excluding members of families working on personal agricultural plots and persons engaged in industrial sea-fishing.

³ Excluding geological survey.

⁴ Excluding printing and publishing.

⁵ Including industrial sea-fishing and water supply; excluding gas distribution.

⁶ Including state supplies of finished and semi-finished products.

⁷ Including gas distribution.

⁸ Including capital repairs, geological survey, printing and publishing, etc.

AGRICULTURE

In 1972 there were 32,100 collective farms and 15,744 state farms.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND

(million hectares)

Total Land	2,227.5
Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	1,043.3
All Arable Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	545.9
Cultivated Fields	223.7

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROP AREAS (millions of hectares)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Winter Rye	9.2	10.0	9.5	8.1
Winter Wheat	14.4	18.5	20.7	15.0
Spring Wheat	52.0	46.7	43.3	43.5
Barley	21.6	21.3	21.6	27.3
Oats	9.3	9.2	9.6	11.4
Maize (grain only)	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.0
Buckwheat	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Millet	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.7
Cotton	2.54	2.75	2.77	2.73
Flax fibre	1.31	1.28	1.24	1.25
Sunflower Seed	4.77	4.78	4.50	4.39
Sugar Beet	3.39	3.37	3.32	3.49
Legumes	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.8
Potatoes	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0
Other Vegetables	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Roots	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8

CROP PRODUCTION (million tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Grain	186.8	181.2	168.0
Sugar Beet	78.9	74.0	75.7
Cotton	6.9	7.1	7.3
Sunflower	6.1	5.7	5.03
Potatoes	96.8	92.3	77.8
Other Vegetables	21.2	20.0	19.1

	1969	1971	1972
Orchards ('000 hectares)	3,553	3,815	3,773
Fruit production ('000 tons)	9,467	12,307	9,570
Vineyards ('000 hectares)	1,079	1,118	1,083
Grape production ('000 tons)	4,181	4,467	2,786
Tea plantations ('000 hectares)	72.5	75.5	74.7
Tea production ('000 tons)	244.6	280.0	291.1

LIVESTOCK (million head—end of year)

	1971	1972	1973
Sheep and Goats	143.4	145.3	144.5
Cattle (incl. cows) . . .	99.22	102.4	104.0
Pigs	67.48	71.4	66.5

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Meat and Lard (mill. tons)	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.6
Milk " " " "	81.5	82.9	83.3	83.2
Wool ('000 tons)	390	419	424	419
Eggs (million)	37,200	40,470	45,000	48,200
Butter ('000 tons)	955*	963*	1,022	1,081

* Industrial production.

INLAND AND SEA FISHING (including Whaling) (‘000 tons)

1968	6,764
1969	7,091
1970	7,900
1971	7,845

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

 MINING
PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	416,434	425,795	432,715	441,416
Lignite and Brown Coal	" " "	135,886	137,668	144,745	150,130
Peat	" " "	49,137	44,802	57,380	54,308
Iron Ore: gross weight	" " "	176,400	186,000	195,600	203,000
metal content	" " "	95,491	100,985	106,058	110,341
Bauxite ¹	" " "	5,000	4,200	4,300	4,400
Chromium Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	690	710	735	765
Copper Ore ^{3,4}	" " "	850	875	925	990
Lead Ore ^{1,4}	" " "	420	440	450	n.a.
Magnesite ¹	" " "	n.a.	1,402	1,423	1,450
Manganese Ore ²	" " "	2,378.4	2,386.2	2,446.1	2,552
Zinc Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	575	610	610	n.a.
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	11,011	12,127	12,428	11,968
Apatite ^{1,5}	" " "	9,700	10,500	10,900	n.a.
Phosphate Rock ^{1,5}	" " "	8,000	8,750	9,500	n.a.
Potash Salts ^{1,6}	" " "	3,120	3,244	4,450	5,350
Native Sulphur ¹	" " "	1,050	1,120	1,120	n.a.
Asbestos ¹	" " "	816	962	1,066	1,152
Crude Petroleum ⁷	" " "	309,150	328,373	353,039	377,075
Antimony Ore ^{1,2}	metric tons	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,900
Gold ^{1,2}	" " "	183.5	194.4	202.2	n.a.
Mercury ¹	" " "	1,550	1,620	1,655	1,724
Molybdenum Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	7,000	7,500	7,700	7,980
Nickel Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	100,000	104,300	108,800	118,000
Silver ^{1,2}	" " "	1,089	1,151	1,182	1,213
Tin Concentrates ^{2,3}	" " "	25,000	26,000	26,000	27,000
Tungsten Concentrates ^{1,2}	" " "	7,800	8,200	8,500	8,800
Diamonds ¹	'000 metric carats	7,000	7,500	7,850	8,800
Natural Gas ⁸	million cu. metres	169,101	181,121	197,945	212,398

1972 ('000 metric tons): Hard Coal 451,100, Lignite and Brown Coal 152,500, Iron Ore (gross weight) 207,600, Crude Petroleum 400,400, Natural Gas 221,400 million cubic metres.

¹ Estimated data (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

² Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

³ Estimated data (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

⁴ Primary metal production.

⁵ Figures refer to the phosphorus pentoxide content of natural phosphates.

⁶ Figures refer to the potassium oxide content of salts.

⁷ Including gas condensates.

⁸ Beginning 1971, figures include gas from gasworks (production 1,680 million cubic metres in 1963) and gas repressed.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1972* and *The Growth of World Industry*.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

 INDUSTRY
 SELECTED PRODUCTS

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Pig Iron	million tons	85.9	89.3	92.3
Steel	" "	116	121.0	126.0
Steel Tubes	" "	12.4	13.4	13.8
Rolled Metal Products	" "	92.5	95.9	99.4
Coking Coal	" "	165	169.0	170.0
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	55.4	61.4	66.1
Sulphuric Acid	" "	12.1	12.8	15.9
Metallurgical Equipment	'ooo tons	314	320	322
Oil Equipment	"	127	137.0	157.0
Cement	million tons	95.2	100.3	104.0
Paper	"	4.2	4.4	4.6
Timber	million cubic metres	299	298.0	289.0
Electric Power	thousand million kWh.	741	800.0	858
Machine Tools	thousand	202	206.0	210
Looms	"	19.8	18.6	n.a.
Tractor Ploughs	"	211.7	220.0	333
Harvest Combines	"	99.2	102.0	95.7
Forging Presses	"	41.2	39.2	40.0
Tyres	"	34,600	36,200	38,700
Electric Motors	"	36.5	37.1	40.0
Goods Wagons	"	58.3	63.7	68.9
Turbines	thousand megawatts	16.2	16.8	14.6
Turbine Generators	"	10.6	13.3	13.7
Prefabricated Concrete Structures	million cubic metres	83.0	90.0	96.0
Window Glass	" square "	231	237.0	248.0
Electric and Diesel Locos	number	1,808	1,826	1,813.0
Tractors	thousand	459	472	478
Motor Lorries	"	525	564.3	597
Motor Cars	"	344	529.0	730
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	6,152	6,397	6,419
Linen Fabrics	" "	707	760.0	775
Woollen Fabrics	" "	644	675.0	681
Silk and Artificial Silk	" "	1,146	1,190	1,270
Hosiery	million pairs	1,338	1,309	1,290
Footwear	"	676	679.0	645
Sugar	thousand tons	10,221	9,025	8,900
Meat	" "	7,144	8,180	8,700
Fish	" "	7,900	7,811	n.a.
Butter	" "	963	1,022	1,081
Vegetable Oils	" "	2,800	2,947	2,800
Soap	" "	1,400	n.a.	n.a.
Tinned Goods	million tins	10,676	11,263	12,000
Clocks and Watches	thousand	40,200	42,100	44,200
Radio Sets	"	7,865	8,794	8,800
Television Sets	"	6,682	5,814	6,000
Domestic Refrigerators	"	4,140	4,557	5,000
Domestic Washing Machines	"	5,243	4,052	3,000
Bicycles	"	4,443	4,547	4,600
Motor Cycles and Scooters	"	843	872.0	898.0

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent. 2. Total electrification of the country. 3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries. 4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry. 5. Development of automation. 6. Development of jet engineering. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Rationalization of the distribution of industry. 8. Entire electrification of agriculture. 9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives. 10. Higher efficiency on collective farms. |
|---|--|

COMMODITY	UNIT	OUTPUT		TARGETS
		1960	1970	1980
Steel	million tons	65	116	250
Oil	" "	148	353	690-710
Coal	" "	513	624	1,180-1,200
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	13.9	55.4	125-135
Cement	" "	45.5	95.2	233-235
Gas	'000 million cu. metres	47	200	680-720
Synthetic Tars and Plastics	'000 tons	332	1,672	19,000-21,000
Artificial Fibre	" "	211	623	3,100-3,300
Turbines	million kWh.	9,200	16,200	n.a.
Motor Lorries	'000	362	525	n.a.
Cars	" "	138.8	344	n.a.
Footwear	million pairs	419	676	900-1,000
Meat	million tons	8.7	12.3	30-32
Milk	" "	61.7	82.9	170-180
Cotton	" "	4.3	6.9	10-11
Sugar Beet	" "	57.7	78.3	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	27.4	40.4	110-116
Wool	'000 tons	357	415	1,045-1,155
Electric Power	'000 million kWh.	292.3	740	2,700-3,000

FINANCE

100 kopeks=1 rubl' (ruble or rouble).

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopeks; 1 rouble.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 roubles.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=1.78 roubles; U.S. \$1=75.36 kopeks.

100 roubles=£56.18=\$132.70.

Note: From January 1961 to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=90.00 kopeks (1 rouble=\$1.111). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=82.895 kopeks (1 rouble=\$1.206). In terms of sterling, the official rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.16 roubles.

THE STATE BUDGET

(including the All-Union Budget, the Union-Republican budgets and the budgets of the local Soviets)
(million roubles)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1971	1972		1971	1972
Turnover Tax	54,500	55,600	National Economy	80,400	84,100
Surplus Tax from State Enterprises	55,600	60,000	Social and Cultural	59,400	64,100
Personal Income Tax	13,700	14,800	Defence	17,854	17,900
Social Insurance Contributions, Tax from Collective Farms, Co-operatives and Customs.	41,200	45,400	State Administration	1,800	1,800
Other Revenue			Other Expenditure	4,700	7,200
TOTAL	166,000	175,800	TOTAL	164,200	175,100

All-Union Budget (1973): Revenue 99,832 million roubles, Expenditure 99,601 million roubles.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (STATISTICAL SURVEY)

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS (million roubles)

	1970	1972	1973
R.S.F.S.R.	34,133	42,373	44,381
Ukrainian S.S.R.	10,935	13,163	13,888
Byelorussian S.S.R.	2,669	3,354	3,613
Uzbek S.S.R.	2,731	3,290	3,498
Kazakh S.S.R.	4,675	5,410	5,539
Georgian S.S.R.	1,227	1,461	1,549
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,300	1,390	1,451
Lithuanian S.S.R.	1,184	1,608	1,707
Moldavian S.S.R.	721	914	970
Latvian S.S.R.	821	1,073	1,155
Kirghiz S.S.R.	740	909	975
Tadzhik S.S.R.	690	826	879
Armenian S.S.R.	878	980	1,034
Turkmen S.S.R.	628	658	678
Estonian S.S.R.	546	655	695

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million roubles)

	1965	1968	1971
Individual Consumption	124.9	155.1	187.2
Collective Consumption	15.4	19.7	25.0
Net Fixed Capital Formation	27.9	33.1	55.6
Increase in Stocks	22.3	30.8	31.5
Net Export of Goods and Services	3.0	4.3	4.8
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	193.5	243.1	304.1
of which:			
Agriculture	43.6	52.0	61.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	100.1	126.3	159.3
Construction	17.9	23.4	33.2
Transport and communications	11.1	14.5	16.6
Trade and miscellaneous	20.8	26.9	34.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (million roubles)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Imports	8,469	9,294.1	10,600	11,300	13,300
Total Exports	9,570.9	10,489.9	11,500	12,426	12,734

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	UNITS	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		1971	1972	1971	1972
Machines and Equipment	million roubles	3,816	4,609	2,705	3,006
Coal	million tons	8.0	9.7	24.9	24.4
Crude Oil	" "	6.6	7.9	74.8	76.2
Oil Products	" "	—	1.3	30.3	30.8
Iron Ore	" "	—	—	36.5	38.4
Manganese Ore	'ooo tons	—	—	1,355.0	1,300.0
Cast Iron	" "	71.6	157.9	5,100.0	5,100.0
Rolled Stock	" "	1,760	2,300	6,800	6,700
Zinc	'ooo tons	49.0	50.6	—	133.6
Lead	" "	43.0	50.4	—	92.6
Tin	" "	4.0	4.2	—	—
Cement	" "	371	460	—	2,100
Apatite	million tons	—	—	6.0	6.3
Potassic Salts	'ooo tons	9.1	10.3	15.9	13.8
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	—	—	814.0	914.2
Ammonium Nitrate	" "	—	—	103.0	145.5
Timber	million cu. metres	0.1	0.16	14.6	14.9
Plywood	million roubles	6.7	6.7	—	34.0
Pulp	'ooo tons	265.0	221	476	500.0
Paper	" "	394.0	411	490.4	542.5
Cardboard	" "	66.0	65.2	232	236.5
Cotton Fibre	" "	243.0	166.6	547.0	652.2
Flax Fibre	" "	—	—	9.3	8.6
Furs	million roubles	4.5	1.2	45.7	50.6
Wool	" "	101.7	101.3	18.6	19.0
Artificial Silk	" "	81.2	103.2	1.6	1.8
Tobacco	" "	91.5	113.5	3.7	2.6
Meal	million tons	0.2	0.2	6.5	3.8
Cocoa Beans	'ooo tons	138.0	132.0	—	—
Coffee Beans	" "	43.0	42.1	—	—
Tea	" "	43.0	47.5	n.a.	11.6
Meat	" "	225.0	133.9	34.8	60.2
Vegetable Oils	" "	64.0	60.5	408.0	423.4
Sugar	" "	1,536.0	1,700	1,002.0	49.5
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	152.0	168.1	324.0	306.3
Clocks and Watches	million units	—	—	11.2	12.0
Cameras	'ooo units	—	—	669.0	697.5
Knitted Wear	million roubles	213.1	237.6	4.1	6.8
Furniture	" "	216.2	224.3	7,326	5,540

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million roubles)

	1971		1972	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Socialist Countries				
Bulgaria	984.0	1,084.0	1,121.4	1,223.8
Cuba	602.0	288.9	616.2	205.5
Czechoslovakia	1,217.6	1,204.2	1,253.7	1,372.2
Germany (Democratic Republic)	1,715.9	1,727.5	1,670.8	2,034.7
Hungary	880.8	779.8	903.6	978.1
Poland	1,292.4	1,227.5	1,306.9	1,495.8
Romania	426	509	470.3	582.4
China, People's Republic	70.1	68.6	110.4	100.2
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	330.1	122.2	251.6	128.4
Mongolian People's Republic	163.8	71.5	210.2	77.0
Viet-Nam Democratic Republic	139.3	21.5	94.2	22.6
Yugoslavia	293.5	254.9	281.7	287.6
TOTAL	8,116.0	7,360.0	8,285.6	8,518.5
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	45.3	34.6	38.1	30.8
Argentina	1.9	30.4	1.8	22.9
Austria	90.9	81.4	82.7	80.8
Belgium	97.9	59.8	108.1	66.4
Denmark	26.0	21.9	24.9	24.0
Egypt	343.0	300.7	266.1	247.6
Finland	322.0	246.9	297.6	304.1
France	194.0	281.0	255.9	571.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	254.0	411.9	281.0	350.3
Greece	29.7	17.0	32.4	29.8
India	255.0	138	138.5	312.5
Indonesia	10.1	2.6	2.6	6.8
Iran	139.3	100.1	95.5	134.0
Iraq	99.1	5.5	90.1	61.6
Italy	233.1	261.5	228	235.5
Japan	377.4	356.2	381	433.9
Netherlands	153.6	70.5	154.6	67.6
Norway	42.1	16.0	21.8	16.1
Sweden	111.0	85.5	108.9	79.7
Turkey	58.4	33.6	110.8	33.9
United Kingdom	404.0	200.0	371.1	186.7
U.S.A.	54.4	129.2	76.4	461.4

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	FOREIGN TOURISTS IN THE U.S.S.R.			SOVIET TOURISTS ABROAD		
	1969	1970	1972	1969	1970	1972
Bulgaria	165,111	245,227	188,435	143,540	150,840	186,371
Cuba	4,866	4,898	7,821	36,539	39,957	43,797
Czechoslovakia	98,651	154,845	233,669	68,129	93,541	123,933
German Democratic Republic	209,442	220,942	233,380	120,607	135,127	140,283
Hungary	93,285	120,270	94,087	63,745	80,987	86,785
Korean People's Democratic Re- public	14,382	17,379	24,164	8,433	8,763	6,850
Mongolia	28,447	34,967	32,264	76,889	88,937	119,322
Poland	369,823	367,892	466,712	241,724	269,524	274,019
Romania	88,853	92,882	93,270	70,367	76,311	88,866
Yugoslavia	29,480	39,127	44,450	26,325	30,876	34,546
Other Socialist Countries	n.a.	n.a.	27,327	n.a.	22,366	13,824
Austria	9,058	12,319	11,861	17,387	20,221	19,885
Belgium	5,494	6,138	6,145	18,393	24,977	23,832
Canada	7,054	9,322	12,161	5,098	6,435	12,622
Denmark	11,971	9,748	8,555	18,435	20,452	13,413
Finland	163,119	167,324	230,321	62,014	61,799	71,390
Franco	38,189	39,327	45,707	29,445	34,327	37,121
Federal Republic of Germany	74,171	95,277	90,124	25,166	26,285	43,729
Great Britain	33,651	43,490	46,234	30,647	30,320	28,091
India	13,821	9,509	9,385	7,685	8,185	8,880
Italy	32,891	39,476	47,487	41,604	42,351	42,089
Japan	151,705	56,834	56,608	72,969	90,868	86,542
The Netherlands	6,523	10,247	12,946	20,616	23,687	25,182
Norway	12,825	27,664	10,464	5,496	8,562	6,322
Sweden	25,516	28,368	31,190	52,259	55,961	45,237
Switzerland	8,990	10,105	10,449	2,935	4,261	4,612
U.S.A.	53,583	66,365	66,665	5,545	5,268	7,758
Other Countries	151,705	129,396	129,093	732,405	352,566	378,087
TOTAL	1,504,397	2,059,338	2,270,974	1,504,397	1,813,746	1,973,388

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT

('000 million ton-kilometres)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1968	2,274.8	187.1	155.4
1969	2,367.1	200.1	160.1
1970	2,494.7	220.8	183.8
1971	2,637.3	240.4	183.8
1972	2,760.8	261.8	180.2

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PASSENGERS (million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1968 .	2,746	23,386	145.5
1969 .	2,935	26,500	153.3
1970 .	2,930	26,365	145.2
1971 .	3,053	27,733	146.5
1972 .	3,167	30,364	150.0

OCEAN SHIPPING

		1970	1971	1972
Cargo carried .	(million tons)	161.9	170.9	178.1
Freight ton/km. .	(million)	354,800	375,800	n.a.
Passengers .	(")	38.5	38.4	43.3
Passenger/km. .	(")	1,600	1,700	1,900

Passengers carried (1972): 43,300,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

		1970	1971	1972
Passengers carried .	(million)	71.4	78.1	82.5
Passenger-kilometres .	(")	78,200	88,880	95,900
Freight .	(million ton-km.)	1,876	1,981	2,100

Passengers carried (1972): 82,500,000.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1971	1972
Telephones .	n.a.	12,000,000	15,100,000	16,100,000
Radio Sets .	44,500,000	46,700,000	50,800,000	53,200,000
Television Sets .	26,800,000	30,800,000	39,300,000	45,600,000
Books Published (No. of Titles) .	75,700	74,600	85,500	80,600
Number of Newspapers .	8,754	9,024	7,863	6,931
Daily Circulation .	126,500,000	134,753,000	145,000,000	150,422,000
Periodicals .	5,109	5,552	5,966	6,368
Circulation .	2,313,321,000	2,510,441,000	2,536,000,000	2,776,415,000

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NEWSPAPERS

(1972)

	NUMBER	DAILY CIRCULATION ('000)
R.S.F.S.R.	4,253	100,480
Ukrainian S.S.R.	2,039	22,444
Byelorussian S.S.R.	171	4,369
Uzbek S.S.R.	227	3,880
Kazakh S.S.R.	363	4,548
Georgian S.S.R.	140	3,045
Azerbaijani S.S.R.	115	2,396
Lithuanian S.S.R.	88	1,847
Moldavian S.S.R.	120	1,681
Latvian S.S.R.	78	1,334
Kirghiz S.S.R.	94	996
Tadzhik S.S.R.	60	1,007
Armenian S.S.R.	76	1,312
Turkmen S.S.R.	27	721
Estonian S.S.R.	35	1,091
TOTAL	7,886	151,151

PERIODICALS

(1972)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION ('000)
R.S.F.S.R.	4,507	2,113,592
Ukrainian S.S.R.	468	210,367
Byelorussian S.S.R.	122	31,206
Uzbek S.S.R.	120	110,808
Kazakh S.S.R.	154	41,995
Georgian S.S.R.	139	29,823
Azerbaijani S.S.R.	138	32,433
Lithuanian S.S.R.	122	37,590
Moldavian S.S.R.	77	35,591
Latvian S.S.R.	114	46,742
Kirghiz S.S.R.	46	25,187
Tadzhik S.S.R.	48	13,660
Armenian S.S.R.	110	16,595
Turkmen S.S.R.	35	8,225
Estonian S.S.R.	168	22,594
TOTAL	6,368	2,776,408

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (1972-73)

TYPE	NUMBER	STUDENTS ('000)
General Schools	180,868	49,324
Secondary Specialized Schools	4,270	4,437
Higher Educational Establishments	824.0	4,630
Other Professional Courses	n.a.	n.a.

SCHOOLS (1972-73)

	GENERAL SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS		HIGHER EDUCATION	
	Number	Students ('000)	Number	Students ('000)	Number	Students ('000)
R.S.F.S.R.	97,392	24,615	2,461	2,638.2	468	2,716.8
Ukrainian S.S.R.	28,769	8,378	747	782.4	140	803.0
Byelorussian S.S.R.	10,329	1,858	129	151.0	28	145.7
Uzbek S.S.R.	9,447	3,537	173	171.0	40	211.0
Kazakh S.S.R.	10,057	3,365	200	222.8	45	203.2
Georgian S.S.R.	4,502	1,054	100	52.8	18	86.0
Azerbaijani S.S.R.	4,791	1,561	78	69.6	14	99.4
Lithuanian S.S.R.	3,279	600	78	66.2	9	42.5
Moldavian S.S.R.	2,196	800	45	52.8	12	58.5
Latvian S.S.R.	1,101	363	55	39.3	10	42.8
Kirghiz S.S.R.	1,803	823	36	41.9	8	49.2
Tadzhik S.S.R.	3,139	850	37	36.7	8	46.2
Armenian S.S.R.	1,586	678	64	50.2	14	99.4
Turkmen S.S.R.	1,746	612	90	28.6	6	29.8
Estonian S.S.R.	731	216	37	23.2	6	21.8
TOTAL	180,867	49,310	4,930	4,436.7	826	4,655.3

THE CONSTITUTION

(FUNDAMENTAL LAW)

CHAPTER I THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Article 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Article 2

The political foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which grew and became strong as a result of the overthrow of the power of the landlords and capitalists and the attainment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Article 3

All power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 4

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production, firmly established as a result of abolishing the capitalist system of economy, the private ownership of the instruments and means of production, and the exploitation of man by man.

Article 5

Socialist property in the U.S.S.R. exists either in the form of state property (belonging to the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective-farm property (the property of collective farms or co-operative societies).

Article 6

The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, the factories and mines, rail, water and air transport facilities, the banks, means of communication, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations, etc.), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.

Article 7

The enterprises of the collective farms and co-operative organizations, with their livestock, buildings, implements, and output are the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations.

Every collective-farm household, in addition to its basic income from the collective farm, has for its own use a small plot of land attached to the house and, as its own property, a dwelling-house, livestock, poultry, and minor agricultural implements—in conformity with the Rules of the Agricultural Artel.

Article 8

The land occupied by the collective farms is made over to them for their free use for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

Article 9

In addition to the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the U.S.S.R., the law permits the small private undertakings of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

Article 10

The right of citizens to own, as their personal property, income and savings derived from work, to own a dwelling-house and a supplementary husbandry, articles of house-

hold and articles of personal use and convenience, is protected by law, as is also the right of citizens to inherit personal property.

Article 11

The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and guided by the state economic plan for the purpose of increasing the wealth of society, steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the working people and strengthening the independence of the U.S.S.R. and its defence potential.

Article 12

Work in the U.S.S.R. is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the U.S.S.R. is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

CHAPTER II THE STATE STRUCTURE

Article 13

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics (Article 13 names the Republics, see pages 1365-1410).

Article 14

The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, covers:

- (a) Representation of the U.S.S.R. in international relations, conclusion, ratification and denunciation of treaties of the U.S.S.R. with other states, establishment of general procedure governing the relations of the Union Republics with foreign states;
- (b) Questions of war and peace;
- (c) Admission of new republics into the U.S.S.R.
- (d) Control over the observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and ensuring conformity of the Constitutions of the Union Republics with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (e) Approval of changes to boundaries between Union Republics;
- (f) Approval of the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions within Union Republics;
- (g) Organization of the defence of the U.S.S.R., direction of all the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., formulation of principles guiding the organization of the military formations of the Union Republics;
- (h) Foreign trade on the basis of state monopoly;
- (i) State security;
- (j) Approval of the economic plans of the U.S.S.R.;
- (k) Approval of the consolidated state budget of the U.S.S.R. and of the report on its implementation; fixing taxes and revenues that go to the Union, Republican and local budgets;
- (l) Administration of banks, industrial and agricultural institutions and enterprises, and of trade enterprises of all-Union subordination; general direction of industry and construction of Union-Republican subordination;
- (m) Administration of transport and communications of all-Union importance;

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

- (n) Direction of the monetary and credit system;
- (o) Organization of state insurance;
- (p) Contracting and granting of loans;
- (q) Definition of the basic principles of land tenure and of the use of mineral wealth, forests and waters;
- (r) Definition of the basic principles in the spheres of education and public health;
- (s) Organization of a uniform system of economic statistics;
- (t) Definition of the fundamentals of labour legislation;
- (u) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure and the fundamentals of civil, criminal and corrective-labour legislation;
- (v) Legislation on Union citizenship; legislation on rights of foreigners;
- (w) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on marriage and the family;
- (x) Promulgation of all-Union acts of amnesty.

Article 15

The sovereignty of the Union Republics is limited only in the spheres defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. Outside of these spheres each Union Republic exercises state authority independently. The U.S.S.R. protects the sovereign rights of the Union Republics.

Article 16

Each Union Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Article 17

The right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic.

Article 18

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 18A

Each Union Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

Article 18B

Each Union Republic has its own Republican military formations.

Article 19

The laws of the U.S.S.R. have the same force within the territory of every Union Republic.

Article 20

In the event of divergence between a law of a Union Republic and a law of the Union, the Union law shall prevail.

Article 21

Uniform Union citizenship is established for citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

Article 22

(Articles 22-27 list the autonomous soviet socialist republics and autonomous regions of the R.S.F.S.R., the Azerbaijan S.S.R., the Georgian S.S.R., the Tadzhik S.S.R. and the Uzbek S.S.R.; see U.S.S.R. Statistical Survey, for names of these. Article 23 has been repealed.)

Article 28

The settlement of questions pertaining to the regional or territorial administrative division of the Union Republics comes within the jurisdiction of the Union Republics.

Article 29

Repealed.

CHAPTER III

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 30

The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 31

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. exercises all rights vested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution, in so far as they do not, by virtue of the Constitution, come within the jurisdiction of organs of the U.S.S.R. that are accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; that is, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 32

The legislative power of the U.S.S.R. is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 33

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two Chambers; the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 34

The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by election districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

Article 35

The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions, and National Areas on the basis of 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, 5 deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area.

Article 36

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is elected for a term of four years.

Article 37

The two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, have equal rights.

Article 38

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have equal powers to initiate legislation.

Article 39

A law is considered adopted if passed by both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by a simple majority vote in each.

Article 40

Laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are published in the languages of the Union Republics over the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 41

Sessions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities begin and terminate simultaneously.

Article 42

The Soviet of the Union elects a Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 43

The Soviet of Nationalities elects a Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and four Vice-Chairmen.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 44

The Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities preside at the sittings of the respective Chambers and have charge of the conduct of their business and proceedings.

Article 45

Joint sittings of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are presided over alternately by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 46

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. twice a year.

Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its discretion or on the demand of one of the Union Republics.

Article 47

In the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the question is referred for settlement to a conciliation commission formed by the Chambers on a parity basis. If the conciliation commission fails to arrive at an agreement or if its decision fails to satisfy one of the Chambers, the question is considered for a second time by the Chambers. Failing agreement between the two Chambers, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections.

Article 48

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at a joint sitting of the two Chambers elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., consisting of a President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., fifteen Vice-Presidents—one from each Union Republic, a Secretary of the Presidium and twenty members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for all its activities.

Article 49

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Convenes the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Issues ordinances;
- (c) Interprets the laws of the U.S.S.R. in operation;
- (d) Dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in conformity with Article 47 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections;
- (e) Conducts nation-wide polls (referendums) on its own initiative or on the demand of one of the Union Republics;
- (f) Annuls decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics if they do not conform to law;
- (g) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., appoints or removes Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., subject to subsequent confirmation by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (h) Institutes decorations (Orders and Medals) and titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (i) Awards Orders and Medals and confers titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (j) Exercises the right of pardon;

- (k) Institutes military titles, diplomatic ranks and other special titles;
- (l) Appoints and removes the high command of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
- (m) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., proclaims a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., or when necessary to fulfil international treaty obligations providing for mutual defence against aggression;
- (n) Orders general or partial mobilization;
- (o) Ratifies and denounces international treaties of the U.S.S.R.;
- (p) Appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives of the U.S.S.R. to foreign states;
- (q) Receives the letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states;
- (r) Proclaims martial law in separate localities or throughout the U.S.S.R. in the interests of the defence of the U.S.S.R. or of the maintenance of law and order and the security of the state.

Article 50

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities elects Credentials Committees to verify the credentials of the members of the respective Chambers.

On the report of the Credentials Committees, the Chambers decide whether to recognize the credentials of deputies or to annul their election.

Article 51

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., when it deems necessary, appoints commissions of inquiry and audit on any matter.

It is the duty of all institutions and officials to comply with the demands of such commissions and to submit to them all necessary materials and documents.

Article 52

No member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be prosecuted or arrested without the consent of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; or, when the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is not in session, without the consent of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 53

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or on its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. retains its powers until the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall have formed a new Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 54

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the event of its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. orders new elections to be held within a period not exceeding two months from the date of expiry of the term of office or dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 55

The newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is convened by the out-going Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. not later than three months after the elections.

Article 56

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at a joint sitting of the two Chambers, appoints the Government of the U.S.S.R., namely, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER IV THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 57

The highest organ of state power in a Union Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 58

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years.

The basis of representation is established by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 59

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Republic.

Article 60

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic:

- (a) Adopts the Constitution of the Republic and amends it in conformity with Article 16 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Confirms the Constitutions of the Autonomous Republics forming part of it and defines the boundaries of their territory;
- (c) Approves the economic plan and the budget of the Republic;
- (d) Exercises the right of amnesty and pardon of citizens sentenced by the judicial bodies of the Union Republic;
- (e) Decides upon the representation of the Union Republic in its international relations;
- (f) Determines the manner of organizing the Republic's military formations.

Article 61

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, consisting of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary of the Presidium and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

The powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic are defined by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 62

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen to conduct its sittings.

Article 63

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic appoints the Government of the Union Republic, namely, the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER V THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 64

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Article 65

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 66

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and verifies their execution.

Article 67

Decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. are binding throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Article 68

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Co-ordinates and directs the work of the all-Union and Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R., the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of other bodies under its jurisdiction;
- (b) Adopts measures to carry out the economic plan and the state budget, and to strengthen the credit and monetary system;
- (c) Adopts measures for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of the interests of the state, and for the safeguarding of the rights of citizens;
- (d) Exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with foreign states;
- (e) Fixes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service and directs the general organization of the Armed Forces of the country;
- (f) Sets up State Committees of the U.S.S.R., and, whenever necessary, special Committees and Central Boards under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for economic and cultural affairs and defence.

Article 69

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in respect of those branches of administration and economy which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R., to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and to annul orders and instructions of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and also statutory acts of other bodies under its jurisdiction.

Article 70

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (The Constitution lists the various Chairmen, and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers). The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. includes the chairman of the Councils of Ministers in each of the Union Republics by virtue of their office.

Article 71

The Government of the U.S.S.R. or a Minister of the U.S.S.R. to whom a question of a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is addressed must give a verbal or written reply in the respective Chamber within a period not exceeding three days.

Article 72

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R. direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R.

Article 73

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R., within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and also of decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and verify their execution.

Article 74

The Ministries of the U.S.S.R. are either all-Union or Union-Republican Ministries.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 75

The all-Union Ministries direct the branch of state administration entrusted to them throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. either directly or through bodies appointed by them.

Article 76

The Union-Republican Ministries, as a rule, direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them through the relevant Ministries of the Union Republics; they administer directly only a certain limited number of enterprises according to a list approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 77

(This Article lists the all-Union Ministries, see pages 1341 to 1342 for these.)

Article 78

(This article lists Union Republic Ministries.)

CHAPTER VI

THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 79

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of a Union Republic is the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

Article 80

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, or, in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 81

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, and of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; and verifies their execution.

Article 82

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic has the right to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of its Autonomous Republics, and to annul decisions and orders of the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of its Territories, Regions and Autonomous Regions.

Article 83

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic and consists of:

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic;

The Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers;

The Ministers;

The Chairmen of State Committees, Commissions, and the heads of other departments of the Council of Ministers set up by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic in conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 84

The Ministers of a Union Republic direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the Union Republic.

Article 85

The Ministers of a Union Republic, within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders

and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic, and of the orders and instructions of the Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 86

The Ministries of a Union Republic are either Union-Republican or Republican Ministries.

Article 87

Each Union-Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is subordinate both to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and to the corresponding Union-Republican Ministry of the U.S.S.R.

Article 88

Each Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER VII

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 89

The highest organ of state power in an Autonomous Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 90

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years on a basis of representation established by the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 91

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 92

Each Autonomous Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Autonomous Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 93

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic and appoints the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, in accordance with its Constitution.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

Article 94

The organs of state power in Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 95

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are elected by the working people of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities for a term of two years.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 96

The basis of representation for Soviets of Working People's Deputies is determined by the Constitutions of the Union Republics.

Article 97

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies direct the work of the organs of administration subordinate to them, ensure the maintenance of public order, the observance of the laws, protect the rights of citizens, direct local economic and cultural affairs and draw up and approve local budgets.

Article 98

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies adopt decisions and issue orders within the limits of the powers vested in them by the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic.

Article 99

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a Territory, Region, Autonomous Region, Area, District, city or rural locality is the Executive Committee elected by it, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and members.

Article 100

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies in a small locality, in accordance with the Constitution of the Union Republic, is the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary elected by the Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

Article 101

The executive organs of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies are directly accountable both to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies which elected them and to the executive organ of the superior Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

CHAPTER IX THE COURTS AND THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 102

In the U.S.S.R. justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the Courts of the Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and Areas, the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R., established by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the People's Courts.

Article 103

In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law.

Article 104

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial bodies of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics within the limits established by law.

Article 105

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes the Chairman of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics by virtue of their office.

Article 106

The Supreme Courts of the Union Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics for a term of five years.

Article 107

The Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics for a term of five years.

Article 108

The Courts of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions and Areas are elected by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, or Areas for a term of five years.

Article 109

People's judges of District (City) People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the districts (cities) on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

People's Assessors of District (City) People's Courts are elected at general meetings of industrial, office and professional workers, and peasants in the place of their work or residence, and of servicemen in military units, for a term of two years.

Article 110

Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic or Autonomous Region, persons not knowing this language being guaranteed the opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and likewise the right to use their own language in court.

Article 111

In all Courts of the U.S.S.R. cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to defence.

Article 112

Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 113

Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by people in office and citizens of the U.S.S.R. generally, is vested in the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

Article 114

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of seven years.

Article 115

Procurators of Republics, Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

Article 116

Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of the Union Republics, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., for a term of five years.

Article 117

The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of all local bodies, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER X FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 118

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, that is the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment.

Article 119

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of a seven-hour day for industrial, office, and professional workers, the reduction of the working day to six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for industrial, office, and professional workers, and by placing a wide network of sanatoria, holiday homes and clubs at the disposal of the working people.

Article 120

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of industrial, office, and professional workers at state expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Article 121

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal compulsory eight-year education; by extensive development of secondary polytechnical education, vocational-technical education, and secondary specialized and higher education based on close ties between the school, real life and production activities; by the utmost development of evening and extramural education; by free education in all schools; by a system of state scholarship grants; by instruction in schools in the native language, and by the organization of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people in factories, state farms, and collective farms.

Article 122

Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded all rights on an equal footing with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political, and other social activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded the same rights as men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and also by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 123

Equality of rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other social activity, is an inalienable law.

Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, are punishable by law.

Article 124

In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

Article 125

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to strengthen the socialist system, the citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law:

- (a) freedom of speech;
- (b) freedom of the press;
- (c) freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings;
- (d) freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations, printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities and other material requisites for exercising these rights.

Article 126

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to develop the initiative and political activity of the masses of the people, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the right to unite in mass organizations—trade unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies; and the most active and politically-conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia voluntarily unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to build communist society and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both government and non-government.

Article 127

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 128

The inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 129

The U.S.S.R. affords the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, or for scientific activities, or for struggling for national liberation.

Article 130

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to abide by the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform public duties, and to respect the rules of socialist society.

Article 131

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and fortify public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperity and culture of all the working people.

Persons committing crimes in respect of public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

Article 132

Universal military service is law.

Military service in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is the honourable duty of citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Article 133

To defend the country is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the Motherland—violation of the oath of allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER XI THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 134

Members of all Soviets of Working People's Deputies—of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Territories and Regions, the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Autonomous Regions, and the Area, District, city and rural (stanitsa, village, hamlet, kishlak, aul) Soviets of Working People's Deputies—are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 135

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. who has reached the age of twenty-three is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 136

Elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

Article 137

Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

Article 138

Citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 139

Elections of deputies are direct: all Soviets of Working People's Deputies, from rural and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

Article 140

Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Article 141

Candidates are nominated for each constituency.

The right to nominate candidates is secured by mass organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

Article 142

It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electorate on his work and on the work of his Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majority of the electors in the manner established by law.

CHAPTER XII

ARMS, FLAG, CAPITAL

Article 143

The arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are a sickle and hammer against a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and surrounded by ears of grain, with the inscription "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in the languages of the Union Republics. At the top of the arms is a five-pointed star.

Article 144

The state flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of red cloth with the sickle and hammer depicted in gold in the upper corner near the staff and above them a five-pointed red star bordered in gold. The ratio of width to length is 1 : 2.

Article 145

The capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the City of Moscow.

CHAPTER XIII

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 146

Amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. shall be adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes in each of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(March 1974)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

President: NIKOLAI PODGORNYY.

Vice-Presidents

The Presidents of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics are *ex officio* Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

M. A. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)
I. S. GRUSHETSKY	(Ukraine)
F. A. SURGANOV	(Byelorussia)
N. M. MATCHANOV	(Uzbekistan)
S. B. NIYAZBEKOV	(Kazakhstan)
G. S. DZOTSENIDZE	(Georgia)
K. A. KHALILOV	(Azerbaijan)
M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS	(Lithuania)

K. F. ILYASHENKO	(Moldavia)
V. P. RUBEN	(Latvia)
T. KULATOV	(Kirghizia)
M. KHOLOV	(Tadzhikistan)
N. KH. ARUTYUNYAN	(Armenia)
A. KLYCHEV	(Turkmenistan)
A. VADER	(Estonia)

Secretary: M. P. GEORGADZE.

Members

V. I. BOLSHUKHIN
L. I. BREZHNEV
R. G. GAMZATOV
V. V. GRISHIN
V. M. KAVUN

V. I. KONOTOP
D. A. KUNAYEV
P. M. MASHEROV
A. I. MIKOYAN
G. S. ORLOVA

Z. P. PUKHOVA
S. R. RASHIDOV
G. V. ROMANOV
M. Z. SHAKIROV
V. V. SCHERBITSKY

F. A. TABEYEV
S. S. TSETSEGOV
L. G. TYNEL

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEXEI KOSYGIN.

First Vice-Chairman: KIRILL MAZUROV.

Vice-Chairmen: VLADIMIR NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, LEONID SMIRNOV, MIKHAIL LESECHKO, NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV, VLADIMIR DYMISHITS, VLADIMIR KIRILLIN, IGNATY NOVIKOV, ZIYA NURIEV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Building Committee: IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: VLADIMIR DYMISHITS.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology: VLADIMIR KIRILLIN.

Minister of Aircraft Industry: PYOTR DEMENTYEV.

Minister of the Automobile Industry: ALEXANDR TARASOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.

Minister of the Gas Industry: SERGEY ORUDJEV.

Minister of Civil Aviation: BORIS BUGAYEV.

Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances: VASILY DOYENIN.

Minister of Engineering: VYACHESLAV BAKHIREV.

Minister of the Medical Industry: PYOTR GUSENKOV.

Minister of Merchant Marine: TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

Minister of Defence Industry: SERGEI ZVEREV.

Minister of General Engineering: SERGEI AFANASYEV.

Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems: KONSTANTIN RUDNEV.

Minister of Justice: VLADIMIR TEREBILOV.

Minister of Railways: BORIS BESHCHEV.

Minister of Radio Industry: VALERIY KALMYKOV.

Minister of Medium Machine Building: EFIM SLAVSKY.

Minister of Tool-Making Industry: ANATOLY KOSTOUSOV.

Minister of Building, Road and Communal Machinery: EFIM NOVOSELOV.

Minister of Shipbuilding: BORIS BUTOMA.

Minister of Transport Construction: EVGENY KOZHEVNIKOV.

Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry: IVAN SINITSYN.

Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering: VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.

Minister of the Electronic Industry: ALEXANDR SHOKIN.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine-Building: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.

Minister of Electro-Technical Industry: ALEXEI ANTONOV.

Minister of Pulp and Paper Industry: KONSTANTIN GALANSHIN.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV ELYUTIN.

Minister of Geology: ALEXANDR SIDORENKO.

Minister of Public Health: BORIS PETROVSKY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.

Minister of Culture: EKATERINA FURTSEVA.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE GOVERNMENT)

Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.
Minister of Timber and Wood Working Industries: NIKOLAI TIMOFEEV.
Minister of Melioration and Water Conservancy: EVGENY ALEKSEYEVSKY.
Minister of Assembly and Special Construction Works: FUAD YAKUBOVSKY.
Minister of Meat Packing and Dairy Industry: SERGEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Oil Industry: VALENTIN SHASHIN.
Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FEDOROV.
Minister of Food Industry: VOLDEMAR LEIN.
Minister of Farm Produce Purchases: J. ZOLOTUKHIN.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: IVAN GRISHMANOV.
Minister of Fisheries: ALEXANDR ISHKOV.
Minister of Communications: NIKOLAI PSURTSEV.
Minister of Defence: ANDREY GRECHKO.
Minister of Agriculture: DMITRI POLYANSKY.
Minister of Trade: ALEXANDR STRUYEV.
Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.
Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.
Minister of Chemical Industry: LEONID KOSTANDOV.
Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.
Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy: IVAN KAZANETS.
Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.
Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAI SCHELOKOV.
Minister of Public Education: Prof. MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.
Minister for Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises: A. KORTUNOV.

Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.
Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEXANDR TOKAREV.
Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.
Minister for Construction of Agricultural Enterprises: STEPAN KHITROV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Wages: ALEXANDR VOLKOV.
Chairman of the All-Union Board for the Supply of Farm Machinery, Fuel and Fertilizers: ALEXANDR EZHEVSKY.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: SEMEN SKACHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: GEORGY VOROBIEV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Training: ALEXANDR BULGAKOV.
Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY ANDROPOV.
Chairman of the People's Control Committee: (vacant).
Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio: SERGEI LAPIN.
Chairman of the State Committee on Prices: VLADIMIR SITNIN.
Chairman of the Administrative Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: NIKOLAI SVESHNIKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography: F. T. ERMASH.
Chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Polygraphy and Bookselling: B. I. STUKALIN.
Chief of the Central Statistical Board: VLADIMIR STAROVSKY.
 Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.
Ukrainian S.S.R.: A. P. LYASHKO.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: T. Y. KISELYOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: N. KHUDAIBERDYEV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: B. ASHIMOV.
Georgian S.S.R.: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.
Azerbaijani S.S.R.: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: I. A. MANUSHIS.

Moldavian S.S.R.: P. A. PASKAR.
Latvian S.S.R.: Y. Y. RUBEN.
Kirghiz S.S.R.: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.
Tadzhik S.S.R.: A. KAKHAROV.
Armenian S.S.R.: G. ARZUMANYAN.
Turkmen S.S.R.: O. M. ORAZMUKHAMEDOV.
Estonian S.S.R.: V. I. KLAUSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE U.S.S.R.

(In Moscow unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Ul. Vorovskogo 42 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ARIF (also accredited to Finland and Romania).

Algeria: Krapivinsky per. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* REDA MALEK.

Argentina: Ul. Lunacharskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* J. KENTANA.

Australia: Kropotkinsky per. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE JOHN LOREY.

Austria: Starokonyushenny per. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* H. HAYMERLE (also accredited to Mongolia).

Belgium: Khlebnyy per. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* A. FORTOM.

Bolivia: (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO GARRETT AYLLÓN (also accredited to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Brazil: Ul. Gertsena 54 (E); *Ambassador:* ILMAR PENNA MARINHO.

Bulgaria: Leningradsky prospekt 20 (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN GYUROV.

Burma: Ul. Gertsena 41 (E); *Ambassador:* THAKIN KYAW TUN (also accredited to Poland and Romania).

Burundi: Uspendky per. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS KISUKURUME.

Cameroon: Ul. Vorovskogo 40 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH OWONO.

Canada: Starokonyushenny per. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. D. FORD.

Central African Republic: Ul. Gilyarovskogo 20 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH-GILBERT MAMADOU (also accredited to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Chad: Ul. Elizavoi 10 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUKAR ABDOUL.

China, People's Republic: Leninskie Gory, ul. Druzhby 6 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU HSIN-TSUAN.

Colombia: Ul. Burdenko 20 (E); *Ambassador:* A. GÓMEZ.

Congo (Brazzaville): Kropotkinsky per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAS BATCHI.

Cuba: Pomerantsev per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL GARCÍA PELÁEZ.

Cyprus: Ul. Gertsena 51 (E); *Ambassador:* D. HADJIMITIS (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, Poland).

Czechoslovakia: Ul. Iuliusa Fuchika 12/14 (E); *Ambassador:* J. GAVELKA.

Denmark: Per. Ostrovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART (also accredited to Mongolia).

Ecuador: (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ISAAK LOVATO.

Egypt: Ul. Gertsena 56 (E); *Ambassador:* Y. A. KADER (also accredited to Mongolia).

Ethiopia: Kropotkinskaya nab. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* BELLETE GEBRE TSADIK (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

Finland: Kropotkinsky per. 15/17 (E); *Ambassador:* BJORN OLAF ALHOLM (also accredited to Mongolia).

France: Ul. Dimitrova 43 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES PIERRE VIMONT.

German Democratic Republic: Ul. Stanislavskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST BITTNER.

Germany, Federal Republic: B. Gruzinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ-ULRICH SAHM.

Ghana: Ul. Pogodinskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH OWUSU-ANSAH.

Greece: Ul. Stanislavskogo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* A. DEMETROPULOS.

Guinea: Ul. A. Tolstogo 13 (E); *Ambassador:* F. MORIBA (also accredited to Finland and Hungary).

Guyana: London, England (E).

Hungary: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 38 (E); *Ambassador:* GYULA RAPAI.

Iceland: Khlebnyy per. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ODDUR GUDYÓNSSON (also accredited to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

India: Ul. Obukha 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHNARAO SHIVARAO SHELIVANKAR (also accredited to Mongolia).

Indonesia: Novokuznetskaya ul. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Mr. MULJADI (also accredited to Mongolia).

Iran: Pokrovsky blv. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED R. A. TEIMUR.

Iraq: Per. Ostrovskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SALEH MAHDI AMMASH.

Ireland: (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD BRENNAN.

Italy: Ul. Vesnina 5 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO SENSI.

Japan: Kalashny per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA SHIGEMITSU.

Jordan: Sadovskikh per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ANIS IBRAHIM (also accredited to Czechoslovakia and Finland).

Kenya: Ul. B. Ordynka 70 (E); *Ambassador:* J. W. NDISI (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania).

Khmer Republic: Scrpov per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN SAN (also accredited to Mongolia).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ul. Stanislavskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KWON KHI GEN.

Kuwait: 3 Ncpalimovskyy per. 13/5 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED GHEITH ABDILLAH (also accredited to Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Laos: Ul. Kachalova 18 (E); *Ambassador:* PHAGNA LA NORINDR (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

Lebanon: Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Y. H. GAZLA (also accredited to Denmark and Finland).

Libya: Merzlyakovskyy per. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* USEF GAZLA (also accredited to Finland and Poland).

Luxembourg: Khrushchevskyy per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRIAN MEISCH (also accredited to Poland).

Malaysia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* TENGKU NGA MOHAMED.

Mali: Novokuznetskaya ul. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* TIDIANI GUISE (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Malta: (E); *Ambassador:* A. SHERRI.

Mauritania: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 66 (E); *Ambassador:* SIDI BOUNA OULD SIDI (also accrd. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary).

Mexico: Ul. Shchukina 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGUE GONZÁLEZ SALASAR.

Mongolia: Ul. Pisemskogo 11 (E); *Ambassador:* NYAMIN LUVANCHULTEM (also accrd. to Sweden, Finland).

Morocco: Ul. Gorkogo 58 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ASH SHARFI (also accrd. to Bulgaria).

Nepal: 2 Neopalimovsky per. 14/7 (E); *Ambassador:* JAGDISH SHAMSHER J. B. RANA (also accrd. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Turkey).

Netherlands: Kalashny per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE J. KURUBO.

Norway: Ul. Vorovskogo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITHJOF JACOBSEN (also accrd. to Mongolia).

Pakistan: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* S. DEKHILAVI (also accrd. to Finland).

Peru: Smolensky blv. 14/22, Apt. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* HOC DE LA PUENTE RABDIL.

Poland: Ul. A. Mitskevicha 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON NOWAK.

Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR MARINESCU.

Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIMA BOYE (also accrd. to Poland and Czechoslovakia).

Sierra Leone: Sobinovskiy per. 5A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDWARD BLYDEN (also accrd. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia).

Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ADAN (also accrd. to Czechoslovakia, German Federal Republic and Finland).

Sri Lanka: Ul. Shechepkina 24 (E); *Ambassador:* C. D. S. SIRWARDENE (also accrd. to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Sudan: Ul. Vorovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLA EL-HASAN (also accrd. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland).

Sweden: Ul. Pisemskogo 15 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR V. JARRING (also accrd. to Mongolia).

Switzerland: Per. Stopani 2/5 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE STOUTZ (also accrd. to Mongolia).

Syria: Mansurovskiy per. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL CHAYA (also accrd. to Finland).

Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33/35 (E); *Ambassador:* CECIL ARCHIE KALLAGHE (also accrd. to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Thailand: Eropkinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* YUAD LOESRIT.

Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28 (E); *Ambassador:* NEJIB BOUZIRI.

Turkey: Ul. Gertsena 43A (E); *Ambassador:* A. KURAL.

Uganda: Per. Sadovskikh 5 (E); *Ambassador:* M. ONDOGA.

United Arab Emirates: (E).

United Kingdom: Nab. Maurice Thorez 14 (E); *Ambassador:* TERENCE GARVEY.

U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskogo 19/23 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER STOESEL.

Upper Volta: Vadkovskiy per. 7/37 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BADOT.

Uruguay: Ul. Zholtovskogo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* L. M. POSADAS-MONTERO.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* VO THUN DONG.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Pushechnaya ul. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* DANG KUANG MING.

Yemen Arab Republic: h. potkinskaya nab. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSIN AHMED AL-AINI (also accrd. to Bulgaria).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Prospekt Mira 22 (E); *Ambassador:* KH. MOUHAMAD AL-DOYAI.

Yugoslavia: Khlebnyy per. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOKAD PESCHICH.

Zaire: Per. Ostrovskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT FUTU.

Zambia: Prospekt Mira 52A (E); *Ambassador:* D. KAMANA (also accrd. to Czechoslovakia).

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Liberia, Maldives, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Togo and Venezuela.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

In the Soviet Union laws are enacted exclusively by the higher government bodies—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which passes All-Union laws, and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics which pass laws effective in the republics concerned. All acts of government bodies must precisely conform to law and may be abolished or altered only by law. A law is considered valid when adopted by both chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, by a simple majority of each chamber (laws on amendments of the articles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., are adopted by a qualified majority). Validation of a law is preceded by the introduction of a bill by persons or institutions which have the right of legislative initiative. They are published not later than seven days after adoption and go into effect ten days after their publication, unless the law itself indicates otherwise. If a necessity arises to legislate in the interval between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, this may be done by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the form of a special Decree which is subject to subsequent validation by the Supreme Soviet.

The manner in which laws are passed by the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is analogous to that in which they are passed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Unlike All-Union laws, Republican laws are valid only on the territory of the given republic. In cases of discrepancies between a Republic and an All-Union law, the All-Union law assumes superiority. (See also Chapters III and IV in the Constitution.)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet adopts and repeals laws, sees that the Soviet Constitution is observed, takes decisions on the most important questions of internal and external policy, forms the leading bodies of the State, controls the work of state bodies and officials. It elects the collegiate President, forms the Soviet Government and Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court and appoints the Procurator-General; all these bodies are responsible to the Supreme Soviet. It is elected every four years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers, with equal rights.

The Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of the Union represents the common interests of all citizens, irrespective of their nationality. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the specific interests of each nation. These two chambers are vested with equal powers to initiate legislation, have equal terms of office, simultaneous sessions. Approval of both chambers is required for a bill to be passed. They have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate, Legislative Proposals, Planning and Budget, Foreign Affairs, Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Insurance; Education, Science and Culture; Trade and Communal Services; Youth; Nature Protection.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a permanent body elected by a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. It consists of a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and twenty members. It is fully accountable to the Supreme Soviet; between sessions it considers and settles all the main questions of state administration and controls the

work of subordinate bodies. Meetings are convened by the President about every two months.

Last Election, June 1970. Next Election 1974.

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: A. P. SHITIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: S. M. GASANOVA, B. E. PATON, D. RASULOV, A. DZHUMYEV.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. N. TITOV.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. V. KAPITONOV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: R. A. ROZENKO.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: G. I. VASHCHENKO.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: N. I. MASLENNIKOV.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: V. P. LOMAKIN.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: I. A. BONDARENKO.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: N. P. BEKHTEREVA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: A. E. VOSS.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: B. V. KONOPLEV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: E. K. LIGACHEV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: A. V. GEORGIEV.

Number of elected members: 767.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: Y. S. NASRIDDINOVA.

Deputy Chairman: U. K. RYSMAMBE TOVA, N. T. TIKHONOV, E. Z. ZALIEV, V. E. LOBANOK.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. V. SHEVCHENKO.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. G. KEBIN.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: K. M. GERASIMOV.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: K. K. KAJRIS.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: G. I. KADAGIDZE.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: S. A. MOVSESYAN.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: N. M. BORISENKO.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: B. SOLIEVA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: P. N. FEDOSEYEV.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: M. M. MUSAKHANOV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: V. A. KARLOV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. N. ARSENOV.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE SOVIETS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies represent all sections of the population. The deputies attend sessions to discuss and adopt legislation, take various decisions and participate regularly in running state and public affairs.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolshevik (Majority) and Menshevik (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925 following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party creatively develops the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from its principles seeks solutions to urgent problems arising in the course of building communism. The basic principle of the Party's organizational structure is democratic centralism, which involves the election of all leading Party bodies, strict party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority, and the decisions of higher bodies being binding on lower bodies. Democratic centralism means the combination of democracy and centralism. The Party ensures every member freedom to express his opinion, however, critical.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every five years. Congress elects the Central Committee which supervises all Party activities in the intervals between congresses and directs the work of the central state and public organizations through Party groups in them. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U., the Secretariat and a general secretary, and organizes a Party Control Committee. The Central Committee sets up different Party organs and institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editorial boards of central Party newspapers and journals, allocates and controls Party funds, represents the Party in relations with other parties. It holds plenary sessions periodically to discuss vital problems of Party policy. The work of the Central Committee between plenary sessions is guided by the Political Bureau of the C.C. C.P.S.U., while the Secretariat of the Central Committee is responsible for routine work. Its composition is renewed at each election by at least one-fifth.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is elected by Party congress, supervises the expeditions and proper handling of affairs by the central bodies of the Party, audits the funds of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and controls the work of its institutions (Party schools, publishing houses, etc.). The number of members of the Party Central Committee and of the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the Congress. The 24th Congress in March 1971 elected 241 members and 155 alternate members of the Central Committee and 81 members of the Central Auditing Commission.

Party organization throughout the Soviet Union follows the country's territorial divisions in the Republics. Each Territory, Region and District has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The Branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch has a committee to lead its work and large Branches usually have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central

Committee elects a Political Bureau and Secretariat. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U.

The C.P.S.U. exercises control over all branches of the national economy and state administration, over all activity of state bodies and public organizations.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only. Membership is confined to Soviet citizens over 18 years old accepting the Programme and Charter of the Party, fulfilling Party decisions, paying Party dues and working in one of the Party organizations. A period of candidature is demanded before admission. Each Party member and candidate is given a card. The Soviet Union has started a renewal of Party cards beginning on March 1st, 1973, which is designed to clear the Party ranks of members unfitted to meet the demands made on them in Soviet society. In January 1973 there were 14,330,525 members and 490,506 candidate members. Workers make up 40.7 per cent (six million) of the membership of the Party and collective farmers 14.7 per cent (2.2 million). In 1970 more than 5 million members of the C.P.S.U. were specialists with higher or secondary education.

The Politbureau

Members: LEONID BREZHNEV, Y. V. ANDROPOV, A. A. GRECHKO, V. V. GRISHIN, A. A. GROMYKO, ANDREI KIRILENKO, ALEXEI KOSYGIN, F. D. KULAKOV, D. A. KUNAYEV, KIRILL MAZUROV, ARVID PELSHE, NIKOLAI PODGORNYY, DMITRI POLYANSKY, MIKHAIL SUSLOV, ALEXANDR SHELEPIN, PYOTR SHELEST, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.

Candidate Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, P. M. MASHEROV, B. N. PONOMAREV, SH. R. RASHIDOV, M. S. SOLOMENTSEV, G. V. ROMANOV, D. F. USTINOV.

The Secretariat

General Secretary: L. I. BREZHNEV.

Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, V. I. DOLGIKH, I. V. KAPITONOV, K. F. KATUSHEV, A. P. KIRILENKO, F. D. KULAKOV, B. N. PONOMAREV, M. A. SUSLOV, D. F. USTINOV.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Komsomol (Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union): f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership over 31 million (1973); First Sec. E. M. TYAZHELNIKOV; Bureau Mem.: S. G. ARUTYUNYAN, A. V. FEDULOVA, D. N. FILLIPOV, E. G. GAFURZHANOV, A. N. GUIRENKO, K. A. GOGITIDZE, V. V. GRIGORIEV, V. T. IVANOV, Z. KAMALIDENOV, A. I. KOLESOV, L. K. KORNESHOV, V. N. LOBKO, L. I. MATVEYEV, P. V. MASHARAKIN, Z. G. NOVOZHILOVA, B. N. PASTUKHOV, V. I. SHADRIN, E. M. TYAZHELNIKOV, G. I. YANAYEV, V. S. YARASHOVETS, V. A. ZHITENYOV.

Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1949; Chair. N. TIKHONOV.

Committee of Soviet Women: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1941 as the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Women; unites various women's organizations for the defence of the rights of women; Chair. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA.

Soviet Committee of War Veterans: Gogolevsky Bulvar 4, Moscow; f. 1956; Chair. P. I. BATOV, Sec. A. MARESYEV.
Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: Bolshoi Kom-

somolsky perenlok 8, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: L. N. SMIRNOV.

Vice-Chairman: V. V. KULIKOV, S. G. BANNIKOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. E. PANYUGIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: E. A. SMOLENTSEV.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: V. LAPUTIN.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ in the U.S.S.R., exercising supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs in the country. Is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes (by virtue of their office) the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is composed of the Plenum and three Collegiums (civil cases, criminal cases and military). The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. attends the sessions of the Plenum.

The judicial collegia examine protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the rulings and verdicts passed by the Supreme Courts in Union Republics. The military collegium examines appeals and protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the verdicts of military tribunals in the military districts and fleets. All collegia examine, as courts of first instance, cases of exceptional importance coming within their purview under the law. The rulings, verdicts and resolutions of the collegia could be protested by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. or the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. by filing a protest to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The Plenum examines also the protests against the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the materials pertaining to the summarization of judicial practice and judicial statistics, issues explanations to the courts on questions of application of judicial practice. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. makes appropriate representations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on questions regarding the interpretation of the laws. The

Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the power of legislative initiative. Cases at the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are examined by a member of the court and two people's assessors, if the case is heard in the first instance. Appeals and protests are examined by three members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Courts are formed in Union and Autonomous Republics. They are the highest judicial organs of these Republics and exercise supervision of the activities of the judicial bodies in the given Republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator. Procurator's Offices supervise the strict observance of law by all ministerial and executive bodies, economic institutions, co-operative and public organizations, officials and individuals, through instituting criminal proceedings against guilty persons and protesting decisions infringing upon law; they exercise supervision over the legality of passing and executing sentences and observance of law in places of detention.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him effect prosecutions in courts. They have rights to withdraw a case from the trial for purposes of further examination, to protest the decisions and verdicts of courts. The participation of the procurator in court proceedings and the rights he enjoys guarantee the observance of law and the rights of the state and citizens.

Procurator's Offices perform their functions independent of any state bodies, they are subordinated only to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The Procurator-General is elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years. Procurators of Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years, and procurators of towns, districts and areas are appointed by the Procurator of the Union republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator-General: R. A. RUDENKO.

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROYEDOV.

Article 124 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R. says: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State, and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda are recognized for all citizens."

A religious sect is recognised when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the

adherents themselves. A considerable number of churches of various faiths have been restored since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the varied religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

The existing religious cults are: The Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Old Believers, the Methodist Church, the Molokani communities, the Moslem communities, the Jewish Religions Community and the Buddhist Religion.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(RELIGION)

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults, and the Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Patriarch: PIMEN, Metropolitan of Moscow and all Russia.

Holy Synod consists of seven members, four of whom are permanent—Patriarch PIMEN; the Metropolitans of Krutitsa and Kolomna (SERAFIM), Leningrad and Novogrod (NIKODIM), Kiev and Galitsa (FILARET) and Tallin and Estonia (ALEXIY); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy: Metropolitan NIKODIM and the Patriarchal Administrator: Metropolitan ALEXIY.

The Church is divided into 76 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Central European and American. It maintains a spiritual mission in Jerusalem and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. There are two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and theological seminaries in Moscow and Leningrad.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholicos of All Georgia: Metropolitan DAVID, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaizhan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and historical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaizhan S.S.R.) and Bakuinsk (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): Mufti ZIYAUDDIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: Mufti SHAKIR HIYALITDINOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia: SULEYMAN-ZADE.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Dagestan: Mufti MOHAMMED KHADJI KURBANOV.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Church has a large following in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine.

THE CHURCH OF ARMENIA

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I, Catholicos of All Armenians—is the ancient city of Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.). Its main following is in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaizhan.

OLD BELIEVERS (THE OLD FAITH)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinsky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpopovtsi Concord and the Beglopovtsi Concord. Most of the believers are in the central region of Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists unites the Baptist, Evangelical, Pentecostal and Mennonite churches in the Soviet Union. There is a religious centre in Moscow.

Chairman of the All-Union Council: ILIA G. IVANOV; P.O.B. 520, Moscow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop A. T. TOUMING.

Primate of Latvia: Y. P. MATULIS.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

There are independent religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

JEWISH RELIGION

There is no united centre, but many independent communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has a preponderance of Jewish settlers.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Central Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

Chairman: Bandido-Khambo Lama Z. D. GAMBOYEV.

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals in the Soviet Union are owned and published by various public or collective organizations, including the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organizations, cultural bodies, educational and learned institutions of all kinds, and finally, factories and collective farms. These publications cover national, provincial and local interests. *Pravda*, the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union, is printed in 40 cities; in contrast, the smallest local dailies are no more than bulletins posted on official notice-boards for public reading.

Lenin's dictum that "the Press is the most strong and powerful weapon of the Party" is the basis of the Soviet attitude to its newspapers and periodicals. Lenin believed that the Press is powerful as an organizer of the people, rallying them to the Communist cause. The purpose of the Soviet press is to disseminate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to present information on life in the Soviet Union and abroad. It is its duty to encourage a proper attitude to work, an attachment to the Soviet Union and a high sense of social responsibility. In so far as no newspaper is permitted to publish anything harmful to the State or to the Communist cause, a form of censorship exists, but its use is rarely evident since the system provides reliable editors who are Party members, well acquainted with Communist ideology. Senior editors are very well paid.

Owing to the predominantly political nature of the Soviet Press it may appear dull to Western readers. Stories are generally of a serious nature concentrating on international and government affairs; topics outside this sphere are considered trivial. There are very few entertainment features, and personalities are generally played down. Editorials are on serious topics and are given prominent positions. Most reporting has a bias towards the Party line. Newspapers, however, are improving in appearance, with careful layout and an increasing use of photographs.

In general the Soviet Press is remarkably popular and produces 8,700 newspapers with a circulation totalling 150 million and 6,368 periodicals. The most influential daily is *Pravda* (circ. 9,600,000), which is published 365 days a year and has a staff of over 40,000 correspondents. It is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is essential reading for all serious Party members. It tends to stress internal matters while *Izvestia* (circ. 8.6 million), the government newspaper, is more concerned with foreign affairs. Among the more important periodicals are *Ogonyok* and *Kommunist*, devoted mostly to internal problems, *Novoye Vremya*, *Za Rubezhom* and *Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn*, which deal with international matters, *Krokodil*, a lively satirical magazine, *Novy Mir*, the most influential literary journal, and *Zhurnalist*, published by the Union of Journalists.

The main news agency, TASS, plays an important role in distributing by radio or telegraph foreign and domestic news to newspapers throughout the republics; it also transmits *Pravda* editorials. Much of the control of the Soviet Press is effected through strict supervision of the news agency.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican newspapers are indicated in the respective Union Republic Section.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (*Economic Gazette*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMYANTSEV; circ. 530,000.

Gudok (*Hoooter*): Khlynovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; six times weekly; Editor B. I. KRASNIKOV.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; six times weekly; Editor L. N. TOLKUNOV; circ. 8,600,000.

Knizhnoe Obozrenie (*Book review*): Ul. Petrovka 26; f. 1966; organ of the Committee for Press under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; summaries of newly published books; weekly; Editor A. I. OVSYANNIKOV.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Leninist Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union; f. 1925; six times weekly; Editor BORIS PANKIN; circ. 7,900,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye chaussée 38; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; six times weekly; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. 25 Okt'yabrya 17; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Forest and Wood-working Industry and of Pulp and Paper Industry, State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Forest, Paper and Wood-working Industry; three times weekly; Editor P. D. BORODIN.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (*Literary Newspaper*): Tsvetnoi Bulvar 30; f. 1929; weekly; Union of Soviet Writers; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY; circ. 1,500,000.

Meditsinskaya Gazeta (*Medicine Gazette*): Bolshaya Kolkoz'naya, pl. 1-2; f. 1938; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and of the Medical Industry, and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; twice weekly; Editor N. I. SINKO; circ. 1,200,000.

Pionerskaya Pravda (*Pioneer Pravda*): Sushevskaaya ul. 21; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; twice weekly; Editor N. M. CHERNOVA; circ. 9,700,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; also printed at 40 major cities; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; daily; f. 1912; Editor MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN; circ. 9,600,000.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; six times weekly; Chief Editor N. A. ZAKOLUPIN; circ. 7,000,000.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (*Socialist Industry*): Ul. Novoslobodskaya 73; f. 1969; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; six times weekly; Editor V. N. GOLUBEV.

Sovietskaya Kultura (*Soviet Culture*): Chistye Prudy 19A; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture and of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Culture; three times weekly; Editor A. V. ROMANOV; circ. 220,000.

Sovietskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ul. Razina 14; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of State Trade and Co-operative Societies; three times weekly; Editor A. G. KOZLOV; circ. 763,000.

Sovietski Sport (*Soviet Sport*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; organ of the Central Council of Soviet Sporting Societies and Trades

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

Unions; f. 1924; six times weekly; circ. 3,500,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 1,500,000; Editor N. S. KISELEV.

Stroitel'naya Gazeta (Building Gazette): Ul. 25 Okt'yabrya 8/1; f. 1924; organ of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Builders and Workers of the Building Materials Industry; three times weekly; Editor A. S. BUDAEV; circ. 300,000.

Trud (Labour): Ul. Gorkogo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; six times weekly; Editor A. M. SUBBOTIN; circ. c. 4,900,000.

Uchitel'skaya Gazeta (Teachers' Gazette): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Workers' Trade Union of Education; Higher School and Scientific Institutions; f. 1924; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PAFENOVA; circ. 1,385,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican periodicals are included in the respective Union Republic section.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

NOTE.—All published by the "Kolos" (Corn Ear) Publishing House unless otherwise indicated.

Agrokhiimiya (Agricultural Chemistry): Moscow; f. 1964; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture; results of theoretical and experimental research work; monthly.

Doklady Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina Akademii Selskokhozaistvennykh Nauk Im. B. I. Lenina (Reports of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences): Moscow; f. 1936; the latest achievements in agriculture; monthly.

Mekhanizatsia i Elektrifikatsia Sots. Selskogo Khozayaistva (Mechanization and Electrification of Socialist Agriculture): Moscow B-53 GSP, Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1930; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Acting Editor L. G. PRISHCHER.

Molochnoye i Myasnoye Skotovodstvo (Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. LYSENKO.

Selskokhozaistvennaya Biologiya (Agricultural Biology): f. 1966; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture; bi-monthly; Editor B. A. RUBIN.

Svinovodstvo (Pig Breeding): f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Tekhnika v Selskom Khozayaistve (Agricultural Engineering): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.

Uchyot i Finansy v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh (Stock-Taking and Finances in Collective and State Farms): f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Vestnik Selskokhozaistvennoy Nauki (Agricultural Scientific Bulletin): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1956; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor D. D. BREZHNEV.

Veterinariya (Veterinary Science): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1949; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor J. N. GLADENKO.

Zashchita Rastenii (Plant Protection): Moscow B-66 GSP, Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV; circ. 62,000.

Zemledeliye (Farming): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor G. M. GOLOVIN.

Zhivotnovodstvo (Cattle Breeding): Ul. Sadovaya-Spass-

kaya 18; f. 1928; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor V. D. KANANOV.

FOR CHILDREN

Kostyor (Bonfire): f. 1936; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R.; fiction and popular science for 10-14 years; monthly.

Murzilka: f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; illustrated; for first grades of school; monthly.

Pioner (Pioneer): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; fiction; illustrated; for children of 4th-8th grades; monthly.

Yunyi Naturalist (Young Naturalist): f. 1929; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular science for children of 4th-10th grades who are interested in biology; monthly.

Yunyi Technik (Young Technologist): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular engineering for schoolchildren; monthly.

Veselye Kartinki (Merry Pictures): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; humorous; for pre-school and first grades; monthly.

CULTURE AND ARTS

Bibliotekha "V Pomosch Khudozhestvennoy Samodeyatelnosti" (Amateur Art): f. 1945; published by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia) Publishing House; songs, plays and articles by leading actors of the U.S.S.R.; fortnightly.

Decorativnoe Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (Decorative Art of the U.S.S.R.): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Khudozhnik" (Soviet Painter) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Painters; monthly; Editor M. LADUR.

Iskusstvo (Art): f. 1933; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Painters of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts; fine arts; monthly; Editor M. ZIMENKO.

Iskusstvo Kino (Film Art): f. 1931; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; monthly.

Kultura i Zhizn (Culture and Life): f. 1957; published by the "Progress" (Progress) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; problems of international co-operation in the arts; monthly; in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor B. S. RZHANOV.

Muzychalnaya Zhizn (Musical Life): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; development of Soviet music; fortnightly; Editor (vacant).

Programmy Radio i Televidenie (*Radio and TV Programmes*): f. 1968; published by the Publishing House of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; weekly.

Sovietskii Ekran (*Soviet Screen*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; achievements of Soviet cinema; fortnightly; Editor D. S. PISAREVSKY; circ. 1,600,000.

Sovietskii Film (*Soviet Film*): illustrated; Soviet and foreign films; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic; monthly.

Sovietskoe Foto (*Soviet Photography*): f. 1926; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; monthly; Editor M. BUGAEVA.

Sovetskoe Kino (*Soviet Cinema*): f. 1963; published by the "Sovetskaya Kultura" (Soviet Culture) Publishing House; Soviet and foreign cinema; weekly.

Sovetskaya Muzyka (*Soviet Music*): f. 1933; published by the "Sovietskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor Zh. KOREVA.

Teatr (*Theatre*): f. 1937; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers; new plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights; monthly; Editor AFANASY SALINSKY; circ. 20,000.

Televidenie i Radioveshanie (*Television and Radio Broadcasting*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 25; f. 1952; organ of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Editor-in-Chief D. V. SITNIKOV; circ. 60,000.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Dengi i Kredit (*Money and Credit*): f. 1932; published by the "Finansy" (Finances) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. State bank; all aspects of banking and money circulation; monthly.

Ekonomicheskie nauki (*Economic Sciences*): f. 1957; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (School of Higher Learning) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; articles on theory and methodology of economic sciences; monthly.

Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody (*Economics and Mathematical Methods*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Central Institute of Economics and Mathematics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of mathematical methods in economics, applicability of computers, automatic systems of optimal planning, etc.; bi-monthly; Editor N. P. FEDORENKO.

Finansy (*Finances of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1927; published by the "Finansy" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances; theory and practices of the U.S.S.R. finances; compiling and execution of the U.S.S.R. State budget, insurance, crediting, etc.; monthly; Editor V. BARANOV.

Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnie otnosheniya (*World Economics and International Relations*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; problems of international policies, development of the world socialist system, economic competition of socialism and capitalism, economic and political situation in different countries of the world, etc.; monthly; Editor Y. S. KHAVINSON.

Planovoe khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): f. 1924; published by the "Economika" (Economics) Publishing House; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and planning; monthly; Editor V. GLAGOLEV.

Voprosy Ekonomiki (*Problems of Economics*): f. 1948; Volkhonka 14, Moscow G-19; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Economics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; economic problems of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R.; political economics, planning, statistics, etc.; monthly; Editor T. S. KHACHATUROV; circ. 70,000.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Life*): f. 1954; published by the "Progress" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie"; problems of foreign policy and diplomacy of the U.S.S.R. and other countries; in Russian, English and French; monthly.

Novoye Vremya (*New Times*): Moscow 103782, Ploshchad Pushkina; f. 1943; published by "Trud" newspaper Publishing House; foreign affairs; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish and Czech; weekly; Editor PAVEL NAUMOV.

XX Vek i Mir (*20th Century and Peace*): f. 1967; journal of the Soviet Peace Committee; Soviet and foreign writers and journalists on the most important developments in international relations, peace, disarmament and the national-liberation struggle; in Russian, English, German, Spanish and French; monthly.

Za Rubezhom (*Abroad*): f. 1960; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; translations from foreign press and periodicals, commentaries of Soviet observers; weekly; Editor D. KRAMINOV; circ. 1,000,000.

EDUCATION

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoe Obrazovanie (*Vocational and Technical Education*): Murmansk pr. 8; f. 1941; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 85,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russkii Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language; in National Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor S. G. BARCHUDAROV.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Ul. Pavla Korchagina 7; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor L. M. IVANOVA; circ. 1,300,000.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*School and Production*): Lefortovskiy per 8; f. 1957; publ. by the "Pedagogika" Publishing House; Editor A. A. POLYAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow, Ul. Makarenko 5-16; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Acting Editor S. A. CHERNOK.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (*Higher Schools Review*): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. YORSHENEV.

Vospitanie Shkolnikov (*The Upbringing of Schoolchildren*): Moscow; f. 1934; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; bi-monthly.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE

Filologicheskie nauki (*Philology*): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5-7; f. 1958; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

Education; reports of Institutions of higher learning on the most important problems of literary studies and linguistics; bi-monthly; Editor P. A. NICOLAYEV; circ. 3,200.

Russkaya Literatura (*Russian Literature*): f. 1958; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of Russian and Soviet literature from its appearance up to the present day; quarterly.

Russkaya Rech (*Russian language*): f. 1967; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Language of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; history of the development of the literary Russian language; bi-monthly; V. L. BORISOV-SKY.

Sovetskaya Literatura (*Soviet Literature*): f. 1948; published by the "Literaturnaya Gazeta" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, literary criticism by Soviet authors; in English, Spanish, German and Polish; monthly.

Voprosy Literatury (*Problems of Literature*): f. 1957; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory and history of modern literature and aesthetics; monthly; Editor V. OZEROV.

Voprosy yazykoznaniya (*Problems of Linguistics*): f. 1952; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Linguistics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; actual problems of general linguistics on the basis of different languages; bi-monthly; Editor F. FILIN.

PHILATELY

Filatel'ia S.S.S.R. (*Philately*): Moscow; f. 1966; journal of the All-Union Philatelic Society; monthly; Editor-in-Chief B. BALASHOV; circ. 75,000.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; achievements in Soviet sport; monthly; Editor N. TARAGOV.

Shakhmaty v S.S.S.R. (*Chess in the U.S.S.R.*): Moscow; f. 1921; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation; monthly.

Sportivnye Igry (*Sports and Games*): Moscow; f. 1955; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

Sport v S.S.S.R. (*Sport in the U.S.S.R.*): illustrated; in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Hungarian; monthly.

Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury (*Theory and Practice of Physical Culture*): Moscow; f. 1937; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; monthly.

Turist (*Tourist*): Moscow; f. 1966; published by the "Profizdat" (Trade Union) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Central Board of Trade Unions; articles about new routes for tourists; monthly.

POLITICS

Agitator (*Agitator*): f. 1956; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; internal and foreign policies of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet government; fortnightly; M. S. KIRYANOV.

Bloknat agitatora (*Agitator's note-book*): f. 1942; published by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) Publishing House; journal of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; internal and foreign affairs, army and naval life; fortnightly.

Kommunist (*Communist*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, economy; C.P.S.U. history, etc.; 18 issues annually; Editor A. IGOROV.

Politicheskoe Samoobrazovanie (*Political Self-Education*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; articles, lectures, etc., on urgent problems of the theory and practice of the building of Communism and world socialism, international communist labour and national movements; monthly; Editor A. S. VISHNYAKOV.

Voprosy Istorii K.P.S.S. (*Problems of History of the C.P.S.U.*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of the C.P.S.U., international communist and labour movements' history; monthly; Editor A. KOSULNIKOV.

POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED AND FICTION

Druzhba Narodov (*Friendship of Peoples*): Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1938; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; the best works of writers, poets and critics of all the Republics of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor S. BARUZDIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (*Foreign Literature*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 41; f. 1955; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Russian translations of modern foreign authors; monthly; Editor N. FEDORENKO.

Novy Mir (*New World*): Malyy Putinkovskiy per. 1/2; f. 1923; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers, new fiction by Soviet authors; monthly; Editor V. A. KOSOLAPOV.

Ogonyok (*Beacon*): Bumazhnyy Proezd 14; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular illustrated; weekly; Editor ANATOLY V. SEMERONOV; circ. 2,100,000.

Oktabr (*October*): Ul. Pravdy 11; f. 1924; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOHEETOV.

Roman-Gazeta (*Novels*): Novo-Basmannaya 19; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; the most wide-spread periodical of fiction and best works previously published in journals, including translation into Russian; fortnightly; Editor V. IL'YINKOV.

Sovetski Soyuz (*Soviet Union*): Ul. Moskvina 8; f. 1930; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; illustrated; in 19 languages including Russian, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish and Vietnamese; monthly; Editor N. M. GRIBACHEV.

Znamya (*Banner*): Tverskoy Blv. 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KORMYANOV.

Zvezda (Star): Leningrad, Mokhovaya 20; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, art and literary criticism; monthly; Editor G. KHOLPOV.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC

Modelist-Konstruktor (Modelling-Designing): f. 1966; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; designs and descriptions of technical models; monthly.

Nauka i Zhizn (Science and Life): Ul. Kirova 24; f. 1934; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular; recent developments in all branches of science and technology; monthly; Chief Editor V. N. BOLKHOVITNOV; circ. 3,000,000.

Nauka i Religiya (Science and Religion): f. 1959; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular atheistic; monthly; Editor A. S. IVANOV.

Priroda (Nature): f. 1912; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; natural sciences; monthly; Editor N. G. BASOV.

Radio: f. 1924; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and the U.S.S.R. Voluntary Society of Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy; popular radio-engineering; monthly.

Russkii Yazyk za Rubezhom (Russian Abroad): f. 1967; published by the Moscow University Publishing House; journal of the Institute of the Russian Language; current problems of methodology of teaching the Russian language to foreigners; quarterly.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi (Engineering—For Youth): f. 1933; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular; engineering and science; monthly; Editor V. D. ZHAKHARCHENKO.

Vokrug Sveta (Around the World): f. 1861; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; illustrated; geographical; monthly, including the monthly supplement "Iskatel" (Seeker); science fiction, crime; Editor A. NIKONOV.

Zdoroye (Health): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. Ministries of Public Health; popular scientific; medicine and hygiene; monthly; Editor M. PIRADOVA.

Zemlya i Vselennaya (Earth and Universe): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the Departments of Physical-Technical and Mathematical Sciences and of Earth Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Society of Astronomy and Geodesy; popular; current hypotheses of the origin and development of the Earth and Universe; every two months.

Znanie-Sila (Knowledge is Strength): f. 1926; published by the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Society "Znanie"; general; popular, scientific; monthly; Editor N. S. FILIPPOVA.

THE PRESS, POLIGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Knizhnaya Letopis (Book Chronicle): Moscow; f. 1907; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of all books published in the U.S.S.R., with description of books; fortnightly.

Notnaya Letopis (Chronicle of Music): Moscow, Lesnaya 41; f. 1931; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of issues of music in the U.S.S.R.; quarterly; circ. 1,125.

Poligrafia (Poligraphy): Moscow, Leninsky pr. 15; Dir. S. SEMENOV.

Sovetskaya Bibliografiya (Soviet Bibliography): Moscow J-34; f. 1933; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; theoretical, practical and historical aspects of bibliography; bi-monthly; circ. 7,000.

V Mire Knig (In the World of Books): Moscow; f. 1961; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; reviews of new books, theoretical problems of literature; monthly.

Zhurnalist (Journalist): Moscow; f. 1920; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the newspaper "Pravda" (Truth) and of the Union of Journalists; problems of international life and of the life of Soviet journalists; monthly; Editor V. ZHIBKOV; circ. 120,000.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (Brotherly Messenger): All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, P.O.B. 520, Moscow; f. 1945; Chief Editor Rev. I. G. IVANOV.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow): Moscow G-435, Novodevichy pr. 1; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate in Russian and English; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PITIRIM, Archbishop of Volokolamsk.

SATIRICAL

Krokodil (Crocodile): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; three times monthly; Editor M. G. SEMYONOV.

TRADE, TRADE UNIONS, LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Knizhnaya Torgovlya (Book Trade): Leninsky prospect 15; f. 1948; Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor G. V. GUZAIROV.

Sotsialisticheski Trud (Socialist Labour): Pl. Kuibysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Wages; monthly; Editor P. M. LOZNEVOI; circ. 50,000.

Sovetskaya Torgovlya (Soviet Trade): Ul. Razina 28; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor V. G. MALICHIN.

Sovetskie Profsoyuzy (Soviet Trade Unions): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1945; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor V. P. NIKITIN.

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor V. AZOV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (Automation, Telemechanics and Communication): Moscow; f. 1957; pub-

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

lished by the "Transport" (Transport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport; utilization of new equipment in transport; monthly.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation): Moscow; f. 1919; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Civil Aviation; development of Soviet Air Transport; utilization of aviation in agriculture and forestry; monthly.

Radiotekhnika (Radio Engineering): B. Gruzinskaya ul. 30A, kom. 511; f. 1946; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; journal of the A. S. Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Communication; theoretical and technical problems of radio engineering; monthly; Editor N. CHRISTIAKOV.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (Radio Engineering and Electronics): Moscow; f. 1956; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Department of Physics and Applied Physics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory of radio engineering; monthly.

Vestnik Svyazi (Herald of Communication): Moscow; f. 1941; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Communication and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Communication, Motor Roads and Transport; mechanization and automation of production; monthly.

FOR WOMEN

Krestyanka (Peasant Women): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor I. A. KOBECHKOVA.

Rabotnitsa (Working Women): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1914; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor V. E. VAVILINA.

Sovetskaya Zhenshchina (Soviet Woman): Kuznetsky most 22; f. 1945; published by the Soviet Women's Committee and the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions; popular; illustrated; in Russian, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish; monthly; Editor-in-Chief V. I. FEDOTOVA.

Zhurnal Mod (Fashion Journal): Kuznetsky Most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

YOUTH

Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; fiction, criticism, popular science for the young generation; monthly; Editor A. IVANOV.

Molodoi Kommunist (Young Communist): f. 1918; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; political education of the young; monthly.

Rovesnik (Contemporary): f. 1962; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, songs, etc.; monthly; Editor A. A. NODIYA.

Seiskaya Zhizn (Rural Life): f. 1925; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, problems of rural youth; monthly.

Smena (Rising Generation): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Com-

munist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, short stories, essays and problems of youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief A. D. GOLUBYEV; circ. 1,150,000.

Vozhatyi (Pioneer Leader): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; activities of pioneer units; monthly.

Yunost (Youth): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, essays and poems by beginners; monthly; Editor B. N. POLEVOR.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tass (Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; Dir. Z. ZAMYATIN.

APN (Agentstvo Pechati Novosti) (Novosti Press Agency): Pushkina pl. 2; Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organizations of 110 countries of the world; Chair, IVAN UDALTSOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

AFP (France): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief EDOUARD DILLON.

Agerpres (Romania): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 9, kvartal 7; Bureau Chief LAURENTIU DUTA.

ADN (German Democratic Republic): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 95; Bureau Chief WERNER GÖRNE.

AISA (Italy): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 234; Bureau Chief PAOLO BASEVI.

AP (U.S.A.): 13 Ul. Narodnaya, kvartal 35, Moscow 9; Bureau Chief DAVID MASON.

BTA (Bulgaria): Frunzenskaya nab., dom 38/1, kvartal 416; Bureau Chief GEORGI VEDRODENSKI.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Ul. Chaikovskogo, dom 28, kvartal 4; Bureau Chief JÁN VRÁBEL.

DPA (Federal Germany): Gruzinsky per. 3, kvartal 212; Bureau Chief KARL KRAN.

Hsinhua (People's Republic of China): Ul. Druzhby 6, korpus 22, kvartal 113; Bureau Chief WANG CHUNG CHU.

Jiji (Japan): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 21; Bureau Chief TAKAYUKI NAKAZAWA.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): Kutuzovskiy pr. 14, kvartal 1; Bureau Chief KAZUTAKA KAWAMOTO.

MTI (Hungary): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 121; Bureau Chief PÁL BOKOR.

PAP (Poland): Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 411; Bureau Chief PIOTR ZIARNIK.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Kutuzovskiy pr. 7/4; Bureau Chief GREGORIO ORTEGA.

Reuters (U.K.): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 55; Bureau Chief VINCENT BUIST.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 124; Bureau Chief DRAGONIR PARLOVIC.

UPI (U.S.A.): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, Apt. 67; Bureau Chief RAY MOSELEY.

The following are also represented: Agencia Robotnicza, Danish Press Agency, I.F.F., Finnish News Agency, Interpress, Montsme, Norwegian Press Agency, Press Trust of India, Swedish Press Agency, Syrian Arab News Agency, Thong Phong Tan Na (South Viet-Nam Liberation Agency), Viet-Nam Dong Tan Na.

PUBLISHING

In 1964 publishing in the U.S.S.R. was reorganized into 50 central publishing houses and about 170 subsidiaries under the control of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Polygraphy and Bookselling. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Nauka* which covers all sciences and the humanities; *Mir* dealing with scientific and technical books; *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura* publishing fiction; *Prosvetshchenie* educational books; *Meditsina*, *Progress* and *Detskaya Literatura*. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest.

Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Novosti Press Agency (publications mainly for distribution abroad) and other public organizations. Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Soviet'sky Pisatel* (Soviet Writer). The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and arcas. There are no private publishing houses in the U.S.S.R.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by Soyuz Kniga, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to Soyuz Kniga with the notable exception of chains controlled by "Nauka" and "Soviet'sky Pisatel". Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 14,000 bookshops (selling nothing but books) besides 34,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices.

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from Soyuz Kniga, thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. To further signs an appropriate contract with the author. To further cultural cooperation, the U.S.S.R. became party to the *Berne Convention* or the *Universal Copyright Law* following

a law passed in February 1973. The Soviet Union will now only recognize a foreign copyright if the work is sent abroad "by a procedure established by legislation" and unauthorized foreign publication will be stopped.

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world, accounting for one-quarter of all books produced in the world. In 1971, the Soviet Union published about 79,000 books and brochures in a total edition of 1.3 thousand million copies. These were published in 89 languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and in 56 foreign languages.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

Atomizdat: Ul. Zhdanova 5-7; atomic science, research; peaceful use of nuclear energy; Dir. V. V. SHIROV.

Detskaya Literatura (*Children's Literature*): Maly Cherkas-sky pereulok 1; State Publishing House of Children's Literature (other than school books); Dir. K. F. PISKU-NOV.

Ekonomika (*Economy*): Berezhevskaya nab. 6; f. 1963; published by the "Ekonomika" Publishing House; economic planning; Dir. K. V. GRECHISHNIKOV.

Energiya (*Energy*): Shlyuzovaya Naberezhnaya 10; all aspects of electricity and its uses; Acting Dir. S. P. ROZANOV.

Finansy (*Finances*): Ul. Chernishevskogo 7; banking, taxation, accountancy, etc.; Dir. V. I. VINOGRADOV.

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Kalyaevskaya ul. 27; all books, periodicals, etc., relating to all forms of sport, chess and draughts, etc.; Dir. M. V. SHISHIGIN.

Iskusstvo (*Art*): Tsvetnoy bul. 25; art; Dir. E. J. SAVOSTIA-NOV.

Izdatelstvo APN: Podkolokolny per. 13/5; prepares original manuscripts on Soviet economy, politics, culture and science for foreign publishing houses; supplies information for foreign encyclopaedias, reference books, dictionaries, travel guides, etc.; publ. *Sputnik* (monthly digest in Russian, English, French, Japanese, Spanish, Urdu and German); Dir. V. Y. LARIN.

Izobrazitelnoe Iskustvo (*Fine Arts*): Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4A; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art; Dir. R. G. ALLEYEV.

Izvestia (*News*): Ploshchad Pushkina 5; publishes the newspaper "Izvestia" with weekly supplement "Nedelya" (Week), official publications of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviets; journals; Dir. L. P. GRACHEV.

Khimiya (*Chemistry*): Moscow B-76, Strominka ul. 23; chemistry and the chemical industry; Dir. YA. S. MASHKEVICH.

Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (*Fiction*): Novo-Basman-naya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. S. SOXOV.

Kniga (*The Book*): Ul. Nezhdanovoi 8/10; issues bibliographical aids; Dir. M. J. TELEPIN.

Kolos (*Corn Ear*): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. I. P. KHRAMKOV.

Legkaya Industriya (*Light Industry*): Kuznetski most 22; textiles, knitted wear, shoes, etc.; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. Kirova 40A; publications about forestry, wood and paper products; Dir. S. M. DMITREYSKY.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(PUBLISHING)

Malysk (*Little One*): Butyrsky Val 63; books and booklets for children of pre-school age; Dir. I. N. BORONETSKY.

Mashinostroyeniye (*Machine Building*): Pervy Basmany per. 3; engineering; Dir. A. V. ASTAKHOV.

Meditsina (*Medicine*): Pctroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Dir. V. I. MAEVSKY.

Metallurgiya (*Metallurgy*): 2 Obyedensky pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. V. P. ANDRIANOVA.

Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya (*International Relations*): Meshchanskaya ul. 7; foreign language grammars, scientific works, translations for UN; Dir. M. F. TOKAREV.

Mir (*Peace*): 1 Rizhskiy per. 2; f. 1946; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and other books; translations from and into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Dir. V. N. GANICHEV.

Muzika (*Music*): Neglinnaya ul. 14; Dir. K. A. FORTUNATOV.

Mysl (*The Idea*): Leninsky prospekt 15; science, popular science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Dir. A. P. PORIVAIEV.

Nauka (*Science*): Podmosensky pereulok 21; f. 1923; publishing house of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Acting Dir. G. D. KOMKOV.

Nedra (*Natural Resources*): Tretyakovskiy proezd 1; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and fuel technology; Dir. M. S. LVOV.

Pedagogika (*Pedagogics*): Pogodinskaya 8; books and periodicals in all fields of pedagogics and school training (except textbooks); Dir. RAZUMNY.

Pishchevaya Promyshlennost (*Food Industry*): I. Kadashevskiy per. 12; scientific and technical publishing house on food industry; Dir. N. A. ZARIN.

Planeta: Sadovaya 3; Dir. G. KOVALENKO.

Politizdat: Miusskaya pl. 7; political literature; Dir. N. V. TROPKIN.

Pravda: Ul. Pravdy 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Dir. B. A. FELDMAN.

Profizdat: Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Dir. F. D. LEBEDEV.

Progress: Zubovskiy bul. 21; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Dir. Y. V. TORSUYEV.

Prosveshcheniye (*Education*): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; textbooks; Dir. D. D. ZUEV.

Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (*Soviet Encyclopedia*): Pokrovsky blv. 8; f. 1925; 8 universal and special encyclopedias; national, foreign and technical dictionaries; reference books; Dir. A. PROKHOROV.

Sovetski Khudozhnik (*Soviet Artist*): Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4A; Dir. V. GORYAINOV.

Sovetski Kompozitor (*Soviet Composer*): Naberezhnaya M. Thoreza 30; established by the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers; music and music criticism; Dir. A. M. GOLTSMAN.

Sovetskoye Radio (*Soviet Radio*): Glavnyy Pochtamt 693; radio and television subjects; Dir. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.

Sovetski Pisatel (*Soviet Writer*): B. Gnezdnikovskiy pereulok 10; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Dir. N. V. LESYUCHEVSKY.

Statistika (*Statistics*): Ul. Kirova 39; economic statistics' reference books, national economy statistics; Dir. E. J. SEMENOV.

Stroyizdat: Kuznotsky most 9; building, architecture and building materials; Dir. V. KASATKIN.

Sudostroyeniye (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad 191065; f. 1940; shipbuilding; Dir. W. I. LAPIN.

Svyaz (*Communications*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications; Dir. B. A. VORONOV.

Transport: Basmany tupik 6A; general transport; Dir. A. L. GOLOVANOV.

Vneshtorgizdat: Oruzheiny pereulok 25A; undertakes to print abroad Soviet books and other material in Russian and other languages; Dir. R. V. MORALEV.

Voenizdat: Moscow K-160, Voennoye Izdatyestvo; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use; Chief A. I. KOPYTIN.

Vysshaya Shkola (*Higher School*): Neglinnaya 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Dir. V. G. PANOV.

Yuridicheskaya Literatura (*Law Literature*): Ul. Chkalova 38/40; law subjects; Dir. V. G. YUZBASHEV.

Znanie: Novaya ploshchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanic All-Union Society; Dir. V. BELYAKOV.

WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' UNION

U.S.S.R. Union of Writers: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 52; First Sec. of the Board Prof. K. A. FEDIN.

U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists: Moscow, Prospekt Mira 30; Chair. M. V. ZINYANIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. S. G. LAPIN; Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Directors of Editorial Councils: L. S. MAKSAKOV (Television Broadcasting), A. I. LOSEV (Overseas Broadcasting).

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are eight main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia and the Soviet Far East.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Broadcasts are in 65 languages. In 1972 programme hours totalled 1,889 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Broadcasting is in 57 foreign languages.

Radio Moscow:

Broadcasts to Europe in most European languages.

Broadcasts to the Middle East in Arabic, Persian, Pushtu and Turkish.

Broadcasts to Africa in English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, Hausa, Swahili, Somali, Lingala, Bambara.

Broadcasts to South-East Asia in English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, Burmese, Indonesian, Viet-

namese, Nepali, Sinhalese, Malayalam, Thai, Malagasy, Zulu.

Broadcasts to the Far East in Japanese, Chinese, Korean.

Broadcasts to the U.S.A. in English.

Broadcasts to Latin America in Portuguese and Spanish

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

The TV relay system covers an area that includes more than two-thirds of the country's population. The total telecasting time averages 1,656 hours a day. There are six central TV channels with a total operating time of 38 hours a day.

In 1971 there were 1,000 television stations and transmitters, and 127 television centres. About fifty cities have 2 channels, and in 14 capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow has 4 and Leningrad 3 channels. Moscow I operates 12 hours every day. Moscow II operates for 6 hours daily. Moscow III operates 4 hours daily. Moscow IV operates for 3½ hours on weekdays and Moscow V (colour) for 5 hours. Colour television is received in almost 70 cities.

A new branch of television in the U.S.S.R. is *cosmovision* through which the flights of Soviet cosmonauts are shown. Communications satellites of *Molniya* type are used for the exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Vladivostok and other cities. Through this chain, experimental colour programmes are transmitted between Moscow and Paris based on the Soviet-French SECAM colour system.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Soviet credit system is composed of the following banks:

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921 as State Bank of R.S.F.S.R., name changed in 1923. Gosbank issues currency and controls its circulation, grants credits to government enterprises, makes capital investment in agriculture and consumer co-operatives, settles international accounts, and effects transactions with foreign currency, gold and other precious metals. The Bank has main offices in each of the Union Republics, 158 regional and town offices, over 4,000 smaller branches and over 78,000 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union. Chair. M. N. SVESHNIKOV; First Deputy Chair. P. Y. PCHELIN.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1922; in 1959 the capital investment system was re-organized, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekbombank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organizations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organizations.

It has more than 1,300 local branches; Chair. M. S. ZOTOV.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1922; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; develops internal trade and industry connected with export and import; Vneshtorgbank has no branches—Gosbank carries out transactions with foreign banks, etc., on its behalf; cap. 300m. roubles; Chair. Y. A. IVANOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): on January 1st, 1972 there were 8,700 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 60,700 million roubles in 89.3 million accounts. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 18 million people by January 1969. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

TAXATION

Taxes are paid by individuals, collective farms and co-operative societies. In 1971, tax levied on the population amounted to 13.7 thousand million roubles while the sum total of government benefits paid out to working people amounted to 55.6 thousand million roubles.

Income tax is collected monthly from those workers earning 70 or more roubles per month. Anyone who earns between 70-100 roubles pays 4.6 roubles tax a month, plus 12 per cent of what he earns above 70 roubles. Those with over three dependants are entitled to 30 per cent reduction on their income tax. Childless persons of 20-50 years of age pay a tax totalling 6 per cent of their income. Those

workers who earn less than 70 roubles per month pay no income tax since 1972. There is special exemption from income tax for certain groups, including privates, N.C.O.s, pensioners, invalids, students and others.

In rural areas the agricultural tax is the principal one. It is paid by collective farmers and other citizens who hold plots of land for their personal use. It is worked out at fixed rates on the 0.01 hectare basis, irrespective of crops sown. The rates vary in different republics, regions, districts and sometimes even villages. In the Russian Federation the average rate is 0.85 roubles ranging from 0.3 to 1.4 roubles per 0.01 hectare. War and labour invalids, servicemen's families, elderly people and rural intellectuals enjoy privileges.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce: Ul. Kuibysheva 6, Moscow; f. 1932; Pres. B. A. BORISOV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDAENKO. The Chamber of Commerce promotes contact between trade corporations and foreign companies or organizations. It organizes Soviet Trade and Industrial exhibitions abroad and international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R. It is the sole patent issue office in the U.S.S.R.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population. Co-operative trade serves the rural population, its share in the country's overall trade turnover being 28.9 per cent. Collective trade accounts for 1.5 per cent of the total trade volume.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade: Moscow; Minister A. I. SRYUYEV; is responsible for internal trade through the *Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli*.

Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli (State-owned Shops): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities. Shops are subordinated either to the board of consumer goods, or to the board of food stuffs.

Tsentrosoyuz (Central Co-operative Union): organizes wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 40 countries; handles construction and management of Kolkhoznie Rynki; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

Kooperativi (Co-operative Shops): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (Collective Farm Markets): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, trade with foreign countries is exercised through state organizations only. Import-export relations with foreign countries are governed by special plans forming part of the national-economic plans. The postwar period has seen a rapid advance of Soviet foreign trade. The U.S.S.R. now ranks seventh in the world in terms of foreign trade turnover. The foreign trade turnover in 1972 totalled 26,000 million roubles. Eighty-five per cent of Soviet exports are industrial goods and 15 per cent agricultural produce. Over 61 per cent of

the U.S.S.R.'s foreign trade is with the socialist countries. However in recent years Soviet trade with the advanced capitalist countries has increased markedly.

A foreign trade monopoly is exercised by foreign trade organizations. These include, above all, all-Union foreign trade associations ("*Mashinexport*", "*Exportkhleb*", "*Exportlyon*", etc.) subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Some foreign trade organizations engaged in wholesale deliveries of equipment and rendering technical aid to foreign countries are under the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; the "*Soyuzkoopvneshtorg*" association is under the "*Tsentrosoyuz*"; the "*Soufrakht*"—under the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

Each foreign trade organization exercises state monopoly over the import or export of a group of commodities (e.g. the "*Soyuzneftexport*" handles oil and oil products; "*Autoexport*"—motor cars, lorries, motor cycles, bicycles. Some associations are organized on a territorial principle, i.e. trade in various kinds of commodities with a certain group of countries (e.g. "*Vostokintorg*" that trades with the East). There are also associations specializing in trade in licences, tourism, publications, delivery of commodities and transport-forwarding operations.

The foreign trade organizations have a working capital and enjoy the legal rights of a juridical person within the framework of their Rules. They have the right of setting up their own branches, offices and agencies, of concluding transactions with firms and organizations, bearing responsibility for the transactions concluded. The state is not responsible for commitments of the associations and the latter accept no claims addressed to the state.

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: in charge of the conduct of foreign trade; Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Almazyuvellexport: Moscow, Pr. Kalinina 29.

Aviaexport: Moscow, Piatnitskaya 50/2; exports and imports aircraft and equipment.

Avtoexport: Moscow, Piatnitskaya 50/2; imports and exports all kinds of motor vehicles; publ. *Avtoexport Round-Up* (quarterly in Russian, English, French, German and Swedish).

Avtopromimport: Moscow, Piatnitskaya 50/2; imports complete sets of equipment for car factories.

Dalintorg: Nakhodka, 4 Portovaya ul.; coastal export and import between the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Energomashexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports complete sets and separate items of equipment for the power industry, for electric railways and also sells power.

Exportkhléb: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products.

Exportlyon: Moscow B-420, Ul. Arkhitektora Vlasova 33; exports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics and other textile products; imports cotton, jute, wool, hemp, sisal, woollen cloth, cord and various fabrics.

Exportles: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports sawn-goods, plywood, pitprops and wood pulp, newsprint, hardboard and chipboard.

Khimimport: exports and imports basic chemicals, plastics, resins, paints, etc.

Lenfintorg: Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods with Finland and Norway.

Mashinoexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports all kinds of equipment for the oil, mining, metallurgical, construction and lifting machine industries.

Mashinoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports mining, electrical and industrial machinery; imports railway rolling stock.

Mashpriborintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports precision engineering and electrical equipment and watches.

Medexport: Moscow V-61, Ul. Kakhovka 31, kor. 2; exports and imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, medical equipment, surgical stitching equipment, medical instruments.

Metallurgimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips.

Neftechimpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; gives technical assistance abroad in the construction of complete projects for the petrochemical industry.

Novoexport: Moscow A-287, Bashilovskaya ul. 19; exports and imports carpets, jewellery, and handicraft articles.

Prodintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports food products, pedigree stock and animals for slaughter.

Promashexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; technical assistance abroad in the construction of industrial plants and projects for heavy machine-building.

Promashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, wood-working and timber industries.

Promsyrioimport: Moscow V-420, Ul. Arkhitektora Vlasova 33; exports and imports pig iron, ferrous alloys and rolled steel products.

Raznoexport: Moscow, Verkhne Krasnoselskaya 15; exports and imports tobacco, cement, glass, crockery, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, guns, clothes, domestic appliances.

Raznoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys,

rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, corkwood and cork products, linoleum.

Scotoimport: Moscow K-62, 6 Makarenko ul.; imports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses for slaughter.

Selkhozpromexport: Moscow 113324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete sets of equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of grain elevators, grain storages, flour mills, canneries, packing plants, bakeries, champagne factories, wineries, hydro and irrigation installations, timber and wood-working machinery, etc.

Soyuzvneshttrans: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; shipping and forwarding agent.

Soyuzkhimexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports heavy chemicals and products of organic synthesis, chemical reagents, varnishes, paints, plastics, and cosmetic goods, etc.

Soyuzkoopvneshtorg: Moscow K-3, 15 Bolshoi Cherkassky per.; exports pharmaceutical raw materials, fruit, food.

Soyuzneftexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports crude oil and petroleum products.

Soyuzplodimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports fruit, vegetables, fresh and canned berries, wines, beverages, spices etc.

Soyuzpromexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports coal and coal by-products, manganese, chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral products.

Soyuzpushnina: Moscow K-12, Ul. Kuibysheva 6 and Leningrad M-84, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles, animal hair, hides, skins and casings, cascin products, oils, wigs, etc.; organizes fur auctions in Leningrad, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow K-9, 14 Kalashny per.; exports and imports films.

Sovfracht: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; handles chartering operations involved in Soviet foreign trade.

Stankoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports machine tools, woodwork and metalwork machinery, rolling mills, foundry machinery, measuring, cutting and mechanics tools, ball and roller bearings, etc.

Sudoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports ships and arranges repairs to Soviet ships abroad.

Techmashexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports machinery and equipment for the textile, printing, oil refining and other industries.

Techmashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries producing chemicals, rubber goods, fertilizers, refrigerating equipment, plastics, etc.

Technoexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; renders technical assistance in the construction of underground railways, roads, bridges, tunnels, aerodromes, etc.

Technopromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete plant and equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of thermal and hydro-electric power stations.

Technopromimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the cable, tanning, shoe, fabric, printing industries; technological equipment for electronics industry, etc.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Tekhnabexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of isotopes, nuclear research installations and apparatus, special materials, rare metals and rare-earth metals.

Tsvetmetpromexport: Moscow, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya naberezhnaya; f. 1969; renders technical assistance in the construction of non-ferrous metallurgical plants, coal and ore mines, trunk pipelines, etc.

Tyazhpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; f. 1957; construction of complete industrial plants and installations for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the ore and coal mining industry.

Traktoroexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their spare parts, repair tools; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad.

Vneshposyltorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; organization for sale of Soviet gift goods to foreign buyers paying in foreign currencies.

Vneshstorgreklama: Moscow M-461, Ul. Kakhovka 31/2; advertising agency.

V/o Litsenzintorg: Moscow M-461, Ul. Kakhovka 31; Agency for granting foreign firms licences to use Soviet inventions abroad, technical documentation, purchases foreign patents and licences to use foreign inventions in the U.S.S.R.

V/o Vneshtekhnika: Moscow, ul. Gorkogo 11.

V/o Vneshstorgizdat: Moscow, Oruzheiny Per 25A.

Vostoktintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; trade with the Mongolian P.R., Afghanistan, Iran, Yemen, Turkey and Southern Yemen; exports rolled metal products, building materials, foodstuffs, household goods and appliances, sports and leisure goods and various chemical goods; imports wool, cotton, leather, clothing, foodstuffs, coffee beans and traditional goods of the above countries.

Zapchastexport: Moscow Zh.-29, 2 Skotoprogonnaya ul. 35; export of spare parts for tractors, tractor and automobile engines.

Some trade organizations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister DMITRI POLYANSKY.

Soviet agriculture is divided into two main groups:

Kolkhozi (Collective Farms): administered and worked by the participating farmers. The produce is sold to the State and on the Kolkhoznio Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*). Profits are shared amongst the collective farmers who also have small individual plots of land for their own private use. There are 32,100 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. (1972).

Sovkhozi (State Farms): are the property of the State. They render technical aid and advice to the farms. The farmers are employees of the State and are paid wages. There are some 15,700 state farms (1972).

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnika" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. A. A. YRZHEVSKY.

INDUSTRY

The U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, GOSPLAN, is responsible for problems of economic development, the

drafting and implementation of economic plans and the co-ordination of sector plans; all plans are submitted for approval of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The management of industry of national significance is centralized under the State Planning Committees. This applies to such industries as aeronautics, automobiles, gas, defence, ship-building, electronics, electrical goods, etc. Other industries such as oil, coal, chemicals, timber and its products, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals are under the joint jurisdiction of national and republican councils. Industries exclusively consuming local raw materials come under the State Planning Committees of the Union Republics.

Within three years (1973-1975) industry is to be transferred to a new system of management. It will be organized in two stages, ministry and combine (enterprise), or in three stages, ministry, industrial amalgamation and combine (enterprise). The new industrial amalgamations will unite not only enterprises but also research institutions, design bureaux and technological and other organizations. The transition to the new system of management means that the chief departments of the ministries will be abolished. Most of the problems pertaining to economic and production activity are to be solved directly by enterprises, combines and amalgamations.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninsky Prospekt 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. A. M. SHELEPIN.

In the U.S.S.R. there are 25 branch trade unions with a total membership of over 99 million. Membership in trade unions is voluntary and open to every factory or office worker, as well as to every person attending institutions of higher learning, special secondary or vocational schools.

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power—they have the right to nominate candidates for election to Soviets; in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 21,400 million roubles in 1972. They keep a check on housing and the allotment of apartments, and concern themselves generally with questions of cultural and day-to-day services for the population.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

The trade unions have a centralized organization headed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.C.T.U.), which convenes a Congress every five years. The last (15th) Congress took place in March 1972. The Congress elects the Central Council, which exercises authority until the next Congress. In the regions, territories, union republics and cities, the work of trade union organizations is co-ordinated by trade union councils. The basic unit of a trade union is the primary trade union

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

organization at an enterprise, state farm, office or institute. Soviet Trade Unions are members of the WFTU and participate in the work of the International Labour Organization and UNESCO; main publs. *Trud* (daily), *Sovetskie Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS

(Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV.
Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.
Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. K. KONNOV.
Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. P. USHAKOV.
Civil Aviation Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. A. ZUYEV.
Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. G. ARKHIPOV.
Communication Workers' Union: 68 Ul. Vavilova; Chair. A. M. KANAIEVA.
Cultural Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. V. PASHKOV.
Educational and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.
Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. S. ANDREYEV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. V. DRAGUNOV.
Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Pres. N. L. MATROSOVA.
Geological Survey Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. L. N. KURZIN.
Local Industries and Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1957; G. P. SOROKINA.
Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. B. L. BELIKOV.
Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. N. GRIGORIEVA.
Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.
Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.
Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. V. I. IVANOV.
Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Pres. N. I. KOVALYOV.
Sea and River Workers' Union: Moseow V-119, 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. I. PETRIKEYEV.
Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. BUKIMOVICH.
State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. G. A. MAKEYEV.
State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.
Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. G. DOLZHENKOVA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister. B. BESHCHEV. Administers the railways through 25 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totals 136,300 km. of 1,524 mm. (5 ft.) gauge. By the end of 1972 120,000 km. of line were converted to electric and diesel traction. The railways carry 70 per cent of all freight. Electrification has been completed on the 5,500 km. (3,438 miles) line between Moscow and Baikal, on the 3,500 km. (2,125 miles) between Leningrad, Moseow, and Lenakan and on the 1,800 km. (1,125 miles) between Moseow, Gorky and Sverdlovsk. The total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R. amounted to 2,760,800 million ton-km. in 1972 and 3,167 million passengers were carried.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads is 1,359,800 km., of which 567,300 km. are hard-surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways; total length about 146,100 km. River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. Every year river vessels carry about 145 million passengers. The main

inland waterway systems are those of the Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga and its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov, Moseow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

River-ports in Siberia improved under the 1951-55 Plan included Omsk, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. Kotlas and Pechora, in North Russia, have also been improved.

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles		Miles
Lena . . .	2,653	Kolyma . . .	1,616
Volga . . .	2,293	Ural . . .	1,575
Ob . . .	2,287	Dnieper . . .	1,420
Yenisei . . .	2,200	Syr Darya . . .	1,330
Amur . . .	1,771	Don . . .	1,224

PRINCIPAL INLAND SEAS AND LAKES

	Sq. miles
Caspian Sea . . .	152,000
Aral Sea . . .	25,650
Lake Baikal . . .	12,160

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 128 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRANSPORT)

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 227 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Kum Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 850 km. long.

North-Crimean Canal: 400 km. long; irrigates the Crimean steppes with water from the Dnieper.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links five seas: the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 101 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Step Canal (Hungry Steppe Canal): in the Uzbek S.S.R., 1,300 km. long; irrigates this largely desert region; first section of 60 km. completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. It has 15 steamship lines, each specializing in a particular shipping operation. In 1968 the total tonnage of the Soviet fleet reached 13,248,414 gross tons making it the sixth largest in the world after Liberia, U.K., U.S.A., Norway and Japan.

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent, Mediterranean-Canada Westbound Conference, North Atlantic Passenger Conference. The Soviet Union's 14 international sea lines connect its ports with those of 24 foreign countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Steamers operate between the Soviet Union and Montreal, Hong Kong, Beirut and several European ports.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. represents the interests of the Soviet Union in several international organizations concerned with shipping (IMCO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNCITRAL).

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS

Central Department for Port Construction and Development: Head V. V. ARISTARKHOV.

Central Engineering and Ship-Repairing Department: Head V. S. YATSENKO.

Dalflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head G. F. KOLESNIKOV.

Department for Shipbuilding Programming: Head N. G. BYKOV.

Central Inspection on Safety of Navigation: Head V. I. ZHARKOV.

Foreign Relations Department: Head I. M. AVERIN.

Sevzashflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head S. M. SAKHAROV.

Uzflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head V. P. USHAKOV.

V/O Morplaflet: Moscow K-12, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; general maritime passenger agency; Head E. A. MIKULINSKY.

V/O Sovfracht: Smolenskaya-Sennaya, Ploshchad 32/34; chartering and liner booking broker; operator of time-chartered vessels; Head N. I. ZUREV.

V/O Sovinflot: Moscow K-12, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; f. 1969; general shipping agent; Head G. A. MASLOV.

SHIPOWNER COMPANIES

Azov Shipping Company: 89 Lunin Avenue, 341010 Zhdanov.

Baltic Shipping Company: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.

Black Sea Shipping Company: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Shipping Company: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.

Estonian Shipping Company: Tallinn, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.

Far Eastern Shipping Company: Vladivostok, Ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.

Georgian Shipping Company: Batumi, Ul. Goguebashvili 52.

Kamchatka Shipping Company: Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Ul. Radiosvyazi 26.

Latvian Shipping Company: Riga, Sovietsky Bulvar 2.

Murmansk Shipping Company: Murmansk, Ul. Kominterna 15.

Northern Shipping Company: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.

Novorossisk Shipping Company: Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.

Primorsk Shipping Company: Port Nakhodka.

Sakhalin Shipping Company: Kholmsk, Ul. Shkolnaya 84.

Soviet Danube Shipping Company: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.

Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: Leningrad, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya 8; Dir. A. M. TSYBULIN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroflot (Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.): Leningradsky Prospect 37, Moscow; f. 1923; Minister B. BUGAYEV.

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TOURISM

U.S.S.R. Company for Foreign Travel—Intourist: Moscow, K-9, Prospekt Karla Marxa 16; Leningrad, Ul. Brodskogo 1/7; branches in major cities of the U.S.S.R.; organizes tours in numerous Soviet cities, and has contracts with more than 500 foreign companies; offices abroad:

West Berlin: 8 Olivär Platz, 1 Berlin 15.
East Berlin: Unter den Linden 61, 108 Berlin.
Brussels: 119 rue Royale.
Budapest: Felsabadulas tér, 1.
Copenhagen: V. Farimagsgade 6.
London: 292 Regent Street, W.1.
New York: 45 East 49 St., N.Y. 10017.
Paris: 7 blvd. des Capucines, 2e.
Prague: Václavské nám. č. 15.
Rome: Via L. Bissolati 27.
Sofia: bul. Ruski 2.
Stockholm: 21 Sergelgatan, C.
Tokyo: Roppongi Heights 1-16, 4-chome Roppongi Minato-ku.
Vienna: 10 Park-Ring.
Warsaw: Ul. Krucza 47.
Zürich: Usterstrasse 800, 9/10 Wenplatz.
Pres. VIKTOR BOICHENKO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture: Ul. Kuibishcheva 10, Moscow; Minister EKATERINA FURSTOVA.

Gosconcert (State Concert Department): Neglinnaya 15, Moscow; for the exchange of international arts groups.

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Moscow Arts Theatre: Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 3; f. 1898; drama; Dir. K. A. USHAKOV.

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Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre: Ul. Chkalova 75; Dir. N. K. DUPAK.

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Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Leningrad; Principal Conductor EVGENY MRAVINSKY.

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million kW. capacity are to be put into operation by 1975. Three types of reactor have been chosen for this purpose: the RBMK-1000 (capacity 1 million kW.), the VVER (two versions of 440,000 kW. and 1 million kW. capacity) and the BN-600 (600,000 kW. capacity). The first twin-unit nuclear power station with an output of 2 million kW. is under construction near Leningrad. Other power stations to be constructed in the period 1971-75 include four using RBMK-1000 units (at Kursk, Chernobylsk, Smolensk and the Western station) and others using VVER-440 and RBMK-1000 units (Kola, Armenia, West Ukraine).

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For the purpose of control and automation of technological operations, over 4,000 radioisotope devices are installed annually in the U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R. State Atomic Energy Committee: 26 Staromonetnii per., Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS; controls the development of atomic energy.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRANSPORT)

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 227 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Kum Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 850 km. long.

North-Crimean Canal: 400 km. long; irrigates the Crimean steppes with water from the Dnieper.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links five seas: the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 101 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Step Canal (Hungry Steppe Canal): in the Uzbek S.S.R., 1,300 km. long; irrigates this largely desert region; first section of 60 km. completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. It has 15 steamship lines, each specializing in a particular shipping operation. In 1968 the total tonnage of the Soviet fleet reached 13,248,414 gross tons making it the sixth largest in the world after Liberia, U.K., U.S.A., Norway and Japan.

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent, Mediterranean-Canada Westbound Conference, North Atlantic Passenger Conference. The Soviet Union's 14 international sea lines connect its ports with those of 24 foreign countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Steamers operate between the Soviet Union and Montreal, Hong Kong, Beirut and several European ports.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. represents the interests of the Soviet Union in several international organizations concerned with shipping (IMCO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNCITRAL).

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS

Central Department for Port Construction and Development: Head V. V. ARISTARKHOV.

Central Engineering and Ship-Repairing Department: Head V. S. YATSENKO.

Dalflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head G. F. KOLESNIKOV.

Department for Shipbuilding Programming: Head N. G. BYKOV.

Central Inspection on Safety of Navigation: Head V. I. ZHARKOV.

Foreign Relations Department: Head I. M. AVERIN.

Sevzashflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head S. M. SAKHAROV.

Uzhlflot: Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head V. P. USHAKOV.

V/O Morplasflot: Moscow K-12, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; general maritime passenger agency; Head E. A. MIKULINSKY.

V/O Sovfracht: Smolenskaya-Sennaya, Ploshehad 32/34; chartering and liner booking broker; operator of time-chartered vessels; Head N. I. ZUEV.

V/O Sovinflot: Moscow K-12, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; f. 1969; general shipping agent; Head G. A. MASLOV.

SHIPOWNER COMPANIES

Azov Shipping Company: 89 Lunin Avenue, 341010 Zhdanov.

Baltic Shipping Company: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.

Black Sea Shipping Company: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Shipping Company: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.

Estonian Shipping Company: Tallinn, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.

Far Eastern Shipping Company: Vladivostok, Ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.

Georgian Shipping Company: Batumi, Ul. Goguebashvili 52.

Kamchatka Shipping Company: Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Ul. Radiosvyazi 26.

Latvian Shipping Company: Riga, Sovietyy Bulvar 2.

Murmansk Shipping Company: Murmansk, Ul. Komin-terna 15.

Northern Shipping Company: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.

Novorossisk Shipping Company: Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.

Primorskoe Shipping Company: Port Nakhodka.

Sakhalin Shipping Company: Kholmsk, Ul. Shkolnaya 84.

Soviet Danube Shipping Company: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.

Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: Leningrad, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya 8; Dir. A. M. TSYBULIN.

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Copenhagen: V. Farimagsgade 6.
London: 292 Regent Street, W.1.
New York: 45 East 49 St., N.Y. 10017.
Paris: 7 blvd. des Capucines, 2e.
Prague: Václavské nám. č. 15.
Rome: Via L. Bissolati 27.
Sofia: bul. Ruski 2.
Stockholm: 21 Sergelgatan, C.
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UNIVERSITIES

Azerbaijan S. M. Kirov State University: Baku, Azerbaijanian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 11,530 students.

Bashkir State University: Ufa, Bashkir A.S.S.R.; 215 teachers, 7,000 students.

Byelorussian V. I. Lenin State University: Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 370 teachers, 17,062 students.

Checheno Ingush University: Grozny.

Chernovtsy State University: Chernovtsy, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 9,836 students.

Chuvash I. N. Ulyanov State University: Cheboksary, Chuvash A.S.S.R.; 300 teachers, 7,448 students.

Daghestan V. I. Lenin State University: Makhachkala, Daghestan A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 8,000 students.

Dnepropetrovsk State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 11,844 students.

Donetsk State University: Donetsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 13,402 students.

Erevan State University: Erevan, Armenian S.S.R.; 384 teachers, 11,912 students.

Far Eastern State University: Vladivostok; 400 teachers, 6,000 students.

Gomel State University: Gomel, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 250 teachers, 5,350 students.

Gorky N. I. Lobachevsky State University: Gorky; 700 teachers, 8,000 students.

Irkutsk A. A. Zhdanov State University: Irkutsk; 500 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kabarda-Balkar State University: Nalchik, Kabarda-Balkar A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 9,500 students.

Kalinin University: Kalinin.

Kaliningrad State University: Kaliningrad, R.S.F.S.R.; 200 teachers, 4,000 students.

Kalmyk State University: Elista; f. 1970.

Karaganda University: Karaganda, Kazakh S.S.R.; f. 1972.

Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University: Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kazan V. I. Lenin (Ulyanov) State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Kazan, Tatar A.S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kharkov A. M. Gorky State University: Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 12,491 students.

Kiev T. G. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin) State University: Kiev; 120 professors, 19,510 students.

Kirghiz State University: Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R.; 550 teachers, 13,370 students.

Kishinev State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Kishinev, Moldavian S.S.R.; 513 teachers, 7,635 students.

Krasnoyarsk State University: Krasnoyarsk; 2,360 students.

Kuban State University: Krasnodar; f. 1970.

Kuibyshev State University: Kuibyshev; 950 students.

Latvian P. Stuchka State University: Riga, Latvian S.S.R.; 500 teachers, 8,641 students.

Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov State University (Order of Lenin): Leningrad; 1,700 teachers, 20,000 students.

Lvov Ivan Franko State University: Lvov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.

Mari University: Ioshka-Ola, Mari A.S.S.R.

Mordovian State University: Saransk, Mordovian A.S.S.R.; 16,041 students.

Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University (Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labour): Moscow; 3,700 teachers, 25,468 students.

North-Ossetian K. L. Khetagurov State University: Ordzhonikidze, North-Ossetian A.S.S.R.; 6,669 students.

Novosibirsk State University: Novosibirsk; 500 professors; 3,634 students.

Odessa I. I. Mechnikov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Odessa, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 11,121 students.

Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University: Moscow; 1,000 teachers, 4,400 students.

Perm A. M. Gorky State University: Perm, R.S.F.S.R.; 600 teachers, 10,000 students.

Petrozavodsk O. V. Kuusinen State University: Petrozavodsk, Karelian A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 7,000 students.

Rostov State University: Rostov-on-Don; 9,350 students.

Samarkand Alisher Navoi State University: Samarkand, Uzbek S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 11,749 students.

Saratov N. G. Chernyshevsky State University: Saratov, R.S.F.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.

Simferopol University: Simferopol, Ukrainian S.S.R.

Sykttyvkar State University: Sykttyvkar.

Tadzhik V. I. Lenin State University: Dushanbe, Tadzhik S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,467 students.

Tartu State University: Tartu, Estonian S.S.R.; 578 teachers, 6,297 students.

Tashkent V. I. Lenin State University: Tashkent; 1,100 teachers, 15,450 students.

Tbilisi State University: Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.; 1,219 teachers, 16,331 students.

Tomsk V. V. Kuibyshev State University: Tomsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 9,829 students.

Turkmen A. M. Gorky State University: Ashkhabad, Turkmen S.S.R.; 10,124 students.

Udmurt State University: Izhevsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 300 teachers, 1,000 students.

Urals A. M. Gorky State University: Sverdlovsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 425 teachers, 6,415 students.

Uzhgorod State University: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 10,857 students.

Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University: Vilnius, Lithuanian S.S.R.; 837 teachers, 15,826 students.

Voronezh State University: Voronezh, R.S.F.S.R.; 507 teachers, 12,000 students.

Yakutsk State University: Yakutsk, Yakutsk A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 6,252 students.

Yaroslavl University: Yaroslavl; f. 1971; 732 students.

There are 58 technical universities including evening universities.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., which was formed on November 7th, 1917, and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922, has an area of 17,075,400 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas and is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. Out of the total

population of the R.S.F.S.R. of 132,200,000 (1973), 82.8 per cent are Russians, 3.7 per cent Tartars, 2.6 per cent Ukrainians and 1.3 per cent Chuvash (census 1970). There are over 60 other nationalities in the R.S.F.S.R. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 7,410,000 (1973). Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangel on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	23.2	7.4
1970	14.6	8.7
1971	15.1	8.7
1972	15.3	9.0

AGRICULTURE

In 1972 11,305,000 people were engaged in agriculture on 13,601 collective farms and 9,015 state farms. The Republic has a diversified agriculture owing to differing conditions over the vast area. The main crops are cultivated everywhere except in the northern area. Sown areas of the R.S.F.S.R. constitute 59 per cent of the sown area of the U.S.S.R. and in 1972 the total yield of grain crops was 54 per cent of that of the U.S.S.R. As for other crops, sugar beet comprised 21 per cent of the total yield in the U.S.S.R., sunflower 46 per cent, flax 70 per cent, potatoes 34 per cent and vegetables 40 per cent. In livestock the R.S.F.S.R. produced 52 per cent of meat, 54 per cent of milk, 67 per cent of eggs and 51 per cent of wool. Bee-keeping, fur farming and reindeer breeding are developed in some regions.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	39,630	62,870	57,070	46,822
Rye	12,798	9,819	9,353	6,638
Maize (Grain only)	2,722	1,018	857	1,350
Millet	1,673	1,123	1,163	1,102
Buckwheat	341	679	677	380
Rice	70.2	603.2	697	785
Leguminous Plants	1,440	4,910	4,363	4,355
Sugar Beet	20,830	23,538	17,957	16,100
Flax Fibre	240	248	242	210
Sunflower	1,906	3,066	2,611	2,111
Potatoes	46,689	53,933	48,106	34,800
Vegetables	8,101	9,609	9,381	8,000
Fruit	1,034	2,321	2,479	3,169
Grapes	224	724	690	364
Tea	2.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	38,155	51,600	53,200	53,700
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	17,983	21,200	21,300	21,500
Pigs	29,427	33,200	35,600	32,700
Sheep	61,470	60,870	64,245	66,200
Poultry	287,700	320,100	358,200	380,000

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	4,492	6,200	6,836	7,000
Milk	34,523	45,300	45,228	44,400
Eggs (million)	15,705	23,300	26,350	28,400
Wool	178	208	216.0	213.0

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Russian Federation is the most economically developed of the Union Republics, having Leningrad as the hub of the north-western area, an industrial area around Moscow, oil and salt in the Volga valley, the Urals with their rich natural resources, and further mineral sources on the Black Sea coast, especially of iron-ore and coal deposits. Large deposits of coal are found in Siberia, which also provides iron ore, copper, manganese, nepheline, tungsten, potash, magnesium, titanium, lithium, tantalum, rubidium, cobalt, mica, tin, zinc, gold and precious stones.

Industry is highly developed in the R.S.F.S.R. It possesses the world's four largest hydro-electric stations on the Volga and on the Angara, Ob and Yenisei in Siberia. The central area (around Moscow) produces a high pro-

portion of technological equipment and there are complex and advanced precision engineering plants. The industry of the Volga-Vyatka region is characterized by high labour consumption and produces large numbers of cars, rivercraft and milling machines. Ship-building is an important industry in the North-west. It also produces equipment for industry. The enormous timber resources of this region enable it to produce 86 per cent of the Union's paper and cardboard. The Volga area has predominately heavy industry and is also the main supplier of sulphuric acid to the national economy. Siberian industry is based mainly on mining, but certain branches of the chemical and engineering industries have developed there. Incentives are offered to people settling in Siberia.

	UNIT	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Pig Iron	'000 tons	46,800	45,100
Steel	" "	66,800	69,200
Coal	" "	353,000	359,000
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	29,800	31,300
Cement	" "	61,800	62,700
Paper	" "	3,600	3,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	503,000	536,000
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	103,000	103,500
Tractors	" "	212,000	230,000
Motor Lorries	" "	495,000	505,000
Cars	" "	420,000	634,000
Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	5,127,000	5,130,000
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	481,000	490,000
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	87,500	87,400

EDUCATION (1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	100,110	24,600,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	2,450	2,600,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	462	2,700,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Presidium President: M. YASNOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court Moscow

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. K. ORLOV.

Procurator: B. V. KRAVTSOV.

THE PRESS

There are 4,094 newspapers published in the R.S.F.S.R. with a total daily circulation of 100,480,000 copies, and 4,507 periodicals with a total circulation of 2,113,592. The large majority are published in Russian.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Krasnoye Znamya (*The Red Banner*): Vladivostok, Leninskaya 43; f. 1917; organ of the Primorye regional committee of the C.P.S.U., the Vladivostok City Committee and the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor V. G. CHUKHLANTSEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies; Editor A. K. VARSOBIN.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bul. 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. I. BORISOV.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U. and the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor L. N. SPIRIDONOV.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; Editor A. UDALTSOV.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor P. F. ALEKSEYEV.

Vecherni Leningrad (*Leningrad Evening*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1946; organ of the Leningrad City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor M. N. GURENKOV.

Vechernyaya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor S. INDURSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Aurora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Litcyny 9; f. 1969; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Unions of Writers and of the Leningrad Writers' Organization; fiction; monthly; Editor V. TOROPYGIN.

Literaturnaya Rossiya (*Literature of Russia*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1958; organ of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Moscow City Union of Writers; weekly; Editor K. POZDNYAYEV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Moscow, Arbat 20; f. 1956; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Moscow branch; fiction; monthly; Editor M. N. ALEKSEYEV.

Neva (*The River Neva*): 191065 Leningrad D-65, Nevsky prospekt 3; f. 1955; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Leningrad branch; fiction; monthly; Editor A. POPOV; circ. 270,000.

Sotsialnoye Obespechenie (*Social Security*): Moscow, Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor M. I. DEREVNIN.

Sportivnaya Zhizn Rossii (*Sporting Life in Russia*): Moscow; f. 1957; journal of the All-Russian Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Aurora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Nevsky pr. 7/9; f. 1969; fine arts; published in foreign languages; Dir. B. M. PIDEMSKY.

Gidrometeoizdat: Leningrad, Vasilyevsky Ostrov Linia 2, 23; f. 1934; hydrology, meteorology, oceanography, Arctic and Antarctic; Dir. A. N. MIKHAILOV.

Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Publishing House*): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5/7; science; Dir. L. G. ORLOV.

Moskovski Rabochi (*Moscow Worker*): Moscow, Ul. Kuibisheva 21; publishing house of the Moscow city and regional Soviets; all types of work, including fiction; Dir. N. H. ESELYEV.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Proezd Sapunova 13/15; Dir. E. A. PETROV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Bolshoi Drama Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. V. A. VAKULENKO.

Comedy Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. M. S. INKOVSKY.

Gorky Opera and Ballet Theatre: Gorky; Dir. P. M. RESNIKOV.

Leningrad State Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Isskustvo pl.; Dir. V. O. ZNAMENSKY.

Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Teatralnaya pl.; Dir. P. I. RACHINSKY.

Pushkin Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. Y. N. KISELEV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Symphony Orchestra of the Gorky State Philharmonic Society: Gorky; Conductor I. B. GUSMAN.

The R.S.F.S.R. has 62,000 libraries with 780 million books; 605 museums and 312 theatres.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 2,672,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these 88.6 per cent are Armenians, 5.9 per cent Azerbaijanians, 2.7 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent Kurds (census 1970). Yerevan, the capital, has

a population of 842,000 (1973). Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey and, to the south, a short frontier with Iran.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	40.3	6.8
1970	22.1	5.1
1971	22.6	4.9
1972	22.5	5.2

AGRICULTURE

Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, but with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. These include almonds, olives, grapes, figs, pomegranates and tobacco.

In 1972 there were 196,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 377 collective farms and 351 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	170	252	250	261
Sugar Beet	111	89	89	107
Potatoes	185	265.8	139	144
Vegetables	147	277.9	317	302
Fruit	140	145.4	92	71
Grapes	92	228.6	209	106

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	599	700	700	713.9
of which:				
Cows	237	300	300	283.5
Pigs	127	100	200	149.9
Sheep	1,899	1,959	1,999	2,128
Poultry	3,700	4,200	4,500	5,000

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(ARMENIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	42	47.6	54	54.5
Milk	317	351.8	388	407.0
Eggs (million)	158	233.9	251	272
Wool	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1

INDUSTRY AND MINING

In the mountains of Armenia are found copper and iron ore, pyrite, manganese, molybdenum and nepheline, which form the basis of developing metallurgical industries. The mountains are also rich in marble of varied shades and tufa which is widely used in construction. The mountain rivers have been harnessed as a source of cheap electric power for industry and are also used for irrigating arid lands. The

food and other light industries, machine-building and metallurgy are important branches of industry in Armenia, and the chemical industry is of growing significance. Since power generation is relatively cheap, power-consuming industries such as aluminium, rubber and ferro-alloy production have been established.

	UNITS	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	11,500	12,100	11,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	6,083	7,302	7,516
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	253	299	344
Synthetic Fibres	" "	7.5	7.3	n.a.
Cement	" "	730	1,078	1,243.3

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

The literacy of the population of Armenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 56.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,586	678,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	64	50,200
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	53,900

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. M. GASPARYAN.

Presidium President: N. KH. ARUTYUNYAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. ARZUMANYAN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Armenian Communist Party: Yerevan; 131,442 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee: A. E. KOCHINYAN.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia:
Yerevan; 316,759 mems.; First Sec. R. A. ARZUMANYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

YEREVAN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: G. S. KOCHIRYAN.
Procurator: S. A. OSIPYAN.

THE PRESS

There are 76 newspapers published in the Armenian S.S.R., including 61 published in Armenian. The daily circulation is 1,312,000 copies (1,132,000 in Armenian). 110 periodicals are published, including 58 in Armenian, with a total circulation of 16,595,000 copies (over 8 million in Armenia).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Avangard: Yerevan; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; in Armenian; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Kommunist (Communist): Yerevan; f. 1934; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor V. A. SYRTSEV.

Komsomolets (Member of the Leninist Young Communist League): Yerevan; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Sovietakan Aistat (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1920; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor L. U. KROYAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ayastani Ashkhatavorui (Working Women of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Armenian.

Ayastani Gyukhtntesutyun (Armenian Agriculture): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "CK Kompartii Armenii" (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; problems of agriculture; in Armenian.

Garun (Spring): Yerevan; f. 1967; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction and youth guidance, translations; in Armenian.

Leninyan Ugiov (Along Lenin's Way): Yerevan; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; political; in Armenian.

Literaturnaya Armeniya (Literature of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1958; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (Pioneer): Yerevan; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Arvest (Soviet Art): Yerevan; f. 1932; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian S.S.R. and of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Ayastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1945; journal of the Armenian Committee of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad; illustrated; fiction; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Grakanutyun (Soviet Literature): Yerevan; f. 1934; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Armenian.

Vozni (Hedgehog): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "Sovetakan Ayastan" newspaper; satirical; in Armenian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

ARMTAG (Armenian Telegraph Agency): Yerevan.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Ayastan" (Armenia Publishing House): Yerevan, Ul. Teryana, 91; political and fiction; Dir. U. O. DAVTYAN.

RADIO

Radio Yerevan: broadcasts in Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. V. M. ADJEMJAN.

Armenian State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Yerevan, Lenina 54; Dir. M. V. KHACHATURYAN.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. I. S. KOZLINEK.

The Republic has 1,278 libraries with 11,000,000 books; 34 museums and 14 theatres.

THE AZERBAIZHAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 5,421,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 73.8 per cent are Azerbaijanians, 10 per cent Russians and 10 per cent Armenians. Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,337,000 (1973). The Republic includes Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous oblast.

The Azerbaijan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	42.6	6.7
1970	29.2	6.7
1971	27.7	6.5
1972	25.6	6.6

AGRICULTURE

The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources and among the chief products are grapes, cotton, tobacco, (accounting for 17 per cent of all tobacco production in the U.S.S.R.), vegetables, fruit, olives and tea. Sheep-breeding is the main area of livestock production. In 1972, 460,000 persons were engaged in agriculture on 946 collective farms and 728 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	519	721.7	609	859
Cotton	366	335.4	382	431
Potatoes	114	129.8	91	102
Vegetables	190	408.8	419	465.9
Fruit	153	157	95	115
Grapes	91	352	322	234.6
Tea	4.7	9.8	10	10.7
Tobacco	n.a.	n.a.	33.1	36.0

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	1,373	1,600	1,576	1,564
of which:				
Cows	513	600	613.3	607.4
Pigs	156	106	122.3	121.1
Sheep	4,632	4,192	4,478	4,697
Poultry	7,400	8,800	8,900	9,600

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	79	91.5	96	95.9
Milk	427	464.1	486	496.5
Eggs (million)	334	412.3	429	445.5
Wool	8.8	7.6	7.6	8.6

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Republic is rich in oil and gas and in mineral deposits, which include iron ore, bauxite, chromium, molybdenum, cobalt, rock salt and marble. In the north, in the Caucasian foothills, is one of the oldest oil-producing areas in the world, which contributes 9.0 per cent of the total oil production of the U.S.S.R. Rolled metals, steel and aluminium are produced and a wide range of heavy

machinery is manufactured, including extraction and refining equipment for the oil industry. Petro-chemical products (plastics, synthetic rubber, fertilizers, weed-killers, pesticides, paints, varnishes), building materials (cement, glass, concrete) and textiles (cotton, silk and wool) are all well developed.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	732.6	730	748
Oil	" "	20,200	19,200	18,400
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	5,500	5,822	6,900
Electric Power	million kWh.	12,000	12,300	12,700
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	580	489	624
Cement	" "	1,409	1,455	1,346
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	n.a.	n.a.	100
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	10.6
Silk Fabrics	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	21.5

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Azerbaijan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 47.1 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	4,791	1,561,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	78	69,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	14	99,400

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. A. RUSTAMZADE.

Presidium President: K. A. KHALILOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 259,489 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee G. A. ALIEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan: Baku; 560,115 mems.; First Sec. R. G. ASKEROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

BAKU

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. IBRAGIMOV.

Procurator: G. A. MAMEDOV.

THE PRESS

There are 115 newspapers published in the Azerbaijan S.S.R., including 91 in Azerbaijan. The daily circulation is 2,396,000 copies (nearly 1.8 million in Azerbaijani). 136 periodicals are published, including 92 in Azerbaijani, with a total circulation of 32,433,000 (nearly 20 million in Azerbaijani).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azerbaidzhan Kanchlari (*Youth of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan; three times weekly; in Azerbaijani; Editor SH. FERSALIEV.

Bakinski Rabochi (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; f. 1906; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; six times weekly in Azerbaijani; Editor A. S. RZAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Azerbaidzhan (*Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Azerbaijanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; recent works by Azerbaijan authors; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaidzhan Gadyny (*Women of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaidzhan Kommunisti (*Communist of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1939; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; political; in Azerbaijani.

Elm ve Khayat (*Science and Life*): Baku; f. 1961; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Azerbaijani.

Kend Khayaty (*Country Life*): Baku; f. 1952; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; advanced methods of work in agriculture.

Kirpi (*Hedgehog*): Baku; f. 1952; published by the "Kommunist" newspaper; satirical; in Azerbaijani; fortnightly.

Literaturnyi Azerbaidzhan (*Literature of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1942; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Baku; f. 1927; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Azerbaijani.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Azerneshr (*State Publishing House of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.*): Baku, Ul. Guzi Gajieva, 4; various; Dir. U. U. EFENDIEV.

Izdatelstvo Akademii Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi S.S.R. (*Azerbaijan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House*): Baku, Poselok Musabekova, 571, kv. 24; scientific books and journals; Dir. A. R. KHANBABAIEV.

RADIO

Radio Baku: Broadcasts in Azerbaijan, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. A. A. ALEKPEROV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Baku, Nizami 27; Dir. A. G. RZAEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. I. P. NOVINSKAYA.

The Republic has 3,313 libraries with 25,000,000 books; 38 museums and 12 theatres.

THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 9,202,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 10.4 per cent Russians, 4.3 per cent Poles, 2.7 per cent Ukrainians and 1.6 per cent Jews (census 1970).

Minsk, the capital, has a population of 1,031,000 (1973). There is a short frontier with Poland. Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north-west, the R.S.F.S.R. to the north-east and the Ukraine to the south.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	24.5	6.6
1970	16.2	7.6
1971	16.4	7.5
1972	16.1	7.8

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half the territory; about one-third is arable. The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, rye, potato, flax and sugar beet production. The network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly expanded.

In 1972 there were 1,433,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 2,146 collective farms and 835 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	1,429	4,239	5,440	4,589
Sugar Beet	383	1,039	1,101	1,405
Flax Fibre	85	102	120	107
Potatoes	10,641	13,234	12,316	12,946
Vegetables	843	55	731	846

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	3,666	5,600	5,581	5,764
of which:				
Cows	2,037	2,543	2,553	2,589
Pigs	3,164	4,100	4,072	4,097
Sheep	1,151	663	656.7	662
Poultry	18,600	27,000	28,300	29,600

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(BYELORUSSIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	402	710	751	769
Milk	3,219	5,296	5,168	5,448
Eggs (million)	868	1,671	1,867	2,038
Wool	2.1	1.21	1.2	1.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Byelorussian industry produces motor vehicles, ball bearings, electric motors, farm machines, television sets, electric instruments, watches, cameras, pianos, synthetic fibres and furniture. There is a very high output of machine tools, lorries, tractors and motorcycles. The chemical industry is a large supplier of mineral fertilizers. Oil and natural gas were recently discovered in quantities to be of industrial importance. A new branch of mining has thus been established.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	196	207	n.a.
Oil	" "	4,200	5,303	5,800
Peat	" "	9,241	11,252	10,600
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	26,400	29,200	29,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	15,100	18,500	21,000
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	6,120	7,250	8,100
Cement	" "	1,929	1,940	1,952
Tractors	number	80,300	81,100	81,800
Lorries	" "	29,800	30,900	31,900
Synthetic Fibres	'000 tons	64.8	85.0	101.7
Television Sets	number	634,800	525,500	375,000

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Byelorussia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 46 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	10,329	1,858,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	129	151,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	28	145,700

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. A. SHAMJAKIN.

President: F. A. SURGANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: T. Y. KISELYOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 444,808 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee P. M. MASHEROV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia: Minsk; 1,130,349 mems.; First Sec. V. I. PODREZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

MINSK

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.

Procurator: I. P. PASTREVIKH.

THE PRESS

There are 171 newspapers published in the Byelorussian S.S.R., including 128 published in Byelorussian. The daily circulation is 4,369,000 copies (1.6 million in Byelorussian). 122 periodicals are published, 27 in Byelorussian, with a total circulation of 31,206,000 copies (15,763,000 in Byelorussian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Cnyrvona Zmena (*Red Rising Generation*): Minsk; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; in Byelorussian; Editor V. KHORSUN.

Sovetskaya Byelorussia (*Soviet Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor A. K. ZININ.

Znamya Yunosti (*Banner of Youth*): Minsk; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; Editor N. SOKOLOV.

Zvyazda (*The Star*): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor U. I. DZYALETS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Belarus (*Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1944; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and political essays; in Byelorussian.

Byarozka (*Birch-tree*): Minsk; f. 1924; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; fiction; illustrated; for age group of 10-15 years; in Byelorussian.

Kommunist Belorussii (*Communist of Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; political.

Maladosti (*Youth*): Minsk; f. 1953; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; novels, short stories, essays, translations, etc., for young people; in Byelorussian.

Neman (*The River Nieman*): Minsk; f. 1951; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Polymya (*Fire*): Minsk; f. 1922; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Byelorussian.

Rabotnitsa i Silyanka (*Worker Woman and Peasant Woman*): Minsk; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; popular; in Byelorussian.

Vozhyk (*Hedgehog*): Minsk; f. 1945; published by the "Zvyazda" Publishing House; in Byelorussian; fortnightly; satirical.

Vyaselka (*Rainbow*): Minsk; f. 1957; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; popular for 5-10 year old children; in Byelorussian; Editor in Chief VASIL VIKTA; circ. 110,000.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (*Byelorussian Telegraph Agency*): Minsk.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Belarus (*Byelorussia Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 79; various; Dir. Z. P. MATUZOV.

Nauka i Tekhnika (*Science and Technology Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 68; books on science and technology; in Byelorussian and Russian; Dir. F. I. SAVITSKY.

Urozhai (*Crop Publishing House*): Minsk, Instrumentalnii pereulok, 11; books and booklets on agriculture; in Byelorussian; Dir. I. A. CHERNYAVSKY.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Broadcasts in Byelorussian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Russian Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. K. D. GUSEV.

State Academic Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. I. F. MIKHALYUTO.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Minsk, pl. Parizhskoi Kommuny; Dir. N. P. SHEVCHUK.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Byelorussian State Symphony Orchestra: Minsk; Conductor U. M. ERIMOV.

The Republic has 7,182 libraries with 63,000,000 books; 49 museums and 14 theatres.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940, the Republic having been formed on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,405,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, there are 68.2 per cent Estonians, 24.7 per cent Russians, 2.1 per cent Ukrainians, 1.4 per cent Byelorussians and 1.4 per cent

Finns (census 1970). Tallinn, the capital, has a population of 386,000 (1973). The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	16.6	10.5
1970	15.8	11.1
1971	16.0	10.9
1972	15.6	11.1

AGRICULTURE

In 1972 there were 112,000 persons working in agriculture on 223 collective farms and 159 state farms. Livestock rearing is the main branch of agriculture. The principal crops are potatoes, barley, rye, wheat, oats and vegetables.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	159	726.0	934	576
Potatoes	1,303	1,413.9	1,419	1,036
Vegetables	144	128.6	133	142

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	494	691.6	700	743.9
of which:				
Cows	296	310.3	300	315.4
Pigs	587	687.4	700	694.4
Sheep	261	164.8	163	182.0
Poultry	2,800	3,300	3,700	3,900

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	100	136.6	144	152
Milk	857	1,024.5	1,072	1,044
Eggs (million)	236	355.7	386	426
Wool	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Engineering and metal working are the main industries. Estonia produces building machinery, trench excavators, precision instruments, equipment for the oil, mining, and chemical industries, and radio and electronic equipment.

Estonia is rich in power resources, water power, peat, and especially bituminous shale, having the biggest deposits in the Soviet Union. Gas, liquid fuel, chemicals and other valuable products obtained from the shale are processed at the Kohtla-Järve works, the largest plant of its kind in the world. A number of power stations have been

built including a hydropower station on the Narva Falls and a power station in Ellamaa, working on peat.

Timber and wood-working industries and the textile industry are expanding rapidly, and Estonia has the highest per capita output of fabrics in the U.S.S.R.

Estonian fishing trawlers and refrigerators ships work in the North Atlantic, the main catch being herring. The Republic has the biggest per capita fish catch and output of tinned fish in the country.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Shale	'000 tons	18,900	20,800	23,700
Peat	"	972	1,048	322
Mineral Fertilizer	"	1,325	1,361	1,432
Paper	"	n.a.	100.5	112.0
Cement	"	964	971	986
Electric Power	million kWh.	11,600	12,980	14,500
Oil Equipment	'000 tons	n.a.	12.9	16.4
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	n.a.	218	225
Radio Sets	'000	n.a.	12.7	14.0

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Estonia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 52.6 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	731	216,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	37	23,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	6	21,800

GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. A. VAHE.

Presidium President: A.-P. VADER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. I. KLAUSON.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Estonian Communist Party: Tallinn; 74,334 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee I. G. KEBIN.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia: Tallinn; 123,488 mems.; First Sec. A. KH. TOOME.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TALLINN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: R. A. SIMSSON.

Procurator: K. I. KIMMEL.

THE PRESS

There are 35 newspapers published in the Estonian S.S.R., including 27 published in Estonian. The daily circulation is 1,091,000 copies (896,000 in Estonian). 153 periodicals are published, including 108 in Estonian, with a total circulation of 22,594,000 copies (15,993,000 in Estonian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Noorte Haal (The Voice of Youth): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; six times weekly; Editor T. K. KHELEMAI.

Rahva Haal (The Voice of the People): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMAGI.

Sovietskaya Estonia (Soviet Estonia): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor Y. TURONOK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Eesti Kommunist (Communist of Estonia): Tallinn; f. 1945; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; in Estonian and Russian; political.

Eesti Loodus (Nature of Estonia): Tartu; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Forest Management and Nature Conservation of the Estonian S.S.R.; popular scientific; illustrated; in Estonian; circ. 40,000.

Kekhakultuur (Physical Culture): Tallinn; f. 1940; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; new methods of training, technique, theory, reviews of championships; fortnightly; in Estonian.

Khorisont (Horizon): Tallinn, P.O.B. 442; f. 1967; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Society "Teadus" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief F. FEDOROV; circ. 50,000.

Kultuur ja Elu (Culture and Life): Tallinn; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Estonian S.S.R. and of the Council of Trade Unions of the Estonian S.S.R.; problems and aspects of culture in the Estonian S.S.R.; in Estonian.

Kunst ja Kodu (Art and Homestead): Tallinn; 3 times yearly; circ. 10,000.

Looming (Creative Work): Tallinn, Harju str.; f. 1923; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief PAUL KUNSBURG; fiction, poetry, critical works; circ. 16,000.

Loomingu Raamatukogu (Library of Creative Work): weekly supplement to "Looming".

Noorus (Youth): Tallinn; f. 1946; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; material on work and life of Estonian youth, first publications of beginners in short stories, novels, poems, essays, etc.; in Estonian.

Nyukogude Naine (Soviet Woman): Tallinn; f. 1945; journal of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; popular for women; in Estonian.

Pioneer (Pioneer): 200101 Tallinn, Blvd. Estonia 4; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor H. PUKK; circ. 30,000.

Tyakhoke (Little Star): 200101 Tallinn, Blvd. Estonia 4; f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 8-10 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor H. PUKK; circ. 65,000.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (Estonian Telegraph Agency): Tallinn; f. 1918.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Eesti Raamat (Estonian Book Publishing House): Tallinn, Pyarnusskoe Chaussee, 10; political, scientific and fiction; Dir. R. P. POTISEPP.

Kunst (Fine Art Publishing House): Tallinn, Ul. Pikk, 6, Box 105; f. 1957; fine arts and criticism; Dir. N. S. VANASELYA.

RADIO

Radio Tallinn: Broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tallinn; Dir. R. A. KHAMMER.

The Republic has 752 libraries with 9,000,000 books; 46 museums and 9 theatres.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 4,835,000. Of these, 66.8 per cent are Georgians, 9.7 per cent Armenians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 4.6 per cent Azerbaijanians, 3.2 per cent Ossetians and 1.7 per cent Abkhazians (census 1970). Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 946,000 (1973). The Georgian Republic includes the

Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Adzharian Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	24.7	6.5
1969	18.7	7.5
1970	19.2	7.3
1971	19.0	7.4

AGRICULTURE

Georgia's main crop is tea. More tea is produced in Georgia than anywhere else in the Soviet Union. The Republic also grows almost all the Soviet Union's tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grapes, wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters. In areas where crops are grown, particularly near industrial centres and on the Georgian highlands, stock is raised for meat, milk and wool.

In 1972 there were 575,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,184 collective farms and 265 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	681	615.6	580	662.7
Sugar Beet	136	123.7	142	130.1
Sunflower	17	n.a.	14.6	22.7
Potatoes	200	301.0	172	208.7
Vegetables	186	263.0	236	276.0
Fruit	461	485.3*	314	345.5
Grapes	247	578.0	359	257
Tea	156.8	258.9	271	276.4

* Excluding citrus fruit.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	1,486	1,472.0	1,487.0	1,520
of which:				
Cows	585	598.7	598	604
Pigs	585	684.9	726	691
Sheep	1,882	1,950.3	1,997	2,053
Poultry	8,300	11,700	12,300	13,900

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	91	100.6	112	116.2
Milk	487	510.4	530	481.6
Eggs (million)	221	400.2	422	436.0
Wool	4.1	n.a.	5.1	4.7

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Georgia was formerly important for its minerals, which included coal, iron and manganese, but mining has now been overtaken by heavy industry and engineering. The metallurgical industry is important and among Georgia's other products are electric locomotives, lorries, drilling equipment, aeroplanes, agricultural machinery and electrical equipment.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	1,411	1,395	1,303
Pig Iron	" "	783	746	710
Coal	" "	2,298	2,322	2,160
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,439	3,683	3,804
Electric Power	million kWh.	8,942	9,500	9,888
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	467	561	561
Synthetic Fibres	" "	8.8	10.2	11.4
Cement	" "	1,450	1,496	1,481
Lorries	number	n.a.	n.a.	1,583
Manganese Ore	'000 tons	n.a.	1,720	1,844

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Georgia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.9 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 58.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	4,502	1,054,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	100	52,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	18	86,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. B. ABASHIGZE.

Presidium President: G. S. DZOTSENIDZE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 296,492 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee E. A. SHEVARD-NADZE.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia: Tbilisi; 540,583 mems.; First Sec. ZH. K. SHARTAVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Tbilisi

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. I. KADJAIA.

Procurator: A. E. PAKIDZE.

THE PRESS

There are 140 newspapers published in the Georgian S.S.R., including 107 published in Georgian. The daily circulation is 4,369,000 copies (2,532,000 in Georgian). 133 periodicals are published, 84 in Georgian, with a total circulation of 29,823,000 copies (over 12 million in Georgian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Akhalgazdra Kommunisti (*Young Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia; three times weekly; in Georgian; Editor G. GELASHVILI.

Kommunisti (*Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1920; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Georgian; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (*Eastern Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor SH. KARKARASHVILI.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dila (*Morning*): Tbilisi; f. 1928; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 year olds; in Georgian.

Drosha (*Banner*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian S.S.R. Communist Party; fiction; in Georgian.

Literaturnaya Gruzia (*Literature of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1963; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Metsniereba da Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Tbilisi; f. 1949; published by the "Metsniereba" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; in Georgian.

Mnatobi (*Luminary*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction; in Georgian.

Niangi (*Crocodile*): Tbilisi; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneri (*Pioneer*): Tbilisi; f. 1926; published by the "Nakaduli" (Tiny Brook) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 10-15 year olds; in Georgian.

Sabchota Khelovneba (*Soviet Art*): Tbilisi; f. 1935; published by the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" (Soviet Georgia) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R.; propaganda of Soviet art; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Kali (*Georgian Woman*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Komunisti (*Communist of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1930; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; political.

Ziskari (*Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Writers and Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgian S.S.R.; fiction; in Georgian.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (*Georgian Telegraph Agency*): Tbilisi.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Nakaduli (*Tiny Brook Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; books for children and youth; Dir. K. A. LORDKIPANIDZE.

Merani (*Writer Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Prospekt Plekhanova 181; fiction; Dir. K. R. KELADZE.

Sabchota Sakartvelo (*Soviet Georgia*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; political and fiction; Dir. V. V. CHELIDZE.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Tbilisi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tbilisi, pr. Rustaveli 25; Dir. Dr. IRAKLI BERIDZE.

Georgian Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. A. A. KUTATELADZE.

Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. O. D. KINKLADZE.

Theatre of Russian Drama: Tbilisi; Dir. SH. M. GABESKIKIA.

The Republic has 3,657 libraries with 23,010,000 books; 75 museums and 22 theatres.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on August 26th, 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 2,717,300 sq. km. and a population of 13,695,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these 32.6 per cent are Kazakhs, 43.2 per cent Russians, 7.2 per cent Ukrainians and 2.2 per cent Tatars (1970 census). The population density is 4.9 persons per square kilometre. Alma Ata, the capital, has a population of 794,000. In size the Kazakh Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only to the

Russian Federation. It extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the People's Republic of China to the south-east.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppes, is world famous as the launching place of the Soviet spaceships.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	36.7	6.5
1970	23.3	6.0
1971	23.8	6.0
1972	23.5	6.3

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Kazakhstan is varied and intensive. It is one of the greatest regions of the U.S.S.R. for the production of grain and other agricultural crops. The 1972 grain harvest, which was poor in other regions of the U.S.S.R. was not seriously affected in Kazakhstan.

Poultry are raised. Kazakhstan produces 22.3 per cent of Soviet wool, 18.2 per cent of grain, 6.8 per cent of meat and 4.8 per cent of milk.

In 1972 there were 1,272,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 441 collective farms and 1,654 state farms.

Besides sheep and horses, cows, camels, goats, pigs and

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	15,511	22,200	21,085	21,696
Maize	116	151	162	155
Rice	23.1	274.0	308	371
Cotton	86	105	296	292
Sugar Beet	1,148	2,239	2,129	2,464
Sunflower	38	78	90	91
Potatoes	1,265	1,892	1,710	1,988
Vegetables	390	776	792	822
Fruit	70	206	169	243
Grapes	16	60	112	132

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KAZAKHSTAN)

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	5,501	7,500	7,469	7,629
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	2,055	2,657	2,730	2,766
Pigs	1,759	2,700	2,709	2,726
Sheep	27,618	31,233	32,596	33,510
Poultry	19,700	29,700	31,800	33,200

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (^{'000} tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	545	874	927	907.8
Milk	2,457	3,881.8	3,900	3,928
Eggs (million)	851	1,681.2	2,013	n a.
Wool	65.3	92.8	94.1	92.1

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Kazakh economy combines heavy industry with food and light industries. The extractive industry, as well as the chemical and construction industries, is also well developed. Kazakhstan occupies third place in the U.S.S.R. in the volume of industrial production, and a total of five million people are actively engaged in industry.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Pig Iron	^{'000} tons	1,766	2,528	3,366
Steel	" "	2,225	3,252	4,024
Oil	" "	13,200	16,023	18,000
Coal	" "	61,500	67,300	74,500
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,302	2,436	2,500
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,093	2,747	3,500
Electric Power	million kWh.	34,600	37,800	41,300
Mineral Fertilizers	^{'000} tons	1,957	2,822	3,300
Cement	" "	5,653	5,991	6,100
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	6,400	6,580	7,980

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kazakhstan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 48.8 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	10,057	3,365,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	200	222,800
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	45	203,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. E. ESENOV.

Presidium President: S. B. NIYAZBEKOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. A. ASHIMOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 609,033 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee D. A. KUNAYEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan: Alma Ata; 1,453,479 mems.; First Sec. Z. KAMALIDENOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ALMA ATA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: K. E. MYNBAEV.

Procurator: U. S. SEITOV.

THE PRESS

There are 363 newspapers published in the Kazakh S.S.R., including 135 published in Kazakh. The daily circulation is 4,548,000 copies (1,495,000 in Kazakh). One hundred and fifty-four periodicals are published, including 25 in Kazakh, with a total circulation of 40,845,000 copies (14,937,000 in Kazakh).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Pravda of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1920; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor F. P. MIKHAYLOV.

Leninchil Zhas (Leninist Youth): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. BERDIKULOV.

Leninskaya Smena (Leninist Rising Generation): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; Editor V. YOLOVANOV.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (Socialist Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1919; organ of the Kazakh Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor U. BAGAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ara (Bumble-bee): Alma Ata; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Kazakh and Russian; satirical.

Baldyrgan (Sprout): Alma Ata; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, illustrated; for pre-school and first grades of school; in Russian.

Bilim zhane enbek (Knowledge): f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; popular science and technology; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Aielderi (Woman of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; popular women's magazine; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Kommunist (Communist of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1921; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Mektebi (Kazakh School): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; organization of public education; in Kazakh.

Kazakstannyn Auyi Shrushylygy (Agriculture of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1936; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; organization of work on collective farms; in Kazakh.

Kooperator Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan Co-operator): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; journal of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Kazakh S.S.R.; trade organizations; in Russian.

Madamet hana Turmys (Culture and Life): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kazakhstan" Publishing House; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; popular illustrated; in Kazakh.

Narodnoe khozyaistvo Kazakhstan (National Economy of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1926; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R.; theory and practice of planning and managing of the national economy of the Republic; in Russian.

Partiinaya Zhizn Kazakhstan (Party Life of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1931; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; political; in Russian.

Prostor (Wide Horizons): Alma Ata; f. 1935; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Russian.

Russkiy Yazyk v Kazakhskoy Shkole (Russian Language in the Kazakh School): Alma Ata; f. 1962; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; linguistic problems; in Russian.

Vestnik Selskokhozyaistvennoy Nauki (Herald of Agricultural Science): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kaynar" (Spring) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kazakh S.S.R.; problems of agriculture in different zones of Kazakhstan; in Russian.

Zhuldyz (Star): Alma Ata; f. 1928; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Kazakh.

Zhurnal Mod (Fashion Magazine): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Dom Modely Odezhdy" (Fashion House) Publishing House; twice a year; everyday fashions; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KAZTAG (Kazakh Telegraph Agency): Alma Ata.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Kainar (Spring) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kashgharskaya ul. 64; books and booklets about agriculture; Dir. A. K. BERTEMISOV.

Kazakhstan Publishing House: Alma Ata 9, Ul. Sovetskaya 50; political and popular editions; Dir. M. K. MAMASHANOV.

Zhazushy (Writer) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kommunisticheskii prospekt 105; fiction; Dir. A. G. DJUNABAEV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. and Producer A. MAMBEV.

Kazakh Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Alma Ata, Kalinina 112; Dir. K. N. SHALABAEV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. G. I. VAISMAN.

The Republic has 7,901 libraries with 72,021,000 books, 33 museums and 25 theatres.

THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Kirghizia was made an Autonomous Republic on February 1st, 1926, and attained the status of a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 198,500 sq. km. and a population of 3,145,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these 43.8 per cent are Kirghiz, 29.2 per cent Russians, 10.6 per cent Uzbeks, 4.1 per cent Ukrainians and 2.4 per

cent Tatars (1970 census). Frunze, the capital, has a population of 463,000 (1973). The Kirghiz Republic is situated at the junction of two gigantic mountain systems, the Tien-shan and the Pamirs, and is noted for its severe natural beauty and amazing range of climate. In the south-east there is a frontier with the People's Republic of China.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	36.8	6.1
1970	30.5	7.4
1971	31.6	7.0
1972	30.5	7.4

AGRICULTURE

The Kirghiz were formerly wandering herdsmen. They have now settled on the land, taken up agriculture and built up their own industry. Kirghizia produces wheat, cotton, tobacco, southern hemp, kenaf, essential oil plants and poppy. Grape- and fruit-growing and silkworm breeding also have an important place in the economy.

Livestock raising is the main branch of agriculture. The wealth of the Republic is made up of its herds of cattle, flocks of fine-fleece sheep and droves of horses.

In 1972 there were 340,000 people engaged in agriculture on 234 collective farms and 110 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	429	1,001	1,018	1,168
Rice	3.1	3.2	1	1.8
Leguminous Plants	0.4	3.0	2	1.6
Cotton	126	187.2	197	189
Sugar Beet	1,194	1,683.9	1,562	1,580
Potatoes	113	106	280	322
Vegetables	84	191	218	246
Fruit	34	n.a.	92	182
Grapes	9	n.a.	25	41

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KIRGHIZIA)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	739	914.6	924.6	935.8
of which:				
Cows	293	378.6	382	383
Pigs	199	243.9	291	283
Sheep	5,996	9,450.7	9,521	9,691
Poultry	7,200	7,300	6,900	7,200

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	100	226.8	137	136.9
Milk	401	545.6	562	575.4
Eggs (million)	163	268.0	297	305.5
Wool	14.6	26.9	28.3	28.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The construction of roads and the introduction of air transport have assisted the growth of industry. There are deposits of lead ore and oil and Kirghizia is one of the country's main suppliers of mercury and antimony. There are machine-building, instrument-making, oil, gas, and food industries.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Oil	" "	285.9	292	277
Coal	" "	3,564	3,741	3,827
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,273	2,035	2,292
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	340.7	383	395
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,519	3,877	4,060
Cars	number	12,000	15,100	15,710
Cement	'000 tons	n.a.	1,011	1,029.1

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kirghizia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1972, 46.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,803	823,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	36	41,900
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	9	49,200

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: B. DJAMGERTCHINOV.

Presidium President: T. K. KULATOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kirghiz Communist Party: Frunze; 104,155 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee T. USUBALIEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia: Frunze; 306,577 mems.; First Sec. A. A. RISMENDIEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

FRUNZE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. SUPATAEV.

Procurator: A. M. SATAROV.

THE PRESS

There are 94 newspapers published in the Kirghiz S.S.R., including 41 published in Kirghizian. The daily circulation is 996,000 copies (597,000 in Kirghizian). Forty-six periodicals are published, including 16 in Kirghizian, with a total circulation of 40,842,000 copies (25,248,000 in Kirghizian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Kirghizii (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; Editor I. NOVITSKY.

Leninchil Zhash (*Leninist Youth*): Frunze; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor K. OSMONALIEV.

Sovettik Kyrgyzstan (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor G. G. TURSUNOV.

Sovietskaya Kirghizia (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1925; organ of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Russian and Kirghizian; Editor P. S. DENISYUK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ala-Too (*Ala-Too Mountains*): Frunze; f. 1931; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Union of Writers and Ministry of Culture; novels, short stories, plays, poems of Kirghizian authors and translations into Kirghizian; in Kirghizian.

Chalkan (*Stinging-nettle*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; satirical.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Frunze; f. 1926; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; political.

Kyrgyzstan Ayaldary (*Women of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; popular; in Kirghizian.

Kyrgyzstandyn Ayyi Gharbasy (*Agriculture of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; progressive system of farming; in Kirghizian.

Literaturnyi Kirghizstan (*Literature of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of Kirghiz S.S.R.; fiction; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie Kirgizii (*Soviet Public Health System of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; medical experimental work; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KIRTAG (*Kirghiz Telegraph Agency*): Frunze.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Kirghizstan Publishing House: Frunze, Ul. Bokombaeva 99; political and fiction; Dir. A. S. STAMOV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. T. TOKOLDASHEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. N. K. ANGAROV.

Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Frunze, Dubovy Park; Dir. S. U. USUPOV.

The Republic has 1,398 libraries with 12 million books, 6 museums and 6 theatres.

THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Latvia became part of the Soviet Union on August 5th, 1940, the Republic having been constituted on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 63,700 sq. km. and a population of 2,430,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 56.8 per cent are Letts, 29.8 per cent Russians, 4 per cent Byelorussians, 2.7 per cent Poles and 2.3 per cent Ukrainians (census 1970).

Riga, the capital, has a population of 765,000 (1973). The Latvian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, between Lithuania and Estonia on the Baltic coast. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R. and on the south-east by Byelorussia.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	16.7	10.0
1970	14.5	11.2
1971	14.7	11.0
1972	14.5	11.3

AGRICULTURE

Latvia is a maritime country and fishing plays a big part in its economy. The Letts now catch fish not only in the Baltic but also in the Atlantic near the coasts of Canada and Africa. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fish caught and in the output of tinned fish (herring and sprat). The raising of livestock is also impor-

tant and this is the reason for the growing number of food factories, creameries and cheese factories. In many districts there are collective farms which raise poultry and keep bees. The Republic also has silver fox and mink farms.

In 1971 there were 246,000 people engaged in agriculture on 597 collective farms and 234 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	296	1,322	1,606	972
Sugar Beet	359	213	229	294
Flax Fibre	7	3.7	5	5
Potatoes	1,688	2,325	1,904	1,523
Vegetables	283	268	206	234
Fruit	95	n.a.	78	48

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	938	1,204	1,300	1,288
of which:				
Cows	553	586	600	595
Pigs	1,051	1,075	1,200	1,136
Sheep	472	319	318	330
Poultry	5,100	5,100	5,900	6,616

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LATVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	152	203	222	241
Milk	1,470	1,713	1,718	1,703
Eggs (million)	313	500	566	594
Wool	1.3	n.a.	0.7	0.8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Latvia manufactures 48 per cent of all motorcycles produced in the U.S.S.R., 48 per cent of all telephone apparatus, 30.7 per cent of all tramcars, 29.8 per cent of the railway carriages for electric trains, and 23.7 per cent of the radio sets and gramophones. Latvia also produces

steel, rolled stock, ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, cement, fabrics, footwear and foodstuffs. Industrial output has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in the engineering and metal-working industries.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	443	445	447
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,700	5,538	2,000
Paper	'000 tons	149	157	159
Cement	" "	862	870	874
Telephone Sets	" '000"	1,161	1,311	1,400
Radio Sets	" "	n.a.	2,100	2,300

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Latvia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 51.7 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,101	363,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	55	39,300
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	10	42,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. K. MALMAISTER.

Presidium President: V. P. RUBEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: U. Y. RUBEN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Latvian Communist Party: Riga; 120,754 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee A. E. VOSS.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia: Riga; 214,650 mems.; First Sec. V. G. BRESIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

RIGA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. A. AZAN.

Procurator: V. I. LAIVIN.

THE PRESS

There are 78 newspapers published in the Latvian S.S.R. including 49 published in Lettish. The daily circulation is 1,334,000 copies (966,000 in Lettish). 114 periodicals are published, including 55 in Lettish, with a total circulation of 83,000,000 copies (about 40 million in Lettish).

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LATVIA)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Padomju Jaunatne** (*Soviet Youth*): Riga; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; in Lettish; Editor E. PAPINS.
- Sovietskaya Latvia** (*Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1940; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. P. SALEYEV.
- Sovietskaya Molodezh** (*Soviet Youth*): Riga, ul. Dzirnau 59; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; Editor V. RYABIKIN; circ. 60,000
- Tsinya** (*Struggle*): Riga; f. 1904; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Lettish; Editor I. BRITANS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

- Dadzis** (*Thistle*): Riga; f. 1957; published by the "Tsinya" newspaper; in Lettish; fortnightly; satirical; circ. over 83,000 (1973).
- Dambrete** (*Draughts*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Central Board of the Sports Societies and Organizations and of the Draughts Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; draughts in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Lettish.
- Draugs** (*Friend*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Lettish.
- Karogs** (*Banner*): Riga; f. 1940; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Latvian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Lettish; fiction.
- Liesma** (*Blaze*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; novels, short stories, essays, poems, etc.; for young people; in Lettish.
- Maksa** (*Art*): Riga; f. 1959; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Soviet Painters, Architects, Composers and Cinematographers and of the Theatrical Society of the Latvian S.S.R.; development of art in the republic; quarterly; in Lettish.
- Radomyu Latvijas Sieviete** (*Woman of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party; popular for women; in Lettish.
- Radomyu Latvijas Komunisti** (*Communists of Soviet Latvia*): Riga, Hanzas 2A; f. 1940; published by the

Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House; in Lettish and Russian; theoretical and political; circ. 25,000.

Shakhs (*Chess*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations and Chess Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; chess life in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Lettish; fortnightly.

Zilite (*Blue Titmouse*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated for 5-10 year olds; in Lettish.

Zinatne un Tehnika (*Science and Technology*): Riga; f. 1960; journal of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian S.S.R. and the Latvian Council of the U.S.S.R. Society of Innovators and Rationalizers; popular science and technology; in Lettish.

Zvaigzne (*Star*): Riga; f. 1950; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; illustrated popular and fiction; in Lettish; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

LTA (*Latvian Telegraph Agency*): Riga.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

- Liesma** (*Flame Publishing House*): Riga, Bulvar Padomju 24; political, fiction, fine arts; Dir. K. Y. SKRUVAS.
- Zinatne** (*Science Publishing House*): Riga, Ul. Turgeneva 19; scientific and textbooks; Dir. M. M. BELYUK.

RADIO

Radio Riga: Broadcasts in Lettish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

- Academic Art Theatre**: Riga; Dir. I. A. KOKAN.
- Rizhsky Theatre of Russian Drama**: Riga; Dir. (vacant).
- Academic Drama Theatre**: Riga; Dir. I. A. FILIPSON.
- State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre**: Riga, blv. Padomju 3; Dir. L. L. EIKHMAN.
- The Republic has 1,495 libraries with 17,000,000 books, 57 museums and 10 theatres.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940 the Republic having been constituted on July 21st, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,233,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 80.1 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.6 per cent Russians, 7.7 per cent Poles and 1.5 per cent Byelorussians (census 1970).

Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 409,000 (1972). The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the north and Byelorussia to the south-east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	22.5	7.8
1970	17.6	8.9
1971	17.6	8.5
1972	17.0	9.1

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Lithuania specializes in dairy/meat cattle and pig-breeding for bacon with poultry, sheep and horse-breeding and bee-keeping as auxiliary branches. 3.2 per cent of meat produced in the U.S.S.R. comes from Lithuania, 3 per cent of potatoes and 2.6 per cent of flax fibre. There is a modern fishing fleet.

In 1972 there were 1,304 collective farms and 292 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	440	2,099	2,526	1,872
Leguminous Plants	47	n.a.	216	168
Sugar Beet	484	514	553	975
Flax Fibre	17	n.a.	15	12.8
Potatoes	2,259	2,716	2,543	2,400
Vegetables	373	358	277	379
Fruit	126	n.a.	248	95

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	1,223	1,714	1,815	1,894
of which:				
Cows	737	857	861	862.5
Pigs	1,720	2,078	2,297	2,211
Poultry	n.a.	9,012	9,626	9,510
Sheep	n.a.	152.0	154.0	146.1

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	212	393	432	433
Milk	1,749	2,490	2,459	2,523
Eggs (million)	438	709	768	750
Wool	1.1	n.a.	0.4	0.3

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Lithuanian Republic produces radio equipment, machine-tools (including 11.3 per cent of all metal-cutting lathes in the U.S.S.R.), computers, refrigerators, diesel engines, mineral fertilizers, fabrics, footwear, furniture, bicycles and handicrafts from wood, ceramics and amber.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	22,800	22,500	22,300
Electric Power	million kWh.	7,384	7,484	9,517
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	1,168	1,411	1,640
Cement	" "	1,121	1,875	2,060
Paper	" "	102	106	110
Peat	" "	n.a.	n.a.	2,444
Tape Recorders	number	n.a.	264,000	279,000
Television Sets	"	n.a.	200,000	214,000

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Lithuania between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 39.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	3,279	600,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	78	66,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	58,500

GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. BARKAUSKAS.

Presidium President: M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: I. A. MANJUSHIS.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 131,539 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee A. Y.
SNECHKUS.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania:
Vilnius; 306,257 mems.; First Sec. V. A. MORKUNAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

VILNIUS

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. L. LIKAS.

Procurator: A. K. KAIRALIS.

THE PRESS

There are 88 newspapers published in the Lithuanian S.S.R., including 72 published in Lithuanian. The daily circulation is 1,847,000 copies (1,590,000 copies in Lithuanian). One hundred and twenty-three periodicals are published, including 74 in Lithuanian, with a total circulation of 37,590,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Tiesa (Truth): Vilnius; f. 1953; organ of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor L. ROMANIVICH.

Komjaunimo Tiesa (Komsomol Truth): Vilnius 232607, Lenin pr. 10; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; five times weekly; in Lithuanian and Russian; Editor V. CHAZDEVICIUS; circ. 187,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Genis (Woodpecker): Vilnius; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; illustrated, for 5-10 year olds; in Lithuanian.

Jaunimo Gryžtos (Ranks of Youth): Vilnius; f. 1944; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; best works by Lithuanian, Russian and other authors in the Republic, short stories and essays by beginners, translations; in Lithuanian.

Komunistas (Communist): Vilnius, Tiesos 7; f. 1918; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian and Russian; theoretical and political; circ. 50,000.

Kultūros Barai (Domains of Culture): Vilnius 24, Basanavičiaus 5; f. 1965; published by the Periodicals Publishing House; monthly; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; problems of culture and arts; in Lithuanian; circ. 20,000.

Mokslas ir Gyvyanimas (Science and Life): Vilnius; f. 1957; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Society of "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular science; in Lithuanian.

Musu Gamta (Our Nature): Vilnius; f. 1929; joint edition of the Society for Preservation of Nature, Society of Hunters and Anglers, and Council for Tourism of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; popular; nature preservation in the Republic; in Lithuanian.

Pyrgale (Victory): Vilnius; f. 1942; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Taribine Moteris (Soviet Woman): Vilnius; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Lithuanian.

Shlueta (Broom): Vilnius; f. 1934; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian; fortnightly; satirical.

Shvituris (Beacon): Vilnius; f. 1949; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Sovietskaya Litva (Soviet Lithuania): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. A. MESHCHERYAKOV.

Tiesa (Truth): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1917; six times weekly in Lithuanian; Editor G. ZIMANAS.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (Lithuanian Telegraph Agency): Vilnius.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Mintis (Idea Publishing House): Vilnius, Ul. Serakauskio, 15; political and popular books and booklets; Dir. BAUTRENAS.

Vega (Furrow Publishing House): Vilnius, Prospekt Lenina, 50; fiction; Dir. I. Y. CHEKIS.

RADIO

Radio Vilnius: Broadcasts in Lithuanian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. P. I. TREINIS.

Russian Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. V. P. URYEV.

Panevezhsky Lithuanian Drama Theatre: Panevezhitse; Dir. JUOZAS MILTINIS.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Vilnius, Basanavičius 11; Dir. V. A. LAURUSHAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony of Lithuania: Vilnius, Conductor JUOZAS DOMARKAS.

The Republic has 2,589 libraries with 20,000,000 books, 33 museums and 11 theatres.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian S.S.R. was formed as an autonomous Republic on October 12th, 1924, and joined the U.S.S.R. on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,722,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 64.6 per cent are Moldavians, 14.2 per cent Ukrainians,

11.6 per cent Russians, 3.5 per cent Gagauzi, 2.7 per cent Jews and 2.1 per cent Bulgarians (census 1970). Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 415,000 (1973). Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	29.2	6.4
1969	18.9	7.4
1971	14.7	11.0
1972	20.6	7.6

AGRICULTURE

Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds second place in tobacco production, after the Ukraine. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize (which is the main grain crop), sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also hemp, soya beans and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit,

grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods.

In 1972 there were 735,000 people engaged in agriculture on 487 collective farms and 213 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	1,445	n.a.	2,170	2,772
Sugar Beet	1,322	2,797	2,626	3,583
Sunflower	338	331	319	386
Potatoes	255	n.a.	287	311
Vegetables	385	531	627	701
Fruit	705	n.a.	667	858
Grapes	506	n.a.	1,224	1,080

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	652	1,000	987	1,043
of which:				
Cows	274	400	377	389
Pigs	1,177	1,600	1,626	1,550
Sheep	1,693	1,400	1,400	1,332
Poultry	10,400	12,100	11,500	11,300

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(MOLDAVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	119	178	190	197
Milk	615	789	802	827
Eggs (million)	375	584	601	594
Wool	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.7

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Moldavia manufactures electric motors, cables, tractors, cement, prefabricated concrete elements, washing machines, refrigerators, canned foods and leather footwear.

Minerals found in the Republic include such building materials as clay, marl and coquina.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Electric Power	million kWh.	7,607	8,472	9,572
Pumps	number	61,300	68,100	69,500
Tractors	"	7,550	8,020	7,500
Cement	'000 tons	760	899	940.2
Refrigerators	number	n.a.	186,900	193,100

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Moldavia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.5 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 39.7 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	2,196	814,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	45	52,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	8	42,800

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. M. LAZAREV.

Presidium President: K. F. ILYASHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: P. A. PASKAR.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 117,153 mems.;

First Secretary of the Central Committee I. I. BODYUL.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia:

Kishinev; 415,174 mems.; First Sec. V. K. VISHKU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KISHINEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. Y. ZINGAN.

Prosecutor: I. I. CHEBAN.

THE PRESS

There are 120 newspapers published in the Moldavian S.S.R., including 49 published in Moldavian. The daily circulation is 1,680,000 copies (1,364,000 copies in Moldavian). 77 periodicals are published, including 20 in Moldavian, with a total circulation of 78,253,000 copies.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(MOLDAVIA)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Moldova Sotsialiste (*Socialist Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor M. EREMEY.

Sovietskaya Moldavia (*Soviet Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1925; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; Editor U. KACHANOV.

Tinerimya Moldovei (*Youth of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1928; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; three times weekly; in Moldavian; Editor A. CHUBASHENKO.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Femine Moldovei (*Moldavian Woman*): Kishinev; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Moldavian.

Kiperush (*Cayenne*): Kishinev; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian; fortnightly; satirical.

Komunistul Moldovei (*Communist of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; political.

Nistru (*The River Dnestr*): Kishinev; f. 1932; journal of the Moldavian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Moldavian.

Moldova (*Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1966; illustrated popular and fiction; in Moldavian.

Skynteya Leniniste (*Lenin's Spark*): Kishinev; f. 1930; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Moldavian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Moldavian.

NEWS AGENCY

MOLDTAG (*Moldavian Telegraph Agency*): Kishinev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Kartya Moldovenyaske (*Moldavian Book Publishing House*): Kishinev, Ul. Zhukovskogo 44; political and fiction; Dir. G. A. CHERNOBRISOV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Music and Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. V. A. RAILYAN.

Russian Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. A. V. VOLKOVSKY.

State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kishinev, Lenina 79; Dir. L. V. LUTKEVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kishinev; Conductor T. I. GURTOVOY.

The Republic has 1,918 libraries with 19,000,000 books, 21 museums and 8 theatres.

THE TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tadjhik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 14th, 1924, and attained the status of a Union Republic on October 16th, 1929. It has an area of 143,100 sq. km. and a population of 3,188,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 56.2 per cent are Tadjhiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks, 11.9 per cent Russians and 2.4 per cent Tatars

(1970 census). Dushanbe, the capital, has a population of 411,000 (1973). The Tadjhik Republic (Tadjhikistan) includes the Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	33.5	5.1
1970	34.7	6.4
1971	36.8	5.7
1972	35.3	6.3

AGRICULTURE

Large irrigation projects have been carried out, making it possible to cultivate cotton, vegetables, hemp, kenaf, groundnuts, sugar-beet and essential oil crops in addition to rice, wheat and maize, the main grain crops. Sheep-breeding is the most developed branch of animal husbandry.

In 1972 there were 258 collective farms and 115 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	166	219.9	144	223
Rice	10.2	27.2	29	31
Cotton	399	726.5	788	742.3
Potatoes	31	67	76	94.8
Vegetables	49	197.1	272	231.6
Fruit	84	146	176	215
Grapes	44	95	114	64.6

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1960*	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	683	1,009.3	1,035	1,062
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	264	400.0	397	405
Pigs	80	76.3	93	95
Sheep	2,183	2,182.0	2,712	2,645

* On collective and state farms only.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(TADZHIKISTAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	47	59.9	68	70.7
Milk	203	285.3	305	314.6
Eggs (million)	91	125.6	157	166.4
Wool	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Coal, oil, gas, ozocerite, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, gold, silver, mountain crystals and building materials have been found in this area. Tadzhikistan has cotton gins, food factories, mining, metal-working, engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries. The capital has factories manufacturing tractor and automobile spare parts, cotton gins, silk reeling and woollen mills.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Oil	⁰⁰⁰ tons	181	192	198
Coal	" "	886.9	889	900
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	387.6	n.a.	498
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,145	3,367	3,548
Mineral Fertilizers	⁰⁰⁰ tons	252	261	324
Cement	" "	872	941	967
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	n.a.	76.2	77.7
Silk Fabrics	" " "	n.a.	41	42.6

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Tadzhikistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 42 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	3,139	850,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	37	37,000
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	8	46,200

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. MIRSHAKAROV.

Presidium President: M. KHOLOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. K. KAKHAROV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tadzhik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 87,492 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee D. R. RASULOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan: Dushanbe; 263,004 mems.; First Sec. U. G. USMANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

DUSHANBE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KURBANOV.

Procurator: V. A. BULGARIN.

THE PRESS

There are 60 newspapers published in the Tadzhik S.S.R., including 50 published in Tadzhik. The daily circulation is 958,000 copies (663,000 in Tadzhik). Forty-eight periodicals are published including 16 in Tadzhik, with a total circulation of 26,180,000 copies (about 6 million in Tadzhik).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kommunist Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhik Communist*): Dushanbe; f. 1929; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. R. RUMYANTSEV.

Komsomolets Tadzhikistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor N. TABAROV.

Komsomoli Tozhikistoni (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Tadzhik; Editor M. ABDURAKHMANOV.

Tozhikistoni Sovieti (*Soviet Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tadzhik; Editor SH. SAIDOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Khochgii Kishloki Tozhikiston (*Agriculture of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1947; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of agriculture; in Tadzhik.

Khorpushtak (*Hedgehog*): Dushanbe; f. 1953; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; fortnightly; satirical.

Kommunisti Tozhikiston (*Communist of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1936; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; political.

Maktabi Soveti (*Soviet School*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; journal of the Ministry of Public Education of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; theory of pedagogical science; in Tadzhik.

Mashal (*Torch*): Dushanbe; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Tadzhik.

Sadon Shark (*The Voice of the East*): Dushanbe; f. 1924; journal of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Tadzhik.

Zanoni Tozhikiston (*Women of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; popular; in Tadzhik.

Zdravookhranenie Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhikistan Public Health System*): Dushanbe; f. 1954; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of improvement of medical help; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

TADZHIKTAG (*Tadzhik Telegraph Agency*): Dushanbe.

RADIO

Radio Dushanbe: Broadcasts in Tadzhik and Persian.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Irfon (*Knowledge*) **Publishing House:** Dushanbe, Ul. Shevchenko 21; political and fiction; Dir. A. E. KAKHORI.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. L. N. KUZNETZOV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. A. A. EROSHENKO.

State Academic Opera and Music Theatre: Dushanbe, pl. Moskvoy; Dir. A. S. SAMADOV.

The Republic has 1,243 libraries with 8 million books, 7 museums and 11 theatres

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. Turkmenia, the southernmost republic in the Soviet Union, is situated in the south-west of Central Asia. It is bounded on the north by Kazakh S.S.R., on the north-east by the Uzbek S.S.R., on the south by Iran, and the south-east by Afghanistan. To the west lies the Caspian Sea. The Republic has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,360,000 (as of January 1st, 1973). Of these, 65.6 per cent are Turkmen, 14.5 per cent Russian, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 3.2 per cent Kazakhs (1970 census).

The Kara-Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts, occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land. The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 272,000 (1973). The most densely populated districts are the valleys of the rivers Amu-Darya and Murgab and the foothills of Kopet-Dag, and the oases of Khorezm, Tedzen, Atrek and Ashkhabad, where there are up to 300 inhabitants per sq. km. It is extremely sparse in the vast desert lands. However, the discovery of rich mineral deposits has caused many settlements to develop even in the most arid districts.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	42.4	6.5
1970	35.2	6.6
1971	34.7	6.7
1972	33.9	7.2

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half of the territory. The fourth section of the Great Kara-Kum Canal is due to be completed in 1975. The first stage is 850 km. long and stretches from the Amu-Darya river to Geok-Tepe. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided irrigation for more than 160,000 hectares of desert land;

it is also used for shipping. Thanks to its special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow large quantities of long-staple cotton. Sowing and cultivating operations are fully mechanized. Sheep-breeding is also important.

In 1972 there were 288,000 people engaged in agriculture on 331 collective farms and 53 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	19	82	100	114.4
Rice	0.1	15.3	17	18.2
Cotton	363	868	920	931.5
Potatoes	5	13	12	11.2
Vegetables	68	150	168	166.8
Fruit	28	57	61	50
Grapes	24	36	38	25

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	365	400	455	459
of which:		200	191	193
Cows	143	69	89.1	99.1
Pigs	47			
Sheep	4,647	4,291	4,438	3,933

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(TURKMENIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	51	47.6	62	61.3
Milk	126	187	195	197.4
Eggs (million)	56	122.2	145	135.0
Wool	15.9	14	13.7	12.1

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Oil is the basic source of wealth of Turkmenia. It also has gas, chemical and other industries based on locally available raw materials. Mirabilite is being extracted in the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay on the Caspian and deposits of sulphur are worked in the heart of the Kara-Kum Desert. The Turkmen Republic is the country's biggest supplier of ozocerite. The textile, silk-spinning and food industries are rapidly expanding. Machine-building is the newest branch of heavy industry. Output includes electrical engineering equipment, bulldozers and ventilators.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Oil	'000 tons	14,487	15,535	15,941
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	13,107	16,899	21,313
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,657	1,877	1,830
Cement	'000 tons	n.a.	454	463
Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	n.a.	17,910	17,910

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Turkmenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.5 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 47.5 people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,746	612,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	30	88,600
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	6	29,700

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS) — (TURKMENIA)

GOVERNMENT SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: B. IZKULIES.

Presidium President: A. M. KLYCHEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: O. N. ORAZMAKHAMEDOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Turkmen Communist Party: Ashkhabad; 70,690 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee M. N. GAPONOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia: Ashkhabad; 249,231 mems.; First Sec. T. B. DURDYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ASHKHABAD

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. MOKHAMEDKULIEV.

Procurator: A. U. VASILYEV.

THE PRESS

There are 27 newspapers published in the Turkmen S.S.R., including 14 published in Turkmenian. The daily circulation is 721,000 copies (588,000 in Turkmenian). Thirty-five periodicals are published, including 14 in Turkmenian, with a total circulation of 7,484,000 copies (4,343,000 in Turkmenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Turkmenistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. DANILEVICH.

Soviet Turkmenistani (*Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmenian; Editor M. BADAEV.

Turkmenskaya Iskra: Ashkhabad; f. 1924; Russian organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor M. D. MEDVEDEV.

Yash Kommunist (*Young Communist*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia; three times weekly; in Turkmenian; Editor KH. DIVANGULIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ashkhabad (*City of Ashkhabad*): Ashkhabad; journal of the Turkmen S.S.R. Union of Writers; popular; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Ashkhabad; f. 1926; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Turkmenian S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Turkmenian.

Soviet Turkmenistanynyn Ayallary (*Women of Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; popular; in Turkmenian.

Tokmak (*Beetle*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; satirical; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistan Kommunisti (*Communist of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; United Publishing House of Newspapers and Journals; political; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistanyn oba Khozhlygy (*Agriculture of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1957; edition of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.; intensification of work in agriculture; in Turkmenian.

Sovet edebiyaty (*Soviet Literature*): Ashkhabad; f. 1928; published by the Turkmenskoe Obyedinennoe (Turkmenian United) Publishing House; journal of the Turkmenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Turkmenian.

NEWS AGENCY

TURKMENTAG (*Turkmen Telegraph Agency*): Ashkhabad.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Turkmenistan Publishing House: Ashkhabad, Ul. Gogolya 17-a; political and fiction; Dir. B. KH. KHALMURADOV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. and Producer A. KUNMAMEDOV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. I. K. INTSEN.

Opera and Ballet Theatre: Ashkhabad, Engelsa 93; Dir. M. A. ALLANUROV.

The Republic has 1,185 libraries with 7 million books, 7 museums and 6 theatres.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, and a member of the U.S.S.R. from December 30th, 1922, has an area of 603,700 sq. km. and a population of 48,200,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 74.9 per cent are Ukrainians, 19.4 per cent Russians, 0.8 per cent Byelorussians, 0.6 per cent Moldavians and 0.6 per cent Poles

(census 1970). The capital, Kiev, has a population of 1,827,000 (1973). The Ukraine has frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and stretches as far as the Black Sea coast.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	20.5	6.9
1970	15.2	8.9
1971	15.4	8.9
1972	15.5	9.2

AGRICULTURE

The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. About a quarter of the industrial crops and more than a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine.

In 1972 there were 6,028,000 people engaged in agriculture on 8,812 collective farms and 1,620 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Grain	15,084	36,382	39,398	32,600
Rice	0.4	n.a.	169	197
Sugar Beet	31,761	46,100	46,101	49,300
Flax Fibre	74	89	102	112
Sunflower	1,664	2,600	2,634	2,400
Potatoes	19,461	19,700	23,437	22,000
Vegetables	4,948	5,807	6,231	5,700
Fruit	1,461	n.a.	2,544	2,888
Grapes	423	n.a.	1,034	706

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	17,632	21,300	22,200	22,700
of which:				
Cows	7,928	8,800	8,800	9,000
Pigs	18,194	20,700	21,400	19,600
Sheep	10,062	8,324	8,614	9,100
Poultry	129,600	142,500	155,200	162,000

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	2,068	2,900	3,035	3,200
Milk	13,995	18,700	18,947	19,400
Eggs (million)	7,187	9,200	9,858	10,400
Wool	27.6	24.9	25.1	25.6

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Engineering is the most important branch of industry, producing metal-cutting lathes, electrical apparatus, radio and optical devices, automation appliances, camcras, medical equipment, agricultural machinery, rivercraft, buses and motor-cycles. The meat, butter-making and canning industries are well developed, the latter producing mainly vegetables and fruit. The fuel and power resources are coal, natural gas, oil, peat and hydro-electricity, coal being the most important.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	46,600	47,400	49,200
Pig Iron	" "	41,400	42,000	43,100
Coal	" "	207,000	209,000	211,000
Oil	" "	13,900	14,330	14,500
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	29,600	30,900	32,500
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	60,900	64,700	67,200
Electric Power	million kWh.	138,000	150,000	158,000
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	11,541	12,311	13,000
Cement	" "	17,271	17,836	18,700
Cars	number	116,000	122,000	96,400
Tractors	" "	148,000	149,000	125,000
Paper	'000 tons	188	196	201

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of the Ukraine between the ages 10 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1972 census, 52.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	28,800	8,378,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	747	792,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	140	803,000

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. U. BELIY.

Presidium President: I. S. GRUSHETSKY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. P. LYASHKO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ukrainian Communist Party: Kiev; 1,970,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee V. V. SCHERBITSKY.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine: Kiev; 4,618,807 mems.; First Sec., A. S. KAPTO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KIEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. N. YAKIMENKO.

Procurator: F. K. GLUKH.

THE PRESS

There are 2,039 newspapers published in the Ukrainian S.S.R., including over 863 published in Ukrainian. The daily circulation is 22,444,000 copies (nearly 18 million copies in Ukrainian). 468 periodicals are published, including 196 in Ukrainian with a total circulation of 69,703,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Pravda Ukrainy (Ukrainian Pravda): Kiev; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Ukrainian Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1938; six times weekly; Editor V. SEROBABA.

Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Gazette): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party; f. 1957; six times weekly; Editor E. LAZEBNIK.

Radyanskaya Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1919; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; Editor A. RYABOK-LYACH.

Silski Visti (Rural News): Kiev; f. 1939; organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Ukrainian; Editor M. ISHCHEENKO.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Barvinok (Flower): Kiev; f. 1945; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukraine; illustrated popular fiction for children of 4th-8th grades; in Ukrainian and Russian.

Dnipro (The Dnepr River): Kiev; f. 1927; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; novels, short stories, essays, poems by young Ukrainian authors; in Ukrainian.

Donbass (The Donets Coal Basin): Donetsk; f. 1923; published by the "Donbass" Publishing House; journal of the Donetsk and Lugansk branches of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction by authors of the area; twice monthly.

Kommunist Ukraini (Communist of the Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Ukrainian and Russian; political.

Lyudina i Svit (Man and World): Kiev; f. 1965; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Ukrainian.

Malyatko (Little People): Kiev; f. 1960; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-8 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Muzika (Music): 252601 Kiev, Blvd. Sichnevy Povstanya 21, Bldg. 20; f. 1970; organ of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian S.S.R., of the Union of Ukrainian Composers and the Association of Music Choirs of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; musical culture and aesthetics; twice monthly; in Ukrainian.

Nauka i Suspilstvo (Science and Society): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; illustrated; in Ukrainian.

Novini Kinoekranu (Screen News): Kiev; f. 1961; published by the "Mystetstvo" (Art) Publishing House; supplement of the magazine "Mystetstvo" (Art); problems of development of the cinema in the country; in Ukrainian.

Obrazotvorche Mistetstvo (Fine Arts): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly, in Ukrainian.

Perets (Pepper): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" Publishing House; in Ukrainian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pionieriya (Pioneer Movement): Kiev; f. 1924; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Prapor (Banner): Kharkov; f. 1956; published by the "Prapor" (Banner) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Raduga (Rainbow): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Ranok (Morning): Kiev; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; for young people.

Radyanska Zhinka (Soviet Woman): Kiev; f. 1946; joint edition of the Republican Council of Trade Unions and the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; popular, for women; in Ukrainian.

Start (Start): Kiev; f. 1922; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; edition of the Council of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; articles about outstanding sportsmen of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

Ukraina (Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; popular; illustrated; in Ukrainian and Russian; weekly.

Ukrainsky Teatr (Ukrainian Theatre): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly, in Ukrainian.

Vitchizna (Fatherland): Kiev; f. 1932; published by the "Radyansky pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; best pieces of Ukrainian prose and poetry; in Ukrainian.

Vse Svit (All the World): Kiev; f. 1958; published by the "Radyansky pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; joint edition of Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; illustrated; fiction, critical works and reviews; in Ukrainian; circ. 55,000.

Zhovtien (October): Lvov; f. 1940; published by the Kamenyar Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Znannya ta Pratsya (Knowledge and Labour): Kiev; f. 1929; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; popular science and technology; in Ukrainian.

NEWS AGENCY

RATAU (Ukrainian Telegraph Agency): Kiev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Budivelnik (Builder Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 24; books and journals on building and architecture in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. V. V. MUSAKOV.

Dnipro (The Dnepr River Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 42; fiction in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. A. I. BANDURA.

Mistetstvo (Fine Art Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; fine art criticism, reproduction in Ukrainian; Dir. V. N. MASHINTSEV.

Naukova Dumka (Scientific Idea Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Repina 3; scientific books and periodicals in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. N. L. KARPENKO.

Politvidav (Political Literature Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 42; books and booklets on political problems; political and popular journals; in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. U. M. BRETCHAK.

Radyanskii pismennik (Soviet Writer Publishing House): Kiev, Bulvar Lesi Ukrainki 20; fiction in Ukrainian; Dir. A. T. MOROZ.

Tekhnika (Technology Publishing House): Kiev, Pushkinska ul. 28; technological books and journals; Dir. G. P. SALNIKOV.

Urozhai (Crop Publishing House): Kiev, Bolshaya Podvalnaya ul. 10; books and journals about agriculture; Dir. A. KAVYUNENKO.

RADIO

Radio Kiev: Broadcasts to Europe and America in Ukrainian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Kiev; Dir. and Producer S. K. SMEYAN.

Kiev Russian Drama Theatre: Dir. I. G. KUNITSKA.

Kiev State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 50; Dir. V. D. KULAKOV.

Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre: Odessa, per. Chaikovskogo; Dir. L. A. BOGDANOVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kiev; Conductor V. M. KOZHUKHAR.

The Republic has 27,225 libraries with 293,000,000 books; 147 museums and 71 theatres.

THE UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. It has an area of 447,400 sq. km. and a population of 12,896,000 (January 1st, 1973). Of these, 65.5 per cent are Uzbeks, 12.5 per cent Russians, 4.9 per cent Tatars, 4.0 per cent Kazakhs, 3.8 per cent Tadzhiks and 2.0 per cent Kara-Kalpaks (census 1970). Tashkent, the capital, has a population of 1,504,000 (1973). The Autonomous Soviet

Republic of Kara-Kalpakiya (capital Nukus) is part of the Uzbek Republic. Uzbekistan is situated in the south-eastern part of the Soviet Union, in the heart of Central Asia, and has a short frontier with Afghanistan in the south. Turkmenia lies to the south-west, Kazakhstan to the north, Kirghizia to the east and Tadzhikistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1960	39.9	6.0
1970	33.5	5.5
1971	34.5	5.4
1972	33.2	6.1

AGRICULTURE

Cotton holds the leading place in agriculture with two-thirds of all land under cotton. Sugar beet and groundnuts are grown under irrigation while the main grain crops are rice, wheat and maize.

In 1972 there were 1,440,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,037 collective farms and 412 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	330	409	185	294
Maize (Grain only)	76	70	79	143
Rice	58.8	187.1	204	238.9
Leguminous Plants	1	1	1	1
Cotton	2,949	4,666	4,511	4,710
Potatoes	165	184	158	185.3
Vegetables	383	787	834	975
Fruit	296	410	240	426
Grapes	195	310	259	296

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	2,274	2,889	2,907	2,995
of which:				
Cows	931	1,203	1,183	1,191
Pigs	401	271	296	362
Sheep	8,677	7,264	7,541	7,755

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(UZBEKISTAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1960	1970	1971	1972
Meat	182	208	223	222
Milk	872	1,333	1,453	1,480
Eggs (million)	468	860	990	1,031
Wool	24.3	22.0	21.9	20.8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Uzbekistan is rich in minerals such as copper, gold and bauxites, as well as oil and gas. The Republic's streams and rivers are a potential source of hydro-electric power and contain many commercially valuable fish. Uzbekistan is the U.S.S.R.'s main supplier of cotton.

	UNIT	1970 PRODUCTION	1971 PRODUCTION	1972 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	389	399	399
Coal	" "	3,747	3,811	3,907
Oil	" "	1,805	1,753	1,921
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	32,100	33,653	33,700
Electric Power	million kWh.	18,300	21,300	23,000
Tractors	number	n.a.	n.a.	17,600
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	n.a.	n.a.	170.2
Silk Fabrics	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	66

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Uzbekistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 45.8 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1972-73)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	9,447	3,537,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	173	171,300
Higher Schools. (incl. Uni- versities)	40	231,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: B. KH. SIRAJDINOV.

Presidium President: N. M. MATCHANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: N. D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Uzbek Communist Party: Tashkent; 431,536 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee S. R. RASHIDOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbeki-
stan: Tashkent; 1,312,783 mems.; First Sec. E.
GAFURJANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TASHKENT

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KH. PULATKHODJAYEV.

Procurator: M. BURIKHODJAEV.

THE PRESS

There are 227 newspapers published in the Uzbek S.S.R., including 139 published in Uzbek. The daily circulation is 3,880,000 copies (2,753,000 in Uzbek). One hundred and twenty-four periodicals are published, including 31 in Uzbek, with a total circulation of 110,808,000 (about 50 million in Uzbek).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Esh Leninchi** (*Young Leninist*): Tashkent; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor R. SHOGULOMOV.
- Komsomolefs Uzbekistana** (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. TYURIKOV.
- Pravda Vostoka** (*Eastern Truth*): Tashkent; f. 1917; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor: N. TIMOFEEV.
- Soviet Uzbekistoni** (*Soviet Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1918; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor M. KORIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

- Fan va Turmush** (*Science and Life*): Tashkent; f. 1939; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular scientific; in Uzbek.
- Gulistan** (*Flourishing Area*): Tashkent; f. 1967; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek S.S.R.; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Gulkhan** (*Bonfire*): Tashkent; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Ministry of Education and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-14 years; in Uzbek.
- Guncha** (*Small Bud*): Tashkent; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 years; in Uzbek.
- Mushtum** (*Fist*): Tashkent; f. 1923; published by the "Soviet Uzbekistoni" newspaper; satirical; in Uzbek; fortnightly.
- Obshchestvennie nauki v Uzbekistane** (*Social Sciences in Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1957; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; history, oriental studies, archaeology, economics, ethnology, etc.; in Russian.
- Partiya Turmushi** (*Party Life*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.
- Saodat** (*Happiness*): Tashkent; f. 1950; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular for women; in Uzbek.
- Shark Yulduzi** (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; journal of the Uzbek Union of Writers; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Sovet Maktabi** (*Soviet School*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the "Uchitelj" (Teacher) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek S.S.R.; improvements to the educational system; in Uzbek.
- Uzbekiston** (*Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular; illustrated; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kishlok Khuzhaligi (*Agriculture of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek S.S.R.; cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, forestry; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kommunisti (*Communist of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the United Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Uzbek tili va adabietfi (*Uzbek Language and Literature*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; articles on history and modern development of the Uzbek language, folk-lore, etc.; in Uzbek; twice monthly.

Zvezda Vostoka (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; fiction; Russian translations from Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, Japanese, etc.

NEWS AGENCY

UZTAG (*Uzbek Telegraph Agency*): Tashkent.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

- Esh Gvardiya** (*Young Guard*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; books and journals for the young; Dir. A. V. VAKHABOV.
- Fan** (Science) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Gogolya 70; books and journals in all fields of science; Dir. U. U. YUSUPOV.
- Meditcina** (Medicine) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; all branches of medical sciences; Dir. U. G. SAPOV.
- Uzbekistan Publishing House**: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; various; Dir. D. U. YUNUZOV.
- Tashkent Publishing House**: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; fiction; Dir. F. U. YUNUSOV.

RADIO

Radio Tashkent: Broadcasts in Uzbek, English, Persian, Urdu and Uygur.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

- Academic Drama Theatre**: Tashkent; Dir. E. MUSABEKOV.
- State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre**: Tashkent, ul. Pravdy Vostoka 31; Dir. M. R. RACHMANOV.
- Russian Dramatic Theatre**: Tashkent, Dir. S. R. LEIKINA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Tashkent; Conductor Z. V. SHAKHNAZAKOV.

The Republic has 5,909 libraries with 34 million books, 28 museums and 24 theatres.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Great Britain is the largest of the islands forming the United Kingdom. It comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. Climate is temperate and variable. The language is English, but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and the Baptists. There are about half a million Jews. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1), known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

Britain retains several colonial territories throughout the world: Brunei, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, St. Helena, Seychelles, and territory in the Antarctic, Indian Ocean, West Indies and Western Pacific. Since the war, however, independence has been granted to most of her former territories overseas. India, Malaysia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and others are now members of the Commonwealth. Two more British possessions, the Bahama Islands (July 1973) and Grenada (February 1974), have recently become independent states within the Commonwealth.

In November 1965 the colony of Rhodesia declared itself no longer subject to British sovereignty and put into effect an independent constitution declaring itself a republic on March 2nd, 1970. Severe economic sanctions have been applied by Britain and other states.

A Labour government, under Harold Wilson, came to office in 1964 and, in response to a poor balance of payments situation, instituted a programme of credit restrictions and cutbacks on spending, particularly on defence. The pound suffered a devaluation of 14.3 per cent in 1967 but by the end of 1969 the overall situation had improved and various restrictions were relaxed.

A Conservative government, under Edward Heath, was returned in the General Election of June 1970. This administration concentrated on curbing inflation and, at this end, introduced the Industrial Relations Bill, which became law in January 1972 and which provided for the setting up of the Industrial Relations Court and the registering of all trade unions. The Price Commission and the Pay Board were set up later to ensure the efficacy of the statutory price and wage controls embodied in the three-phase measures instituted by Mr. Heath in November 1972 and planned to have effect until Autumn 1974.

Direct rule in Northern Ireland was terminated on December 31st, 1973, and the administration of the province taken over, under the Northern Ireland Constitution Act, by a new power-sharing Executive of fifteen members. The talks in the same month at Sunningdale, in Berkshire, between the Republic of Ireland, Britain, and the new Ulster administration led to formal agreement between the Irish and British governments on the status of Northern Ireland, and to firm proposals for a Council of Ireland which would represent the interests of both Northern Ireland and the Republic.

During the Conservative Government's rule the central administration was modified, most parliamentary constituency boundaries were redefined, and measures providing for the establishment of six new Metropolitan Counties and adjustments to county boundaries were introduced, taking effect in England and Wales in April 1974. In October 1973 the Report of the Royal Commission on the Constitution recommended the devolution of some powers from central government to Scotland, Wales and the English regions.

In the General Election of February 1974, called by Mr. Heath in order to gain a firm mandate to carry out the three-phase measures to contain inflation, no party gained a working majority but, after the failure of Mr. Heath's attempt to form a coalition with the Liberals, he resigned and Mr. Wilson was called upon by the Queen to form a new Labour government.

On January 22nd, 1972, Britain signed the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Community and, following approval on all points by Parliament, became a full member on January 1st, 1973, when she left the European Free Trade Association.

Government

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is the Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary. The Sovereign summons and dissolves Parliament and gives the Royal Assent to bills which have passed through both Houses of Parliament. Her formal consent is necessary before a treaty is signed, a cabinet formed or war declared. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Commons are elected for a five-year term through direct suffrage by all citizens of 18 years and over. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons. Executive power is

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Sovereign.

Defence

Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the Armed Forces at October 1st, 1973, including women's services, was 358,020 (Army 175,645, Navy 80,841, Air Force 101,534). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence expenditure for 1972/73 totalled £2,854 million, and is estimated at £3,365 million for 1973/74.

Economic Affairs

Britain is one of the world's leading industrial and exporting countries. In 1972 about 31 per cent of the United Kingdom's Gross Domestic Product came from manufacturing. Among the principal industries are those producing iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, aircraft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. The coal, gas, electricity and atomic energy industries are nationalized as are the railways and the largest civil aviation group.

Britain's oil output has increased significantly since the first strike in 1970 and it is hoped that production will be some 200 million tons per annum by the early 1980s. Foreign investment amounts to some 70 per cent but the National Coal Board and the British Gas Corporation are also large shareholders.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanized, half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet. At the end of 1972 Britain's merchant shipping fleet totalled just over 30 million gross tons and accounted for more than 10 per cent of world trade.

Rising inflation was partially checked in 1971 when, on the initiative of the Confederation of British Industry, price rises were checked at 5 per cent, but voluntary restraints proved insufficient, and inflation together with unemployment continued to be a serious problem in 1972. Output during the year increased by 3 per cent, less than predicted, and, largely because of a dock strike, Britain incurred a trade deficit of more than £1,400 million. The index of industrial production averaged 102.1 in 1972 (1970 = 100) with unemployment high. A concerted attack on inflation was instituted in November with the beginning of a three-phase statutory control over prices and wages. It became the task of the newly-formed Price Commission and Pay Board to ensure observance of these restrictions.

The cost of joining the EEC in January 1973 presented further difficulties and the pound, which had been "floating" since June 1972, was allowed to continue to float after Britain's accession to the Community Trade with EEC countries other than Belgium and Ireland was disappointing and, coupled with the downward float of sterling, a general increase in world prices, and, at the end of the year, the power crisis resulting from both domestic and foreign causes, a marked deterioration in trade figures became inevitable. A record visible trade deficit of £2,375 million for 1973 was the ultimate result. Retail prices increased by 12 per cent over the same period. Sterling suffered serious setbacks during the year and

reached its lowest ever rate against the dollar, with the consequence that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate stood briefly at a record 13 per cent, to fall slightly to 12½ per cent by February 1974.

The economic pressures contributed to greater industrial unrest than in the previous year and, apart from a national strike of 1.6 million workers on May Day, industrial action was either taken or threatened by the mineworkers, railmen, gas workers, non-industrial civil servants, teachers, health service ancillary workers and postal workers. This situation, coupled with the oil shortage resulting from the Middle East conflict, led to the declaration in November of a state of emergency and to cutbacks in the use of energy in most industries. In December the Government took the further step of announcing cuts of £1,200 million in planned public expenditure over the coming two years. Despite these difficulties, economic growth in 1973 was more than 5 per cent, the highest figure for several years. The balance of payments, however, continued to cause concern. In 1971 there was a surplus on current account of £1,067 million, falling to £69 million in 1972, but provisional figures for 1973 estimated a current deficit of £1,468 million.

Transport and Communications

British railways cover approximately 11,500 route miles, and in 1972 carried 754 million passengers and 175 million tons of freight. They are state owned, and many branch lines have been closed down as a result of extensive reorganization. All main lines have been converted from steam to diesel or electric trains. London Transport forms the world's largest transport undertaking, and in 1972 its buses carried 1,413 million passengers while its Underground, the oldest and most extensive in the world, operates over 252 route miles and carries over two million passengers daily. Total road mileage in Great Britain was over 211,000 miles in 1972 including over 1,000 miles of motorways. Road transport accounts for 86 per cent of freight movement and 92 per cent of passenger travel. Waterways extend for 2,500 miles providing navigation for small craft. There are about 300 ports of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, Middlesbrough, Dover, Immingham, Glasgow and Hull are the busiest. An extensive passenger ship service is provided by British Rail as well as by private concerns. London is linked to most large cities by a dense internal air network, comprising 21 main commercial airports, of which Heathrow is by far the busiest. Work began in early 1974 on the Channel Tunnel to France after the signing of the second stage of the agreement in November 1973.

Social Welfare

The National Insurance Scheme as known today was started in 1948 and is run by the Department of Health and Social Security, through about 640 local offices. The scheme is compulsory by law for all people over school-leaving age and under 65. Employers and employees make joint, flat-rate, weekly contributions and, in addition, people over 18 pay graduated contributions on earnings of over £9 a week, which are subject to PAYE tax. The state contributes one-quarter of the flat rate contribution plus a further sum to make up 18 per cent of the total contribution income. The Scheme insures against loss of

income due to sickness, unemployment and maternity and provides retirement and widows' pensions, maternity benefits, child allowances, death and industrial injury benefits. In 1970 pensions for younger widows between 40 and 50 were introduced as was an attendance allowance for the severely disabled. Non-contributory pensions are available to people over 80 who do not qualify for contributory pensions.

There are also family allowances of 90p per week for the second child and £1 for each additional child up to the age of 16 (generally 19 for a child continuing in full-time education), and supplementary benefits for people whose income falls below a certain level, though in both cases they are financed from taxes. In 1971 a new benefit, the family income supplement, was introduced for families with at least one child, where the head of the family is in full-time employment and where the family income is below a certain level: £21.50 for a one-child family, plus £2.50 for each additional child.

The National Health Service is a comprehensive health service, not based on an insurance scheme, which everyone ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may use. Apart from charges (from which there are certain exemptions) for such things as prescriptions, dental treatment and spectacles, the service is free. Most of the cost of the service is met from taxation, the remainder being made up by a small weekly contribution from employees and employers. In 1972 the gross cost of Health and Personal Social Services in Great Britain was £2,684 million.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of 5 to 16.

Secondary education generally starts at the age of 11 and, in the public maintained state system, is given in grammar schools, secondary modern schools, comprehensive schools and some middle schools. A few Sixth Form Colleges take pupils (usually at 16) for two years. In recent years there has been a move to replace grammar and secondary modern schools by comprehensive schools, which are able to accommodate a larger number of pupils, and provide a wider variety of vocationally or academically biased courses to suit the individual ability. Changes of this kind are, however, left to each local education authority to decide and implement as they think fit, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Alongside the state system there are fee-paying schools including "public schools", many of which are boarding schools and most of which award a number of scholarships to suitable pupils; direct grant schools, where up to half the pupils have their fees paid by the local authority; numerous private schools, some of which are independent and some run by charitable trusts or churches. *The General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Ordinary Level* may be taken (usually at the age of 16) in as many subjects as a candidate wishes. *The G.C.E. Advanced Level*, generally taken two years later, qualifies for entrance to higher education. *The Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.)* is taken by pupils completing five years of secondary education but who are not up to G.C.E. standard.

Further Education: There are nearly 700 institutions providing vocational and academic courses, on a full-time, part-time and "sandwich" basis. Teacher training colleges (known as Colleges of Education) provide three-year

courses for non-graduates, and graduates are encouraged to take a one-year postgraduate teaching course.

University Education: Although five G.C.E. passes including two at Advanced Level are normally the minimum requirement for university entrance, the decision to admit students is made by a university according to its own requirements. The first degree course normally lasts three years and leads to a Bachelor of Arts or Sciences (B.A. or B.Sc.) degree. There are 43 universities, including an Open University which began a teaching programme in 1971, and provides degree courses by means of television, radio and correspondence.

Responsibility for providing education other than in universities rests with the local education authorities. The Department of Education and Science only sets standards of educational provision, controls the cost of educational building, and the training and supply of teachers. The Government deals with the universities through the Universities Grants Committee.

Public expenditure on United Kingdom education was £3,508 million in 1972, equivalent to almost 5 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Tourism

Tourism plays a significant part in the economy. In 1972, 7,255,000 visits were made by foreign residents to Britain (4.0 per cent more than in 1971) and between January and September 1973, 9.0 per cent more foreign nationals visited Britain than in the corresponding period in 1972. Receipts from international tourism totalled £721 million in 1972, including £170 million in fares paid to British carriers. In the first half of 1973 receipts from international tourism totalled £241 million (excluding international fare payments), 18.7 per cent more than in the first half of 1972. The chief attractions are the country's history and traditions and the beauty of the countryside.

In 1969 the British Tourist Authority was established as a statutory organization with particular responsibilities for attracting tourists from overseas. The Authority has taken over the main functions and responsibilities of the British Travel Association. In addition, statutory English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards were set up to encourage tourist development in and the growth of visitors to their areas. A scheme for financial aid for new hotels and hotel improvements was introduced, and this is administered by the English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards respectively.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: all countries in Central and South America (except Cuba), all members of the EEC, all countries of the Commonwealth, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sport

Many kinds of sport are popular in Britain. Football (Association and Rugby) is played everywhere. Cricket is regarded as England's national game, and it is played much less in Scotland and Wales. Other popular recreations are golf, tennis, athletics, fishing, boating, swimming,

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

horse racing and motor racing. A Sports Council was formed early in 1965 to advise the government on training and facilities for sport.

Public Holidays

1974: May 6†, May 27* (Spring Holiday), August 5†, August 26* (Late Summer Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26* (Boxing Day).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 2†, March 28 (Good Friday), March 31* (Easter Monday).

* Excluding Scotland.

† Scotland only.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Weight:

1 pound (lb.) = 16 ounces (oz.) = 453.59 grammes

14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.35 kilogrammes
112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 50.8 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights = 1 ton = 1,016 kilogrammes.

Length:

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) = 36 inches (in.) = 0.9144 metre

1,760 yards = 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Capacity:

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.546 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling (£).

Exchange rates (March 1974):

£1 = U.S. \$2.323;

U.S. \$1 = 43.05 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	HOME POPULATION (Estimate at June 30th, 1973)		
		Total	Males	Females
England and Wales . . .	58,351	49,174,600	23,915,800	25,258,800
Scotland	30,414	5,211,700	2,504,100	2,707,600
TOTAL	88,765*	54,386,300	26,419,900	27,966,400

* 229,903 sq. kilometres.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (estimate at mid-1973)

Greater London (capital) 7,281,080	Bradford 292,340	Dudley 187,110
Birmingham 1,004,030	Leicester 287,350	Walsall 182,430
Glasgow 861,898*	Kingston upon Hull . 281,560	Dundee 181,842*
Liverpool 574,560	Cardiff 276,880	Aberdeen 181,548*
Manchester 530,580	Wolverhampton . . . 269,530	Swansea 173,150
Sheffield 511,860	Stoke-on-Trent . . . 260,140	Luton 163,900
Leeds 500,200	Plymouth 249,800	West Bromwich . . 162,740
Edinburgh 449,632*	Derby 217,930	Southend-on-Sea . . 162,190
Bristol 421,800	Sunderland 214,820	Warley 161,260
Teesside 390,310	Newcastle upon Tyne . 212,430	Brighton 160,290
Coventry 334,440	Southampton 212,020	Bolton 154,480
Nottingham 294,700	Portsmouth 200,380	Blackpool 150,940

* Estimate at June 30th, 1972.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Registered Live Births	784,486	783,155	725,440	87,335	86,728	78,550
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	16.1	16.0	14.8	16.8	16.6	15.1
Registered Marriages	415,487	404,737	423,236	43,203	42,500	42,139
Crude Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.1
Registered Deaths	575,194	567,262	591,889	63,640	61,614	65,017
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.5

* In England and Wales figures for births and deaths are tabulated by year of occurrence, while marriage data refer to year of registration. All figures for Scotland are tabulated by year of registration.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (England and Wales); General Register Office (Scotland). Each office publishes a quarterly return of births, deaths and marriages.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION* (United Kingdom) (‘000)

NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY†	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Commonwealth Citizens	155.2	145.3	164.4	247.9	200.0	195.4
Commonwealth Countries	122.8	117.0	130.5	169.8	133.8	133.1
Australia	31.2	31.5	31.5	87.2	68.7	56.1
Canada	14.7	13.2	11.0	27.4	14.7	17.5
New Zealand	7.5	7.2	6.2	10.8	13.1	15.4
African Countries	20.0	26.7	43.9	19.2	15.4	15.5
India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka‡	27.5	24.3	22.7	9.7	7.8	12.4
West Indies§	7.4	5.0	5.4	8.2	7.8	7.0
Others	14.4	9.1	9.9	7.3	6.2	9.2
Foreign Countries	32.4	28.3	33.9	78.1	66.1	62.3
South Africa	4.5	5.1	5.9	23.9	19.5	18.5
Latin America	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.1
U.S.A.	9.0	9.8	7.8	13.5	9.3	10.1
Western Europe	13.3	8.9	14.5	28.6	26.5	24.5
Others	4.4	3.6	4.1	10.2	9.8	8.1
Aliens	70.4	54.4	57.4	42.8	40.1	37.9
Commonwealth Countries	2.0	1.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.8
Foreign Countries	68.4	53.2	54.0	39.2	36.6	35.1
U.S.A.	13.8	12.4	12.1	8.0	7.3	7.7
Western Europe	40.5	27.7	25.8	23.1	21.7	19.3
Others	14.1	13.1	16.0	8.0	7.5	8.0
TOTAL	225.6	199.7	221.9	290.7	240.0	233.2

* Figures refer to long-term migration only, excluding all movements between the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. Also excluded are movements on Scandinavian sea routes. Long-term migrants are defined as persons who have resided (or intend to reside) for one year or more in the U.K. and intend to reside (or have resided) outside the U.K. for one year or more.

† Figures refer to the country of immigrants' last permanent residence or emigrants' intended future residence.
‡ Including what is now Bangladesh.
§ Including Guyana and British Honduras.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, Part II.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Great Britain only, 10 per cent sample census, April 24th, 1966)

	EMPLOYERS AND SELF- EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEES AND WAGE EARNERS	FAMILY WORKERS	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE†		
				Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	284,310	433,210	44,310	761,830	647,820	114,010
Mining and Quarrying	500	560,120	40	560,660	541,270	19,390
Manufacturing	102,910	8,315,500	6,610	8,425,020	5,791,940	2,633,080
Construction	211,690	1,657,980	10,160	1,879,830	1,779,620	100,210
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	—	410,880	—	410,880	358,170	52,710
Commerce	466,870	3,369,490	64,270	3,900,630	1,943,080	1,957,550
Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	45,380	1,559,580	3,210	1,608,170	1,346,120	262,050
Services	466,120	6,042,090	47,210	6,555,420	3,126,630	3,428,790
Other Activities (not adequately described)	8,120	58,250	10	66,380	39,570	26,810
TOTAL	1,585,900	22,407,100	175,820	24,168,820	15,574,220	8,594,600

* Excluding an adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 1.8 per cent.

† Excluding 687,680 persons (419,630 males, 268,050 females) out of employment at the time of the census.

STATUS OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(Great Britain only—'000)

	JUNE 1970†			JUNE 1971			JUNE 1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employees in Civil Employment* .	13,832	8,573	22,404	13,424	8,224	21,648	13,319	8,331	21,650
Employers and Self-employed . .	1,422	361	1,783	1,430	361	1,791	1,430	361	1,791
Total in Civil Employment . .	15,253	8,934	24,187	14,854	8,585	23,439	14,749	8,692	23,441
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	358	14	372	353	15	368	356	15	371
Total in Employment	15,611	8,948	24,559	15,207	8,600	23,807	15,105	8,707	23,812
Registered Wholly Unemployed . .	450	73	524	589	98	687	648	119	767
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION . .	16,061	9,021	25,082	15,796	8,698	24,495	15,753	8,826	24,579

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

† National Insurance statistics.

Source: Department of Employment Gazette.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN*

('000 at June each year)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1970†	1971	1972
Agriculture and Horticulture	336	396	392
Forestry	16	14	14
Fishing	18	11	11
Coal Mining	359	346	330
Other Mining and Quarrying	56	47	47
Manufacturing	8,727	7,886	7,613
Food and Drink	824	799	696
Tobacco	38	38	34
Coal and Petroleum Products	63	44	42
Chemicals and Allied Industries	473	435	424
Base Metals	591	556	516
Mechanical Engineering	1,201	1,038	964
Instrument Engineering	154	164	156
Electrical Engineering	898	799	780
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	189	183	177
Vehicles	835	807	776
Other Metal Goods	636	572	553
Textiles	668	581	558
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	53	46	45
Clothing and Footwear	474	429	426
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	336	301	295
Timber, Furniture, etc.	295	264	270
Paper, Printing and Publishing	648	589	573
Rubber	125	116	114
Other Manufacturing Industries	226	215	217
Construction	1,322	1,222	1,258
Gas	122	118	111
Electricity	217	206	193
Water Supply	43	44	44
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,567	1,545	1,520
Railways	257	240	242
Road Passenger Transport	239	236	224
Road Haulage	235	234	223
Postal Services and Telecommunications	465	435	434
Others	371	400	397
Distributive Trades	2,651	2,555	2,588
Wholesale Distribution	516	496	507
Retail Distribution	1,877	1,786	1,808
Other Dealing	257	273	273
Insurance	288	266	256
Banking and Bill Discounting	282	263	266
Other Financial and Business Services	384	434	461
Professional and Scientific Services	2,818	2,916	3,031
Educational Services	1,382	1,471	1,535
Medical and Dental Services	1,008	1,035	1,075
Others	428	410	421
Catering, Hotels, etc.	568	681	722
Motor Repairs, Garages, etc.	398	419	438
Other Private Services	842	806	842
National Government Service	549	569	580
Local Government Service	842	904	934
TOTAL	22,404	21,648	21,650

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

† National Insurance statistics.

Source: Department of Employment Gazette.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

Note: All figures in this section relate to the whole United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland. Until 1969 the coverage excludes agricultural holdings of one acre or less in Great Britain. From 1970 the figures include all holdings in Great Britain whose production is considered "statistically significant".

LAND USE*

('000 acres)

	1971	1972
Arable and Under Permanent Crops	17,857	17,846
Permanent Meadows	3,083	2,896
Permanent Pastures	9,089	9,236
Rough Grazing†	16,501	16,342
Woodland Ancillary to Farming	380	400
Other Land Used for Agriculture	325	326
Total Agricultural Land . . .	47,234	47,045
Forest Land	4,715	4,821
Other Land	7,587	7,670
TOTAL LAND AREA	59,536	59,536
Inland Water	764	764
TOTAL	60,300	60,300

* Figures for total land and inland water were compiled in April 1973. The areas of agricultural land are as at June each year and the figures for forest land are as at March 31st for Great Britain and September 30th for Northern Ireland. The areas of other land are obtained by subtraction.

† Including deer forest land in Scotland.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (‘000 acres)			PRODUCTION (‘000 long tons)			YIELD (cwt. per acre)		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Wheat	2,710	2,786	2,831	4,739	4,704	4,932	35.0	33.8	34.8
Barley	5,654	5,653	5,603	8,423	9,098	8,846	29.8	32.2	31.6
Oats	895	777	695	1,339	1,230	1,084	29.9	31.6	31.2
Mixed Grain	137	150	126	203	213	189	29.7	28.4	30.1
Potatoes	634	584	555	7,280	6,441	6,501	230	220	234
Sugar Beet*	468†	466†	477†	7,745†	6,118†	7,414†	332†	262†	310†

* Production figures refer to washed and topped beet delivered to factories.

† Great Britain only.

‡ England and Wales only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, *Annual Estimates of Crop Production*.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER CROPS*

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ acres)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ long tons)			YIELD (cwt. per acre)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Beetroot	8.7	9.1	9.7	109.0	114.6	119.9	250	252	248
Carrots	43.3	40.3	36.9	696.6	540.2	566.8	322	268	308
Turnips and Swedes	11.0	11.1	10.3	147.8	137.2	128.2	268	248	248
Dry Onions	7.1	9.3	13.5	96.3	119.9	199.7	272	260	296
Brussels Sprouts	49.2	53.8	42.6	198.0	268.4	203.2	80	100	96
Cabbages, etc.	73.9	67.7	65.7	724.9	675.5	658.0	196	200	200
Cauliflowers	41.1	38.4	39.9	295.2	291.1	310.8	144	152	156
Beans, Runner and French	26.0	25.5	21.7	109.5	104.9	96.4	84	82	90
Green Peas	123.4	137.3	115.3	240.5	240.5	236.5	39	35	38
Lettuce	18.2	20.2	19.5	122.1	149.2	144.0	134	148	148
Tomatoes	2.6	2.5	2.6	104.7	106.3	108.6	802	836	842
Apples	122.2	127.2	116.6	461.2	603.0	521.9	75.5	94.8	89.5
Pears	17.8	17.5	15.8	64.7	79.8	71.7	72.9	91.2	90.6
Plums	18.6	18.5	16.0	59.7	81.6	40.2	64.3	88.4	50.3

* Twelve months beginning on June 1st of year stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, *Output and Utilisation of Farm Produce in the United Kingdom, 1967/68 to 1971/72*.

LIVESTOCK ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (⁰⁰⁰ at June in each year)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	12,374	12,581	12,804	13,483
Sheep and Lambs	26,604	26,080	25,981	26,877
Pigs	7,783	8,088	8,724	8,619
Chickens	120,611	137,207	132,929	133,214
Ducks	1,265	1,256	1,395	1,409
Geese	171	174	143	136
Turkeys	4,467	4,793	4,548	5,286

Horses: 146,000 in June 1965 (Great Britain only); Goats: 23,000 in June 1961;
Bee Colonies: 159,000 in 1970 (England and Wales only).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Beef ¹	⁰⁰⁰ long tons	924	931*	899
Veal ¹	" " "	10	8*	5
Mutton and Lamb ¹	" " "	224	225*	216
Pork ¹	" " "	613	650*	645
Bacon and Ham	" " "	247	287*	138
Edible Offal ¹	" " "	140	143*	272
Poultry Meat	" " "	583	579*	669
Cows' Milk ²	million gallons	2,646	2,720	2,906
Butter	⁰⁰⁰ long tons	63	65	94
Cheese	" " "	128	160	181
Condensed Milk ³	" " "	202	194	154
Milk Powder	" " "	113	134	191
Cream	" " "	72	74	76
Hen Eggs ²	million dozen	1,263	1,245	1,247
Wool	million lb.	68	68	68

Cattle Hides: 88,400 long tons in 1962.

* Figures recorded during 53 weeks, compared with 52 weeks in other years.

¹ Production of home-killed meat, excluding unrecorded domestic slaughter.

² Sold for food.

³ Excluding skim concentrate and condensed milk used in the manufacture of chocolate.

crumb.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING*

LANDINGS IN BRITAIN BY BRITISH VESSELS
(excluding Northern Ireland)

	QUANTITY ('000 tons)			VALUE (£'000)†		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Marine ("Wet") Fish	895.8	898.8	873.3	69,207	84,826	98,613
<i>of which:</i>						
Atlantic Cod‡	338.7	300.1	296.0	32,308	39,628	46,431
Haddock‡	173.4	178.3	154.1	13,605	17,288	20,785
European Plaice	43.2	43.5	39.4	6,216	7,069	7,503
Saithe (Coalfish)‡	49.2	52.1	46.5	2,004	2,957	2,959
Whiting	29.4	38.7	35.0	1,674	2,833	3,775
Atlantic Herring	139.0	140.5	143.5	4,553	4,849	5,444
Crustaceans, Molluscs, etc.	52.2	49.9	53.6	6,279	6,985	8,972
<i>of which:</i>						
European Lobster	1.1	1.1	1.0	1,380	1,505	1,631
Nephrop (Norway Lobster)	8.7	9.9	11.6	2,188	2,401	4,242
TOTAL	948.0	948.7	926.9	75,486	91,811	107,585

* Excluding fresh-water fish and seaweeds.

† Figures refer to the amount paid at first sale.

‡ Figures for individual species exclude fish livers.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(United Kingdom)

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal*	'000 long tons	150,500	142,800	144,700	117,600
Iron Ore†	'000 metric tons	12,298	12,018	10,228	9,049
Crude Petroleum	'000 long tons	76	82	82	82
Chalk	" " "	18,006	15,730	17,477	19,680**
China Clay	" " "	3,007	3,182	2,755	2,966
Limestone	" " "	82,609	88,527	92,966	92,728
Sandstone, etc.	" " "	16,373	13,260	11,550	12,806
Fluorspar	" " "	185	196	224	218
Gypsum	" " "	4,523	4,208	4,107	4,098
Rock Salt	" " "	1,515	1,573	1,825	1,277
Evaporated Salt	" " "	7,074	7,314	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphur‡	'000 metric tons	43.4	36.9	34.8	n.a.
Tin§	metric tons	1,648	1,722	1,816	3,320
Natural Gas (a)|| . . . . .	million cu. metres	5,060	11,100	18,462	} 26,700
(b)|| . . . . .	" " "	191	161	137	

* Excluding production in Northern Ireland. Also excluded is coal production at quarries. Annual figures refer to periods of 52 weeks.

† Figures refer to gross weight of ores extracted during periods of 52 weeks (53 weeks in 1970). The iron content (in '000 metric tons) was: 3,443 in 1969; 3,365 in 1970; 2,864 in 1971.

‡ Figures refer to sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

§ Intake of tin concentrates (metal content only) by smelters.

|| Figures refer to gas from (a) petroleum and gas fields, or (b) coal mines.

** Including the production of chert and flint (16,000 tons in 1971).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(United Kingdom)

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat Flour	'000 long tons	3,688	3,695	3,725*	3,632
Refined Sugar ¹	" " "	911	838	955*	1,017
Margarine	" " "	313	309	339*	362
Beer	million barrels	32.9	33.7	34.7	35.3
Cigarettes	million	115,993	117,301	111,534	n.a.
Cotton Yarn (pure) ²	million lb.	366.3*	349.8	293.2	319.2
Woven Cotton Fabrics	million yards	723*	686	611	561
Worsted Yarn ³	million lb.	221.5	215.1	205.0	223.9
Other Woollen Yarn ⁴	" " "	314	285	288	289
Woven Woollen Fabrics ⁵	million sq. yards	318.4	286.8	256.3	253.9
Synthetic Continuous Filaments	million lb.	556.6*	567.8	609.3	582.0
Synthetic Discontinuous Fibres ⁶	" " "	664.6*	753.7	742.3	799.2
Synthetic Fabrics	million yards	485.3*	435.5	416.1	404.9
Leather Footwear ⁷	million pairs	107.1	96.0	96.1	92.6
Other Footwear ⁷	" " "	38.6	47.1	51.0	44.9
Sawnwood	'000 cu. metres	867	810	891	n.a.
Newsprint	'000 metric tons	789.4	756.9	575.4	467.5
Other Paper	" " "	2,873.6	2,899.5	2,603.3	2,698.1
Paperboard and Products	" " "	1,307.4	1,284.7	1,189.0	1,208.6
Synthetic Rubber	" " "	273.0	306.1	276.9	307.0
Rubber Tyres	'000	30,452	31,825	33,371	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid ⁸	'000 metric tons	3,286.5	3,351.5	3,459.1	3,449.3
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" " "	1,319.0	1,448.0	1,446.9	1,607.6
Butane and Propane	'000 long tons	1,129	1,163	1,217	1,440
Petroleum Naphtha	" " "	5,998	6,340	5,638	5,637
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	10,065	11,167	12,324	13,417
Aviation Turbine Fuel	" " "	2,851	3,121	3,648	4,113
Burning Oil	" " "	2,459	2,603	2,460	2,576
Diesel Fuel and Gas Oil	" " "	19,170	22,159	24,068	25,133
Fuel Oil	" " "	37,661	42,181	42,491	40,355
Lubricating Oils	" " "	1,183	1,303	1,407	1,312
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	1,695	1,886	2,061	1,972
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	16,580	16,330	15,130	13,200
Gas Coke ⁹	" " "	3,000	1,860	760	220
Cement	'000 metric tons	17,460	17,171	17,697	18,048
Pig-iron ¹⁰	" " "	16,653	17,672*	15,416	15,316
Crude Steel	" " "	26,846	28,315*	24,174	25,321
Aluminium (unwrought)	metric tons	260,859	254,008	308,207	368,800
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" " "	198,243	206,244	187,586	180,700
Lead (unwrought) ¹¹	" " "	260,469	286,984	263,592	n.a.
Tin (unwrought): primary	" " "	26,399	22,035	23,153	21,335
Zinc (unwrought): primary	" " "	160,000	146,597	116,464	73,800
Radio Receivers	'000	1,421	1,313	1,587	n.a.
Television Receivers	" " "	1,902	2,214	2,390	n.a.
Merchant Vessels Launched	'000 gross reg. tons	1,040	1,237	1,239	1,242
Passenger Motor Cars	'000	1,717.1*	1,641.0	1,741.9	1,921.3
Road Goods Vehicles	" " "	442.5*	434.3	429.7	378.0
Construction:					
New Dwellings Completed	number	378,325	362,267	364,436	330,747
Electric Energy (public sector only)	million kWh.	238,534	248,609	256,098	n.a.
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	26,072	20,580	11,649	9,310

¹ Production from home-grown sugar beet.

² Including tyre cord yarn and yarns spun from cotton waste.

³ Deliveries, including semi-worsted yarn from January 1969.

⁴ Estimated production.

⁵ Estimated deliveries of fabrics, after undergoing finishing processes.

⁶ Deliveries of fibres, including cigarette tow. Includes non-cellulosic fibres (nylon, etc.) measured in delivered weight, approximately 3 per cent less than actual weight.

⁷ Manufacturers' sales.

⁸ Excluding government stocks.

⁹ Excluding coke used for heating retorts.

¹⁰ Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.

¹¹ Excluding hard lead.

* Figures recorded during 53 weeks, compared with 52 weeks in other years.

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies)=1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10 and £20 in England and Wales (Scottish banks also issue notes of £100).

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 sterling=U.S. \$2 323; U.S. \$1=43 05 pence.

Note. From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was £1=\$2 40. Between December 1971 and the 'floating' of the pound in June 1972 the official parity was £1=\$2.6057.

UNITED KINGDOM BUDGET

(Central Government accounts, year ending March 31st)

CONSOLIDATED FUND TRANSACTIONS
(£ million)

REVENUE	1972/73 (actual)	1973/74 (provisional)	1974/75 (proposed)
Inland Revenue ¹	9,245 4	10,525	14,087
of which:			
Income Tax	6,475 3	7,058	9,682
Surtax	340.9	305	200
Corporation Tax	1,532.7	2,245	3,265
Capital Gains Tax	208.4	320	320
Death Duties	458 5	405	380
Stamp Duties	227.6	190	240
Customs and Excise ¹	5,743 5	6,150	7,650
of which:			
Beer	491.7	945	1,125
Wines and Spirits	581 8		
Tobacco	1,182.6	1,065	1,275
Hydrocarbon Oils	1,553.2	1,580	1,610
Protective Duties, etc	348.5	435	525
Purchase Tax	1,387.4	380	—
Value Added Tax	—	1,425	2,700
Betting and Gaming ²	171.3	186	235
Car Tax	—	100	125
Motor Vehicle Duties	485.0	535	540
Selective Employment Tax (gross) ³	993.5	40	—
TOTAL TAXATION	16,467.4	17,250	22,277
Interest and Dividends ⁴	99.4	111	125
Broadcasting Receiving Licences	136.4	153	161
Other Receipts	474 9	536	625
TOTAL	17,178 1	18,050	23,188

¹ Including Customs Duties and Agricultural Levies accountable to the European Communities from January 1st, 1973. Payments to the European Communities are included in the next table.

² Figures refer to receipts in Great Britain only. Separate duties on betting have been imposed by the Government of Northern Ireland.

³ Payments of refunds and premiums are included in expenditure on Supply Services (see next table).

⁴ Excluding interest on loans from the National Loans Fund (see below).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN) — (STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET—continued

EXPENDITURE*	1972/73 (actual)	1973/74 (provisional)	1974/75 (proposed)
Defence			3,654
Overseas Services			528
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry			423
Trade, Industry and Employment			1,612
Roads and Transport			955
Housing			647
Other Environmental Services			237
Law, Order and Protective Services			570
Education and Libraries, Science and Arts			937
Health and Personal Social Services	16,617.5	18,500	2,980
Social Security			2,212
Other Public Services			594
Common Services			535
Northern Ireland			299
Rate Support Grant, Financial Transactions, etc			3,558
			19,741
Supplementary Provision (net) ¹			1,366
TOTAL SUPPLY SERVICES	16,617.5	18,500	21,107
Standing Services ²	1,071.6	1,269	1,096
of which:			
National Debt Service ³	543.6	670	410
Northern Ireland ⁴	357.8	350	397
Payments to European Communities, etc.	37.9	219	275
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ²	17,689.1	19,769	22,203
BALANCE ⁵	-511.0	-1,719	+985

* The classification of expenditure on supply services has been revised for 1974/75. Figures for previous years, reallocated to conform with the new classification, are not yet available.

¹ This provision for 1974/75 is to take account of planned increases in expenditure of £1,440 million, less savings of £74 million (including £55 million on defence). The principal items of increased expenditure are: £500 million for subsidies on food and milk; £470 million for subsidies to nationalized industries; £206 million for additional social security benefits.

² Including net issues to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

³ Transfers to the National Loans Fund to meet the balance of service costs on the National Debt.

⁴ Net share of reserved taxes, etc.

⁵ Surplus (+) transferred to, or deficit (-) met from, the National Loans Fund (see below).

NATIONAL LOANS FUND
(£ million, year ending March 31st)

RECEIPTS	1972/73 (actual)	1973/74 (provisional)	1974/75 (proposed)
Interest on Loans	1,335.2	1,670	2,150
Profits of Issue		670	410
Service of the National Debt*	543.6		
	1,878.8	2,340	2,560
Consolidated Fund Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-511.0	-1,719	+985
Exchange Equalization Account—sterling capital (net)	1,450.0	3,104	607
Net Borrowing	1,076.8		
Change in Balances and Other Items	17.0		
TOTAL	3,911.6	3,725	4,152

* Balance met from the Consolidated Fund.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET—continued]

PAYMENTS	1972/73 (actual)	1973/74 (provisional)	1974/75 (proposed)
Service of the National Debt:			
Interest	1,827.7	2,284	2,500
Management and Expenses	51.1	56	60
	1,878.8	2,340	2,560
Net Lending	2,032.8	1,385	1,592
TOTAL	3,911.6	3,725	4,152

Sources: Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1973*; H.M. Stationery Office, *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1974-75* (H.C. 45).

PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSACTIONS* (United Kingdom, £ million)

	CALENDAR YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS†		
	1961	1970	1971	1972	1972/73	1973/74‡	1974/75§
Total Receipts	9,603	21,829	22,888	25,086	25,761	29,061	36,272
Total Expenditure	10,307	21,825	24,266	27,144	28,286	33,337	39,005
Balance|| . . . . .	-704	4	-1,378	-2,058	-2,525	-4,276	-2,733

* Consolidated accounts, covering current and capital transactions, of the central government (all funds and accounts, including the National Insurance Funds) and local authorities, together with the transactions of nationalized industries and other public corporations on appropriation and capital accounts. Operating receipts and expenditure by trading bodies are excluded. Transactions *within* the public sector, such as grants from the central government to local authorities, disappear on consolidation.

† Twelve months ending March 31st.

§ Budget forecasts and proposals.

‡ Provisional estimates.

|| Deficit (—) indicates net borrowing requirement.

PUBLIC SECTOR RECEIPTS (£ million, calendar years)

	1970	1971	1972*
Current Account:			
Taxes on Income	7,425	7,984	8,136
Taxes on Expenditure (Central Government)	6,609	6,721	6,902
Local Authorities' Rates	1,824	2,087	2,377
National Insurance Contributions, etc.	2,654	2,835	3,333
Gross Trading Surpluses:			
Central and Local Government	152	185	178
Public Corporations	1,395	1,464	1,612
Rents	1,209	1,294	1,402
Interest and Dividends, etc.	348	397	463
CURRENT ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	21,616	22,967	24,403
Capital Account:			
Taxes on Capital	660	649	744
Transfers from Private Sector	24	29	23
Receipts from Pension Funds (net)	58	84	115
Adjustment for Purchase Tax	-59	-4	-16
Adjustment for Selective Employment Tax	-6	-111	-33
Refinanced Export and Shipbuilding Credits	-160	-242	-59
Import Deposits	-260	-284	—
Other Transactions (residual balance)	-44	-200	-88
CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS (net)	213	-79	686
TOTAL	21,829	22,888	25,089

* Provisional figures. Revised total is £25,086 million, including £683 million on Capital Account.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE (£ million, calendar years)

	1970	1971	1972
Military Defence	2,466	2,768	3,097
External Relations	330	385	359
Roads and Public Lighting	813	844	934
Transport and Communications	916	1,017	1,016
Employment Services	128	177	205
Other Industry and Trade	1,888	2,197	2,117
Research	232	243	213
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Food	400	498	463
Housing and Environment Services	2,288	2,428	2,770
of which:			
Housing	1,268	1,268	1,449
Water, Sewerage and Refuse Disposal	507	575	660
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, etc.	124	144	177
Libraries, Museums and Arts	96	115	130
Police	390	451	526
Parliament and Law Courts	83	103	116
Fire Service	88	101	117
Social Services	9,031	10,111	11,818
of which:			
Education	2,640	3,020	3,508
National Health Service	2,018	2,292	2,644
Personal Social Services	276	327	384
School Meals, Milk and Welfare Foods	174	165	163
Social Security Benefits	3,923	4,307	5,119
Finance and Tax Collection	279	323	476
Debt Interest*	2,147	2,209	2,420
TOTAL (incl. others)	21,825	24,266	27,144

* This item is omitted from the other categories of expenditure as it cannot be allocated satisfactorily under functional heads.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure 1973*.

UNITED KINGDOM OFFICIAL RESERVES* (£ million at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972†
Gold	613	562	323	307
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	111	246	252
Convertible Currencies	440	505	1,957	1,559
Reserve Position in the IMF	—	—	—	49
TOTAL	1,053	1,178	2,526	2,167

December 31st, 1973: Total reserves £2,237 million at the official parity, equal to U.S. \$6,476 million (£2,787 million at the market rate of exchange).

* From 1967 to 1971 the figures are calculated at the exchange rate of £1 sterling=U.S. \$2.40. From December 1971 to January 1973 the exchange rate is £1=\$2.6057. Beginning in February 1973 the rate is the official parity of £1=\$2.8952. Since June 1972, however, the pound sterling has been allowed to "float" on foreign exchange markets. For a recent exchange rate, see the currency details at the beginning of the Finance section.

† From July 1972 the official reserves were redefined to include the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (United Kingdom, £ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Annual Averages:</i>				
Bank of England notes*	3,282.9	3,449.7	3,713.6	3,977
Scottish bank notes†	147.6	155.4	163.7	177
Northern Ireland bank notes‡	12.9	15.3	22.0	27
TOTAL BANK NOTES	3,443.5	3,620.4	3,899.4	4,181
Estimated coin§	270	341.2	358.1	347
TOTAL OUTSTANDING	3,714	3,962	4,258	4,528
<i>of which:</i>				
In public circulation§	2,912	3,101	3,369	3,679
<i>At December 31st:</i>				
Currency in public circulation§	3,006	3,320	3,589	4,090||

* Average of Wednesdays.

† Average of Saturdays in 13 four-week periods.

‡ Excluding coin in the Issue Department of the Bank of England

§ Outside banks.

|| Monthly average for December.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics.

COST OF LIVING (United Kingdom)

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES*

(Averages of monthly figures. Base: January 1962=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food	131.0	140.1	155.6	169.4	194.9
Alcoholic Drink	136.2	143.9	152.7	159.0	164.2
Tobacco	135.5	136.3	138.5	139.5	141.2
Housing	147.0	158.1	172.6	190.7	213.1
Fuel and Light	137.8	145.7	160.9	173.4	178.3
Durable Household Goods	118.3	126.0	135.4	140.5	148.7
Clothing and Footwear	117.7	123.8	132.2	141.8	155.1
Transport and Vehicles	123.9	132.1	147.2	155.9	165.0
Miscellaneous Goods	132.3	142.8	159.1	168.0	172.6
Services	142.5	153.8	169.6	180.5	202.4
Miscellaneous Outside the Home	135.0	145.5	165.0	180.3	211.0
ALL ITEMS	131.8	140.2	153.4	164.3	179.4

February 19th, 1974: Index for all items 195.1.

* The weighting given to each component of the general index is revised in January each year on the basis of ascertained consumption in the three years ended in the previous June, valued at prices obtaining at the date of revision.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(United Kingdom, £ million at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973*
Private Consumers' Expenditure	34,900	39,442	44,759
Government Consumption Expenditure	10,353	11,757	13,254
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	10,101	11,297	13,591
Physical Increase in Stocks	19	-419	666
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	52,373	62,077	72,270
Exports of Goods and Services	12,638	13,293	16,458
Less Imports of Goods and Services	-11,857	-13,423	-18,256
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	56,154	61,947	70,472
Net Property Income from Abroad	516	476	763
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	56,670	62,423	71,235
Less Capital Consumption	-5,082	-5,824	-6,961
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	51,588	56,599	64,274

* Provisional figures.

Source: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments, 1968 to 1973* (Cmnd. 5575).

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(United Kingdom, £ million at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973*
Income from Employment	33,364	37,251	42,559
Income from Self-employment	4,230	5,001	6,263
Gross Trading Profits and Surpluses	7,455	8,489	10,817
Rents	3,676	4,207	4,868
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	48,725	54,948	64,507
Less Stock Appreciation	-1,058	-1,317	-2,791
Residual Error (net)	47,667	53,631	61,716
	627	208	378
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	48,294	53,839	62,094
Taxes on Expenditure	8,808	9,279	9,790
Less Subsidies	-948	-1,171	-1,412
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	56,154	61,947	70,472

* Provisional figures.

Source: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments, 1968 to 1973* (Cmnd. 5575).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN*
(United Kingdom, £ million at current prices)

	1961	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	955	1,276	1,405	1,541
Mining and Quarrying	700	693	747	827
Manufacturing	8,417	13,936	15,093	16,645
Construction	1,515	2,746	2,975	3,432
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	667	1,350	1,488	1,666
Transport	1,574	2,649	2,937	3,428
Communications	448	1,041	1,202	1,320
Distributive Trades ¹	2,828	4,452	4,958	5,543
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Property ²	774	1,643	1,968	2,120
Ownership of Dwellings	964	2,450	2,706	3,125
Public Administration and Defence	1,383	2,837	3,302	3,748
Public Health and Educational Services	976	2,312	2,730	3,157
Other Services	2,890	5,460	6,001	6,587
Residual Error (net)	24,091 127	42,845 -57	47,512 647	53,139 345
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	24,218	42,788	48,159	53,484
Taxes on Expenditure	3,627	8,433	8,808	9,279
Less Subsidies	-586	-859	-895	-1,133
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	27,259	50,362	56,072	61,630

* Unrevised figures. For revised totals, see the previous table.

¹ Excluding hotels, restaurants and the retail distribution of petrol, motor vehicles and accessories. These are included in "Other Services".

² After deducting financial companies' net receipts of interest.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure 1973*.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(United Kingdom, £ million)

	1972			1973 (provisional)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise (f.o.b.):						
Exports	9,134	—	9,134	11,435	—	11,435
Imports	—	9,811	-9,811	—	13,810	-13,810
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE	—	677	- 677	—	2,375	- 2,375
Government Services	75	434	- 359	140	515	- 375
Government Transfers	—	202	- 202	—	397	- 397
Private Services:						
Shipping	1,645	1,699	- 54	2,072	2,132	- 60
Civil Aviation	410	346	64	481	413	68
Travel	551	529	22	694	669	25
Others	1,478	604	874	1,711	717	994
Total	4,084	3,178	906	4,958	3,931	1,027
Investment Income:						
Private Sector	1,440	817	623	2,049	1,064	985
Public Sector	167	314	- 147	155	377	- 222
Private Transfers	211	286	- 75	222	333	- 111
TOTAL "INVISIBLES"	5,977	5,231	746	7,524	6,617	907
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	15,111	15,042	69	18,959	20,427	- 1,468
Capital Transfers ¹	—	—	—	—	59	- 59
Inter-government Loans	34	223	- 189	30	184	- 154
Other Official Long-term Capital (net)	—	67	- 67	—	100	- 100
Foreign Investment in U.K. Public Sector (net)	113	—	113	301	—	301
Foreign Investment in U.K. Private Sector (net)	729	—	729	1,365	—	1,365
U.K. Private Investment Abroad (net)	—	1,450	-1,450	—	1,253	- 1,253
Trade Credits	187	296	- 109	166	155	11
Other Capital Transactions (net)	216	—	216	1,094	—	1,094
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT (net)	—	757	- 757	1,205	—	1,205
Net Errors and Omissions	—	577	- 577	473	—	473
BALANCE (Net Currency Flow)	—	1,265	-1,265	210	—	210
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	124	—	124	—	—	—
NET TOTAL	—	1,141	-1,141	210	—	210
of which:						
IMF Transactions (net) ²	—	415	- 415	—	—	—
Other Overseas Monetary Authorities (net)	864	—	+ 864	—	—	—
Changes in Official Reserves (net) ³	692	—	+ 692	—	210	- 210

¹ Payments under the Sterling Agreements of 1968, renewed in 1971.

² From July 1972, transactions with the International Monetary Fund which affect the United Kingdom's reserve position with the Fund are included as changes in the official reserves.

³ Additions to (-), or drawings on (+), official reserves. From August 1971 this monetary flow was valued in sterling at transaction rates of exchange. Beginning in 1971, therefore, the valuation of reserve movements does not equal the difference between the opening and closing levels given for the appropriate years in the table of official reserves which appears earlier in this chapter, where valuations are at official parities.

Source: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments, 1968 to 1973* (Cmd. 5575).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

U.K. GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC AID

(£ million, years ending March 31st)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Total	225.6	287.3	293.2
Contributions to Multilateral Agencies	21.3	37.7	42.1
International Development Association	8.2	11.7	21.0
Others	13.1	26.0	21.1
Bilateral Aid	204.3	249.7	251.1
Commonwealth Countries	182.7	219.2	204.8
Cost of Technical Assistance	39.9	46.7	55.8
Other Grants	36.7	68.5	39.1
Loans (gross)	106.1	104.0	109.9
Other Countries	21.6	30.5	46.3
Cost of Technical Assistance	8.9	11.2	13.9
Other Grants	4.9	4.5	2.1
Loans (gross)	7.8	14.8	30.4

DISTRIBUTION OF U.K. BILATERAL AID

(£ million, years ending March 31st)

	1970/71		1971/72		1969/70	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
Africa	28.2	25.1	58.7	19.8	43.2	14.9
Kenya	3.0	4.5	18.6	3.9	5.8	3.3
Malawi	3.9	3.6	7.3	3.7	2.4	3.0
Uganda	2.3	2.2	8.7	1.6	1.8	0.4
North and South America	13.1	2.0	15.2	4.6	16.1	2.2
Asia	17.0	64.9	23.9	72.5	13.2	102.1
India	2.7	41.8	6.1	50.8	1.0	66.1
Pakistan*	2.0	8.4	0.7	4.3	0.3	13.4
Europe	10.8	6.9	9.3	7.8	3.4	5.6
Malta	9.0	2.8	7.4	—	0.9	—
Turkey	n.a.	4.0	n.a.	7.5	n.a.	5.3
Others†	21.2	15.1	23.8	14.2	34.9	15.4
TOTAL	90.3	114.0	130.9	118.8	110.9	140.2

* Including aid to East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

† Including exchequer advances to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, for which the distribution by country is not available.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f.	6,436.7	7,897.5	8,315.0	9,036.8	9,833.9	11,155.4	15,854.4
Exports f.o.b.†	5,229.6	6,433.9	7,339.4	8,061.1	9,175.5	9,745.7	12,455.1

* Figures relate to the whole United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) plus the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Because of differences in coverage, and the omission of an adjustment to cover under-recording of exports, the totals shown here are not the same as those given in the Balance of Payments table which appears earlier in this chapter. Both imports and exports exclude trade in gold and military stores carried on government vessels. Figures for imports exclude fissionable materials.

† Including re-exports but excluding any allowance for under-recording of exports.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	1,862,604	1,969,970	2,104,082	2,714,025
Meat and Meat Preparations	438,201	465,026	539,987	715,929
Dairy Products (including eggs)	185,524	237,768	255,540	225,410
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	281,428	282,777	257,152	369,581
Fruit and Vegetables	379,908	393,823	431,984	563,719
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	117,479	124,032	146,327	174,976
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Cocoa Preparations, Spices	209,690	197,483	187,724	248,718
Beverages and Tobacco	189,397	208,327	255,283	383,626
Beverages	79,049	99,342	133,706	229,828
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	110,348	108,985	121,577	153,798
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,263,157	1,163,451	1,235,896	1,835,415
Hides, Skins and Furs	70,161	73,928	85,139	112,544
Rubber, including Synthetic and Reclaimed	57,693	52,707	47,580	74,900
Wood and Cork	238,818	245,089	253,939	455,655
Pulp and Waste Paper	197,948	161,446	171,981	201,502
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	183,940	150,002	213,688	322,434
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	346,575	318,155	284,781	389,545
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	945,742	1,249,379	1,244,302	1,727,257
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	925,375	1,187,075	1,168,532	1,681,765
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	100,675	108,905	89,338	129,520
Chemicals	542,793	568,777	651,950	897,331
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	1,966,699	2,008,520	2,320,397	3,383,310
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excl. furniture)	108,530	113,922	141,819	244,229
Paper and Paper Manufactures	231,145	256,703	311,543	402,281
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	256,394	324,938	369,741	514,893
Iron and Steel	222,475	206,451	252,333	373,806
Non-ferrous Base Metals	608,677	460,538	447,097	659,918
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,496,499	1,731,196	2,237,387	3,293,228
Machinery, other than electrical	855,737	903,979	1,039,736	1,526,359
Transport Equipment	298,525	452,347	670,023	919,105
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	573,915	700,994	892,376	1,339,731
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	109,985	124,423	124,407	151,000

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	249,335	280,712	345,470	512,081
Beverages and Tobacco	265,008	306,581	314,377	363,511
Beverages	224,911	263,802	266,394	305,386
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	263,533	267,524	310,222	416,363
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	96,377	87,297	108,141	172,105
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	206,861	235,994	238,701	370,006
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	29,081	22,302	16,998	26,652
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	176,341	212,172	219,374	340,513
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9,285	10,566	11,188	17,065
Chemicals	786,100	884,547	961,574	1,272,409
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	1,989,801	2,232,442	2,353,761	3,258,515
Paper and Paper Manufactures	89,228	97,529	101,743	128,749
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	396,832	425,825	445,416	589,569
Iron and Steel	347,887	402,471	377,007	433,025
Non-ferrous Base Metals	350,571	297,614	346,901	537,794
Metal Manufactures n.e.s.	260,449	304,507	290,265	338,877
Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,301,218	3,865,172	4,015,447	4,775,035
Machinery, other than electric	1,642,376	1,994,930	2,054,116	2,412,980
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	579,052	647,657	661,749	807,287
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	1,005,245	1,197,588	1,163,430	1,415,539
Ships and Boats	61,391	57,749	113,656	123,732
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	730,852	837,370	413,333	1,149,856
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	260,758	254,628	268,651	320,220
Postal Packages	159,556	139,810	153,349	172,768

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADE BY REGIONS (£ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Sterling Area	2,735.0	2,600.0	2,822.2	2,665.0	2,376.6	2,195.0
North America	1,733.5	1,785.0	2,357.6	1,437.8	1,598.7	1,935.6
European Economic Community	2,108.0	2,729.0	5,197.1	1,926.8	2,229.8	4,030.2
European Free Trade Association	1,569.8	1,961.2	2,370.8	1,391.7	1,587.0	1,746.2
Other Western Europe	211.1	229.0	351.9	365.4	392.9	506.8
U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe	349.4	396.2	549.9	252.5	275.5	323.3
Latin America	317.9	329.0	482.1	336.7	338.8	355.4
Rest of the World	809.2	1,126.0	1,699.0	799.6	948.4	1,318.1
TOTAL	9,833.9	11,155.4	15,854.4	9,175.5	9,745.7	12,455.1

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (£'000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS*			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	260,084	276,658	283,357	340,762	346,094	365,101	317,937	404,086
Belgium	192,503	219,306	309,506	434,297	288,620	322,010	385,707	612,165
Canada	682,732	638,377	605,179	735,574	288,123	349,317	379,890	413,811
Hong Kong	128,394	164,827	184,700	263,442	99,516	104,396	100,945	126,915
India	106,044	111,188	112,205	148,609	72,900	138,338	141,203	132,911
Italy	249,176	282,545	353,433	504,384	239,663	249,311	283,822	386,059
Kuwait	163,397	198,750	176,453	235,305	36,224	35,264	31,309	36,101
New Zealand	203,558	226,637	251,498	276,171	129,285	146,132	146,764	167,287
Nigeria	123,874	139,561	156,105	206,836	114,385	165,009	153,871	172,654
Norway	198,637	201,883	218,564	325,217	173,834	177,103	190,243	240,897
Spain	108,490	125,102	138,952	203,864	123,169	145,315	170,613	199,286
South Africa	258,266	241,279	295,650	399,514	332,896	395,406	308,383	374,400
Denmark	275,038	300,966	348,132	477,946	220,208	231,657	238,131	329,174
Finland	195,005	214,949	246,577	331,574	128,901	142,500	137,234	167,757
Switzerland	198,839	225,295	369,275	591,582	209,298	231,731	367,336	520,873
France	368,243	444,891	603,685	979,552	339,229	393,517	510,876	678,336
German Fed. Republic	548,934	648,083	840,944	1,351,236	502,903	534,890	589,993	785,167
Irish Republic	341,255	507,474	444,762	526,603	381,209	501,105	469,337	625,713
Netherlands	459,102	508,602	615,036	911,732	377,767	409,428	451,342	603,568
Sweden	371,047	407,036	512,888	739,996	364,065	383,433	404,819	514,300
U.S.A.	1,170,234	1,091,558	1,170,930	1,610,331	932,736	1,074,605	1,207,439	1,512,947
U.S.S.R.	220,054	205,180	227,466	331,362	102,132	88,833	90,293	97,387
Zambia	101,384	56,791	60,387	80,141	37,866	49,338	46,230	41,002
Japan	134,414	201,437	313,974	443,394	147,841	156,571	171,602	272,598

* Including re-exports.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM (⁰⁰⁰)

FROM	1970	1971	1972
Western Europe	2,975	3,117	3,205
North America	1,975	2,074	2,163
Sterling Area	1,336	1,367	1,347
Other Countries	406	415	452
TOTAL	6,692	6,973	7,167
Total Expenditure (£ million) . .	432.1	489.4	550.2

Source: Trade and Industry (The International Passenger Survey).

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES

	1971	1972
Belgium	244,241	253,184
Denmark	97,122	104,984
France	824,423	910,066
Germany	655,720	735,613
Italy	296,384	320,275
Netherlands	444,050	454,910
Spain	132,947	154,927
Sweden	174,045	194,344
Switzerland	160,177	167,108
Japan	117,601	153,711
South Africa	93,788	100,129
U.S.A. . . .	1,756,542	1,830,108
TOTAL (incl. other countries*)	5,848,454	6,285,910

* But excluding Commonwealth countries.

Source: Statistics of foreigners entering and leaving the United Kingdom 1972 (Cmd. 5309).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (Great Britain)

	BRITISH RAIL			LONDON TRANSPORT		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Passenger journeys (million) . .	823.9	815.5	753.6	671.9	654.4	655.2
Passenger-miles (million) . .	18,895	18,720	17,615	3,249	3,270	3,409
Freight traffic (million tons) . .	205.4	195.8	175.0	—	—	—
Freight ton-miles (million) . .	16,394	14,948	14,158	—	—	—

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS
LICENSED VEHICLES IN GREAT BRITAIN
(⁰⁰⁰)

	CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	GOODS VEHICLES	PUBLIC AND PASSENGER VEHICLES
1969 . . .	11,228	1,226	1,640	102
1970 . . .	11,515	1,146	1,630	103
1971 . . .	12,062	1,124	1,632	106
1972 . . .	12,717	1,085	1,660	105

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(United Kingdom)

	1969	1970	1971
Cargo Vessels Entered (⁰⁰⁰ net reg. tons) . . .	130,496	137,888	n.a.
Cargo Vessels Cleared (⁰⁰⁰ net reg. tons) . . .	70,734	74,207	n.a.
Goods Imported (⁰⁰⁰ long tons) . . .	185,661	196,863	203,273
Goods Exported (⁰⁰⁰ long tons) . . .	44,333	49,512	48,806

CIVIL AVIATION
(UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

	ALL SERVICES				DOMESTIC SERVICES				INTERNATIONAL SERVICES			
	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT
	Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons	
1968	153,839	12,184	24,100	303,980	24,335	5,041	7,100	80,206	143,662	8,056	17,000	223,774
1969	167,997	13,215	26,201	312,767	24,808	5,159	7,391	79,441	157,340	8,508	18,810	233,326
1970	182,346	13,845	29,700	267,362	24,849	5,365	8,195	63,080	157,497	8,480	21,505	204,282
1971	190,183	14,462	27,331	248,591	25,410	5,367	7,023	57,450	164,772	9,095	20,307	191,141
1972	192,558	15,768	32,788	293,672	27,676	5,890	8,400	71,349	164,882	9,878	24,388	222,323

* Excluding Charter services.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(United Kingdom)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Books Published (new titles)	33,489	32,538	33,140	35,254
Telephones (at March 31st)	13,844,000	14,858,000	16,025,000	17,570,904†
Radio Licences (at Dec. 31st)*	2,074,000	—	—	—
Television Licences (at Dec. 31st)	16,333,000	16,588,000	16,982,000	17,510,632

Daily Newspapers: 106 in 1966 (combined circulation averaged 26,700,000 copies per issue); total circulation in 1968 averaged 25,609,000.

* Figures refer to licences for sound only. Radio licences were abolished on February 1st, 1971.

† As at January 1st.

EDUCATION
ENGLAND AND WALES

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Schools (January)	32,900	32,714	33,196
Teachers (January)*:			
Maintained Primary Schools	179,886	187,440	196,719
Maintained Secondary Schools	171,343	175,222	184,985
Other Schools	49,408	49,417	53,964
Total	400,637	412,079	435,668
Full-time Pupils (January):			
Maintained Nursery Schools	16,441	15,596	15,443
Maintained Primary Schools	4,912,874	5,021,593	5,112,920
Maintained Secondary Schools	3,045,974	3,143,879	3,251,426
Immigrant Centres	1,346	1,537	1,987
Special Schools	86,847	90,361	122,283
Direct-grant Schools†	120,181	119,483	119,865
Independent Schools	413,788	408,394	409,075
Total	8,597,451	8,800,843	9,032,999
Part-time Pupils (January)	60,707	72,392	86,441
Further Education Establishments‡ . .	672	666	n.a.
Full-time Students in Further Education‡ .	237,800	248,600	n.a.

* Full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. Figures for 1971 and 1972 exclude non-qualified teachers in maintained schools.

† Excluding special schools.

‡ At autumn term of academic years. Figures exclude universities (see below) and evening institutes (1971: 6,536 establishments with 1,519,300 evening students).

SCOTLAND*

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Schools (January):			
Nursery and Primary ¹	2,738	2,731	2,755
Secondary	573	541	516
Special	222	223	230
Total	3,533	3,495	3,501
Full-time Teachers ² :			
Nursery and Primary ³	22,005	23,168	24,114
Secondary ³	20,426	21,254	22,320
Total ⁴	42,431	44,422	46,434
Pupils on Registers ⁵ :			
Nursery Schools	10,647	12,539	14,818
Primary Schools ³	631,181	636,250	642,778
Secondary Schools ³	317,027	327,514	337,535
Special Schools	12,190	12,450	12,607
Total	971,045	988,753	1,007,738
Further Education Establishments ⁶ .	95	104	96
Full-time Students in Further Education ⁶ .	24,728	25,426	27,296

* Figures for schools and pupils refer to education authority and grant-aided schools only.

¹ Schools or departments (i.e. including primary departments of secondary schools).

² At December of the session.

³ Teachers and pupils in primary departments of secondary schools are included with primary schools.

⁴ Excluding teachers in special schools.

⁵ At December 31st of the previous year.

⁶ Years ending July 31st. Figures exclude universities (see below) and evening centres (1,266 establishments in 1971/72).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION)

UNIVERSITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN (Academic Years)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Full-time Teaching Staff	32,161	33,261	34,238
Students taking University Courses:			
Full-time Students	219,308	227,956	234,985
Part-time Students	23,703	22,538	22,585

Note: Great Britain had 43 universities in 1974.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS (United Kingdom)

	STUDENTS IN INITIAL TRAINING COURSES					
	Men		Women		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Graduates	4,375	5,787	5,216	6,148	9,591	11,935
Non-graduates	32,656	33,771	88,432	89,018	121,088	122,789
TOTAL	37,031	39,558	93,648	95,166	130,679	134,724

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole; and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England." But the Constitu-

tion is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

This evolutionary Constitution has come into being only because the United Kingdom emerged and consolidated over long years when change was slow; and because she escaped any violent revolution. New countries, which grow up in the conditions of the twentieth century, when education, science and outside influences can change the face of political life inside a generation, and older countries which have suffered violence, have little time to allow constitutions to evolve. It is perhaps paradoxical that the United Kingdom, who has no written constitution herself, should provide a model for so many new constitutions in such various lands. In some respects the modern constitution makers have the best of several worlds: they can apply their own skill and judgment, unhindered by preceding legislation; and they can draw on the experience of a long past and see its results.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which es-

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION)

establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Queen's title in the United Kingdom is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title varies slightly for different parts of the Commonwealth. Outside the United Kingdom there are 32 full members of the Commonwealth. Of this total, 21 have their own Head of State. In each of the other eleven the Queen is represented by a Governor-General whom she appoints on the advice of the Ministers of that country. He may be a national of that country, or of any other Commonwealth country, and he fulfils the same constitutional position, according to the constitution, laws and customs of the country in which he serves, as the Queen fills in the United Kingdom. If the Queen visits a Commonwealth country she can of course take over the functions of the Governor-General.

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years: if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been

dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 635 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 18 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are about 900 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seat in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organization, to see to it that Members

attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organizations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinise the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over

by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorised by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy Counsellors who were also Ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realised, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne, February 6th, 1952.

THE MINISTRY

(May 1974)

(Labour, formed March 1974.)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON.

Lord President of the Council: The Rt. Hon. EDWARD SHORT.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. JAMES CALLAGHAN.

Lord Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Secretary of State for the Home Department: The Rt. Hon. ROY JENKINS.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. DENIS HEALEY.

Secretary of State for Employment: The Rt. Hon. MICHAEL FOOT.

Secretary of State for Energy: The Rt. Hon. ERIC VARLEY.

Secretary of State for Social Services: The Rt. Hon. Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE.

Secretary of State for Industry and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN.

Secretary of State for the Environment: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY CROSLAND.

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM ROSS.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD LEVER.

Secretary of State for Trade: The Rt. Hon. PETER SHORE.

Lord Privy Seal: The Rt. Hon. the Lord SHEPHERD.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: The Rt. Hon. Mrs. SHIRLEY WILLIAMS.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK PEART.

Secretary of State for Defence: The Rt. Hon. ROY MASON.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. MERLYN REES.

Secretary of State for Wales: The Rt. Hon. JOHN MORRIS, Q.C.

Secretary of State for Education and Science: The Rt. Hon. REGINALD PRENTICE.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Paymaster-General: The Rt. Hon. EDMUND DELL.

Minister for Overseas Development: The Rt. Hon. Mrs. JUDITH HART.

Chief of the Defence Staff: Field Marshal Sir MICHAEL CARVER, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord: Admiral Sir EDWARD ASHMORE, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

Minister of State for Energy: The Lord BALOGH.

Minister for Transport: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK MULLEY.

Minister for Planning and Local Government: The Rt. Hon. JOHN SILKIN.

Minister for Housing and Construction: REGINALD FREESON.

Minister of State (Urban Affairs): CHARLES MORRIS.

Minister of State (Sport): DENIS HOWELL.

Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. DAVID ENNALS, ROY HATTERSLEY.

Ministers of State for Industry: ERIC HEFFER, The Lord BESWICK.

Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office: STANLEY ORME.

Chief Secretary, Treasury: JOEL BARNETT.

Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury: The Rt. Hon. ROBERT MELLISH.

Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: NORMAN BUCHAN.

Minister of State for Defence: WILLIAM RODGERS.

Minister of State for Education and Science: GERALD FOWLER.

Minister of State for Employment: ALBERT BOOTH.

Minister of State for Health and Social Security: BRIAN O'MALLEY.

Ministers of State, Home Office: Lord HARRIS, ALEXANDER LYON.

Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: ALAN WILLIAMS.

Ministers of State, Scottish Office: BRUCE MILLAN, The Rt. Hon. The Lord HUGHES.

Minister of State, Civil Service Department: ROBERT SHELTON.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: The Rt. Hon. SAMUEL SILKIN, Q.C.

Lord Advocate: The Rt. Hon. RONALD KING MURRAY.

Solicitor-General: PETER ARCHER, Q.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland: JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Q.C.

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: General Sir PETER HUNT, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS SPOTSWOOD, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: 31 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* HAMIDOLLAH ENAYAT SERAJ (also accredited to Netherlands and Norway).

Algeria: 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LAKHDAR BRAHIMI.

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RAFAEL MÁXIMO GOWLAND.

Australia: Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Austria: 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRIED PLATZER (also accredited to Malta).

Bahamas: 39 Pall Mall, SW1Y 5JG (HC); *High Commr.:* A. R. BRAYNEN.

Bahrain: 98 Gloucester Rd., SW7 4AU (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh SULMAN BIN DA'IJ AL-KHALIFA.

Bangladesh: 28 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* SYED ABDUS SULTAN.

Barbados: 6 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* J. CAMERON TUDOR (also accredited to France, Federal Germany and Netherlands).

Belgium: 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT ROTHSCHILD (also accredited to Malta).

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig. Gen. DON JUAN LECHIN SUAREZ (also accredited to Netherlands).

Botswana: 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Miss GAOSITWE K. T. CHIEPE (also accredited to Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Norway and Sweden).

Brazil: 32 Green St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SÉRGIO CORRÊA DA COSTA, G.C.V.O.

Bulgaria: 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER YANKOV.

Burma: 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* U CHIT MYAING (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: 84 Holland Park, W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB ACHIDI KISOB (also accredited to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Canada: Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* J. H. WARREN.

Chile: 12 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear Admiral KAARE OLSEN.

China, People's Republic: 31 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SUNG CHIH-KUANG.

Colombia: Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA DE GUZMÁN.

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Cuba: 57 Kensington Court, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LIONEL SOTO PRIETO.

Cyprus: 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* COSTAS ASHIOTIS, M.B.E. (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIROSLAV ZEMLA.

Dahomey: Paris 166, France (E).

Denmark: 29 Pont St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLING KRISTIANSEN (also accredited to Ireland).

Dominican Republic: 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. PORFIRIO HERRERA-BÁEZ (also accredited to Turkey).

Ecuador: Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO YCAZA (also accredited to Finland).

Egypt: 26 South St., W1Y 6DD (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SAAD AL-SHAZLI.

El Salvador: 16 Edinburgh House, 9b Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CONTRERAS-CHÁVEZ (also accredited to Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Vatican).

Ethiopia: 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. IYASSU MENGESHA (also accredited to Netherlands).

Fiji: 25 Upper Brook St., W1Y 1PD (HC); *High Commr.:* JOSUA R. RABUKAWAGA.

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Ghana: 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* HENRY SEKYI.

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Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Guyana: 28 Cockspur St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR JOHN CARTER, G.C. (also accredited to France, Federal Germany, Netherlands and U.S.S.R.).

Haiti: 192 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LOUIS MARS.

Honduras: 48 George St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LOPEZ-CONTRERAS.

Hungary: 35 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VENCSEL HÁZI.

Iceland: 1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* NIELS P. SIGURDSSON (also accredited to Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

India: India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* B. K. NEHRU.

Indonesia: 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESMIN NURJADIN.

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Korea, Republic: 36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KYUNG NOK CHOI (also accredited to Malta).

Kuwait: 40 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD ABDUL WAHHAB AL-NAKIB (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

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Malaysia: 45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* (vacant) (also accredited to Ireland).

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ARTHUR J. SCERRI (also accredited to U.S.S.R.).

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mauritius: Grand Buildings, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LECKRAZ TEELOCK, C.B.E. (also accredited to Belgium and the Vatican).

Mexico: 8 Halkin St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO B. MARGAÍN (also accredited to Iceland).

Mongolia: 7 Kensington Court, W.8 5DL (E); *Ambassador:* DENZENGHIN TSERENDONDORV (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Moreocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH CHORFI.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Place Gardens, W.8 (E); *Chargé d'Affairs:* BHANU PRASAD THAPLIYA (also accredited to Denmark, Italy and Sweden).

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron W. J. G. GEVERS (also accredited to Iceland).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* TERENCE MCCOMBS, O.B.E. (also accredited to Ireland).

Nicaragua: 8 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RICARDO PARRALES SÁNCHEZ.

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* SULE DEDE KOLO (also accredited to Ireland).

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT (also accredited to Ireland).

Oman: 33 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* NASSIR SEIF EL BUALY.

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MIAN MUMTAZ MOHAMMED KHAN DAULTANA (also accredited to Ireland).

Panama: 29 Wellington Court, 116 Knightsbridge, SW1X 7PJ (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO BISSOT, Jnr. (also accredited to Netherlands and Sweden).

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. NUMA ALCIDES MALLORQUIN (also accredited to Switzerland).

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE (also accredited to Iceland).

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ZOBEL DE AYALA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTUR STAREWICZ.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GONÇALVES CALDEIRA COELHO.

Qatar: 10 Reeves Mews, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh AHMED BIN SAIF AL THANI.

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* PRETOR POPA (also accredited to Iceland).

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 27 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULRAHMAN AL-HELALSI.

Senegal: 11 Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* J. A. C. DAVIES (also accredited to Norway).

Singapore: 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. LEE YONG LENG.

Somalia: 60 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HAJI DUALEH (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. The Hon. CAREL DE WET.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL FRAGA IRIARNE.

Sri Lanka: 13 Hyde Park Gdns. (HC); *High Commr.:* T. GOONERATNE.

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AHMED SULEIMAN MOHAMMED AHMED.

Swaziland: 58 Pont St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JOHN MMELI DINGANE FAKUDZI (also accredited to Belgium and France).

Sweden: 23 North Row, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLE JÖDANL.

Switzerland: 16-18 Montague Place, W1H 2BQ (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERT WEITNAUER (also accredited to Malta).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Syria: 5 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN OMRAN.

Tanzania: 33 Upper Brook St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* GEORGE M. NHIKULA.

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* KONTI SUPHAMONGKHON.

Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tonga: 17th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* I. F. FALETAU.

Trinidad and Tobago: 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. PATRICK V. J. SOLOMON (also accredited to Federal Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* BÉCHIR MHEDREBI.

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT MENEMENCIÖGLÜ (also accredited to Malta).

Uganda: Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *Acting High Commr.:* F. K. ISINGOMA.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI LUNKOV (also accredited to Malta).

United Arab Emirates: 30 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED MOHAMMED MAHDI AL-TAJIR.

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* The Hon. WALTER H. ANNENBERG.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN DOMINGO DEL CAMPO.

Venezuela: Flat 6, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS PÉREZ DE LA COVA.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Austria, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 56 Chepstow Rd., W.2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LAI VAN NGOC.

Yemen Arab Republic: 41 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSIN ALAINI.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 57 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED HADI AWAD (also accredited to France and Sweden).

Yugoslavia: 25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* BOGDAN ORESCANIN.

Zaire: 26 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HH (E); *Ambassador:* KANINDA MPUMBWA TSHINGOMBA.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* PUTTEHO NGONDA.

The United Kingdom also has diplomatic relations with the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Grenada, Iraq, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican City and Western Samoa.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Rt. Hon. (JOHN) SELWYN BROOKE LLOYD.

Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. Hon. GEORGE THOMAS.

General Election

February 28th, 1974

	VOTES POLLED	% OF TOTAL	SEATS
Conservative Party*	11,963,207	38.18	296
Labour Party	11,654,726	37.20	301
Liberal Party	6,063,470	19.35	14
Scottish National Party	632,032	2.02	7
Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party)	171,364	0.55	2
Communist Party	32,741	0.10	—
United Ulster Unionist Council†	366,703	1.17	11
Social Democratic and Labour Party	160,437	0.51	1
Democratic Labour	288,546	0.92	1
Independent Labour			1
The Speaker			1
Others			—
TOTAL	31,333,226	100.00	635

* Including the Assembly Unionist Party in Northern Ireland (Ulster Unionists who support the Northern Ireland Executive).

† An electoral alliance of the official Ulster Unionist Party, the Vanguard Unionists and the Democratic Unionists.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

HOUSE OF LORDS

(March 1974)

Lord High Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. the Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Lord Chairman of Committees: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of LISTOWEL, P.C., G.C.H.G.

Peers of the Blood Royal	3
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and Countesses	161
Viscounts	107
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	723

TOTAL 1,075

POLITICAL PARTIES

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY

Leader: The Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH, P.C., M.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold religion, preserve the Constitution, and to strengthen the free association of the Commonwealth; to maintain, in collaboration with other like minded nations, defence forces adequate for the preservation of freedom and prevention of war; to work for peace by international disarmament; to provide financial and technical aid to raise the conditions of under-developed territories; to provide freedom and opportunity by supporting free enterprise and initiative against Socialist systems of state-trading and nationalisation; to improve the standards of life by economic policies which preserve full employment, promote expanding trade and production, maintain national solvency, and encourage thrift and an ever wider spread of ownership of property; to promote greater educational opportunities at all levels; to ensure that the old share in rising living standards; to promote better health by good housing and slum clearance, and a modern hospital system.

HEADQUARTERS

The Conservative and Unionist Central Office: 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HH; f. 1870; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord CARRINGTON, K.C.M.G., M.C.; Deputy Chair. Sir MICHAEL FRASER, C.B.E., The Rt. Hon. JAMES PRIOR.

THE LABOUR PARTY

Leader: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, P.C., O.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the British Labour Party were stated in 1918 and reaffirmed and amplified in 1960.

The British Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands for democracy in industry and the expansion of common ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions.

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

HEADQUARTERS

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JA; 703,030 individual mems.; 5,425,327 union-affiliated mems. (1972); Chair. Rt. Hon. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P.; Gen. Sec. R. G. HAYWARD, C.B.E.; National Agent H. R. UNDERHILL.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Leader: The Rt. Hon. JEREMY THORPE, P.C., M.P.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

HEADQUARTERS

Liberal Party Organization: 7 Exchange Court, Strand, London, WC2R 0PR; f. 1936; Pres. Lord LLOYD OF KILGERAN; Chair. of the Liberal Party KENNETH VAUS; Head of L.P.O. EDWARD WHEELER.

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; the object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system by public ownership, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organized working class; approx. 30,000 mems.; Exce. Cttee. Chair. Mrs. IRENE SWANN; Gen. Sec. JOHN GOLLAN; publs. fortnightly: *Comment*; monthly: *Marxism Today*.

The Co-operative Party: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; linked with the Co-operative Union Ltd., but has its own Annual Conference and National Committee. Under an Agreement with the Labour Party it sponsors Labour and Co-operative candidates at local and parliamentary elections; protects the interests of the co-operative movement; seeks to extend co-operative enterprise and cares for the interests of the consumer; Approx. 15,000 individual members in 147 brs.; 370 societies with approx. 11.5 million members are affiliated; Chair. A. J. PARKINSON; Sec. D. WISE.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): 8 Heol y Frenhines, Cardiff, Wales; membership 40,000; Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS; Sec. DAVID WILLIAMS; publs. *Welsh Nation* (weekly) and *Y Ddraig Goch* (monthly).

Scottish National Party: 14A Manor Place, Edinburgh, EH3 7ES; Chair. WILLIAM WOLFE; Pres. Provost Dr. ROBERT MCINTYRE; Nat. Sec. Mrs. ROSEMARY HALL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

One of the most cherished liberties of the ordinary British citizen is his freedom from arbitrary arrest and his knowledge that the law regards him as innocent unless he can be proved guilty. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment were abolished when the famous Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679; under this Act in its present-day form anyone having custody of a person can be ordered to bring him before the court within forty-eight hours and to prove that he is being lawfully held in custody.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; and the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge the facts of a case. The judge decides the law. The jury verdict in both criminal and civil cases has since October 1967 been a majority verdict system.

There are three sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted, and Equity.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS or PETTY SESSIONS

The criminal courts of lowest jurisdiction, are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins in the Magistrates' Court. The vast majority of committals for trial are carried out under the Criminal Justice Act of 1967, which does not require the magistrate to consider the evidence. There are only a few cases in which full committals of the pre-Justice Act era are now necessary.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division (in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.

COUNTY COURTS

A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £750. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some County Courts also have

jurisdiction in divorce matters, and undefended divorce cases are heard by a Judge in these Courts.

CROWN COURTS

Crown Courts came into force on January 1st, 1972, under the Courts Act 1971 and replace Quarter Sessions and Assizes, abolished by the Act. They sit at various centres throughout the country but, at the Lord Chancellor's direction, they may sit anywhere. The country has been divided into six administrative circuits, each including all three tiers of the Crown Courts. Crimes calling for the severest penalties, such as life imprisonment, are tried in the first tier Crown Courts which, outside London, also deal with civil cases. The Crown Court for the City of London is the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey). High Court Judges or Circuit Judges preside over the first and second tier courts, Circuit Judges or Recorders over the third, where less serious offences are heard.

Appeals from the Crown Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal and in civil matters to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Family. The Chancery Division deals with litigation about properties, family trusts, companies, dissolution of partnerships and disputed estates. The Queen's Bench Division hears cases involving damage to property, personal injuries etc. and also includes the Admiralty Court. The Family Division hears contested or complex divorce and separation cases and matters relating to children such as adoption, wardship, guardianship of minors.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The Lord High Chancellor.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN PENNYCUICK, Hon. Sir JOHN A. FLOWMAN, Hon. Sir REGINALD W. GOFF, Hon. Sir ROBERT E. MEGARRY, Hon. Sir JOHN P. GRAHAM, Hon. Sir PETER H. B. W. FOSTER, Hon. Sir JOHN N. K. WHITFORD, Hon. Sir JOHN BRIGHTMAN, Hon. Sir ERNEST I. GOULDING, Hon. Sir SYDNEY W. TEMPLEMAN, Hon. Sir RAYMOND H. WALTON.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN P. ASHWORTH, Rt. Hon. Sir AUBREY M. S. STEVENSON, Hon. Sir GERALD A. THESIGER, Hon. Sir BASIL E. NIELD, Hon. Sir BERNARD J. M. MACKENNA, Hon. Sir ALAN A. MOCATTA, Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON, Hon. Sir DANIEL J. BRADIN, Hon. Sir HELENUS P. J. MILMO, Hon. Sir JOSEPH D. CANTLEY, Hon. Sir PATRICK R. E. BROWNE, Hon. Sir GEORGE S. WALLER, Hon. Sir HUGH E. PARK, Hon. Sir RALPH V. CUSACK, Hon. Sir STEPHEN CHAPMAN, Hon. Sir JOHN R. WILLIS, Hon. Sir GRAHAM R. SWANWICK, Hon. Sir PATRICK MCC. O'CONNOR, Hon. Sir JOHN F. DONALDSON, Hon. Sir GEOFFREY D. LANE, Hon. Sir JOHN R. D. CRICHTON, Hon. Sir SAMUEL B. R. COOKE, Hon. Sir BERNARD CAULFIELD, Hon. Sir NIGEL C. BRIDGE, Hon. Sir SEBAG SHAW, Hon. Sir HILARY G. TALNOT, Hon. Sir

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

EDWARD W. EVELEIGH, Hon. Sir WILLIAM L. MARS-JONES, Hon. Sir RALPH K. BROWN, Hon. Sir PHILIP WIEN, Hon. Sir PETER H. R. BRISTOW, Hon. Sir HUGH H. V. FORBES, Hon. Sir DESMOND J. C. ACKNER, Hon. Sir WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Sir ROBERT H. MAIS, Hon. Sir NEIL LAWSON, Hon. Sir DAVID P. CROOM-JOHNSON, Hon. Sir JOHN R. PHILLIPS, Hon. Sir LESLIE K. E. BOREHAM, Hon. Sir JOHN D. MAY, Hon. Sir MICHAEL R. E. KERR, Hon. Sir ALFRED W. M. DAVIES, Hon. Sir JOHN D. STOCKER.

FAMILY DIVISION

President: The Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER.

Judges

Hon. Sir ROGER F. G. ORMROD, Hon. Sir CHARLES W. S. REES, Hon. Sir REGINALD W. PAYNE, Hon. Sir NEVILLE M. G. FAULKS, Hon. Sir ROBERT J. L. STIRLING, Hon. Sir JAMES R. HOVELL-THURLOW-CUMMING-BRUCE, Hon. Sir JOHN B. LATEY, Hon. Sir HUGH E. PARK, Hon. Dame ELIZABETH K. LANE, Hon. Sir HENRY V. BRANDON, Hon. Sir ROBIN H. W. DUNN, Hon. Sir WILLIAM A. BAGNALL, Hon. Sir ALFRED K. HOLLINGS, Hon. Sir TASKER WATKINS, Hon. Sir JOHN L. ARNOLD, Hon. Sir CHARLES T. REEVE, Hon. Sir MORRIS FINER.

COURT OF APPEAL

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice and in criminal cases from the Crown Courts. The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the court.

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES (President).

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY.

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Lord DENNING.

President of the Family Division: Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM A. DAVIES, Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES R. RUSSELL, Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT E. DAVIES, Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY J. PHILLIMORE, Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN MEGAW, Rt. Hon. Sir DENYS B. BUCKLEY, Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID A. S. CAIRNS, Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD B. STAMP, Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN F. E. STEPHENSON, Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN S. ORR, Rt. Hon. Sir EUSTACE W. ROSKILL, Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK H. LAWTON, Rt. Hon. Sir LESLIE G. SCARMAN, Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR E. JAMES.

HOUSE OF LORDS

In civil and criminal cases this is the final court of appeal.

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. Lord REID, Rt. Hon. Lord MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST, Rt. Hon. Lord WILBERFORCE, Rt. Hon. Lord PEARSON, Rt. Hon. Lord DIPLOCK, Rt. Hon. Viscount DILHORNE, Rt. Hon. Lord CROSS OF CHELSEA, Rt. Hon. Lord SIMON OF GLAISDALE, Rt. Hon. Lord KILBRANDON, Rt. Hon. Lord SALMON.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

This is a standing committee, consisting of the Law Lords of the United Kingdom (the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary) and other Privy Counsellors who have held high judicial office. It is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and United Kingdom dependent territories and, in a few instances, the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

There are seventeen Commonwealth members.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT

Established under the Industrial Relations Act 1972.

President: Hon. Sir JOHN DONALDSON.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, are dealt with in magistrates' courts.

SHERIFF COURT

Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are tried in this court. Each of the twelve sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff Principal and a number of Sheriffs, who hear the cases.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY

The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this General, these same nineteen judges are also judges of the court, these same nineteen judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

SHERIFF COURT

Tries civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session.

COURT OF SESSION

This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

INNER HOUSE. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

First Division: Lord Justice General and President: Rt. Hon. Lord EMSLIE; Judges: Hon. Lord CAMERON, Hon. Lord JOHNSTON, Rt. Hon. Lord AVONSIDE.

Second Division: Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. Lord WHEATLEY; Judges: Hon. Lord KISSEN, Hon. Lord FRASER, Hon. Lord LECHMAN.

OUTER HOUSE. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

Judges: Hon. Lord HUNTER, Hon. Lord THOMSON, Hon. Lord ROBERTSON, Rt. Hon. Lord STOTT, Hon. Lord DUNPARK, Hon. Lord KEITH, Hon. Lord GRIEVE, Hon. Lord BRAND, Hon. Lord KINCRAIG, Hon. Lord MAXWELL, Hon. Lord McDONALD.

RELIGION

British Council of Churches: 10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England claims to be both Catholic and Reformed. Originating from the Celtic Mission of St. Aidan from Scotland and from the Roman Mission of St. Augustine, it finally renounced the jurisdiction of the Pope at the Reformation, while retaining the episcopal form of Church government.

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at coronation.

In England, there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Convocations, an Upper and Lower House. By the Enabling Act the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

In 1970 by the Synodical Government Measure 1969 the Church Assembly was reconstituted as the General Synod and was also given authority to exercise most of the functions of the Convocations. The House of Bishops consists of members of the Upper House of the Convocations (43 persons). The House of Clergy consists of the members of the Lower Houses (a maximum of 251 persons). The House of Laity consists almost entirely of representatives of the dioceses elected by the deanery synods (a maximum of 251 persons).

The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1970 was 27,736,000 (baptized).

Sec.-Gen. of the General Synod: WILLIAM D. PATTINSON.

Office: Church House, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

The Province of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. A. M. RAMSEY (to retire in November 1974).

The Province of Canterbury includes 29 dioceses:

London	Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. GERALD A. ELLISON.
Winchester	Rt. Rev. S. F. ALLISON (to retire in Sept. 1974).
Bath and Wells	Rt. Rev. E. B. HENDERSON.
Birmingham	Rt. Rev. LAURENCE BROWN.
Bristol	Rt. Rev. O. S. TOMKINS.
Chelmsford	Rt. Rev. A. J. TRILLO
Chichester	(to be appointed).
Coventry	Rt. Rev. C. K. N. BARDSLEY.

Derby	Rt. Rev. C. W. J. BOWLES.
Ely	Rt. Rev. E. J. K. ROBERTS.
Exeter	Rt. Rev. E. A. J. MERCER.
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. B. T. GUY.
Guildford	Rt. Rev. D. A. BROWN.
Hereford	Rt. Rev. JOHN R. G. EASTAUGH.
Leicester	Rt. Rev. R. R. WILLIAMS.
Lichfield	Rt. Rev. A. S. REEVE.
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. K. RICHES (to retire Sept. 1974).
Norwich	Rt. Rev. M. A. P. WOOD.
Oxford	Rt. Rev. K. J. WOOLLCOMBE.
Peterborough	Rt. Rev. D. R. FEATHER.
Portsmouth	Rt. Rev. J. H. L. PHILLIPS.
Rochester	Rt. Rev. R. D. SAY.
St. Albans	Rt. Rev. ROBERT RUNCIE.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich	Rt. Rev. L. W. BROWN.
Salisbury	Rt. Rev. G. E. REINDORF.
Southwark	Rt. Rev. A. M. STOCKWOOD.
Truro	Rt. Rev. G. D. LEONARD.
Worcester	Rt. Rev. R. W. WOODS.

The Province of York

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN.

The Province of York includes 14 dioceses:

Durham	Rt. Rev. J. S. HADGON.
Blackburn	Rt. Rev. R. A. S. MARTINEAU.
Bradford	Rt. Rev. R. S. HOOK.
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. H. D. HALSEY.
Chester	Rt. Rev. H. V. WHITSEY.
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. S. Y. BLANCH.
Manchester	Rt. Rev. PATRICK RODGER.
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. R. BOWLEY.
Ripon	Rt. Rev. J. R. H. MOORMAN.
Sheffield	Rt. Rev. W. G. FALLOWS.
Sodor and Man	Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS.
Southwell	Rt. Rev. J. D. WAKELING.
Wakefield	Rt. Rev. ERIC TREACY.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

THE PROVINCE OF WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury.

The Province is practically coterminous with Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of a few border parishes which, under the Welsh Church Act, voted themselves out of the Church in Wales. It is divided into 6 Dioceses served by 920 clergy. The number of Easter communicants is approximately 150,000.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative assembly composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body B. V. DAVIES; Sec. and Accountant of the Representative Body W. R. JONES; Clerical Sec. to the Governing Body The Dean of Llandaff.

Archbishop of Wales: Most Rev. GWILYM OWEN WILLIAMS.

The Province of Wales includes six dioceses:

Monmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. D. G. CHILDS.
St. Asaph . . .	Rt. Rev. H. J. CHARLES.
Llandaff . . .	Rt. Rev. E. S. THOMAS.
St. David's . .	Rt. Rev. E. M. ROBERTS.
Bangor . . .	Most Rev. G. O. WILLIAMS.
Swansea and Brecon	Rt. Rev. J. J. A. THOMAS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 5,763,645 (1971).

Apostolic Delegate

The Most Rev. BRUNO HEIM.

Archbishops

Westminster: His Eminence Cardinal JOHN. CARMEL HEENAN.

Birmingham: Most Rev. GEORGE PATRICK DWYER.

Liverpool: Most Rev. GEORGE ANDREW BECK, A.A.

Southwark: Most Rev. CYRIL C. COWDEROY.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: H.E. Cardinal GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. JAMES SCANLAN.

Bishops

ENGLAND AND WALES

Arundel and Brighton . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL BOWEN.
Brentwood . . .	Rt. Rev. PATRICK CASEY.
Clifton . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH RUDDERHAM.
Hexham and Newcastle . . .	Rt. Rev. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
Lancaster . . .	Rt. Rev. BRIAN FOLEY.
Leeds . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GORDON WHEELER.
Menevia . . .	Rt. Rev. LANGTON D. FOX.
Middlesbrough . . .	Rt. Rev. GERARD MCCLEAN.
Northampton . . .	Rt. Rev. CHARLES GRANT.
Nottingham . . .	Rt. Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.
Plymouth . . .	Rt. Rev. CYRIL RESTIEUX.
Portsmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. DEREK WORLOCK.
Salford . . .	Rt. Rev. THOMAS HOLLAND, D.C.S.
Shrewsbury . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GRASAR.

The Rt. Rev. AUGUSTINE HORNYAK is the Exarch for all Roman Catholic Ukrainians in Great Britain.

Rt. Rev. GERARD TICKLE is the Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL FOYLAN.
Argyll and the Isles . . .	Rt. Rev. COLIN MACPHERSON.
Dunkeld . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM HART.
Galloway . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCGEE.
Motherwell . . .	Rt. Rev. FRANCIS THOMSON.
Paisley . . .	Rt. Rev. STEPHEN MCGILL.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George St., Edinburgh.

The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom

of the Church are recognized as lawful. In May 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church of Scotland places of worship, manse and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. Immediately the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church appointed a Committee to prepare a basis and plan of union, and the union of the two Churches was effected in 1929. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for 1974 is Rt. Rev. Dr. DAVID STEEL; Lord High Commr. to the General Assembly Lord BALLANTRAE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. 1,110,187 mem.; publs. *Life and Work* (circ. 175,000, monthly), *Manse Mail* (circ. 3,000, three times a year).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow G3 7PR; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly Rev. ROBERT BUCHAN; Sec. Rev. D. W. ROY; 91 congregations, 94 ministers and missionaries, 15,229 mems.; publ. *Stedfast* (monthly).

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank St., Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. ALASDAIR G. ROSS; Assembly Clerk Rev. Principal W. J. CAMERON; Deputy Clerk Rev. Professor CLEMENT GRAHAM; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organized in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 318, clergy 264, communicants 46,288.

Bishops: Glasgow, F. H. MONCRIEFF (Primus); Moray, G. SESSFORD; St. Andrews, M. HARE DUKE; Aberdeen, IAN BEGG; Brechin, JOHN C. SPROTT; Edinburgh, KENNETH M. CAREY; Argyll, RICHARD K. WIMMUSH; Registrar, I. R. GUILD, 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1974-75) Rev. GEORGE CUMMING; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL.

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; members in British Isles (1973) 263,000; Press organ *The Baptist Times*, weekly.

Presbyterian Church of Wales (Calvinistic Methodist): f. as separate Church 1811; churches 1,311, ministers 306, members 101,700; Moderator of General Assembly (1973-74) Rev. GOMER M. ROBERTS, M.A.; Sec. Rev. GWILYM EVANS, 9 Camden Rd., Brecon, Breconshire, LD3 7BU; publs. six periodicals.

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Established by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston, U.S.A., in 1879, where it still has its headquarters, the Church has 302 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The governing body of The Mother Church in Boston is The Christian Science Board of Directors. The Christian Science Publishing Society includes among its publications *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian*

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(RELIGION)

Science Sentinel (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, *The Herald of Christian Science* (French, German, Portuguese and Spanish editions monthly, 8 other languages quarterly), the international daily newspaper *The Christian Science Monitor*; British Isles Bureau: 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HJ

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 64-68 Exhibition Rd., London, S.W.7; f. 1830; 3,100,000 mems.; Pres. of England East Mission MILAN D. SMITH; associated organizations England South Mission, England South-west Mission, England Central Mission, England North Mission, Scotland Mission, Ireland Mission; publ. *England East Messenger* (monthly).

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9HH; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1973-74) Rev. DAVID S. RUSSELL, M.A., B.D., D.LITT., (1974-75) Rev. ALBERT S. COOPER, M.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. A. D. MANN; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (monthly).

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; Pres. Mrs. G. J. M. THOMAS (1974-75); Rev. D. J. DAVIES (1973-74); Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN L. GOLLAND, M.A.; f. 1928.

There are between three and four hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some twenty of which are overseas. Adult membership is estimated at 15,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Pubs. *The Inquirer* (fortnightly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker St., London, S.W.1; Pres. of the Conference (1973-74) Rev. DONALD R. LEE. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was founded in 1739 as a result of the evangelical mission work conducted by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England, and others, including his brother, Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. The doctrinal standards are contained in certain of John Wesley's sermons and his Notes on the new Testament. It spread rapidly in the British Isles and to America. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church (f. 1807) and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion of three Methodist Churches.

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 34 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in the autumn and the Spring. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Circuit Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

At the last triennial return (1971) there were 601,068 members of the Methodist Church in Great Britain with a Methodist community in the country of some 2 million.

The chief Methodist press organ is the *Methodist Recorder* (weekly).

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BJ; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number in Great Britain 20,561; Clerk to the London Yearly Meetings DEREK H. CROSFIELD; Recording Clerk (Sec.) ARTHUR J. WHITE. The Society,

as a religious organization, works actively for social reform and international peace and justice. Its chief unofficial press organ is *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4EP; General of the Army ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff: Commr. ARNOLD BROWN; Int. Secs. Commr. FREDERICK HARVEY (British Dominions and the Americas), Commr. PER-ERIK WAHLSTRÖM (Europe), Commr. W. STANLEY COTTRILL (Africa and the Far East), Col. ARTHUR HOOK (India etc.). The aim of the Army is personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Founded in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, as a Christian Mission in the East End of London, the first headquarters ("Eastern Star") was opened in 1867 in Whitechapel Road. In 1878 it became the Salvation Army and William Booth assumed the title of General, the uniform being introduced throughout the Army in 1879. In 1880 the Army extended to U.S.A., in 1881 to France, and since then its operations have extended to 81 countries. Pubs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *The Deliverer*, *The Musical Salvationist*, etc.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: Britten House, Stansted Hall, Stansted, Mountfitchet, Essex; Pres. G. M. HIGGINSON, 218 Lightwood Rd., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Gen. Sec. RICHARD ELLIDGE. An organization of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 22,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and a religious philosophy, it is a Trust Corporation officially recognized as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain. Conducts the Arthur Findlay College of Psychic Science.

United Reformed Church: 86 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9RT; f. 1972 by merger of the Congregational Church of England and Wales (f. 1831) and the Presbyterian Church of England; approx. 2,200 churches; Moderator Rev. Dr. KENNETH SLACK; Joint Gen. Secs. Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE and Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR; publ. *Reform* (monthly).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations Dr. IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Exec. Dir. Rabbi MOSHE DAVIS.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.C.S.

There is no comprehensive organization of synagogues covering the country as a whole; their unifying bond is their recognition of the ecclesiastical authority of the Chief Rabbi under the Chief Rabbinate Council.

In London there are the following major synagogue organizations:

The Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis: f. 1968; comprises over 40 ministers serving nearly 50 congregations in Great Britain and Ireland. Its Chairman, at present Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, is elected annually to represent and speak for Progressive Jewry, which does not recognize the authority of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations.

Federation of Synagogues: f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 64 Leman St., London, E.1; has 50 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 16,000 families.

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Rd., London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union; Senior Minister Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, M.A.; Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. R. BENEDYK; 2,800 members; publ. *L.J.S. Newsletter*.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5DH; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. M. BENZIMRA.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, London, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; over 4,000 mems.

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Sir ISAAC WOLFSON, Bt.; Vice-Pres; ALFRED WOOLF, J.P., S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Sec. NATHAN RUBIN, F.C.I.S.; 40,000 members.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Sec. ALAN SILVERMAN, J.P.; about 2,500 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number over 300,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes an increasing number of British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, the Midlands, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are numerous mosques in the United Kingdom of which the oldest and best established is the Shah Jehan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey; work began in 1973 on the London Central Mosque and the Islamic Cultural Centre at 146 Park Rd., London, N.W.8; Dir. H. E. The Raja of Mahmudabad; publ. *The Islamic Quarterly*.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Society, The: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; the Society studies every phase of Buddhism and the whole field of philosophy and religion from the Buddhist point of view, holds members' classes and public lectures at headquarters and publishes books on Buddhism; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Gen. Sec. BURT TAYLOR; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has the world's third highest newspaper circulation per head of population, and boasts some of the highest circulation figures for individual newspapers (*Daily Mirror* 4.3 million, *Daily Express* 3.3 million, *News of the World* 6 million). The United Kingdom press has a long tradition of independence from political and commercial pressures, though in negative ways, by the withholding of information or by attempts to withhold advertising revenue, such pressure can be applied.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here. Following the *Sunday Telegraph* case in 1971 the Secretary of State appointed the Franks committee to

examine Section 2 of the Act which refers to "national interest". The Committee's report favoured the replacement of this section by an Official Information Act, which would apply to certain specified categories of official information if classified on the grounds that its unauthorized disclosure would harm seriously the interests of the nation. Under such an Act the receipt of official information by a citizen would no longer be an offence, and the duty of protecting official information would fall to the Minister or Crown servants concerned.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circulation of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation.

The National Union of Journalists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Journalists Code of Ethics (1963) define the form of professional conduct for British journalists.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists' organizations and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable moral authority.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

New Mercury House, 81 Farringdon St.,
London, EC4A 4BL.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, ten lay-members and twenty members nominated by the Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963 and July 1973. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord PEARCE, P.C.; Vice-Chair. HENRY BATE; Members: GORDON B. ALLAN, Sir WILLIAM BARNETSON, W. R. A. BREARE, RONALD DEADMAN, Sir TREVOR EVANS, H. R. DOUGLAS, P. W. GIBBINGS, DAVID GREENSLADE, C. D. HAMILTON, WM. HEALD, SYDNEY JACOBSON, A. A. JENNER, J. CLEMENT JONES, HOWARD FRENCH, CYRIL KILNER, EDWARD PICKERING, D. W. REES, GEORGE WITBY; Lay Members: Capt. G. BALDWIN, P. BARTLETT, DESMOND ELLIS, ARCHIBALD GLEN, Rev. M. R. HOLLINGS, TOM JACKSON, Lady LITTLEWOOD, B.Sc., JANET MARTIN, Dame JEAN RIVETT-DRAKE, BRENDA THOMPSON; Sec. NOEL S. PAUL.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The five largest of these chains are as follows:

The Thomson Organisation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4 YG, 4 Stratford Place, W1A 4YG; Joint Chair. Lord THOMSON of FLEET, The Hon. KENNETH THOMSON; controls 30 daily and weekly papers (including *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) in England, 9 (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, 13 in Wales and 4 in Northern Ireland. It controls, in addition, 45 magazines in England; 7 book publishing companies in England; 7 printing firms in England, 2 in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland and has numerous interests abroad.

International Publishing Corporation Ltd.: Orbit House, New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Chair. ALEX JARRATT; controls, through its subsidiary companies, IPC Newspapers Ltd., IPC Magazines Ltd., IPC Business Press Ltd., etc., two national daily papers (*The Daily Mirror*, *The Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*The Sunday People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers (including two two Scottish national papers *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*) and some two hundred magazines, technical and trade journals and periodicals; also publishes books through its subsidiary the Hamlyn Group and Butterworths and produces records and prints. Large magazine and general printing interests through its subsidiary, International Printers. Publishing interests in 14 overseas countries.

Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.: Fleet St., E.C.4; Chair. Sir MAN AITKEN Bt.; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. JOCELYN STEVENS; controls *The Daily Express*, *The Evening Standard* (London), and *The Sunday Express*.

Associated Newspapers Ltd.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Chair. Hon. VERA HARMSWORTH; controls through Harmsworth Publications Ltd.: 2 national dailies (*The Daily*

Mail and *The Evening News*) and one national weekly (*Weekend*); and through the Northcliffe Newspaper Group Ltd. 12 evening papers, 1 morning paper and several weeklies; the Northcliffe Group also has holdings in a further 5 provincial dailies (4 evening and one morning).

United Newspapers Publications Ltd.: 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y 0HR; Chair. Sir WILLIAM D. BARNETSON; controls 9 provincial dailies (7 evening and 2 morning), one bi-weekly and 31 provincial weekly papers.

During 1969 the Australian newspaper owner Rupert Murdoch gained control of the *News of the World* and *The Sun*.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. *The Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 members. Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by trusts or independent companies, notably *The Observer* and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers), *The Economist*, *The New Statesman*, *Punch*, *The Listener* and *New Society* (weeklies). Outstanding among the popular press are: *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Mail* (daily), *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The Sunday People* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman and Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *The Radio Times* and the *TV Times* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS*

(April to September 1973)

MORNING PAPERS

<i>Daily Express</i>	3,299,689
<i>Daily Mail</i>	1,734,996
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	4,314,189
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,420,340
<i>Financial Times</i>	193,213
<i>The Guardian</i>	339,070
<i>Sun</i>	3,009,292
<i>The Times</i>	340,219

SUNDAY PAPERS

<i>News of the World</i>	5,964,437
<i>Observer</i>	794,590
<i>Sunday Express</i>	4,109,387
<i>Sunday Mirror</i>	4,591,081
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	767,398
<i>Sunday Times</i>	1,501,734
<i>The Sunday People</i>	4,435,915

LONDON EVENING PAPERS

<i>Evening News</i>	826,624 Mon.-Fri.; 657,678 Sat.
<i>Evening Standard</i>	504,403 Mon.-Fri.; 348,580 Sat.

* As supplied by the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1900; independent; Editor IAN MCCOLL; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*; companion evening paper, *Evening Standard* (London).

Daily Mail: Northcliffe House, Tudor St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1896, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960 and *Daily Sketch* 1971; Chair. VERE HARMSWORTH; Editor DAVID ENGLISH; Independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Group Ltd.; companion evening paper, *Evening News*.

Daily Mirror: 33 Holborn, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1903; independent newspaper of the Left; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor A. J. MILES.

Daily Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet St., EC4P 4BL (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); independent; Editor MAURICE GREEN; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE; companion Sunday paper, *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Financial Times: Braeken House, Cannon St., EC4P 4BY; f. 1888; incorporates *The Financial News*; Proprs. Pearson Longman Ltd.; Editor M. H. FISHER.

Guardian, The (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*): 192 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8EY and 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; f. 1821; Independent Liberal; Managing Dir. G. P. TAYLOR; Editor H. A. HETHERINGTON.

Morning Star (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1; f. 1930 by Communist Party; co-operatively owned since 1945; Communist; Editor GEORGE MATTHEWS (editor designate Dr. TONY CHATER).

Sun: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1921 as *Daily Herald*, appeared as *Sun* in 1964, re-appeared in new format under new proprietor in 1969; Propr. News of the World Ltd.; Independent; Editor BERNARD SHRIMSLEY; Editorial Dir. L. LAMB.

Times, The: Printing House Square, EC4P 4DE; f. 1785; Independent; Editor WILLIAM REES-MOGG; Since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief C. D. HAMILTON; Man. Dir. and Chief Exce. M. J. HUSSEY; part of the Thomson Organization.

LONDON EVENING DAILIES

Evening News: Northcliffe House, Tudor St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1881; Independent; Propr. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Editor D. R. BODDIE.

Evening Standard: 47 Shoe Lane, London, EC4P 4DD; f. 1827; Independent; Propr. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. WINTOUR.

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY PAPERS

News of the World: 30 Bouverie St., EC4Y 8EX; f. 1843; incorporated *Empire News* 1960; Proprietors The News of the World Ltd.; independent; Editor P. N. S. STEPHENS.

Observer, The: 160 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4; f. 1791; Independent; owned since 1968 by The Observer (Holdings) Ltd. and The Observer Editorial Trust; Chair. Lord GOODMAN; Chair. of Dirs. and Editor Hon. DAVID ASTOR.

Sunday Express: 121-128 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; Independent; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.; (Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*); Editor JOHN JUNOR.

Sunday Mail: Anderson Quay, Glasgow G3 8DA, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. SANDGROUND; circ. 753,880.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham B4 6AZ; London Office: 88 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1918 (as *Birmingham Weekly*

Mercury 1848), incorporating *Sunday News* f. 1919; incorporating *Birmingham Weekly Post* from 1960; Editor FREDERICK WHITEHEAD; circ. 230,855.

Sunday Mirror: 33 Holborn, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1915; independent newspaper of the Left; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor ROBERT EDWARDS.

Sunday People, The: Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, EC4A 1AR; f. 1881; Independent; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor GEOFFREY PINNINGTON.

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, DD1 9QJ, Scotland; Glasgow Office: 144 Port Dundas Rd.; London Office: 186 Fleet St., EC4A 2HS; f. 1920.

Sunday Sun: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland; f. 1919; Independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor M. ARMSTRONG; circ. 204,235.

Sunday Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor BRIAN R. ROBERTS.

Sunday Times: Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1822; since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd. of the Thomson Organization; Editor HAROLD EVANS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(The following list is necessarily confined to a few only of the oldest and most representative of those provincial newspapers which have a fairly large circulation.)

Birmingham Evening Mail: The Birmingham Post & Mail Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham B4 6AY; London Office: 88 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1870; Independent; evening; Editor DAVID HOPKINSON; circ. 381,492.

Birmingham Post: Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet St., E.C.4; incorporating *Birmingham Gazette* f. 1741; *Post* f. 1857; Independent; morning; Editor N. J. REEDY; circ. 64,000; Companion paper; *Birmingham Evening Mail*.

Coventry Evening Telegraph: Corporation St., Coventry, Warwick; f. 1891; Independent; Editor N. K. WHETSTONE; circ. Mon.-Fri. 125,372, Sat. 137,225.

Daily Record: Anderson Quay, Glasgow G3 8DA, Scotland; f. 1895; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; morning; Independent; Editor E. VICKERS; circ. 595,000.

Derby Evening Telegraph and Express: Derby Daily Telegraph, Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby; London Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Advertisement Dept.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Independent; Editor J. Low; circ. 95,000.

East Anglian Daily Times: 30 Lower Brook St., Ipswich, Suffolk; f. 1874; Independent; morning; circ. 40,000; Proprs. Eastern Counties Newspapers Ltd.; companion papers: *Evening Star*, *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, *Felixstowe Times*, *Hadleigh Weekly News*, *Halesworth Times*, *Leiston Observer*, *Stowmarket Chronicle*, *Woodbridge Reporter*, *Framlingham and Eye Mercury*.

Evening Argus: Argus House, North St., Brighton BN1 1RX; f. 1880; Independent; Proprs. The Southern Publishing Co. Ltd.; Editor C. J. BARNARD; circ. 113,462.

Evening Chronicle: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland; f. 1885; Independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor IAN FAWCETT; circ. 213,212.

Evening Post: Silver St., Bristol; f. 1932; incorporating the *Evening World*; Proprs. Bristol United Press Ltd.; Independent; Editor G. B. FARNSWORTH; circ. 170,895.

Evening Post: Wellington St., Leeds, LS1 1RF; f. 1890; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Conservative; Editor M. G. BARKER; circ. 218,101.

Evening Times: 70 Mitchell St., Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; circ. 181,056; Editor H. M. HOON; circ. 181,056.

Express and Star: Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; f. 1874; Propr. The Midland News Association Ltd.; Editor MARK KERSEN; circ. 244,474.

Glasgow Herald: 70 Mitchell St., Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1783; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; morning; Editor ALASTAIR WARREN (Companion paper *Evening Times*); circ. 88,558.

Journal, The: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne 1; f. 1711; morning; circ. 100,500; also publishes *Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Sun*; Editor JOHN S. REES.

Journal of Commerce: 213 Tower Building, Water St., Liverpool L3 1LN; f. as *Shipping Telegraph* 1826; *Journal of Commerce* 1869; morning; Shipbuilding and Engineering Section, Wednesday; Independent; Editor FRED HAMMERTON.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Old Hall St., Liverpool L69 3EB; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); independent; morning; Editor JOHN PUGH; circ. 101,744.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., 48 Victoria St., Liverpool L69 1AR; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1879; independent; evening; Editor GEORGE CREGEEN; circ. 357,892.

Manchester Evening News: 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RD; f. 1868; Independent; Editor BRIAN REDHEAD; circ. 391,528.

Morning Telegraph: York St., Sheffield S1 1PU; Sheffield Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1855; Independent; Editor J. D. MICHAEL HIDES; circ. 55,000.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Priestgate, Darlington; London Office: 8-16 Great New St., E.C.4; f. 1869; Independent; morning; Man. Dir. F. J. WILCOX; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 111,068.

Scotsman, The: North Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1817; Independent; morning; Editor ERIC B. MACKAY; Sec. J. D. M. HILL; circ. 80,113.

Shropshire Star: Kctley, Telford, Salop.; f. 1964; Proprs. Shropshire Star Ltd.; Editor K. PARKER; circ. 68,900.

Star, (The): York St., Sheffield S1 1PU; f. 1887; Independent; Proprs. United Newspapers Ltd.; evening; Editor C. T. BRANNIGAN; circ. 186,538.

Telegraph and Argus: Bradford and District Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Hall Ings, Bradford BD1 1JR; f. 1898 (incorporating *Bradford Daily Telegraph* 1868, *Yorkshire Evening Argus* 1892, *The Yorkshire Observer* 1834, *Yorkshire Sports*); evening except Sunday; Editor ARNOLD HADWIN; circ. 117,481 (Mon.-Fri.), 131,504 (Sat.).

Western Daily Press: Silver St., Bristol; London Office: 116 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1858; incorporating *Bristol Times and Mirror*; independent; morning; Man. Dir. H. R. DICKINSON; Editor ERIC PRICE.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Cardiff; f. 1869; Independent; Editor JOHN GIDDINGS; circ. 97,580; Companion evening paper, *South Wales Echo*.

Western Morning News and Daily Gazette, The: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George St., Plymouth PL1 1RE; f. 1860; incorporating *Western Daily Mercury* (1921) and *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette*

1932); Editor N. A. T. VINSON, O.B.E.; Companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*, Editor G. W. IRISH; circ. 69,265.

Yorkshire Post: Albion St., Leeds 1; f. 1754; Conservative, morning; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN EDWARDS; London Editor ROBERT SCOTT; circ. 109,606.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies unless otherwise stated:

In 1972 there were over 4,460 journals and magazines published regularly in Britain.

Accountant, The: 151 Strand WC2R 1JJ; accountancy; f. 1874.

Adweek: 110 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1913; Fri.; Editor PHILIP KLEINMAN; circ. 10,300.

Amateur Photographer: I.P.C. Business Press, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor R. H. MASON, M.A., F.I.P., F.R.P.S.; circ. c. 79,000.

Architects' Journal: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1895; Wed.; Chair. of Editors D. A. C. A. BOYNE; circ. 21,255.

Arts Review: 8 Wyndham Place, W1H 2AY; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor JOHN GAINSBOROUGH.

Autocar: I.P.C. Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editor PETER GARNIER.

Autosport: Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., Oxford Circus, W.1; f. 1950; Thurs.; Editor IAN PHILLIPS; circ. 37,000.

Bookseller, The: 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1858; incorporates *Bent's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1802); Proprs. J. Whitaker & Sons; Editor Miss P. THOMSON.

British Dental Journal: 64 Wimpole St., W1M 8AL; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor J. A. DONALDSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.; circ. 16,500.

British Farmer and Stockbreeder: 161-166 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4AA; Proprs. IPC Business Press Ltd.; Editor MONTAGUE KEEN.

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. MARTIN WARE, F.R.C.P.; Manager C. G. A. PARKER, M.A.; circ. 85,584.

Campaign: Haymarket Publishing Group, Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; incorporating *World's Press News*, f. 1929; review of press, advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor D. VICKERS; circ. 12,600.

Catholic Herald: 63 Charterhouse St., EC1M 6LA; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri.; Editor GERARD NOEL; circ. 44,134.

Church Times: 7 Portugal St., W.C.2; f. 1863; Church of England; Fri.; Editor Rev. B. H. M. PALMER, M.A.; circ. 56,472.

City Press: 4 Moorfields, EC2Y 9AB; f. 1857; Editor RICHARD LAMB.

Country Life: 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2; f. 1897; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL WRIGHT; circ. 51,000.

Ecologist, The: 73 Molesworth St., Wadebridge, Cornwall; f. 1970; all aspects of ecology, the environment etc.; Editor EDWARD GOLDSMITH.

Economist, The: 25 St. James's St., S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares owned by S. Pearson Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Sat.; Editor ALASTAIR BURNET; circ. 100,228.

Education: Councils and Education Press, 10 Queen Anne St., W1M 9LD; f. 1903; official journal of the Association of Education Committees; Fri.; Editor TUDOR DAVID; circ. 7,895.

Farmers Weekly: Agricultural Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., EC4P 4AA; f. 1934; Editor TRAVERS LEGGE; circ. 130,000.

Field, The: 8 Stratton St., London W1X 6AT; f. 1853.

Flight International: IPC Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., London, S.E.1; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor J. M. RAMSDEN.

Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette: 30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor A. WHITMAN SMITH.

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd., 25 Farnival St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor W. FRANKEL, C.B.E.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives: Keesing's Publications (Longman Group Limited), 65 Bristol Rd., Keynsham, Bristol BS18 2BD; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only.

Lady, The: 39-40 Bedford St., Strand, WC2E 9ER; f. 1885; Editor Mrs. JOAN GRAHAME; circ. 83,169.

Lancet: 7 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, WC2N 6AD; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. DOUGLAS-WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.; circ. 52,536.

Law Society's Gazette: 13 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; solicitors' journal; Editor MARY SMITH.

Listener, The: Broadcasting House, W1A 1AA; f. 1929; television, radio and literary journal; published by British Broadcasting Corporation; Thurs.; Editor GEORGE SCOTT; circ. 40,000.

London Gazette: publ. by H.M.S.O. at First Avenue House, Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

Melody Maker: IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1962; jazz and popular music; Thurs. dated Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor RAY COLEMAN; circ. 154,196.

Methodist Recorder: 176 Fleet St., EC4A 2EP; f. 1861; an independent national weekly newspaper; Thurs.; Editor W. E. PIGOTT; circ. 47,495.

Motor: I.P.C. Transport Press, Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor ROGER BELL.

Nature: Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2; f. 1869; scientific; Fri.; Editor DAVID DAVIES.

New Law Journal: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 88 Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1965 through merger of *Law Journal* (f. 1822) and *Law Times* (f. 1843).

New Musical Express: 128 Long Acre, WC2R 0AN; f. 1946; popular music; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Man. Editor ANDY GRAY; Editor NICK LOGAN; circ. 200,000.

New Scientist: 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1956; incorporated *Science Journal* 1971; a journal covering the whole field of science and its industrial applications; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor Dr. BERNARD DIXON.

New Society: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1962; Thurs.; sociological; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor PAUL BARKER.

New Statesman: 10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1; *Nation* (f. 1828) amalgamated with *Athenaeum* (f. 1828) in 1921; 1907 amalgamated with *Nation* in 1913; 1931, and with *Week-End Review* (f. 1930) in 1934; independent; Fri.; Editor ANTHONY HOWARD; circ. 61,712.

Nursing Mirror: IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., EC4P 4AA; f. 1888; Fri.; Proprs. IPC Business Press Ltd.; Editor PATRICIA YOUNG; circ. 54,468.

Nursing Times: Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., WC2R 3LF; f. 1905; professional nursing journal; Thurs.; Editor MICHAEL BANGS; circ. 41,998.

Popular Gardening: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1898; Thurs. for Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor FRED WHITEY; circ. 171,000.

Private Eye: 34 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 100,000.

Punch: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor WILLIAM DAVIS; circ. 123,000.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High St., W1M 4AA; f. 1923; programme journal of the B.B.C.; Thurs.; Editor GEOFFREY CANNON; circ. 4,000,000.

Reveille: 127 Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1940; popular general interest magazine; Friday; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor L. HILL; circ. 1,717,495.

Solicitors' Journal: Oyez House, P.O.B. 55, 237 Long Lane, SE1 4PU; f. 1857; Fri.; Editor NEVILLE D. VANDYK.

Spectator, The: 99 Gower St., WC1E 6AE; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor GEORGE GALE; circ. 30,000.

Stage and Television Today: 19 Tavistock St., WC2E 7PA; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editors PETER HEPPLE (stage), EDWARD DURHAM TAYLOR (television); circ. 30,000.

Tablet, The: 48 Great Peter St., S.W.1; f. 1840; Catholic newspaper and review; Sat.; Editor TOM BURNS.

Teacher, The: Derbyshire House, St. Chad's St., W.C.1; f. 1872; news, comments and articles on all aspects of education; Fri.; Editor MAX WILKINSON.

Time and Tide: Classified House, 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1920; independent; Thurs.; Editor W. J. BRITAIN; circ. 28,165.

Time Out: 374 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8BB; f. 1968; news and diary of events; Thurs.; Editors DAVID MAY, JEROME BURNE; circ. 42,425.

Times Educational Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor STUART MACLURE.

Times Higher Education Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1971; Fri.; Editor BRIAN MACARTHUR.

Times Literary Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Fri.; Editor JOHN GROSS.

Titbits: IPC Magazines, 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1881; popular general interest magazine; Mon. for Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines; Editor GEORGE ANFIELD; circ. 633,216.

Trade and Industry: 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET; f. 1886; official journal of the Department of Trade and Industry; Thurs.

Tribune: 24 St. John St., E.C.1; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.

TVTimes: 217 Tottenham Court Rd., W1P 0AU; f. 1955; 13 weekly editions covering all I.T.V. regions except Channel Islands; Thurs.; Editor PETER JACKSON; circ. 3,250,000.

The Universe: Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor TERENCE WYNN; circ. 178,900.

Weekend: Northcliffe House, EC4Y 0JA; f. 1904; popular general interest magazine; Wed.; Editor DAVID HILL; circ. 1,083,000.

Woman: 189 High Holborn, WC1V 7BA; f. 1937; Wed.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; circ. 1,874,414; Editor PETER LAWRENCE; Editor-in-Chief Miss BARBARA BUSS.

Woman's Own: Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1932; Weds.; Proprs. I.P.C. Magazines Ltd.; Editor JANE REED.

Women's Realm: 189 High Holborn, WC1V 7BA; f. 1958; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor VERONICA SNOBEL; circ. 987,768.

Woman's Weekly: IPC Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1911; Sat.; Editor MARY DILNOT; circ. 1,805,768.

MONTHLIES

Achievement: World Trade Magazines Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1939; is concerned with progress in British industry and business; Man. Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 10,000 to the U.S.A.

Aerospace Review: 13 Garrick St., London, W.C.2; f. 1970; third Friday of month preceding cover date; Editor W. J. G. ORD-HUME; circ. 15,000.

Apollo: 22 Davies Street, W.1; international magazine of art and antiques; Editor DENYS SUTTON.

Architectural Review: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1896; Chair. of Editorial Board D. A. C. A. BOYNE; circ. 15,276.

Art and Artists: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1966; international coverage of contemporary plastic arts; Editor COLIN NAYLOR.

Banker, The: Editorial address: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; monetary and economic policy, international and domestic banking and finance; Editor ROBIN PRINGLE.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, WC1R 5DP; Editorial Board: Chair. Prof. D. G. WALKER; Sec. J. D. KILLIP.

Blackwood's Magazine: 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh, EH2 1HA, Scotland; f. 1817; Editor G. D. BLACKWOOD.

Books and Bookmen: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1955; literature and books of general interest; Editor CIS AMARAL.

British Book News: British Council, 59 New Oxford Street, W.C.1; f. 1940; circ. 9,350; Editor GILLIAN DICKINSON.

British Journal of Psychiatry (Journal of Medical Science): Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 0LE; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Published by authority of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; Editor EDWARD HARE.

Burlington Magazine, The: Elm House, Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICOLSON.

Connoisseur: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1901; a magazine for collectors; art and antiques; Proprs. The National Magazine Co. Ltd.; Editor BEVIS HILLIER.

Contemporary Review incorporating *The Fortnightly*: 37 Union St., London, S.E.1; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Chair. A. G. DE MONTMORENCY; Editor ROSALIND WADE; Man. JOAN SWYNNERTON.

Dance and Dancers: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1950; ballet and classic dance; Editor PETER WILLIAMS.

Design: Design Council, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 194 all aspects of graphic, interior, and industrial design engineering and architecture; Editor CORIN HUGH STANTON; circ. 19,744.

Do It Yourself: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon CR9 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; Editor TONY WILKINS; circ. 146,216.

Encounter: 59 St. Martin's Lane, WC2N 4JS; f. 195 literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN LASKY, ANTHONY THWAITE.

Family Circle: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1964; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. CHRISTINE BRADY; circ. 1,200,000.

Films and Filming: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1954; international cinema as serious art form; Editor ROBIN BEAN.

Football Monthly Digest: IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., EC4P 4AA; f. 1951; *Football Monthly*; Editor PAT COLLINS; circ. 75,000.

Geographical Magazine The: Editorial Office: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9QH; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER.

Good Housekeeping: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* and *House Beautiful*); Editor CHARLOTTE LESSING; circ. 257,366.

Gramophone, The: 177-179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Middlesex HA3 0HA; f. 1923; Editor MALCOLM WALKER; circ. 78,810.

Harper's and Queen: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1970 as a result of a merger between *Harper's Bazaar* and *Queen*; international fashion, beauty, general features; Editor WILLI LANDELS.

Hi-Fi News and Record Review: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon CR9 2TA; f. 1956; all aspects of high quality sound recording and reproduction, record reviews; Editor JOHN CRABBE; circ. 53,838.

History Today: 388 Strand, London, WC2R 0CT; f. 1951; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNEL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 32,052.

Homes and Gardens: IPC Magazines Ltd., Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1919; Editor Mrs. PSYCHE PIRIE; circ. 200,000.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1842; Editor JAMES BISHOP.

Jazz Journal: 27 Willow Vale, W12 0PA; f. 1948; Editor SINCLAIR TRAILL.

Living: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1967; women's magazine; Editor VERA SEGAL; circ. 615,000.

Music and Musicians: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1952; contemporary and classical music with international reviews of all musical and operatic events; Editor MICHAEL REYNOLDS.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Oxford; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor HERBERT MCCABE, O.R.

New Linguist: 8 Wyndham Place, W1H 2AY; f. 1936 as *The Linguist*; renamed 1973; Editor SONIA ROWE.

Nova: IPC Magazines Ltd., Tower House, Southampton St., WC2E 6QX; f. 1965; general magazine for women; Editor GILLIAN COOKE; circ. 110,700.

Opera: Seymour Press, 334 Brixton Rd., S.W.9; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Plays and Players: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., SW1H 0HZ; f. 1953; world theatre; Editor PETER ANSORGE.

Practical Motorist: IPC Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1954; Editor H. B. HEYWOOD; circ. 164,636.

Practitioner: 5 Bentinck Street, W.1; f. 1868; medical; Editor HUGH L'ETANG, B.M., D.I.H.; circ. 33,775.

Reader's Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W1X 6AB; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH; circ. 1.5m.

Records and Recording: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; features and reviews in classical, jazz and rock fields, with audio section; Editor TREVOR RICHARDSON.

Scottish Field: 70 Mitchel St., Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1903; Independent; Editor A. E. COMYN WEBSTER; circ. 70,000.

She: National Magazine Co. Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1955; Editor PAMELA CARMICHAEL; circ. 302,820.

Studio International: 14 West Central St., WC1A 1L9; f. 1893; 1st Thurs. of the month (11 issues a year); 3 book supplements, 2 print supplements; Editor PETER TOWNSEND.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; 16 issues a year; Editor BEATRIX MILLER; circ. 121,731.

Wireless World: I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1911; Editor T. E. IVALL; circ. 59,679.

Woman and Home: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1926; Editor ANGELA WYATT; circ. 730,000.

World Today: Chatham House, St. James's Square, SW1Y 4LE; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., W.1; f. 1945; current international affairs; Editor MARGARET CORNELL.

QUARTERLIES AND BI-ANNUALS

The following are quarterlies unless otherwise stated:

Antiquity: c/o Heffers Printers Ltd., King's Hedges Rd., Cambridge CB4 2PQ; f. 1927; archaeological; Editor GLYN DANIEL.

British Journal of Psychology: Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., NW1 2DB; f. 1904; published for British Psychological Society; Editor Prof. A. D. B. CLARKE.

British Journal of Sociology: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1950; Editor TERENCE MORRIS.

British Medical Bulletin: Medical Dept., British Council, 65 Davies St., W1Y 2AA; f. 1943; publ. Jan. and May; each number contains papers on one special aspect of medical or scientific research, contributed by authorities on the subject; circ. 6,500.

China Quarterly, The: School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet St., WC1E 7HP; f. 1960; all aspects of contemporary China; Editor DAVID C. WILSON; circ. 5,500.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1907; Editors Prof. J. GOULD; M.A.; M. WINTERBOTTOM, M.A., D.PHIL.

Cornhill Magazine: John Murray, 50 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1860; First Editor W. M. THACKERAY; essays, travel articles, fiction, verse; illustrated.

Countryman: Countryman Ltd., 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y 0HR; Editorial Office: Burford, Oxford, OX8 4LH; f. 1927; Independent; Editor CRISPIN GILL; circ. exceeds 58,000.

Drive: Drive Publications Ltd., Berkeley Square House, W1X 5PD; f. 1967; magazine of Automobile Association; Editor W. M. HALDEN; circ. 4,000,000.

Economic Journal: published for the Royal Economic Society, the Marshall Library, Sidgwick Ave., Cambridge by Macmillan (Journals) Ltd.; f. 1891; Editors W. B. REDDAWAY, D. G. CHAMPERNOWNE, PHYLLIS DEANE.

English Historical Review: Longman Group Ltd., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex; f. 1886; Editors J. M. WALLACE-HADRILL, D.LITT, F.B.A., J. M. ROBERTS, M.A., D.PHIL.

Folklore: The Folklore Society, University College, London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT; f. 1878; Hon. Sec. Mrs. V. J. NEWALL, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.

History: The Historical Association, 59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11; f. 1916; 3 parts a year; Editor R. H. C. DAVIS; circ. 9-10,000.

Index: 35 Bow St., WC2R 7AU; published by Writers and Scholars International Ltd., and concerned with freedom of expression by intellectuals throughout the world; Editor MICHAEL SCAMMELL.

International Affairs: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; Editor WENDY HINDE.

Journal of Contemporary History: 4 Devonshire St., W.1; f. 1966; published by Sage Publications Ltd. for the Institute of Contemporary History; Editors WALTER LAQUEUR, GEORGE L. MOSSE.

Journal of General Management: Mercury House, 109-119 Waterloo Rd., SE1 8UL; f. 1973; journal for senior management; Editor BERNARD TAYLOR.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1885; Editor-in-Chief A. L. GOODHART, Hon. K.B.E., Q.C.; Editor PAUL V. BAKER, Q.C.

Leonardo: Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW; f. 1968; international journal on visual fine arts and their interaction with science and technology.

Library: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., W.1; f. 1889; for the Bibliographical Society; Editor P. DAVISON, Dept. of English, St. David's University College, Lampeter, Cardiganshire SA48 7ED.

Man: Royal Anthropological Institute, 36 Craven St.; WC2N 5NG; f. 1966 by amalgamation between *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (f. 1871) and *Man* (f. 1901); Editor P. G. RIVIÈRE; circ. 3,000.

Mind: Birkbeck College, Malet St., WC1E 7HX; f. 1876; Editor Prof. DAVID HANLYN.

Modern Languages: Modern Language Association, 2 Manchester Square, W1M 5RF; f. 1905 as *Modern Language Teaching*; Editor E. M. BATLEY.

New Left Review: 7 Carlisle St., W.1; f. 1960; international politics and culture; 6 issues a year; Editor PERRY ANDERSON.

New Outlook: 59 West Heath Rd., N.W.3; liberal political journal; Editors TIM BEAUMONT and HILARY MUGGERIDGE.

Past and Present: P.O.B. 28, Oxford; f. 1952; historical studies; Editor T. H. ASTON; circ. 5,000.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

Philosophy: Royal Institute of Philosophy, 14 Gordon Square, WC1H 0AG; Editor RENFORD BAMBOUGH.

Political Quarterly, The: Elm House, Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1930; non-party; progressive; Editors W. A. ROBSON, B. CRICK and H. R. G. GREAVES.

Race: The Institute of Race Relations, 247 Pentonville Rd., N1 9NG; f. 1959; quarterly journal of race and group relations; Editor SIMON ABBOTT.

Round Table: The Round Table Ltd., 18 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2; f. 1910; a non-party review of world politics, devoted particularly to Commonwealth affairs; Editor ROBERT JACKSON.

Science Progress: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0EL; Editors D. LEWIS and J. M. ZIMAN.

Sight and Sound: British Film Institute, 81 Dean St., W1V 6AA; f. 1932; international film review; Editor PENELOPE HOUSTON; circ. 34,000.

Town and Country Planning Journal: Town and Country Planning Association, 17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AS; f. 1932; Editor DEREK DIAMOND; circ. 5,592.

Twentieth Century: 5 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1877 as *Nineteenth Century*; literary, political, philosophical, sociological; Editors M. WYNN-JONES, M. IVENS.

Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., 10 Great Turnstile, WC1V 7HJ; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press Ltd., The: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1939; British subsidiary of Associated Press of U.S.A.; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. WES. GALLAGHER; Man. Dir. RICHARD A. O'REGAN; Sec. LEONARD SEALEY.

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United Press International (U.K.) Ltd.: London Office: 8 Bouverie St., E.C.4; British subsidiary of *United Press International*, previously known as *British United Press*; supplies worldwide news and news picture coverage to newspapers, radio and television stations

throughout the world; also supplies features and comic strips to the Press and magazines.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BUREAUX London

Agence Economique et Financière: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; London Dir. PETER GRANGE.

Agence France Presse: 43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; Bureau Chief B. TESSELIN.

Agerpres (Romania): 34 Iverna Court, W.8; Bureau Chief NICOLAE PLOPEANU.

ANSA (Italy): Communications House, Gough Square E.C.4.

AP (U.S.A.): 83-86 Farringdon St., EC4A 4BR.

Australian Associated Press Ltd. (A.A.P.): 85 Fleet St E.C.4.

Bulgarian News Agency (BTA): 96 Queen's Court, Queens way, W.2; Bureau Chief J. BOJILOV.

Campo-Logos News Agency (Spain): 12 Bouverie St E.C.4.

Canadian Press: 83-86 Farringdon St., EC4A 4BS; Bureau Chief HAROLD MORRISON.

Central News Agency (Taiwan): First Floor, 167 Fleet St E.C.4; West Europe Bureau Man. KOONSHIN YANG.

Ghana News Agency: 38 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7 Bureau Chief J. C. ESSILFIE-CONDUAH.

Hsinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): 71 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Chief Correspondent YI EN-KUANG.

Hungarian News Agency (MTI): 92 Fleet St., E.C.4 Bureau Chief KAROLY PATAK.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Ltd.: 150 Fleet St., E.C.4 Bureau Chief S. J. GOLDSMITH.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 3 Rosary Gardens, SW7 4NW; London Correspondent F. ALEXEYEV.

Polish Press Agency: 5 Great Spilmans, S.E. 22; Bureau Chief WLADYSLAW KRAJEWSKI.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Communications House, 12 Gough Sq., E.C.4.

INSTITUTIONS

Institute of Journalists, The: Hall of the Institute, 2-4 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1884. Object: To look after the general welfare and interests of the profession. Pres. C. MYTTON-DAVIES; Gen. Sec. R. F. FARMER.

Newspaper Press Fund: Oldbourne Hall, 43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; f. 1864; 4,664 mems.; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C., Sec. S. C. REYNOLDS, O.B.E.

Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd.: 6 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1906; 9 member groups (National Newspaper Publishers), 17 newspapers; Chair. Lord GOODMAN; Dir. J. O'KEEFE.

Periodical Publishers Association Ltd.: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1913; 120 mems.; Pres. GORDON BRUNTON; Dir. Gen. DAVID BURNETT; Sec. K. MACKENZIE.

Press Club: Shoe Lane E.C.4; f. 1882; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN; Sec. THOMAS H. MCARTHUR; 1,750 mems.

Scottish Newspapers Proprietors' Association: 10 York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland; Sec. W. BARRIE ABBOTT, B.L., C.A.

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Publishers Association, The: 19 Bedford Square, WC1B 3HJ; f. 1896; Pres. COLIN ECCLESHARE; Sec. R. E. BARKER, O.B.E.

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Academy Editions: 7 Holland St., W8 4NA; art, architecture, crafts, design; Dir. Dr. A. C. PAPADAKIS.

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***George Allen and Unwin Ltd.:** 40 Museum St., WC1A 1LU; f. 1914; associated company, Thomas Murby and Co., general literature international affairs, political science, history, sociology, economics, science, philosophy, psychology, management studies, religion, travel, sport, mountaineering, railways; Chair. RAYNER UNWIN, M.A.; Vice-Chair. and Joint Man. Dir. C. KNIGHT; Joint Man. Dir. J. CHURCHILL; Sec. A. SPENCER.

Allen Lane: 21 John St., WC1N 2BT; general book publishing division of Penguin Longman Ltd.; non-fiction in the fields of politics, sociology, art, history, literature, etc.; Man. Dir. JAMES PRICE.

***Allen, W. H., and Co. Ltd.:** 44 Hill St., W1X 5LB; f. before 1800; wide range of general books; Execs. J. A. SIMMONS, MARK GOULDEN, C. M. GOULDEN, D. A. MORRISON.

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Applied Science Publishers Ltd.: Ripple Rd., Barking, Essex; Scientific and technical books and journals for universities; Man. Dir. LESLIE RAYNER.

Architectural Press Ltd.: 9 Queen Anne's Gate; SW1H 9BY; f. 1902; technical and general books on architecture, building, town-planning and art; journals, Dir. H. DE C. HASTINGS.

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***Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.:** 25 Hill St., W1X 5LL; f. 1890; general, educational, scientific, technical, medical; Pres. JOHN MORGAN; Chair. ANTHONY HAMILTON.

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PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Publishers Association (see page 1457).

Book Development Council: 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; export division of the Publishers Association; Chair. Sir ERIC ROLL, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Dir. MARTIN BALLARD.

International Book Information Services: New Bldg., North Circular Rd., London, NW10 0JG; f. 1971 by amalgamation of University Mailing Services and the mailing division of the Book Development Council; operates a world-wide, computerized mailing list of academics, schools, libraries, booksellers, etc.; spon-

sored by Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, Associated Book Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd., Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd.; Chair. PATRICK TICKELL; Man. Dir. PHILIP STURROCK.

National Book League: 7 Albemarle St., London, W1X 4BB; a non-profit-making organization; f. 1944; originally founded in 1925 as The National Book Council to extend the use and enjoyment of books, which is still its aim; provides book lists, Readers' Guides and book information services; organizes meetings, mainly at its London headquarters, and exhibitions all over the country; over 5,000 mems.; library of over 10,000 books about books; reference library of childrens' books; special collections: James Joyce, Leslie Linder collection of the original drawings and first editions of the works of Beatrix Potter, works, photographs and letters of May Lamberton Becker, Marino Perez Book Plate; Pres. Lord GOODMAN; Dir. MARTYN GOFF; Deputy Dir. CLIFFORD SIMMONS; Chair. GRAHAM C. GREENE; Quarterly Journal *Books*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Chair. Prof. Sir MICHAEL SWANN; Dir.-Gen. Sir CHARLES CURRAN.

The BBC was founded in 1922 and its radio and television stations in the United Kingdom are operated under licence from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes. It receives from the Minister the revenue from television licence fees, less Post Office expenses.

The number of television receiving licences at August 31st, 1973, were 13,197,761 for black and white and 4,055,868 for colour.

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): 70 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, London, SW3 1EY; Members of the Authority: The Rt. Hon. Lord AYLESTONE, C.B.E. (Chair.), CHRISTOPHER BLAND (Deputy Chair.), H. W. McMULLAN, O.B.E., Dr. T. E. CARBERY, Prof. J. M. MEEK, STEPHEN KEYNES, WALTER ANDERSON, C.B.E., A. WARREN PAGE, T. GLYN DAVIES, Baroness MACLEOD OF BORVE, J.P.; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG.

The Authority was founded as a public corporation in 1954 to provide an alternative television service to that of the BBC. It builds, owns and operates its transmitting stations, but the programmes transmitted by the Authority are provided by independent companies which it appoints and from which it draws its own income. The Authority's stations are linked by a network of lines which enables programmes to be exchanged between all the companies. There are now fourteen areas covered by fifteen television companies (*see below*).

Independent Television draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. Its financial resources come from the sale of advertising time by the different companies and from the sale of programmes abroad.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority Act (1973) extended the Authority's functions to cover the provision of Independent Local Radio. It is intended that there will be up to 60 Independent Local Radio Stations, the first of which came into operation in October 1973.

RADIO

BBC DOMESTIC SERVICES

The BBC broadcasts four separate radio services in the United Kingdom, including some programmes in stereo.

Radio 1 provides a continuous service of popular music, and is broadcast on 247 metres (202 metres Scotland) medium wave.

Radio 2 broadcasts mainly light music. It uses 1500m. long wave and is also carried on VHF.

Radio 3 is a serious music network, which in the evening also provides a full range of programmes about the arts and other topics of current intellectual interest, and some drama. It is broadcast on VHF and on 464 and 194 metres medium wave.

Radio 4 is a mainly speech network and is the main vehicle for the coverage of news and current affairs. It also carries talks, documentary and drama programmes, light entertainment shows, schools' programmes and specialized broadcasts. Regional versions of the network are broadcast in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, while various areas of England are also provided with a localized service of news and weather information. The service uses ten medium wave lengths and VHF.

Managing Director, Radio: IAN TRETHOWAN.

BBC LOCAL STATIONS

There are 20 BBC local stations, each providing an independent service for the area which it serves.

BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES

The following services are transmitted for listeners overseas:

The World Service (in English), broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

The Far East	In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.
India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	In Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Sinhala, Urdu, Tamil.
The Middle East, Malta, North Africa	In Arabic, Persian and Maltese.
Central, East, West and South Africa	In English, French, Hausa, Somali, Swahili, Hindi, Arabic and Urdu.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Serbo-Croat and Slovene.

Man. Dir. of External Broadcasting: G. E. H. MANSELL.

TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses both 405- and 625-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom by means of a chain of over 80 transmitting stations and like Radio 4 provides variations of programmes for the seven regions. Colour service began on 625-line standards in July 1967; Controller BBC-1 BRYAN COWGILL.

BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in the London area in April 1964, and by the beginning of 1970 was available to approximately 80 per cent of the population. Colour service began in 1967. Controller BBC-2 AUBREY SINGER.

Managing Dir., Television: HUW WHILDON.

Dir. of Programmes, Television: A. D. G. MILNE.

Controller of Development: R. SCOTT.

IBA Television: The Authority awarded contracts to the following 15 programme contractors from July 30th, 1968, for 6 years, with provision for extension to 1976. Colour service began in November 1969.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

Anglia Television Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich, NOR 07A; Brook House, Park Lane, London, W1Y 4DX, and Television House, Mount Street, Manchester M2 5WT; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSHEND OF RAYNHAM; the east of England, all week.

ATV Network Ltd.: ATV Centre, Birmingham, B1 2JP; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir LEW GRADE; the Midlands, all week.

Border Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Carlisle, CA1 3NT, and 33 Margaret St., London, W1N 7LA; started transmission 1961; Chair. Sir JOHN BURGESS; Man. Dir. and Programme Controller JAMES J. BREDIN; Gen. Man. R. H. WATTS; Border area and the Isle of Man, all week.

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; Les Arcades, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; started transmission 1962; Chair. E. D. COLLAS; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP; Channel Islands, all week; publ. *Channel Television Times* (weekly).

Grampian Television Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen AB9 2XJ, and 103-105 Marketgait, Dundee DD1 1QT, Scotland; started transmission 1961; Chair. Capt. I. M. TENNANT, J.P.; Chief Exec. ALEX MAIR, M.B.E.; North East Scotland, all week.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester M60 9EA, and 36 Golden Square, London, W1R 4AH; transmission started 1956; Chair. CECIL G. BERNSTEIN; Joint Man. Dirs. ALEX BERNSTEIN, DENIS FORMAN; Lancashire area, all week.

HTV Wales: Television Centre, Cardiff, CF1 9XL; **HTV West:** Television Centre, Bath Rd., Bristol, BS4 3HG; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Man. Dir. A. J. GORARD; South Wales and the West, and a special service for the rest of Wales, all week.

London Weekend Television Ltd.: South Bank Television Centre, Kent House, Upper Ground, London, SE1 9LT; Chair. and Chief Exec. The Rt. Hon. JOHN FREEMAN; Deputy Chair. Lord HARTWELL; London area, weekends, continuous with Thames Television.

Scottish Television Ltd.: Theatre Royal, Hope St., Glasgow G2 3PR, and 70 Grosvenor St., London W1X 0BT; transmission started 1957; Chair. JAMES COLTART; Man. Dir. WILLIAM BROWN, C.B.E.; Central Scotland, all week.

Southern Television Ltd.: Southern Television Centre, Northam, Southampton, SO9 4YQ, and Glen House,

Stag Place, London, SW1E 5AX; transmission started 1958; Chair. Sir JOHN DAVIS; Man. Dir. C. D. WILSON; Central Southern and South-Eastern England, all week.

Thames Television Ltd.: Thames Television House, 306-316 Euston Rd., London, NW1 3BB; Chair. HOWARD THOMAS; Man. Dir. GEORGE A. COOPER; London area, Monday to Friday after 7.00 p.m.

Tyne Tees Television Ltd.: Television Centre, City Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 2AL, and 15 Brooks Mews, London W1Y 1LF; transmission started 1959; Exec. Chair. Sir GEOFFREY COX, C.B.E.; North East area, all week.

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, BT7 1EB, and 19 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5JJ; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, K.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON; Northern Ireland, all week.

Westward Television Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, St. Augustine's Parade, The Centre, Bristol, and 11 Connaught Pl., Marble Arch, London W2 2EU; started transmission 1961; Chair. and Joint Man. Dir. PETER CADBURY; Joint Man. Dir. RONALD PERRY; South-West, all week.

Yorkshire Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds, LS3 1JS, and Trident House, 15/16 Brooks Mews, London, W1Y 1LF; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Joint Man. Dirs. G. E. WARD THOMAS, C.B.E., D.F.C., and E. S. WILSON; Programme Dir. PAUL FOX; Yorkshire, all week.

Independent Television News Ltd. (ITN): ITN House, 48 Wells St., W1P 3FE; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all IBA areas; non-profit-making, financed by all other programme companies; Chair. Sir ROBERT FRASER; Gen. Man. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W1N 8AN; f. 1955; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Chair. AUBREY BUXTON; Chief Exec. B. W. HAINING; Sec. L. G. PARKER.

FINANCE

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and nationalized under the Bank of England Act 1946.

The Bank of England Act of 1833 made Bank of England notes legal tender throughout England. (The Royal Mint issues coinage.) New banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, and, in certain circumstances, established banks lost their right of issue on amalgamation with another bank, under the 1844 Charter Act. As a result, by 1921 the Bank of England became the sole bank of issue for England and Wales. The Scottish and Northern Ireland banks issue their own notes but these are largely covered by holdings of Bank of England notes.

The *Bank of England* is responsible for advising the Government on the formulation of monetary policy and for its subsequent execution. It holds the main government accounts, acts as registrar of government stocks and as agent of the Government for a number of financial operations, including the management of the Exchange Equalization Account, and for the administration of Exchange Control. It is also banker to a number of commercial

banks. The London clearing banks maintain a substantial proportion of their total cash holdings in the form of balances at the Bank and these are used in the settlement of the daily cheque and credit clearings.

In 1971 a new system of credit control replaced ceiling controls on banks' lending and gave greater scope for competition between banks. The new system is based on reserve ratios and the Bank of England is now able to call for special deposits from the whole of the banking system, not just from the London clearing banks and Scottish banks.

The *commercial banks* may be divided into two main groups: the deposit banks and the Accepting Houses and overseas and other banks.

The main constituents of the *deposit banks* group are the London clearing banks (6 in number), the Scottish banks (3) and the Northern Ireland banks (4). The deposit banks may, in general terms, be distinguished from the other groups of banks by the fact that they deal with the general public through an extensive branch network and play the main part in operating the payments system—the money transmission service—of the country.

The *Accepting Houses*, overseas and other banks are a large and rather disparate group, of some 250 banks, mainly concerned in offering specialized financial services. Unlike the deposit banks they have few branches in the United Kingdom and do not usually seek to offer ordinary banking services to the public at large. In general terms they concentrate on the specialized financial markets such as the Euro-dollar market and the local authority temporary money market, on company finance, including the raising of new capital, on the finance of foreign trade and on investment management.

The group may be further divided into very roughly comparable sub-groups; the main ones are:

- (i) The *Accepting Houses*—taking their name from their business of accepting bills of exchange for payment. Their interests to-day are, however, very much more broadly based.
- (ii) The British Overseas and Commonwealth banks operating in a large number of foreign and Commonwealth countries. Their principal London business is probably still the finance of foreign trade but in several instances they have led the development of ordinary commercial banking business in various countries abroad and still play a major part in such business.
- (iii) The foreign banks and affiliates—mainly European controlled banks operating in London for the purposes of financing foreign trade and for access to London's specialized markets.
- (iv) The American banks of which there are now about 40—mainly attracted to London as the centre of the Euro-dollar market but also very much concerned with offering financial services to subsidiaries and branches of their U.S. customers.

There are also fifteen branches of Japanese banks in London, together with some 30 unaffiliated foreign banks. Finally the "other" banks, numbering about 80 and including the main clearing banks' subsidiaries and consortium banks (i.e. owned by two or more banks), are British based and in general terms seek to exploit the specialized markets in London.

The *Discount Houses* are a specialized group of institutions peculiar to London. The twelve member Houses raise the greater part of their funds from within the banking sector. These funds are borrowed by the Houses at call or short notice (thereby providing the lending banks with a highly liquid interest-bearing investment) and are used to purchase correspondingly liquid assets—mainly Treasury and commercial bills, short-dated government stocks, and certificates of deposit, local authority debt, etc. The Discount Houses have the right to borrow against approved collateral from the Bank of England as "lender of last resort" but this may be at penal interest rates. In October 1972 the minimum rate of interest at which the Bank would lend to the money market (previously Bank Rate) became calculable, in normal circumstances, by reference to the average rate of discount for Treasury Bills at the most recent tender. The movement in this rate, therefore, cannot be interpreted as signalling major shifts in monetary policy.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions and maintained their central currency reserve rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the United Kingdom in 1931; the pound was devalued by 33½ per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. In June 1972 the pound was floated and, by March 1974, it had not returned to a fixed parity. Since 1958 sterling has been,

for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into other currencies, and in 1961 became fully convertible. The United Kingdom's official reserves, comprising gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, are held in the Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The *London Gold Market* evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the 19th century, and it remains the leading free market of the world. There are five members of the Market who are present at the two daily price fixings, although all authorized banks may (but rarely do) deal in the commodity. The Gold Market was closed from the outbreak of the Second World War until March 1954, when it was successfully re-opened under the general supervision of the Bank of England.

In the seven years up to 1968 a "gold pool" arrangement co-ordinated the gold operations of European central banks and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in stabilizing the market. In March 1968 this system ceased and a two-tier gold market system was then introduced; broadly, this re-established a system of free gold markets in which central banks did not deal, and in which prices were determined by supply and demand. The two-tier market was abolished in November 1973.

The *building society movement* is important both as a medium of savings (the second largest in the U.K.) and for the finance of house purchase in a country where over 50 per cent of dwellings are owner-occupied. There were 456 societies in 1972 of which ten accounted for nearly 60 per cent of funds invested by the public in this way.

National Savings are shared between the Department for National Savings and the Trustee Savings Banks. Through the Department for National Savings the Government administers the National Savings Bank "investment" and "ordinary" accounts, National Savings certificates, Premium bonds and other securities, all aimed primarily at the small saver. The outlets for these services are some 22,000 post offices in the U.K. National savings securities can also be bought through Trustee Savings Banks and other banks. The Trustee Savings scheme was started in the 19th century, and in 1972 there were 73 banks with 1,540 offices and some 15 million accounts.

In 1968 a new service, the *Post Office Giro*, was opened to provide a cheap credit transfer and postal cheque service for its accountholders, most of whom would not also have bank accounts.

There are certain institutions set up to provide finance for specific purposes; the more important of these are the Finance Corporation for Industry (capital for large corporations unable to borrow elsewhere); the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (capital for technical innovation and small companies); the Commonwealth Development Finance Company (investment of private capital in Commonwealth and other countries' development schemes) and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (loans against mortgages on agricultural property).

The main capital market is the *Stock Exchange*, which since March 1973 has amalgamated the London Stock Exchange, the 5 other, much smaller, stock exchanges in the United Kingdom, and the Dublin and Cork stock exchanges. Recent figures indicate that over 9,000 securities are traded on its floors. Both government stocks and company securities are traded through a system of "jobbers" and brokers which is peculiar to London.

The U.K. has a highly developed *insurance market*, located primarily in London. Lloyd's, with its unique system of underwriting syndicates (of which there are about 300, with over 6,000 members) has an international reputation for marine, aviation and other types of in-

urance; most of its premium income comes from outside the U.K. The bulk of the domestic insurance market is shared between about 100 of the 400 (approximately) insurance companies operating in the U.K. which also do a lot of international business. These companies are important for both their general and their life-assurance business; the latter (including pension business) attracts the largest single category of personal savings in the U.K.

BANKING CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8AH; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalized by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol; Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton and Law Courts Branch, Temple Bar, WC2A 2JS; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.; Deputy Governor J. Q. HOLLAND; Chief Cashier J. B. PAGE; Sec. P. A. S. TAYLOR.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; f. June 1969; incorporating Australia and New Zealand Bank and The English, Scottish and Australian Bank; cap. auth. £35m.; p.u. £32.13m.; dep. £1,600m.; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER ROSS; Exec. Dir. R. C. WHEELER-BENNETT.

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ, Scotland; London Office: 30 Bishopsgate, EC2 2EH; f. 1695, in March 1971 incorporated The British Linen Bank; clearing bank; cap. p.u. £32.25m.; Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord CLYDESMUIR; Treas. and Gen. Man. A. M. RUSSELL.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. as a private bank before 1896; clearing bank; cap. issued £193,873,000; res. £230,008,000 (Dec. 31st, 1972); Chair. ANTHONY FAVILL TUKE; nearly 3,100 brs.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. 1836; name changed from Barclays Bank D.C.O. 1971; overseas and foreign business subsidiary of Barclays Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. £40m.; issued £40m.; 7½% unsecured capital loan stock 1986-91 £12,215,000; Chair. ANTHONY FAVILL TUKE; Deputy Chair. RICHARD GEORGE DYSON.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1889; cap. p.u. £5m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. G. A. CALVER.

British and French Bank Ltd.: 8-13 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1947 to acquire business of the London Branch of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; merged 1967 with Banque Nationale de Paris, London branch; cap. p.u. £3m. (1971); Chair. Sir D'ARCY PATRICK REILLY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. G. GEAS.

Chartered Bank, The: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; cap. auth. £15m.; issued £9.68m.; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER.

Clydesdale Bank Ltd.: 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2HL, Scotland; f. 1838; affiliated to Midland Bank; issued share cap. £6.4m.; Chair. WILLIAM THYNE; Chief Gen. Man. A. R. MACMILLAN.

Commercial Bank of Wales: St. Mary St., Cardiff; f. 1971; current and deposit accounts for the public, development bank for Welsh industry; cap. auth. £7.5m., p.u. £5m.; Chair. Sir JULIAN HODGE.

Co-operative Bank (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.): Head Office: New Century House, Manchester 4; London Office: 110 Leaman St., E.1; f. 1863 (banking business began 1872); cap. p.u. £4m.; dep. £133.3m.; Chair. A. WILSON; Sec. R. S. WEIR.

Coutts and Co.: Head Office: 440 Strand, London, WC2R 0QS; Registered Address and City Office: 15 Lombard St., EC3 9AV; f. 1962; parent company National Westminster Bank Ltd.; auth. share cap. £2m.; cap. issued and p.u. £1m.; dep. £484m.; 9 brs.; Chair. Sir SEYMOUR J. L. EGGERTON, K.C.V.O.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 64 Coleman St., London, E.C.2; f. 1839; authorized cap. £2,500,000; issued and p.u. £1,925,000; dep. £36m.; Chair. R. E. BROOK.

Lloyds Bank International (LBI): 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1971 by merger of Bank of London and South America Ltd. and Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.; cap. auth. £50m.; cap. issued £39.8m.; cap. deposits £1,500m.; Chair. Sir REGINALD VERDON-SMITH; Vice-Chair. D. G. MITCHELL; publs. *Bolsa Review*, books on company formation.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; inc. as Joint Stock Co. 1865; clearing bank; cap. auth. £150m.; p.u. £129.8m.; dep. £3,275m.; Chair. ERIC O. FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Group Chief Exec. B. H. PIPER; Sec. J. W. A. NICHOLL-CARNE; 2,400 brs.

Lombard North Central Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon St., London, W1A 1EU; f. 1971 by merger of Lombard Banking Ltd. and North Central Finance Ltd.; cap. auth. issued and p.u. £17.1m.; Chair. W. B. DAVIDSON.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Registered Office: 15 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0DU; f. 1892; cap. p.u. £2.94m.; Chair. G. M. SAYER.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £97m.; dep. £4,512m.; clearing bank; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.N.E.; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord McFADZEAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount WATKINSON; Vice-Chair. L. C. MATHER; Dir. and Chief Gen. Man. C. E. TROTT; Sec. K. L. BARBER; 2,662 brs.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William St., London, EC4P 4JS; f. 1919; brs. in Singapore and Beirut; specializes in the finance of East-West trade; Chair. S. A. SHEVCHENKO.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd., The: Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DB; issued share cap. £5.5m.; subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.; Chair. Lord LLOYD.

National and Commercial Banking Group Limited: 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB; over 900 brs.; f. 1968; cap. issued £29m.; dep. £2,035m.; Chair. J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Deputy Chair. I. W. MACDONALD; Sec. I. G. MANKLOW.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 3DD; estab. 1863 in Calcutta as Calcutta City Banking Corp.; brs. in Africa, Asia and the Middle East; cap. p.u. £11,250,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord ALDINGTON; Group Man. Dir. J. G. D. GORDON.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1968 by merger of National Provincial, District and Westminster Banks; clearing bank; cap. p.u. £183m.; dep. £10,665m.; Chair. Sir JOHN PENDERAUX, O.B.E.; Chief Exec. A. H. A. DINWIDIE; Sec. H. G. ALLYN.

Reliance Bank Ltd.: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP; f. 1900; cap. auth. £100,000; cap. p.u. £60,000; dep. £4.6m.; Pres. ERIK WICKBERG; Vice-Pres. ARNOLD BROWN; Chair. and Man. Dir. ARTHUR CARR; Sec. DAVID DURMAN.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.: P.O.B. 31, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YE; f. April 1969 by merger of The Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., a member of National and Commercial Banking Group Ltd.; clearing bank; cap. issued £37.5m.; res. £54.8m.; 592 brs.; Chair. J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Man. Dir. J. B. BURKE; Sec. ALEXANDER McANDREW.

The Standard Bank, Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd., name changed 1883 and 1962; cap. auth. £40m.; cap. issued £27m.; dep. £1,675m.; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Senior Gen. Man. L. C. HAWKINS.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; f. 1894; cap. authorized, issued and fully paid £300,000; brs. in Cameroon and The Gambia; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU; f. 1919; granted full banking status 1972; group cap. and res. £94m.; total assets over £1,000m.; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. G. L. STANDING; 12,000 mems.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 20 Birch Lane, London, EC3P 3DP; f. 1970; became member of National and Commercial Banking Group 1971; clearing bank; share cap. auth. and issued £33.75m.; res. £66m.; 321 brs.; Chair. NORMAN P. BIGGS; Chief Exec. RICHARD E. B. LLOYD.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, EC2P 2BA; Reg. Office: 2 Infirmary St., Leeds; 180 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £12m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Gen. Man. E. C. MUXLOW.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co. Limited: 37 Queen St., EC4R 1BY; f. 1833; merchant bankers; cap. auth. £6m.; issued and p.u. £4m.; dep. £61.8m.; Chair. N. J. ROBSON.

Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 88 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 3OT (temporary address); f. 1763; share cap. £5.55m.; Chair. The Hon. JOHN BARING; Gen. Man. C. R. H. EGGAR; Sec. O. B. HARRIS.

British Bank of Commerce Limited: 145 West Regent St., Glasgow G2 4SB; f. 1936; merchant bankers; cap. issued £5.25m.; dep. £43m.; Chair. ALEXANDER STONE; Dir. and Gen. Man. ROBERT KILLIN.

Wm. Brandt's Sons and Co. Ltd.: 36 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3AS; f. 1805; cap. p.u. £7.5m.; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Exec. J. M. G. ANDREWS.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd. (subsidiary of Brown, Shipley Holdings Ltd., public company); Founders Court, Lothbury, London, EC2R 7HE; f. 1810; cap. issued £3.5m.; Chair. ION H. T. GARNETT-ORME; Sec. J. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.: 1 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4; f. 1880 as S. Japhet & Co., present name 1965; cap. p.u. £6m.; Chair. M. H. W. WELLS; Man. Dir. PETER SLOCUM; Sec. J. H. SLEMAN.

Dawson, Day & Co. Ltd.: Garrard House, 31 Gresham St., London, EC2V 7DT; f. 1928; cap. auth. and p.u. £2.5m.; Chair. DAVID FINNIE; Man. Dirs. J. H. PATTISON, C. W. M. WILSON, A. C. B. CHANCELLOR, Hon. R. L. BAILLIEU, M.B.E., T.D.; J. W. P. JOHNSTON.

English Transcontinental Ltd.: 2 London Wall Bldgs., London, EC2M 5PR; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; Dirs. R. BITTLESTONE (Man.), J. F. HAASBECK, J. H. HUNTER, L. J. MANSON, L. J. MATCHAN, C. B. SAVORY.

Fitzwalter Wright Limited: Noverre House, Theatre St., Norwich; f. 1971; merchant bankers to East Anglia; cap. p.u. £230,500; dep. £3,085,616; res. £643,128; Man. Dirs. JOHN FITZWALTER WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER STACY WADDY.

***Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.:** 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; inc. 1948; parent company of Antony Gibbs and Sons; f. 1808; cap. auth. £4m.; cap. issued £3,137,500; Chair. H. K. GOSCHEN; Sec. CHRISTOPHER GILL, LL.B., A.C.A.

***Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd.:** 3 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0DU; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £2.75m.; Chair. C. H. VILLIERS, M.C.

***Hambros Bank Ltd.:** 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1970; parent company Hambros Ltd.; cap. issued and p.u. £13m.; dep. £632m.; Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO.

***Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.:** 100 Wood St., London, E.C.2; f. 1964 as a result of a merger between Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd. (f. 1907) and M. Samuel and Co. Ltd. (f. 1831); cap. issued £10m.; dep. £620.5m.; Chair. Sir KENNETH KEITH; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. R. A. CLARK; Sec. G. R. PARRIS.

C. Hoare and Co.: 37 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4DQ; f. 1672; p.u. cap. and res. £1,000,000; Chair. H. P. R. HOARE; Sec. B. R. WOOD, O.B.E.

Keyser Ullmann Ltd.: 25 Milk St., London, EC2V 8JE; f. 1966 by an amalgamation of A. Keyser and Co. Ltd. (est. 1868) and Ullmann and Co. (est. 1932); also acquired business of Dalton Barton and Co. Ltd., Jan. 1973; cap. £50m.; Chair. EDWARD DU CANN, M.P.; Sec. T. K. DAY.

***Kleinwort Benson Ltd.:** 20 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; 6A Campo Lane, Sheffield, S. 1; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; cap. p.u. £20m., dep. £392m.; Chair. G. F. M. P. THOMPSON; Deputy Chair. R. A. HENDERSON.

***Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.** (Incorporating Edward de Stein & Co.); 11 Old Broad St., London, EC2P 2HT; reg. 1919; cap. p.u. £10.12m.; Chair. DANIEL MEINERTZ-HAGEN; Sec. R. MAHAFFY.

***Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.:** 114 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1853; merchant bankers; cap. £9m.

***Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.:** 23 Great Winchester St., London, EC2P 2AX; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £7.5m.; Chair. Lord CATTO.

Noble Grossart Ltd.: 48 Queen St., Edinburgh; f. 1969; merchant bankers; cap. and res. £1.1m.; dep. £11m.; Exec. Dirs. ANGUS GROSSART (Man. Dir.), EWAN BROWN, PETER STEVENSON, JOHN CAMPBELL.

Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co. Ltd.: King William House, 2A Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1825; cap. £350,000; Chair. STEPHEN C. GLADSTONE.

***Rea Brothers Limited:** 36-37 King St., EC2V 8DR; f. 1919; cap. auth. £3m.; dep. £46.7m.; Chair. W. H. SALOMON.

***N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd.:** New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4DU; f. 1804; Chair. EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD.

***J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.:** 120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1804; merged with Helbert, Wagg and Co. Ltd., 1962; Chair. Earl of ARLIN.

Slater Walker Limited: 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8DA; f. 1820; name changed from Ralli Brothers Ltd. 1970; wholly owned subsidiary of Slater, Walker

* Indicates members of the Accepting Houses Committee.

Securities Limited; cap. auth. and p.u. £10m.; dep. £207.1m.; Chair. J. D. SLATER; Deputy Chair. A. J. H. BUCKLEY, F. R. R. ROWE; Man. Dir. M. J. BOOTH.

*S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.: (incorporating Seligman Brothers): 30 Gresham St., London. EC2P 2EB.

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM BANKS
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.: 29-30 Cornhill, EC3V 3ND; f. 1970; owned by Sanwa Bank, Mitsui Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Nomura Securities; cap. auth. £3.5m.; assets £171.1m.; Chair. G. SUZUKI; Chief Exec. Y. EMORI.

Atlantic International Bank Ltd.: 69/70 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4M 8AB; f. 1969; owned by Charterhouse Japhet (U.K.), Banco di Napoli (Italy), F. van Lanschot Bankiers (Netherlands), Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), National Shawmut Bank of Boston (U.S.A.); cap. £1m.; assets £66m.; Chair. H. S. CLARKE; Chief Exec. V. C. RICHARDSON.

Bank of America Ltd.: St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3 8HN; incorp. 1971; subsidiary of Bank of America NT & SA, San Francisco; merchant bankers; auth. cap. £10m.; dep. £34m.; Chair. Sir MARK TURNER; Man. Dir. R. B. BOTCHERBY; Gen. Man. C. CRICKMORE.

Bankers Trust International Ltd.: 56-60 New Broad St., EC2M 1JU; f. 1860 as P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.; owned by Bankers Trust Co.; cap. auth. and p.u. £1.5m.; Chief Exec. E. G. GALBRAITH.

Banque de Suez (U.K.) Ltd.: 54 New Broad St., EC2M 1JL; f. 1926; majority shareholder Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, Paris (member of the Suez Group); assets £44m.; Chief Exec. GUY DE LA PRESLE.

Citicorp International Bank Ltd.: 34 Moorgate, E.C.2; f. 1972; owned by First National City Corporation, New York; cap. p.u. £2m.; Chair. E. L. PALMER; Man. Dir. G. E. PUTNAM, Jr.

First Chicago Ltd.: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QU; f. 1970; merchant bank; subsidiary of First Chicago Corporation (U.S.A.); cap. p.u. £1.6m.; dep. £9.8m.; Chair. GAYLORD FREEMAN; Man. Dir. WILLIAM G. CURRAN.

International Commercial Bank Ltd.: 9-10 Angel Court, EC2R 7HP; f. 1967; owned by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, First National Bank of Chicago, Irving Trust Co. and Commerzbank A.G.; cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £3.5m.; dep. £383m.; Chair. Sir JOHN SAUNDERS; Man. Dir. D. ROBSON.

International Westminster Bank Limited: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); f. 1973; cap. auth. £40m.; subsidiary of National Westminster Bank Ltd.; Chair. Sir JOHN PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. L. V. S. GREEN; Sec. H. G. ALLEN.

Italian International Bank: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., E.C.3; f. 1972; owned by Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena; cap. auth. and issued £7.5m.; consortium bank; Chair. Lord COBBOLD; Man. Dir. RUSSELL TAYLOR.

International Marine Banking Co. Ltd.: 40 Basinghall St., EC2P 2DY; f. 1971; owned by Marine Midland Bank; total p.u. share and loan cap. and reserves £13.15m.; Chair. MONFORD A. ORLOFF; Man. Dir. CHARLTON MACVEAGH, Jr.

Japan International Bank Ltd.: 7-8 King St., EC2V 8DX; f. 1970; owned by Fuji Bank, Mitsubishi Bank,

Sumitomo Bank, Tokai Bank, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., Nikko Securities Co. Ltd., and Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd.; cap. auth. and p.u. £7.2m.; assets £105.7m.; Chief Exec. Y. OGURA.

London and Continental Bankers Ltd.: 26 King St., E.C.2; f. 1973; major shareholder is Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse; dep. £23,000m.; Chair. E. CLIFTON-BROWNE.

London Multinational Bank Ltd.: 1 Union Court, Old Broad St., London, EC2N 1EA; f. 1970; owned by Chemical Bank (U.S.A.), Crédit Suisse (Switzerland), Northern Trust Co. (U.S.A.), Baring Brothers (U.K.); cap. auth. £5m., issued and p.u. £4m.; assets £225.8m.; Chair. A. H. CARNWATH; Chief Exec. J. B. HYDE.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development projects abroad; cap. auth. £20m., cap. p.u. £10m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Nordic Bank Ltd.: Nordic Bank House, 41-43 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7SP; incorp. 1971; a consortium equally owned by Den norske Creditbank (Oslo), Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Helsinki), Svenska Handelsbanken (Stockholm); cap. auth. £7m.; cap. p.u. £6m.; Chair. M. VIRKKUNEN; Man. Dir. D. W. C. ALLEN; Sec. L. J. PALMER.

Orion Bank Ltd.: 1 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5JX; f. 1970; international merchant bankers; cap. auth. £10m.; cap. p.u. £5m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Hon. DAVID MONTAGU.

Orion Term Bank Ltd.: 1 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5JX; f. 1967; owned by Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. (U.S.A.), National Westminster (U.K.), Royal Bank of Canada (Canada), Westdeutsche Landesbank (Federal Germany), Credito Italiano (Italy), and Mitsubishi (Japan); cap. auth. and issued £12.5m., p.u. £6.25m.; Chair. Hon. DAVID MONTAGU; Chief Exec. W. N. MCFADYEN.

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.: 120 Moorgate, EC2P 2JY; f. 1967; owned by Rothschild Five Arrows Group, First City National Bank of Houston (U.S.A.), National City Bank, Cleveland (U.S.A.), Seattle First National Bank (U.S.A.), Industrial Bank of Japan, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. and Cie. (Federal Germany), Eagle Star Insurance Co. (U.K.); cap. auth. £10m., issued £2.3m.; Chair. L. D. DE ROTHSCHILD; Chief Exec. Hon. T. STONOR.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd.: 36 Leadenhall St., EC3A 1BH; f. 1969; owned by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Sweden), Bergens Privatbank (Norway), Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki/Nordiska Föreningsbanken (Finland) and others; cap. auth. £20m.; issued and p.u. £8m.; dep. £270m.; Chair. L. E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. J. STAFFAN GADD; Man. Dir. D. J. HUGHES.

UBAF: P.O.B. 169, Commercial Union Building, St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, EC3P 3HT; f. 1972; owned by Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (France), Midland Bank (U.K.), Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (Libya); cap. auth. and p.u. £5m.; Gen. Man. W. CRONK.

United International Bank Ltd.: 30 Finsbury Sq., EC2A 1SN; f. 1970; owned by Banco de Bilbao (Spain), Bank Mees and Hope (Netherlands), Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada), Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur (France), Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank (Federal Germany), Crédit du Nord (France), Crocker

* Indicates members of the Accepting Houses Committee.

National Bank (U.S.A.), Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn (Denmark), Sveriges Kreditbank (Sweden), Williams and Glyn's Ltd. (U.K.); cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £4m.; Chair. N. P. BIGGS; Chief Exec. A. A. WEISSMÜLLER.

Wells Fargo Ltd.: Winchester House, 80 London Wall, EC2M 5ND; f. 1972; subsidiary of Wells Fargo Bank (U.S.A.); cap. issued £3.15m.; Chief Exec. C. R. SANDERS.

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd.: 18 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7BR; f. 1967; owned by Hambros Bank (U.K.), Security Pacific National Bank (U.S.A.), Wells Fargo (U.S.A.), National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), Bank of Tokyo (Japan); merchant bankers; Chair. J. O. HAMBRO; Chief Execs. G. E. ROTHELL, T. S. MURTAGH.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Department for National Savings: National Savings Bank, Blythe Rd., West Kensington, London, W14 1SB and Boydstone Rd., Cowglen, Glasgow, G58 1SB; Savings Certificate and SAYE Office, Millburngate House, Durham DH99 1NS; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium Savings Bonds and Government Stock and Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs., FY0 1YN; f. 1861; National Savings Bank deposits (Ordinary Accounts) £1,521m. (Investment Accounts) £552m.; National Savings Certificate Holdings £2,645m.; Government Stock and Bond Holdings £1,233m.; Premium Savings Bonds £1,016m.; SAYE £83m. (figures at October 1973); Dir. of Savings J. LITTLEWOOD.

National Giro: Bootle, Lancs.; GIR oAA; f. 1968; aims to provide a cheap and quick money transmission system, making use of available post offices and staff for its dealings with the public but with all its records kept, and processing done, at the computerized giro centre at Bootle; c. 480,000 account holders and c. £112m. in accounts.

National Savings Committee: Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TS; f. 1916; Chair. Sir ROBERT BELLINGER, G.B.E.; Sec. K. T. PINCH.

National Savings Committee for Scotland: 22 Melville St., Edinburgh, EH3 7NU, Scotland; f. 1916; Pres. Hon. Lord BIRSA; Chair. Rt. Hon. Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE; Sec. A. K. GRANT.

Trustee Savings Banks Association Ltd.: Knighton House, Mortimer St., London W1N 7DG; f. 1887; inc. 1928; statutory recognition in Savings Banks Act 1929; the Association is the central consultative organization of the Trustee Savings Banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £3,800m. with 1,550 offices; depositors exceed 10,600,000; Chair. Sir ATHELSTAN CAROË, G.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. J. F. D. MILLER, M.B.E., F.S.B.I.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 24 Lombard Street, London E.C.3; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £6.5m.; cap. issued £5m.; res. £4.2m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Man. Dir. I. W. K. SMITH.

Allen Harvey & Ross Ltd.: 45 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PB; f. 1888; public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1,864m.; published resources over £4m.; Chair. M. E. R. ALLSOPP.

Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.: 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1960 by merger of Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd. and Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. auth. £6m., issued £5.5m.; Chair. F. HOARE.

Glive Discount Co. Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Ave., London, EC3V 3LU; f. 1946; cap. auth. and p.u. £3.1m.; dep. £42m.; Chair. P. E. RUDD.

Gerrard & National Discount Company Ltd.: 32 Lombard St., EC3V 9BE; f. 1970 by merger of Gerrard Reid Ltd. and National Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. p.n. £2,070,000; 3,500 mems.; Chair. K. H. WHITAKER; Man. Dirs. R. G. GIBBS, P. T. MILES, H. J. ASKEW, Earl of EGLINTON and WINTON.

Gillet Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PD; f. 1867; cap. auth. £3m., issued £2.3m.; Chair. R. D. WHITBY; Man. D. L. ROZIER.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; regd. 1943; cap. issued £1.7m.; Chair. D. C. J. JESSEL; Man. Dir. DAVID FINCHAM.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; cap. auth. £3m., p.u. £2.6m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER; Sec. D. R. JARRETT.

Secombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 7 Birchin Lane, London, EC3V 9DE; f. 1922; cap. auth. £1.1m., issued £900,000; Chair. H. D. SECCOMBE.

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill; London, E.C.3; f. 1891; regd. as private co. 1932, converted to public co. 1943; cap. auth. £2.5m., p.u. £2.07m.; Chair. JEREMY SMITH.

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 78 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. issued £7.5m.; dep. etc. £18.7m.; Chair. A. J. O. RITCHIE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord REMNANT, F.C.A.; Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 4 Bread St., London, EC4M 9BD; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (10 per cent p.u.); a subsidiary of Finance for Industry Ltd. Borrowing resources £100,000,000. F.C.I. is designed to assist in provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of industry in the national interest, where finance is unobtainable from ordinary market sources. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Man. G. S. NELSON, C.B.E.; Sec. G. FRANK.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.: 7 Copthall Ave., London, EC2R 7DD; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £500,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £40 million and total investment of £200 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD; Gen. Man. P. F. G. HILDESLEY; Sec. D. R. CLARKE.

BANKING AND FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London, EC3N 2NJ; f. 1914; 18 mems. (see under Banks); Chair. MICHAEL J. VEREY, T.D. (J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Ltd.); Dir.-Gen. C. J. J. CLAY.

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AP; f. 1919; Pres. Lord O'BRIEN OF LOTHBURY, G.B.E., P.C.; Vice-Pres. E. O. FAULKNER, M.B.E., Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS; 286 mem. banks.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. R. MARSHMAN; Hon. Sec. P. J. SROONER.

Building Societies Institute: 6 Cavendish Pl., W.1; Pres. and Chair. of Council J. A. CUMMINGS (1973-74).

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AP; reputed to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world; Chair. E. O. FAULKNER; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS.

Corporation of Mortgage Brokers Ltd. (Limited by Guarantee): 34 Rose St., Wokingham, Berkshire; f. 1968; professional body for mortgage and finance brokers; Pres. The Lord AUCKLAND; Chair. DEREK ROYSTON SMITH; Gen. Sec. Mrs. PHYLLIS METCALFE.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AS; f. 1879; Pres. Sir JOHN PRIDEAUX, O.B.E., F.I.B.; 108 centres, of which 99 are in the U.K.; professional bankers' association; over 90,000 British and overseas mems.; Sec.-Gen. GEOFFREY DIX; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George St., Edinburgh; f. 1875; Pres. (1973-74) J. B. BURKE, F.I.B. (SCOT.); Sec. J. W. LACEY; approx. 7,500 mems.; publ. *Scottish Bankers Magazine* (quarterly).

Issuing Houses Association: Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London, EC3N 2NJ; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. JOHN M. CLAY (Hambros Bank Ltd.); Deputy Chair. DAVID C. MACDONALD (Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.).

London Discount Market Association, The: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; 11 mems.; Chair. K. H. WHITAKER; Hon. Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange: London, E.C.2; f. 1973 by amalgamation of the Stock Exchange (London, f. 1801), the other British Stock Exchanges, the Belfast Stock Exchange and the Irish Stock Exchange; 4,800 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 10,000 different securities with a market value of over £190,000m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on an overseas Exchange; Chair. G. A. LOVEDAY; Sec.-Gen. G. W. R. BREND.

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: Lime St., London, EC3M 7HA; had its origins in the coffee house opened c. 1688 by Edward Lloyd; an international insurance market and society of underwriters, consisting of approx. 8,000 individual members grouped into syndicates who accept risks on the basis of personal and unlimited liability; business is effected through 260 firms of accredited Lloyd's Brokers who alone are permitted to place insurances either directly or by way of reinsurance, and nearly three quarters of the annual premium income of Lloyd's (currently over £700 million) is derived from overseas business. The Lloyd's market is administered by the Corporation of Lloyd's through a committee elected by and from the underwriting membership. Committee Chair. (1974) PAUL DIXEY; Sec.-Gen. C. G. WASTELL.

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Abbey Life House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR; f. 1961; Chair. WILLIAM L. SAMENGO-TURNER; Man. Dir. R. F. RICHARDSON.

Blackburn Assurance Co. Ltd.: 16 Crosby Rd. North, Waterloo, Liverpool, L22 0NY; f. 1839; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. J. D. SLATER; Man. Dir. H. CLARKE; Sec. D. BLEAZARD.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, 13; f. 1886; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. JOHN F. JEFFERSON; Gen. Man. D. HAMILTON SHAW.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord GEDDES; Man. Dir. JAMES B. H. PEGLER; Actuary ROGER D. CORLEY.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1861; cap. auth. £64.25m., p.u. £50.4m.; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS; Chief Gen. Man. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. J. LINBOURN.

British General Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1904; cap. auth. £1,000,000; issued £700,000; p.u. £175,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.: 26 George St., Edinburgh; Chief Administrative Office: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1823; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. The Viscount YOUNGER OF LEKIE, O.B.E.; Sec. J. LINBOURN.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corpn. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1887; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1862; cap. auth. £400,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1809; cap. auth. £6m.; cap. subs. and p.u. £4,500,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Man. and Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1836; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1871; cap. authorized £1,000,000; issued £660,000; called up £200,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3; f. 1859; cap. auth. £1,000,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Underwriter S. J. CHARLTON.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1714; cap. auth. £450,000; p.u. £450,000; gen. res. £500,000; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Miller St., Manchester, M60 0AL; f. 1867; cap. p.u. £52,500; assets £595m.; Chair. H. A. TOOGOOD; Chief Gen. Man. H. SEDLEY, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 32 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3LJ; f. 1905; cap. auth. £2m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. AUBREY JONES; Gen. Man. L. B. REYNOLDS, F.C.I.S.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8BE; f. 1904; cap. p.u. £25.5m.; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN Bt.; Gen. Mans. H. J. A. HARBOUR, F.R.I.C.S., A. R. N. RATCLIFF, F.I.A.; Sec. S. M. A. ROBINSON, M.A., LL.B.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.: Aldwych House, London, WC2B 4HN; f. 1887; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; Chair. Sir WILLIAM MULLENS, D.L., D.S.O.; Man. Dir. A. W. GRANT, M.C., T.D., LL.B.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 4 Coleman St., London, EC2R 5AP; f. 1762; Pres. R. A. HENDERSON; Gen. Man. and Actuary M. E. OGBORN, F.I.A.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1.2m.; Chair. Sir JOHN WITTE; Gen. Man. and Actuary N. BENZ; Sec. H. M. STEWART.

Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £1.6m.; p.u. £1.6m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. L. SAMENGO-TURNER; Sec. M. W. S. DANE.

Friends' Provident Life Office: 7 Leadenhall St., London, EC3P 3BA; f. 1832; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. L. STUBBS, F.I.I.C.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Leadenhall St., London, EC3P 3BA; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £1,250,000; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. L. STUBBS, F.I.I.C.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £31.5m.; Gov. Sir STANLEY NORIE-MILLER, Bt.; Chair. I. H. STUART BLACK; Chief Gen. Man. A. MACDONALD.

Yorkshire General Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 2 Rougier St., York; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £200,000; Chair. I. H. STUART BLACK; Gen. Man. C. R. FISHER; Actuary C. G. MYERS.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Rougier St., York; and General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. D. A. BLAIR; Sec. I. A. CHAMBERS.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1968 by amalgamation of Guardian Assurance Company Ltd. and Royal Exchange Assurance; cap. auth. £22.7m.; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON. There are 18 affiliated companies, two incorporated in Hong Kong and the following:

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1808; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1903; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1908; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: 13 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh EH2 2YL, Scotland; f. 1805; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Cambrian Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1934; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1903; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1802; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1821; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Licenses and General Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1906; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

National Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1854; Chair. E. F. BIGLAND, Man. J. HUDD; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1881; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1720; Gov. J. E. H. COLLINS; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

State Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

United British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1915; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Dr. D. REBBECK; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSON; Gen. Man. L. T. WOOD.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946; wholly owned and administered by the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; all classes of insurance; Chair. etc. as above.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., EC4N 4TP; f. 1836; cap. auth. £6m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, Chief Excc. Officer R. H. PEET; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP; inc. 1946; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. E. WYNN OWEN; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP; f. 1910; cap. issued £500,000; p.u. £400,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT; Gen. Man. E. W. OWEN; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT.

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Barrington House, 59 Gresham St., London, EC2V 7HD; f. 1848; cap. auth. and p.u. £100,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT; Man. Dir. R. H. PEET; Gen. Man. S. A. BROWN.

Life Association of Scotland Ltd.: 10 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 1-2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. issued £400,000, p.u. £100,000; total assets £38m.; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Man. and Actuary F. C. SIBBALD.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4DB; f. 1843; Chair. G. S. MALLINSON; Sec. H. F. FISHER, O.B.E., F.I.A.; Treas. C. J. HUMPHREYS.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: 50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1HE; f. 1869; cap. auth. £1,050,000; Chair. LEWIS G. WHYTE, F.I.A.; Man. Dir. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.; Sec. J. M. D. COOPER.

London Life Association Ltd., The: 81 King William St., London, EC4N 7BD; f. 1806; Pres. Sir HUMPHREY POYAH TREVERBIA PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Actuary, Gen. Man. and Dir. A. K. TUDOR, F.I.A.; Sec. A. L. LODGE, LL.B.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: M.G.M. House, Heene Rd., Worthing, Sussex, BN11 3RG (from mid-1974); f. 1852; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord DENHAM; Dir. and Gen. Man. H. C. H. CARPENTER.

Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 22 Old Queen St., London, S.W.1; f. 1903; Chair. Sir FRANCIS HILL, Gen. Man. A. E. THOROUGHGOOD, F.C.I.I.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: National Employers House, Bury St., London, EC3A 5AS; f. 1914; Chair. Sir TOM HOOD; Chief Gen. Man. W. F. FRANKS; Gen. Managers M. J. D. GOLDINGHAM (Overseas), A. E. WATSON (U.K. and Eire).

National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Church St., Stratford on Avon; f. 1910; Chair. J. H. GRAY, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. F. SPENCER, A.C.I.I.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 5 Bow Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1830; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ROTHES; Actuary and Manager M. H. ORAM, T.D., M.A., F.I.A.; Joint Actuary D. S. ROSE, F.I.A.; Sec. and Investment Manager R. G. GLENN, J.P., F.C.I.I.

National Provident Institution: 48 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JOHN L. HARVEY, M.B.E.; Manager and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; a mutual office (no shareholders); Pres. DESMOND E. LONGE; Chief Gen. Man. B. ROBERTS; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1864; cap. p.u. £750,000; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; London Administrative Office: 51/54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; cap. auth. and issued £9,050,000; Pres. etc. as above.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1824; cap. auth. £6m.; cap. issued £1,200,000; Pres. etc. as above.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William St., London, EC4N 7BT; f. 1931; cap. auth. £2.5m.; Chair. L. J. RALLI; Dir. and Gen. Man. J. L. SAGE.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, WC1V 7EB; f. 1864; cap. auth. £2.1m.; Pres. Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN; Chair. S. C. MCINTYRE.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, 4-5 King William St., London, EC4P 4HR; f. 1782; cap. p.u. £10,229,467; total assets £250m.; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE; Chief Gen. Man. W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. and Sec. K. WILKINSON.

London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, 4-5 King William St., London, EC4P 4HR; f. 1869; cap. issued and p.u. £250,000; total assets £18,644,055; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE; Man. Dir. W. C. HARRIS; Sec. E. R. WILLS.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, 4-5 King William St., London, EC4P 4HR; f. 1863; auth. cap. £1,500,000, p.u. £163,500; total assets £9,430,169; Chair. W. C. HARRIS; Man. D. TOWN.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. D. L. M. ROBERTSON; Sec. L. J. D. WHEBLE.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Stramongate, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; cap. auth. £2.275m.; Chair. PETER F. SCOTT; Gen. Man. N. PROCTOR, F.C.I.I.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH; f. 1848; cap. auth. £12.5m.; Chair. K. A. USHERWOOD; Chief Gen. Man. W. G. HASLAM.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester M60 7HA; f. 1858; cap. auth. £1,008,000; Mans. W. N. BREWOOD, V. G. RAMSDEN, R. STEVENSON; Sec. A. T. BOOTH.

Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 4AS; f. 1919; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. Q. V. HOARE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. C. S. LEPINE.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bow Bells House, Bread St., London, EC4M 9ER; f. 1845; cap. auth. £30m.; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1806; cap. auth. £2,075,000; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 North John St., Liverpool 2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £1,062,100; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS; Chief Gen. Man. W. H. BRINDLE, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North St., Liverpool 2; f. 1861; cap. auth. £30m.; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Forum House, 15-18 Lime St., London, EC3M 7DX; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS; Man. B. K. WILLIAMS; Deputy Man. and Sec. N. R. HAYDEN.

Royal Liver Friendly Society: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, L3 1HT; f. 1850; Chair. S. A. WEBB; Sec. A. J. BURKES.

Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: 18 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DP; f. 1861; assets exceed £250m.; Chair. E. H. HAYNES, F.I.A.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society: 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EP; London Office: 17 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2R 7AH; f. 1826; Pres. D. BRUCE WARREN, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. and Actuary W. PROUDFOOT, F.F.A.

Scottish Life Assurance Co.: 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1YE, Scotland; inc. 1881, re-inc. as a Mutual Company 1968; Chair. P. W. TURCAN; Deputy Chair. R. K. WATSON; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. G. WALLACE; Sec. W. M. MORRISON.

Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, The: 109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5HN; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, WC2A 2LA; f. 1883; Chair. W. R. BALLANTYNE, Gen. Man. and Actuary R. E. MACDONALD.

Scottish Provident Institution, The: 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YA; London Office: 3 Lombard St., EC3V 9AE; f. 1837; funds exceed £190m.; Chair. J. C. R. INGLIS; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. MACHARG.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society: 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YD, Scotland; London Office: 28 Cornhill, EC3V 3LQ; f. 1815; Gen. Man. T. M. SPRINGBETT, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Standard Life Assurance Co.: 3 George St., Edinburgh; South Region Office: Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Rd., WC1 8JD; f. 1825; Chair. T. N. RISK; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. W. A. DONALD, O.B.E. F.F.A.

Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd.: Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1951; cap. p.u. £37m.;

Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. H. SILVER. Principal subsidiaries include:

Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. H. SILVER.

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. H. SILVER.

London Assurance, The: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1720; cap. p.u. £5m.; Gov. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. H. SILVER.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. H. SILVER.

Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 107 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DU; f. 1810; Chair. P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Vice-Chairs. R. M. M. PRYOR, Lord RUPERT NEVILL; Gen. Man. K. C. ASLET.

United Kingdom Provident Institution: 33-36 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1840; Chair. and Managing Dir. S. G. BROOKSBANK, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary S. E. VICKERY, F.I.A.

Wesleyan and General Assurance Society: Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham, B4 6AR; f. 1841; Chair. D. R. WOODGATE; Gen. Mans. H. J. JONES and F. W. TROUT.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

British Insurance Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917; Objects: protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 297 mems.; Chair. A. MACDONALD (General Accident); Deputy Chair. E. F. BIGLAND (Guardian Royal Exchange); W. C. HARRIS (Phoenix); Sec.-Gen. R. C. W. BARDELL.

Accident Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.

Accident Offices Association (Overseas): Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting life assurance business; 8 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. T. M. SPRINGBETT; Sec. G. C. TRAIN.

Chartered Insurance Institute, The: 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; (consists of 84 local Insurance Institutes in Great Britain); f. 1897; inc. 1912; Pres. C. H. MOORE; Sec. D. C. MCMURDIE; publs. *Journal* (annually), yearbooks, bulletins, individual titles; approx. 50,000 mems.

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4 4JD; Chair. A. A. MACLAREN; Principal Sec. J. F. BROADWAY; Joint Secs. P. G. T. WALKER, P. E. CROWE.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4 1TL; f. 1901; Chair. W. G. HASLAM; Sec. D. J. MASON; assoc. offices 21.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime St., London, EC3M 5DA; f. 1884; Chair. E. D. RAINBOW; Deputy Chair. A. E. MANN; Man. and Sec. A. C. HULL; the institute is representative of Marine Insurance Companies operating in the London market.

Life Offices' Association, The: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TP; (which was established with the Associated Scottish Life Offices a Joint Standing Committee); f. 1889; Objects: the advancement of the business and the protection of the interests of ordinary life assurance; 86 mems.; Chair. K. C. ASLET; Dir. R. W. BOSS; Sec. T. H. M. OPPÉ.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1802; Chair. PETER QUATLE, J.P.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

Faculty of Actuaries, The: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 497 Fellows; Pres. J. G. WALLACE; Sec. G. C. TRAIN; publs. *Transactions* (irregular), *Yearbook*.

Institute of Actuaries, The: Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7QJ; f. 1848; Royal Charter 1884; 1,500 Fellows; Pres. GEOFFREY HEYWOOD, M.B.E.; Hon. Secs. Miss M. C. ALLANACH, C. M. STEWART; Sec. N. J. PAGE; publs. *Year Book*, *Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4; was formed in 1860 to provide a means whereby the opinions of its member chambers on matters of policy affecting industry and commerce could be co-ordinated and presented at the national level. Approximately 100 U.K. Chambers are affiliated to the Association, together with 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. R. E. BROOK; Deputy Pres. N. G. MOBBS; Dir.-Gen. J. A. RAVEN.

Confederation of British Industry: 21 Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry and management. Advises the Government on

all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of about 12,000 companies, 230 Trade Associations and Employers' Organizations; most of the publicly-owned corporations are members; Pres. Sir MICHAEL CLAPHAM, K.B.E.; Dir.-Gen. WILLIAM CAMPBELL ADAMSON; Sec. ERIC FELGATE.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Pres. Sir PATRICK REILLY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Associated bodies:

British Export Houses Association: Chair. W. A. NEWTON-JONES, M.B.E.

British Importers Confederation: Pres. Lord MACPHERSON OF DRUMCHTER, J.P.

National Chamber of Trade: Enterprise House, Henley on Thames, Oxon., RG9 1TU; f. 1897; 810 affiliated local Chambers; 2,000 individual members; 40 affiliated Trade Associations; covers approx. 450,000 separate businesses in the United Kingdom; Gen. Sec. LESLIE SWEENEY.

Smaller Businesses Association: Europe House, World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AA; f. 1964; 2,000 mems.; Exec. Council Chair. P. DE LASZLO; Gen. Sec. Miss SHIRLEY PICKETT, A.T.D., F.R.S.A.

EXPORT

British Overseas Trade Board: 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; directs and administers all government services to exporters through the Department for Trade and Industry; Chair. Lord THORNEYCROFT.

Institute of Export: World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AA; f. 1935 as a professional educational organization devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE, T.D., D.C.; Dir.-Gen. A. J. DAV; publ. *Export* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aluminium Federation: Broadway House, 60 Calthorpe Rd., Five Ways, Birmingham B15 1TN; f. 1962; extensive library services, available to the public; Sec.-Gen. L. PATRICK MATTHEWS, M.B.E.; publs. bulletins and pamphlets.

Association of British Launderers and Cleaners, Ltd.: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2; f. 1886; Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, F.C.C.S.

Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.: 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Sec. F. T. ATKINS.

Association of Film Laboratory Employers: Fourth Floor, 111 Wardour St., London, W.1; Sec. W. STRACHAN.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: Kandahar House, 71 Mcadowside, Dundee, DD1 1EE, Scotland; f. 1918; 17 mems., 14 associate mems.; Dir. D. A. BORRIE; Sec. G. A. S. CROMBIE.

Brewers' Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W1H 0BP; f. 1904; Chair. F. O. A. G. BENNETT; Dir. Rear-Adm. C. D. MADDEN; Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS; publ. *The Brewing Review* (monthly).

British Brush Manufacturers' Association: Greenhill House, 90-93 Cowcross St., London, E.C.1; f. 1908; sections include the Brush Export Group (62 subscribers); 225 mems.; Sec. R. F. KNOX.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.: 8 Leicester St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; Man. Dir. JOHN P. WATERFIELD.

British Federation of Master Printers: 11 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4DX; f. 1900; approx. 3,700 mems.; Dir. H. W. G. KENDALL, F.C.M.A.

British Footwear Manufacturers Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean St., London, W1V 5HB; Dir. Gen. J. R. PARR; Dirs. W. N. S. CALVERT, M. J. R. HERON, Mrs. C. M. LONG.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 17 Berners St., London, W1P 4DY; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL, O.B.E.

British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association: 20 Upper Brook St., London, W1Y 2BH; f. 1907; Chief Exec. CLIVE DERBY.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W2 2SD; Dir. K. ROMER-LEE.

British Ceramic Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Dir. SAM H. JERRETT; Sec. DERICK TURNER.

British Ports Association: 3 Queen Square, London WC1N 3AR; Dir. E. BAINBRIDGE; Sec. A. J. SMIT M.B.E.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 60 Charles S Leicester; f. 1918; approx. 320 mems.; Dir. J. METCALFE, M.A.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: 19 The Crescen Ilford, Essex; Dir. K. NEWMAN; Sec. H. D. COWAN.

British Shipping Federation Ltd.: (see Transport section).

British Sugar Refiners' Association: Plantation House Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3; Sec. R. C. HUGHES.

British Textile Employers' Association (Cotton, Man-made and Allied Fibres): 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, M2 7ED; f. 1969; Dir. A. E. HALL, LL.B.; Sec. J. PLATT.

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation: 15 Took Court, London, EC4A 1LA; Sec. D. MORGAN-JONES.

British Trawlers' Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chamber 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull; Sec. I. C. THORBURN.

Cable Makers' Association, The: 15 Took's Court, London EC4A 1LA; f. 1898; Sec. E. H. ADAMS.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; Dir. Rear Adm. C. K. T. WHEEN, C.B.; Sec. Cmdr. H. J. PINNOCK, R.N.

Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain: 14-1 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1910; Sec. G. V. FRENCH.

Corsetry Manufacturers' Association: 14-16 Cockspur St London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1914; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.

Electrical Contractors' Association: 55 Catherine Place London, S.W.1; f. 1901; Dir. and Sec. B. E. GRAY.

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool: Dock Board Building, Pier Head, Liverpool 3; Chair. M. A. NICHOLSON; Exec. Vice-Chair. R. F. HUNT.

Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers: 1 Clements Inn, London, WC2A 2EA; Dir. J. H. ADAMS.

Engineering Employers' Federation: Broadway House Tothill St., London, SW1H 9NQ; f. 1896; Dir.-Gen. M. JUKES, O.C.; Sec. H. K. MITCHELL.

Farmers' Union of Wales: Queen's Square, Aberystwyth f. 1955; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. MYRDDIN EVANS; Sec. EVAN LEWIS; publ. *Y tir* (The Land).

Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers (1960): Dorland House, 14-16 Regent St., London, SW1Y 4PL; Dir. J. L. CARTER; Sec. W. R. P. ADAMS.

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Romney House, Tufton St., London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Chair. E. H. RAINAGE; Dir. D. V. GAULTER; Gen. Sec. P. R. O'DAY.

Federation of Public Passenger Transport Employers: Friars House, 6 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0NN; Sec. R. E. HYSLOP.

Film Production Association of Great Britain: 27 Soho Square, London, W1V 5FL; Pres. CLIFFORD BARCLAY; Dir. GWYNETH DUNWOODY.

Flat Glass Association: 6 Mount Row, London, W1Y 6DY; Sec. M. G. HILL.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Dir. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE.

Gypsum Mining Association: Ferguson House, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association: Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, SW1W 9TD; Dir. G. F. CUTTING; Sec. D. EDWARDS.

Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd.: 21 Arlington St., London, SW1A 1RN; f. 1878; Dir. C. L. COPELAND; Sec. E. T. J. HURLE.

Independent Steel Employers' Association: 5 Cromwell Rd., London, SW7 2HX; Sec. K. HALE.

Leather Producers' Association: Leather Trade House, 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA; f. 1919; Sec. J. A. COX.

Motor Agents' Association, Ltd.: 201 Great Portland St., London, W1N 6AB; f. 1913; Dir. Gen. F. E. HIGHAM; Sec. J. R. BOAST; 18,000 mems.; publ. *Motor Trade Executive* (monthly).

National Association of Port Employers: 3-5 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR; f. 1920; Gen. Man. E. BAINBRIDGE.

National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers: 8 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh EH3 6EQ; f. 1929; Sec. A. B. CRAWFORD.

National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers: P.O.B. 16, Coventry; Sec. N. B. PETTERSEN, M.B.E.

National Farmers' Union: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1908; 52 county and over a thousand local branches in England and Wales, office in Brussels; Pres. Sir HENRY PLUMB; Dir.-Gen. G. H. B. CATTELL.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AD; f. 1878; 14,000 mems.; Sec. H. L. FOSTER.

National Federation of Clay Industries: Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, W.C.1; f. 1928; Chief Exec. Officer M. F. ADCOCK, F.C.I.S.

National Federation of Demolition Contractors: 2 Bankart Ave., Leicester, LE2 2DB; f. 1941; over 150 mems.; Sec. Dr. V. POWELL-SMITH.

National Federation of Roofing Contractors: High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6SP; f. 1944; Pres. G. ROGERSON; Gen. Sec. H. S. KITCHING.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades: 3 Shakespeare Rd., London, N3 1XE; f. 1915; Pres. H. G. LEWIS; Sec. W. E. A. ROBINSON.

National Light Metal Trades Federation: Fleming House, Renfrew St., Glasgow, G3 6TG; Sec. I. A. SUTHERLAND, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.

Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., London, EC4Y 0BL; f. 1836; Dir. DOUGLAS LOWNDES.

Sand and Gravel Association Ltd.: 48 Park St., London, W1Y 4HE; Sec.-Gen. A. C. F. HEY.

Scottish National Federation of Building Trades' Employers: 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, G3 7UP; Dir. R. W. CAMPBELL.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 8 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh EH3 6ER; f. 1917; Sec. E. F. AGLEN.

Sheffield Lighter Trades Employers' Association: Light Trades House, Melbourne Ave., Sheffield S10 2QJ; f. 1919.

Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association: 21 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7JE; f. 1967 from the amalgamation of the Shipbuilding Conference, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Dry Dock Owners' & Repairers' Central Council; Dir. J. G. ORR; Joint Secs. R. D. BROWN, A. G. ROBERTSON, C. H. STANSFIELD.

Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation: 14-16 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5LB; f. 1913; Sec. G. W. FRENCH.

Silica and Moulding Sands Association: Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H 0AU; Sec. M. F. ADCOCK, F.C.I.S.

Southern Brick Federation: Singleton, Fabian, Derbyshire and Company, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AX; Sec. D. STEER.

Surgical Textiles Conference: Higham Hill Road, London, E.17; Sec. K. W. ROTHWELL (Leslies Ltd.).

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: Clareville House, Witeomb St., London, W.C.2; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

Trustee Savings Banks Employers' Council: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W1N 7DG.

Wool and (Allied) Textile Employers' Council: 60 Toller Lane, Bradford BD8 9DA, Yorks.; f. 1919; Dir. E. S. BOOTH.

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation: Manor Buildings, 2-4 Manor Row, Bradford, BD1 4NL, Yorks.; Sec. D. G. DUKE-EVANS, M.A.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trades Union Congress: 23-28 Great Russell St., London, WC1B 3LS; founded 1868 by the voluntary association of a number of trade unions for the purpose of defending trade union rights against attacks then pending. Its original membership of less than 120,000 has grown to reach a total in 1973 of 10,001,419, while the scope of its activity has been greatly enlarged. It not only formulates, through its governing body (the General Council), the main policies of trade unionism, but takes part in consultations with Government Ministers and with the Confederation of British Industry on topics affecting the lives of wage-earners and salaried employees. It publishes *Labour* (monthly), *Annual Report*, *Economic Review* (annually) and numerous booklets.

The TUC is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation, and nominates the British Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Organisation.

Its General Council is elected annually by ballot of the unions attending Congress, exercising voting power according to the number of their members.

Chairman: (1973-74) ALFRED ALLEN, C.B.E.

Gen. Secretary: LIONEL MURRAY, O.B.E.

Asst. Gen. Secretary: NORMAN WILLIS.

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3, Scotland; f. 1897; 888,851 Scottish trade unionists affiliated through 68 Scottish and British trade unions and 45 Scottish trades councils; Gen. Sec. JAMES JACK, C.B.E., J.P.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C.; 48 affiliated organizations, with a total membership of 405,702; Sec. L. HODGSON.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE TUC

One hundred and twenty-six unions with a total membership of 10,001,419 were affiliated to the TUC at the end of 1972. Thirty-two unions (with 499,255 members) were suspended at the 1972 annual conference for registering, contrary to TUC policy, under the Industrial Relations Act. Of these, 20 were expelled from the TUC in September 1973 for continuing to refuse to deregister. There are marked by an asterisk.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 10,000:

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers: Lifton House, Eslington Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2; f. 1963, as result of a merger of Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and Structural Workers (f. 1834) and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association; Pres. D. McGARVEY; Gen. Sec. J. CHALMERS; 126,830 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers: Prospect House, Alma St., Sheffield 3; f. 1840; Sec. L. CARR; 12,603 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists: 8 Fairfield St., Manchester M1 3QL; f. 1866; Gen. Sec. CHARLES STEWART; 24,140 mems.

Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union: Caton St., Rochdale, Lancs., OL16 1QJ; Gen. Sec. FRED G. HAGUE, J.P.; incorporates National Union of Textile and Allied Workers; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH KING, O.B.E.; 49,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Engineering Section: 110 Peckham Rd., London, SE15 5EL; Acting Sec. HUGH SCANLON; 1,200,000 mems.

Construction Section: Construction House, 190 Cedars Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 0PP; Sec. E. MARSDEN; 27,000 mems.

Foundry Section: 164 Chorlton Rd., Brook's Bar, Manchester, M16 7NU; Sec. W. SIMPSON; 65,000 mems.

Technical and Supervisory Section: Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1QN; Gen. Sec. G. H. DOUGHERTY; 101,000 mems.

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen: 9 Arkwright Rd., London, N.W.3; f. 1880; Sec. R. W. BUCKTON; 29,000 mems.

Association of Broadcasting Staff: Kings Court, 2 Goodge St., London, W1P 2AB; Sec. D. A. HEARN; 11,235 mems.

Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; f. 1933; Sec. A. SAPPER; 16,545 mems.

Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers: 90 Borough High St., London, SE1 1LL; Sec. P. L. AVERY; 10,777 mems.

Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen: 15 Cleve Rd., West Hampstead, London, N.W.6; Sec. G. EASTWOOD; 12,000 mems.

Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff: 22 Worpole Rd., London, SW19 4DF; Gen. Sec. R. GRANTHAM; 128,000 mems.

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs: 10-26 Jamestown Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1968 on the amalgamation of Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and Association of Scientific Workers; Gen. Sec. CLIVE JENKINS; 300,000 mems.

Insurance Staffs Section: 10-26 Jamestown Rd., London, N.W.1; Nat. Sec. M. W. REYNOLDS; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Insurance News*.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1904; Gen. Sec. T. DRIVER; 46,000 mems.; publs. *The Technical Journal*, occasional policy statements.

***Bakers' Union:** 3rd floor, Station House, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts.; f. 1861; Gen. Sec. S. GRETTON, O.B.E.; 54,000 mems.

***British Actors' Equity Association:** 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Gen. Sec. PETER FLOUVIEZ; 19,495 mems.

Building Crafts Section, Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1971; incorporating National Association of Operative Plasterers, f. 1860; Sec. G. P. HENDERSON.

Ceramic and Allied Trades Union: 5 Hillcrest St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., ST1 2AB; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. ALFRED DULSON; 38,250 mems.

Civil and Public Services Association: 215 Balham High Rd., London, S.W.17; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. L. KENDALL; 188,000 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*; circ. 162,000.

Civil Service Union: 17-21 Hatton Wall, London E.C.1; Sec. J. O. N. VICKERS, M.A.; 35,247 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (monthly).

***Confederation of Health Service Employees:** Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. F. J. LYNCH; 130,000 mems.

Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication and Plumbing Union: Hayes Court, West Common Rd., Hayes, Kent, BR2 7AU; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; National Sec. (Plumbing Section) CHARLES LOVELL, M.R.P.A.; 428,588 mems.

Electrical Power Engineers' Association: Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. JOHN LYONS; 30,928 mems.

Fire Brigades Union: 59 Fulham High St., London, S.W.6; Sec. TERENCE PARRY, O.B.E.; 30,000 mems.

Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, NW9 0PT; Gen. Sec. A. G. TOMKINS; 84,000 mems.

General and Municipal Workers' Union: Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. DAVID BASNETT; 860,000 mems.

Greater London Council Staff Association: 164-168 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, SE1 7RW; Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 15,192 mems.

Inland Revenue Staff Federation: 7 St. George's Square, London, SW1V 2HY; f. 1892; Sec. C. T. H. PLANT, O.B.E.; 53,889 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly).

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. SIR DAVID DAVIES; 108,000 mems.

Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association: Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High St., London, E1 7PU; f. 1936; Sec. JOHN W. SLATER; 25,000 mems.

Musicians' Union: 29 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. J. MORTON; 33,832 mems.

National and Local Government Officers Association: 8 Harewood Row, London, N.W.1; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. GEOFFREY DRAIN, J.P.; 498,170 mems.; publ. *Public Service* (monthly).

National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shottlifers: Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Sec. J. CRAWFORD, O.B.E.; 23,000 mems.

National Association of Schoolmasters: Swan Court, Waterhouse St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.; Sec. T. A. CASEY; 68,000 mems.

National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees: 20 Bedford St., London, WC2E 9HP; Sec. R. KLENAN; 15,643 mems.

National Graphical Association: 63-67 Bromham Rd., Bedford; f. 1963 with the amalgamation of the London Typographical Society and the Typographical Associa-

- tion, also incorporates National Union of Press Telegraphists (1965), National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers (1967) and Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (1969); Gen. Sec. JOHN BONFIELD; 103,000 mems.; publ. *Print.* (Withdrew from TUC November 1972.)
- National Society of Metal Mechanics:** 70 Lionel St., Birmingham, 3; f. 1872; Sec. F. BRIGGS; 45,200 mems.
- National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical & Media Personnel:** 13-16 Borough Rd., London, SE1 0AL; Sec. R. W. BRIGNSHAW; 56,000 mems.
- National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers:** Headland House, 308 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. REGINALD N. BOTTINI; 90,000 mems.
- *National Union of Bank Employees:** 2 Holly Rd., Twickenham, Middx.; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. L. A. MILLS; 104,000 mems.
- National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades:** 93 Borough Rd. West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. H. C. SMITH; 16,424 mems.
- National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers:** National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford 1, Yorks.; Gen. Sec. FRED DYSON; 54,000 mems.
- National Union of Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades:** The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0JH; Gen. Pres. H. COMERFORD, J.P.; Gen. Sec. W. G. T. JONES; 78,630 mems.
- National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers:** 55 New Walk, Leicester; Gen. Sec. H. L. GIBSON; 64,000 mems.
- National Union of Insurance Workers:** Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford, RM1 3BD; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. T. P. QUINLAN; 34,559 mems.; publ. *N.U.I.W. News* (quarterly).
- National Union of Journalists:** Acorn House, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; Sec. K. MORGAN; 28,000 mems.; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly).
- National Union of Mineworkers:** 222 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; Pres. J. GORMLEY, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. L. DALY; 276,392 mems.
- National Union of Public Employees:** Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, London, S.E.3; f. 1907; Sec. ALAN FISHER; 397,000 mems.; publ. *Public Employees' Journal* (monthly).
- National Union of Railwaymen:** Unity House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. Sir SIDNEY GREENE, C.B.E. (to retire at end of 1974); 183,652 mems.
- *National Union of Seamen:** Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, SW4 0JP; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. JIM SLATER; 36,000 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).
- National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers:** 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, N.W.3; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. W. BUCK; 78,281 mems.
- National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers:** 14 Kensington Square, London W.8; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. J. MACGOUGAN; 114,000 mems.
- National Union of Teachers:** Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. E. BRITTON, C.B.E.; 324,445 mems.
- National Union of Vehicle Builders:** 44 Hathersage Rd., Manchester M13 0FH; Gen. Sec. A. ROBERTS; 80,000 mems.
- Post Office Engineering Union:** Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W5 1ER; Gen. Sec. B. C. STANLEY; 125,000 mems.
- Post Office Management Staffs Association:** 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.; Sec. L. F. PRATT; 20,000 mems.
- Prison Officers' Association:** Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N.9; Gen. Sec. K. A. DANIEL; 16,233 mems.
- *Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers:** "Baxterlee", 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.; Sec. W. MOWBRAY; 10,800 mems.
- Society of Graphical and Allied Trades:** 74 Nightingale Lane, London, SW12 8NR; Gen. Sec. VINCENT FLYNN; 186,000 mems.
- Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers:** 55 Clapham Common South Side, London, SW4 9DF; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. J. A. JACKSON; 16,500 mems.; publ. *Slade Journal* (monthly); circ. 16,500.
- Society of Post Office Executives:** 116 Richmond Rd., Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 5HL; Sec. J. K. GLYNN; 18,815 mems.
- Tobacco Workers' Union:** 218 Upper St., London, N1 1RS; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES D. GRIEVE; 20,500 mems.
- Transport and General Workers' Union:** Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. JACK JONES, M.B.E.; 1,778,487 mems.
- Transport Salaried Staffs' Association:** 10 Melton St., Euston, London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. D. A. MACKENZIE; 71,699 mems.
- Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians:** 9-11 Macaulay Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 0QP; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE F. SMITH, C.B.E.; 260,000 mems.
- Union of Post Office Workers:** UPW House, Creseent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1920; Sec. T. JACKSON; 192,000 mems.
- Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers:** Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Rd., Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6LJ; Gen. Sec. A. W. ALLEN, C.B.E.; 320,000 mems.
- United Road Transport Union:** 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 26,000 mems.
- PRINCIPAL TRADE UNION NOT AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.**
Non-affiliated unions have a membership of approximately 1 million.
- National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers:** 653 Commercial Rd., London, E.14; Sec. L. J. NEWMAN; 6,921 mems.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Entertainment Unions: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; Pres. ALAN SAPPER; Sec. JOHN MORTON.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions: 140/142 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.17; about 2,030,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. M. SERVICE.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, BD1 2QB; Sec. FRED DYSON.

National Federation of Furniture Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, N.W.9; Gen. Sec. A. G. TOMLINS, C.N.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers: 30A Station Rd., Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1920; over 1,500,000 affiliated mems.; Gen. Sec. JOHN FRYD.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: 60 Doughty St., London, WC1B 2NG; 384,307 mems.; Acting Gen. Sec. Miss G. M. HART.

United Textile Factory Workers' Association: Weavers' Institute, Bartlam Place, Horsedegge St., Oldham, Lancs.; about 98,000 mems.; Sec. J. MILHENCH.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board, the British Airways Corporation, the British Transport Docks Board, the British Waterways Board and the National Bus Company will be found in the section on Transport.)

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION
33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; organized in six Product Divisions.

Chairman: Dr. H. M. FINNISTON.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects.

Chairman: DEREK EZRA.

ELECTRICITY

The statutory bodies comprising the electricity service in England and Wales are the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the twelve Area Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, SW1P 4RD; the main functions of the Council are to advise the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on all questions affecting the Electricity Supply Industry, and to promote and assist the maintenance and development by the Generating and Area Boards of an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply.

Chairman: Sir PETER MENZIES.

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate St., London, E.C.1; the Board is responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards, who distribute it to their consumers. As an administrative arrangement England and Wales are divided into five Regions.

Chairman: ARTHUR E. HAWKINS.

BRITISH GAS CORPORATION

59 Bryanston St., Marble Arch, London, W1A 2AZ.

Established by the Gas Act 1972, the British Gas Corporation took over the powers and functions of the Gas Council and the 12 area boards. Its duty is to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of gas supply and satisfy all reasonable demands for gas in Great Britain. Its powers include the search for natural gas, the manufacture of gas and the purchase, transmission and distribution of gas. It operates through 12 regional organizations.

Chairman: Sir ARTHUR HETHERINGTON.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

British Productivity Council: Goschen Buildings, 12-13 Henrietta St., London, WC2E 8LH; representative of management and Trade Unions in the U.K.; publishes

and makes films on all productivity matters; Chief Exec. W. McLENAGHAN.

British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council: 241 City Rd., London, EC1P 1ET; f. 1967 as statutory body, dissolved 1972 and re-established as an independent body in January 1973; to protect and pursue the interests of the members in all matters concerning the purchase and use of iron and steel, and to represent U.K. iron and steel consumers as appropriate in matters relating to the European Economic Community; Chair. J. FRYE, C.B.; Dir. L. F. TIDD.

Commission on Industrial Relations—CIR: 140 Gower St., London, WC1E 6HT; f. 1969 as a Royal Commission; re-established as a statutory body under the Industrial Relations Act 1971 to report to the Secretary of State on references made by him and to the National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC) on questions referred to it by NIRC following an application. It may informally suggest remedies. It also examines the position of wages councils. Chair. LEONARD F. NEAL, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. N. SINGLETON; Sec. D. R. F. TURNER.

Industrial Development Advisory Board: Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QU; under Department of Trade and Industry; Chair. R. A. CLARK.

Monopolies and Mergers Commission: New Court, 48 Carey St., London, WC2A 4JT; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Secretary of State of the Department of Trade and Industry and by the Director-General of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act of 1973; Chair. Sir ASHTON ROSKILL, Q.C.; Sec. YVONNE LOVAT WILLIAMS.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, S.W.1; f. 1962; familiarly known as *Neddy*, the NEDC is the independent forum for economic consultation between government, management, and unions. The Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies, f. 1964) developed from the NEDC, examine the prospects and performance of key individual industries in the private sector. The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) provides the professional staff for the NEDC and EDCs. Mem. *Government:* Rt. Hon. DENIS HEALEY, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chair.), Rt. Hon. MICHAEL FOOT, Rt. Hon. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN; *Management:* W. O. CAMPBELL ADAMSON, R. M. BATEMAN, Sir MICHAEL CLAPHAM, Lord NETHERTHORPE, R. E. B. LLOYD, Sir JOHN PARTRIDGE; *Trade Unions:* A. W. ALLEN, D. BASNETT, Sir SYDNEY GREENE, LIONEL MURRAY, HUGH SCANLON; *Nationalized Industries:* Dr. H. M. FINNISTON, Rt. Hon. RICHARD MARSH; *Independent:* Sir ERIC ROLL.

Director-General: RONALD MCINTOSH.

Administrative Secretary: C. C. LUCAS.

Head of Public Relations: M. COLTON.

National Research Development Corporation: Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London, SW1E 6SL; f. 1949; an independent public corporation which promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities, and elsewhere, advancing money where necessary to bring them to a commercially viable stage; assists industrial development; library of 2,000 vols., and 200 periodicals; Chair. Sir FRANK SCHON, Man. Dir. B. J. A. BARD; Sec. P. N. RANDELL; publs. *Inventions for Industry* (every six months), reports and pamphlets.

Price Commission and Pay Board: Cleland House, Page St., London, S.W.1; created in April 1973 in accordance

with the Counter-Inflation Bill of January of that year; empowered to regulate prices and pay in the light of the recommendations of the Treasury; initial term of office was to be three years. **Price Commission:** Chair. Sir ARTHUR COCKFIELD; Deputy Chair. K. A. NOBLE. **Pay Board:** Chair. Sir FRANK FIGGURES, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. K. J. JOHNSON, O.B.E.

Regional Economic Planning Councils: Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to advise the Government on regional policies; Secretariats are provided for the eight Councils and Boards in England by the Department of the Environment; there is similar planning machinery in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

British Railways Board: 222 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1; Chair. Rt. Hon. RICHARD MARSH; Deputy Chair. J. M. W. BOSWORTH; Chief Exec. DAVID BOWICK; Chief Sec. and Legal Adviser E. HARDING.

In January, 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. Under the 1968 Transport Act it is required to operate as a viable commercial concern and to this end various changes have been made in organization and financial structure. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of five Regional Boards.

British Rail, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DF; Gen. Man. J. BONHAM-CARTER, D.S.O., O.B.E.

British Rail, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W2 1HA; Gen. Man. F. M. WRIGHT.

British Rail, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1; Gen. Man. D. S. BINNIE.

British Rail, Eastern Region: York; Gen. Man. W. O. REYNOLDS.

British Rail, Scottish Region: Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Rd., Glasgow, C4 0GH, Scotland; Gen. Man. A. PHILIP.

ROADS

Total road mileage in Great Britain was 211,056 in 1972:

Motorways	1,037 miles
Trunk Roads	8,342 "
Other Roads	201,677 "

Passenger traffic is handled by municipal companies and private coach services; the handling of freight is controlled partly privately and partly by a public body, the Transport Holding Company.

National Bus Company: 25 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3AP; Chair. F. A. S. WOOD; Chief Exec. S. J. B. SKYRME.

National Freight Corporation (British Road Services Ltd., Containerway and Roadferry Ltd., B.R.S. Parcels Ltd., National Carriers Ltd., Freightliners Limited, Torton Arrow Service Ltd., Tayforth Ltd., Tankfreight Ltd., Pickfords International Ltd. and other companies): Argosy House, 215 Great Portland St., London, W1N 6BD; f. 1969 as statutory body responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment; Chair. of Exec. Board D. E. A. PETTIT.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5RF; f. 1932; membership includes national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. A. P. DE BORR; Dir. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain; Chair. J. P. WELLS; Dir. Gen. G. K. NEWMAN; 18,000 mems.; publs. *Road Way* (monthly), *Haulage Manual* (annually).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): Fanum House, Basingstoke; Hants, RG21 2EA; over 5,000,000 mems.; f. 1905, Dir.-Gen. A. C. DURIE, C.B.E.; Sec. W. LYNCH.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; club (full members) and service for motorists (associate members); Chair. A. G. POLSON; Sec.-Gen. N. MILLS BALDWIN; Dir. Assoc. Section Capt. (E.) W. GREGSON, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Royal Scottish Automobile Club (R.S.A.C.): 11 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, G2 4AG; 8,000 mems.; Sec. Major R. TENNANT REID, M.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,400 miles of Inland Waterways in Great Britain, of which some 2,000 miles are under the control of the British Waterways Board. These are of varying dimensions, from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating craft with a carrying capacity of 750-1,000 tons, to canals taking boats 7 ft. wide.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JX; f. 1963; Chair. Sir FRANK PRICE; Vice-Chair. Sir JOHN HAWTON, K.C.B.; Sec. T. T. LUCKCUCK.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are about 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Milford Haven, Southampton, Manchester, Clyde, Tees and Hartlepool, Hull, Bristol, Immingham and the Medway and Tyne ports are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared). Nineteen ports, including Hull, Southampton and the ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Port Authority. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir HUMPHREY BROWNE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. S. JOHNSON, C.B.E.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London E.C.3; world market for chartering tramp shipping, for the sale and purchase of ships, for

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the chartering of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair. M. T. TURNBULL; Sec. D. J. WALKER.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, C.2; Regd. 1935; Chair. Viscount RUNCIMAN; Sec. J. G. WALKER.

Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co. Ltd.: Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, London, EC4N 8HA; Chair. D. A. ZVONKIN; Gen. Man. D. P. BRENNAN.

Associated Container Transportation: 136 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by Ben Line, Blue Star, Cunard, Ellermans and Harrison Line; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN; Gen. Man. P. W. YARWOOD.

Bank Line Ltd., The: 21 Bury St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; Managers: ANDREW WEIR AND CO. LTD.; Pres. Lord INVERFORTH; Sec. G. L. EAMES, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Ben Line Ship Management Ltd.: 29 Bernard St., Edinburgh, EH6 6RY; Chair. Sir F. D. D. THOMSON, Bt.; Sec. M. J. PRETTY.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd., The: 29 Bernard St., Edinburgh, EH6 6RY, Scotland; fast liner services between Europe and Far East; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN; Sec. J. P. YOUNG.

Bibby Line: Martins Building, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1807; Managers BIBBY BROS. AND CO.; Partners Sir ARTHUR HAROLD BIBBY, D. J. BIBBY, G. O. HARDING.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, EH3A 1AR; f. 1920; Sec. S. F. HUNT, F.C.I.S.

Bowker and King Ltd.: Riverside House, Woolwich, S.E.18; Chair. Comdr. G. S. C. CLARABUT.

BP Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Moor Lane, London. EC2Y 9BR; inc. 1915; Chair. Sir ERIC DRAKE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. D. F. GRESHAM; Sec. K. H. PARKE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1955 when The Clan Line Steamers and Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. (q.v. separately below) merged; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British Rail (Shipping and International Services Division): Liverpool St., London, EC2M 7QH; services to Ireland, the Continent and various parts of U.K.; Gen. Man. J. POSNER.

Caledonian Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: The Pier, Gourock, Renfrewshire; extensive car and passenger service; Gen. Man. N. J. D. WHITTLE.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 66 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Eastern Agents BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; Chair. A. C. SWIRE; Gen. Man. A. D. MOORE; Sec. R. G. ADAMS.

Clan Line Steamers Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Vice-Chair. Lord ROTHERWICK.

Common Bros. (Management) Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Lowland Tanker Co. Ltd., First Stratton Shipping Co. Ltd., The Burnside Shipping Co. Ltd., The Hopemount Shipping Co. Ltd., Common Bros. (Middle East) Services.

Crescent Shipping: 11-13 Canal Rd., Rochester, Kent; Chair. G. S. C. CLARABUT; Sec. S. C. TAYLOR.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: 1 Berkeley St., London, W1X 6NN; f. 1878; controls Cunard Line Ltd.; Cunard-Brocklebank Ltd., Cunard-Brocklebank

Bulkers Ltd., Port Line Ltd., Offshore Marine Ltd.; Chair. VICTOR MATTHEWS; Man. Dir. NORMAN THOMPSON.

Donaldson Bros. and Black Ltd.: Head Office: 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2HA; f. 1854; Dir. and Gen. Man. N. MORGAN; Sec. J. WEIR.

Ellerman City Liners: 12/20 Camomile St., London, EC3A 7EX; f. 1901; shipping division of Ellerman Lines Limited; all Ellerman lines except the North Sea services out of Hull to South and East Africa, Mediterranean and Portugal, and India; five sub-divisions: deep sea containers, eastern trades, ship management and Canadian City Line, African trades, Mediterranean and Portugal; Chair. DAVID LLOYD; Deputy Chair. ALISTAIR LLOYD.

EWL: P.O.B. 53, Commercial Rd., Hull, HU1 2SG; transport division of Ellerman Lines Limited; four sub-divisions; land freight, sea freight, air freight and charter.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1888; Chair. Dr. A. W. PEARCE; Man. Dir. L. R. PINCOTT; Sec. E. S. KIRK.

Everard & Sons Ltd.: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, London, EC3M 5HH; container and general cargo between U.K. and Ireland and Continent; Mans. F. T. EVERARD AND SONS MANAGEMENT LTD.

Furness Withy and Co. Ltd.: 105 Fenchurch St., London EC3M 5HH; Chair. Lord BEECHING; Sec. J. D. PITCAIRN, M.A., F.C.I.S.

Fyffes Line (Fyffes Group Ltd.): 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly London, W.1; inc. 1901; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. Officer A. J. ELLIS; Sec. F. E. DARTER.

John Harker Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 6, Knottingley, Yorks.; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. E. LYON; Gen. Man. D. J. CAIRNS; Sec. J. R. ILLINGWORTH.

T. and J. Harrison Ltd.: Mersey Chambers, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, L2 8UF; Chair. P. S. WILSON.

J. and C. Harrison Ltd.: steamship owners and merchants; 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1874; Man. Dir. D. T. HARRISON-SLEAP.

H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.: 12 Princes Sq., 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; f. 1963.

Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 53 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 2BR; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. M. HOULDER, M.B.E.; Sec. W. R. BARLOW.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. H. LEMON.

Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.: Royal Liver Bldg., Liverpool 3; f. 1845; Chair. E. H. VESTLEY; Gen. Man. W. LOUGH; Sec. C. L. CARPENTER.

Larrinaga Steamship Co. Ltd.: Corn Exchange Building, Brunswick St., Liverpool L2 7QE; f. 1850; Chair. RAMON DE LARRINAGA; Sec. P. ATHERTON.

Lyle Shipping Co. Ltd.: Princes Square, 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; Chair. J. P. AGNEW, D.L., LL.D., C.A.; Man. Dir. W. NICHOLSON.

Manchester Liners Ltd.: Manchester Liners House, P.O.B. 189, Manchester M5 2XA; f. 1898; Chair. R. B. STOKER, M.A.; Man. Dir. W. A. L. ROBERTS; Sec. M. PATTINSON, M.A., F.C.A.

Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Chair. J. LINDSAY ALEXANDER; Sec. A. J. WHITE.

Blue Funnel Line: India Bldgs., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Man. Dir. C. D. LENNOX-CORRYNGHAM.

- Wm. Cory & Son:** Chair. W. N. MENZIES-WILSON.
- Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.:** India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1932; Chair. G. J. ELLERTON.
- Glen Line Ltd.:** Beaufort House, 15 St. Botolph St., London, E.C.3; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. O. KASTEN, M.B.E.
- Overseas Containers Ltd.:** St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1965; consortium formed by P. & O., Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd., Furness, Withy, and British and Commonwealth Shipping, Europe/Australia and Far East Containerships; Chair. R. O. C. SWAYNE.
- Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The:** Wheelwright House, 157 Regent Rd., Liverpool, L5 9YF; f. 1840; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNOCK.
- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.:** P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QN; f. 1840; world-wide passenger service; Mans. P & O LINES LTD.; Man. Dir. A. B. MARSHALL; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.
- Port Line Ltd.:** 1 Berkeley St., London, W1X 6NN; f. 1914; Chair. W. B. SLATER; Man. Dir. D. G. HOLLEBONE, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Sec. M. PARSON.
- Ropner Management Ltd.:** 140 Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington, Durham; f. 1875; Chief Supt. J. E. CHURCH; Sec. W. LAWSON.
- Royal Mail Lines Ltd.:** 157 Regent Rd., Liverpool, L5 9YF; f. 1932; Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNOCK.
- Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.:** 14-19 Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 1NP; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co. f. 1858; Chair. B. P. SHAW; Man. Dir. Capt. O. O. THOMAS; Sec. D. L. MARR.
- Shell International Marine Ltd.:** Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services on behalf of, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Marine Co-ordinator D. R. SKINNER.
- Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.:** Shell Centre, London, SE1 7PQ; owns and manages tankers of Royal Dutch/Shell Group under British flag; Chair. D. R. SKINNER; Man. Dir. A. F. WHITELEY; Sec. L. T. W. SAWYER.
- Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.:** Head Office: P.O.B. 90, Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff, CF1 1RT; 41-43 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7JS; f. 1906; Chair. C. R. CHARTERTON.
- Stephenson Clarke Shipping Ltd.:** Europe House, World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AJ; Chair. G. A. H. JONES; Man. Dir. D. G. DREWETT, G. J. STAFFORD; Sec. P. L. MALLIER.
- Texaco Overseas Tankship Ltd.:** 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, SW1X 7QJ; Man. Dir. E. F. POINTON.
- Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.:** Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1853; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. H. LEMON.
- United Molasses Co. Ltd. (Athal Line):** Bowater House East, 68 Knightsbridge, London, SW1X 7LP; f. 1935; parent company of Athal Line Ltd.; Chair. G. W. SCOTT; Man. Dir. E. C. E. ASLETT (Athal).

ASSOCIATIONS

- Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom:** 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET; f. 1878; Pres. IAN DENHOLM; Vice-Pres. J. LINDSAY ALEXANDER; Dir. J. N. WOOD; Sec. H. DAVY, M.B.E.
- British Shipping Federation, The:** 146-150 Minorics, London, EC3N 1ND; f. 1890; Pres. F. B. BOLTON, M.C.; Dir. J. K. RICE-ONLEY.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: Equity and Law House, 47 Castle St., Liverpool, L2 9UB; f. 1858; Chair. P. A. GRIEVE; Sec. C. K. OLIPHANT.

National Maritime Board: 316 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5AB; f. 1917, reconstituted 1920; Joint Chair. W. F. HUNT (Employers), L. F. EDMONDSON (Employees).

Ocean Travel Development: Nuffield House, Piccadilly, London, W1V 9AJ; f. 1958; 24 mems.; Chair. H. F. SPANTON; Dir. JOHN LANCASTER-SMITH; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. H. PESTELL.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airports Authority: 2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1966; responsible for the London airports and Prestwick and Edinburgh airports; Chair. NIGEL FOULKES; Chief Exec. NORMAN PAYNE; Dirs. K. B. WALTER (Heathrow), J. MULKERN (Gatwick); Dir. and Gen. Man. A. HAMILTON (Prestwick); Gen. Mans. R. J. BONNER (Stansted), H. M. JOHNSON (Edinburgh).

STATE AIRLINES

Board of British Airways: Head Office: Air Terminal, Buckingham Palace Rd., London, SW1W 9SR; established in 1972 by the Civil Aviation Act of 1971 to control all the activities of BEA and BOAC (from April 1st, 1974, amalgamated under the name British Airways), to review the organization of the state sector of British civil air transport, to report to the Secretary of State on what changes, if any, are required, and with all the necessary powers to undertake all other forms of aerial work, worldwide, on its own account; Chair. DAVID L. NICHOLSON; Deputy Chair. Sir KEITH GRANVILLE, C.B.E.; Group Man. Dir. H. E. MARKING, C.B.E., M.C.; Sec. E. C. JOHNSON.

British Airways: Head Office: Victoria Terminal, Buckingham Palace Rd., London, SW1W 9SR; f. 1973 from amalgamation of BEA, BOAC and others; operates extensive European and worldwide services over some half a million route miles; has a unified management with Group Directors responsible for specific activities such as finance, planning, management services, personnel, legal and safety matters, and public relations throughout the group. There are seven operating divisions, each with its own commercial and marketing integrity: **European Division** (former BEA); **Overseas Division** (former BOAC); **Regional Division** (comprises: British Air Services Ltd., Airways Engineering, Cambrian Airways Ltd., Northeast Airlines Ltd., Channel Islands Airways, and Scottish Airways); **British Airways Helicopters Ltd.**; **British Airways Associated Companies Ltd.** (includes smaller foreign airlines, airport operators, airport catering, air training and various hotel interests); **British Airways Engine Overhaul Ltd.**; **International Aeradio Ltd.**; a British Airways Travel Division has also been set up to handle U.K. sales on behalf of the seven operating divisions; British Airways has set itself a target that will improve the separate forecast results of BEA, BOAC, and their associated companies by about £100m. over the first five years, and by up to £40m. a year thereafter; assets total over £500m.; fleet of: 29 Boeing 707 (3 all-cargo), 15 Boeing 747, 16 Super VC10, 11 VC10, 20 Trident 1, 4 Trident 1E, 15 Trident 2, 26 Trident 3, 25 BAC 1-11, 14 Vanguard (9 all-cargo), 33 Viscount, 2 Skyliner, 8 Sikorsky 61M Helicopters, 1 Bell Jetranger Helicopter, 1 Bell 212 Helicopter; 9 Lockheed Tristar, 2 Boeing 747, 5 Concorde, and 1 Sikorsky 61N on order; Group Dir. and Chief Exec. (European Division) R. WATTS; Group Dir. and Chief Exec. (Overseas

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Division) J. R. STANTON, C.B.E., Group Dir. (Regional Division) C. A. HERRING; Chair. Capt. J. W. G. JAMES, Man. Dir. Capt. J. A. CAMERON (British Airways Helicopters Ltd.); Chair. GILBERT LEE, Man. Dir. W. R. COLLINGWOOD (British Airways Associated Companies Ltd.); Chair. C. ABELL, Man. Dir. G. W. MOORE (British Airways Engine Overhaul Ltd.); Chair. D. H. GLOVER, C.B.E., Man. Dir. J. P. UTTERSON (International Aeradio Ltd.); Dir. G. C. DRAPER, Deputy Dir. J. T. JENNINGS (British Airways Travel).

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

British Caledonian Airways: Gatwick Airport (London), Horley, Surrey; associate companies: Sierra Leone Airways, Gambia Airways; scheduled passenger services to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast (*Interjet*), South America, East, Central and West Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Holland, Tunisia, Italy, Spain, Jersey and France (Silver Arrow Rail/Air service to Paris); all freight Africargo service between Europe and Africa; world-wide inclusive tours, group, military and cargo charters; fleet of 8 Boeing 707 320, 2 VC10 and 19 BAC 1-11; Chair. ADAM THOMSON; Man. Dir. M. A. GUINANE.

British Island Airways Ltd.: Berkeley House, 51-53 High St., Redhill, Surrey; scheduled short-haul passenger and air cargo services to London, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Bournemouth, Southampton, Exeter, Dublin, Belfast, Blackpool, Newcastle, Leeds/Bradford,

Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp, Hanover and Düsseldorf; contract charter and ad hoc work; fleet of 11 Dart Heralds; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER; Man. Dir. L. B. ELWIN.

British Midland Airways Ltd.: East Midlands Airport, near Derby; scheduled services to Scotland, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Belgium; cargo and charter flights; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 3 BAC 1-11 and 7 Viscount 800; Chair. J. HODGSON; Man. Dir. M. D. BISHOP; Sec. S. BALMFORTH.

Dan-Air Services Ltd.: Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; charter and IT services operating from Gatwick, Luton, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Tees-side, Glasgow, Bristol, and Cardiff; international scheduled services to Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, and also to the Isle of Man and Channel Islands; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 3 Boeing 727, 18 Comet IV, 5 BAC 1-11 and 7 HS 748; Chair. F. E. F. NEWMAN; Man. A. J. A. SNUDDEN; wholly owned subsidiary.

Dan-Air Skyways Ltd.: 33 Elizabeth St., London, S.W.1.

Loganair: Glasgow Airport, Abbotsinch, Paisley, Renfrewshire; Scottish domestic services and Scottish Air Ambulance Service; fleet of 6 Islanders, 2 Trislanders, 1 Beech 18; Dirs. J. B. BURKE, D. MCINTOSH, A.F.C., M.C.I.T., K. E. FOSTER.

TOURISM

British Tourist Authority: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1929; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER GLEN; Dir.-Gen. L. J. LICKORISH; Britain's national tourist organization.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: The British Tourist Authority, 23 Place Rogier, Brussels 1000.
Denmark: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 46, 1002, Copenhagen K.
France: The British Tourist Authority, 6 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.
Holland: The British Tourist Authority, Leidseplein 5, Amsterdam.
Italy: The British Tourist Authority, 40 via Torino, 00184 Rome.
Federal Germany: The British Tourist Authority, Neue Mainzer Strasse 22, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 1.
Norway: Postboks 1781 Vik, 5 King Haakon VII Gate, Oslo 1.
Spain: The British Tourist Authority, Torre de Madrid 6-4, Plaza de España, Madrid 13.
Sweden: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 40097, S-10342 Stockholm 40.
Switzerland: The British Tourist Authority, 300r Zürich, 78/V Limmatquai.

Other offices are maintained in New York, Chicago, Dallas (Texas), Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto, Vancouver, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Capetown and Tokyo.

English Tourist Board: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU.

Scottish Tourist Board: 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU; Chief Exce. L. BORLEY; Sec. W. R. ROSS.

Wales Tourist Board: Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 2YZ.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: see under Northern Ireland.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Education and Science: Elizabeth House, York Rd., London, SE1 7PH.

Arts Council of Great Britain: 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU; f. 1940 to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts, to increase their accessibility to the public and to co-operate with government departments, local authorities, etc.; Chair. PATRICK GIBSON; Sec. Gen. Sir HUGH WILLATT.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Birmingham Repertory Theatre Ltd.: Broad St., Birmingham, B1 2EP; Dir. M. SIMPSON.

Coliseum: St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2; opera and ballet by visiting companies and by Sadlers Wells Opera Company (to be English National Opera from late 1974) which performs operas in English; Man. Dir. Lord HAREWOOD.

The National Theatre: The Old Vic, Waterloo Rd., London, SE1 8LP; Box Office: 76 The Cut, London, SE1 8LP; f. 1963; classical and modern drama; transferring in early 1975 to new building South Bank, London; Dir. PETER HALL; Assoc. Dir. Lord OLIVIER; Admin. Dir. PATRICK DONNELL; Gen. Man. ANTHONY EASTERBROOK; The Young Vic, The Cut, London, SE1 8LP; f. 1970; plays in repertoire for young people; Dir. FRANK DUNLOP; Gen. Man. DONALD SARTAIN.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre: Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespeare and modern plays (also at the Aldwych Theatre, London); Artistic Dir. TREVOR NUNN.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Nottingham Playhouse: Wellington Circus, Nottingham; f. 1948; repertoire; classical and modern; Administrator G. ROWBOTTOM; Dirs. STUART BURGE, RICHARD EYRE; Man. J. M. GRAYSON.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Dir. OSCAR LEWENSTEIN.

Bristol Old Vic Company: Theatre Royal, Bristol, BS1 4ED; Dir. VAL MAY.

Leeds Playhouse: Calverley St., Leeds; Dir. JOHN HARRISON.

Royal Opera House, The: Covent Garden, London, WC2E 7QA; Royal Opera (Music Dir. COLIN DAVIS) and Royal Ballet (Dir. KENNETH MACMILLAN); Gen. Administrator JOHN TOOLEY.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra: Delaware Rd., Maida Vale, London, W9 2LG; Principal Conductor PIERRE BOULEZ; Each of the B.B.C.'s regional services also has its own orchestra.

London Symphony Orchestra: 1 Montague St., London, WC1B 5BT; Administrator STEPHEN REISS; Principal Conductor ANDRÉ PREVIN.

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53 Welbeck St., London,

W1M 7HE; Principal Conductor and Artistic Dir. BERNARD HAITINK.

New Philharmonia Orchestra: 61 Carey St., London, W.C.2; Principal Conductor RICCARDO MUTI.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 97 New Bond St., London, W1H 9DL; Principal Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra/Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Gervis Place, Bournemouth BH1 2AW; Principal Conductor PAAVO BERGLUND.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 60 Newhall St., Birmingham B3 3RP; Principal Conductor LOUIS FREMAUX.

Hallé Orchestra: 30 Cross St., Manchester 2; f. 1858; Gen. Man. CLIVE F. SMART; Principal Conductor JAMES LOUGHRAN.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope St., Liverpool, L1 9BP; Musical Dir. Sir CHARLES GROVES.

Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: Osborn House, 28 Osborn Rd., Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 2BS; f. 1961; Chair. H. G. LESSER; Gen. Man. and Sec. KEITH STATHAM; Principal Conductor (from Sept. 1974) and Artistic Dir. CHRISTOPHER SEAMAN.

Scottish National Orchestra: 150 Hope St., Glasgow, G2 2TH; Gen. Man. DAVID RICHARDSON; Principal Conductor ALEXANDER GIBSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA): 11 Charles II St., London, S.W.1; f. 1954; Chair. Sir JOHN HILL; Deputy Chair. F. J. DOGGETT; Member for Admin. and Sec. A. M. ALLEN; Members R. V. MOORE, Dr. W. MARSHALL; publ. *Atom* (monthly).

London: central administration, public relations and overseas collaboration.

Group Headquarters:

Reactor Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Research: Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berks.; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL.

The Authority deals with research into and development of nuclear energy. Separate electricity authorities implement the civil nuclear power programme. In 1965 the functions of the Authority were extended to include scientific research and development in matters not connected with atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 transferred the activities of the Authority's Trading Fund to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. and The Radiochemical Centre Ltd. (see below).

Atomic Energy Research Establishment: Harwell, nr. Didcot, Berks.; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Research is mainly concerned with materials and their properties. The work includes many branches of physics, chemistry and metallurgy, and also electronics, health physics, engineering and chemical engineering. There are four research reactors and several particle accelerators at Harwell. The Research Group has an increasing programme of non-nuclear work.

Harwell Postgraduate Education Centre: f. 1963; Man. J. N. HULL.

Culham Laboratory: Abingdon, Berks.; Dir. Dr. R. S. PEASE.

Research in nuclear fusion as a source of industrial power, and in plasma physics.

Reactor Group: Risley, Warrington, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Reactor design and development. Group headquarters.

Reactor Development Laboratories: Windscale, Sellafield, Cumberland; Head of Laboratories K. SADDINGTON, O.B.E.

Development of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system and associated work. It is also engaged on the development of plutonium fuels for fast reactors.

Engineering and Materials Laboratory: Risley; Head of Laboratories J. M. HUTCHESON, O.B.E.

Investigation of physical and chemical properties of reactor materials combined with Engineering Laboratory work.

Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories: Springfields, Salwick., Preston; Head of Laboratories J. HARPER, O.B.E.

Development of fuels and for thermal and fast nuclear reactors.

Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment: Dounreay, Caithness, Scotland; f. 1956; Dir. P. W. MUMFERY, O.B.E.

Site of the 14 MW(E) Dounreay fast reactor and a 250 MW(E) prototype fast reactor, the latter now approaching completion. Supporting activities include the fabrication and reprocessing of M.T.R. fuel and a comprehensive irradiation service using D.F.R.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith: Dorchester, Dorset; Dir. H. CARTWRIGHT, M.B.E.

Centre for studies in reactor physics, including nuclear data evaluation, heat transfer and fluid dynamics, reactor control, nucleonic instrumentation and the assessment of reactor core performance. New reactor concepts are investigated here and new applications for nuclear reactors.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(ATOMIC ENERGY)

Site of the 100 MW(E) prototype steam-generating heavy water reactor and the European Nuclear Energy Agency high temperature gas-cooled reactor, "DRAGON".

RESEARCH REACTORS

Harwell

"GLEEP", first British reactor; started 1947; graphite-moderated air-cooled low-energy pile; used for materials testing, research with an oscillator and on biological irradiations.

"LIDO" swimming-pool reactor, 200 kW, started 1956.

"DIDO" heavy-water (DDO) reactor, 15 MW, with maximum neutron flux 2×10^{14} neutrons per cm.² per second, for studies requiring high-energy flux, and for isotope production, started 1956.

"PLUTO" heavy-water reactor, 20 MW (H), similar to "DIDO", for materials studies, critical 1958.

Winfrith

"ZENITH" 100-watt graphite-moderated reactor for investigating high-temperature, gas-cooled systems; started 1959.

"JUNO" 100-watt heavy or light water moderated reactor; started 1964.

"NESTOR" 10-kW light-water reactor to provide neutrons for sub-critical assemblies; started 1961.

"DIMPLE" Deuterium-moderated pile low-energy heavy-water pile for thermal reactor studies; started Harwell, re-erected Winfrith 1961.

"HECTOR" small experimental reactor fuelled with enriched uranium aluminium alloy; oscillator reactor, to study reactivity measurements on materials and fuel elements.

"ZEBRA" 100-watt experimental reactor with a flexible system designed primarily to investigate the physics of large fast reactors.

POWER REACTORS

A.G.R. (Windscale): completed 1962; power 34 MW(E); fuelled with enriched uranium oxide.

S.G.H.W.R. (Winfrith): completed 1967; power 100 MW(E).

D.F.R. (Dounreay): completed 1959; power 14 MW (E); fuelled with enriched uranium.

P.F.R. (Dounreay): to be completed 1974; power 250 MW (E); fuelled with uranium and plutonium.

The Radiochemical Centre Ltd.: Amersham, Bucks.; f. 1940; previously part of the UKAEA, est. as a limited company under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971; produces and markets throughout the world a wide range of radioactive products for use in industry, medicine and research; Chair. Sir CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.; Man. Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE, C.B.E.

British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL): Risley, Warrington, Lancashire; f. 1971 under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 to take over all the nuclear fuel business of the Production Group of the UKAEA; Chief Exec. Dr. N. L. FRANKLIN, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. C. ALLDAY, C.B.E.

Windscale and Calder Works: Sellafield, Seascale, Cumberland; Gen. Man. G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels and manufacture of plutonium and plutonium oxide fuels. Windscale will provide a large part of the reprocessing capacity for United Reprocessors G.m.b.H., an international company in which BNFL is an equal shareholder with French and German nuclear organizations.

Chapelcross Works: Annan, Dumfriesshire; Gen. Man. G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

Operation of nuclear power station.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston, Lancashire; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ROGAN, O.B.E.

Uranium ore treatment, uranium fuel element manufacture and uranium hexafluoride production.

Capenhurst Works: Chester, Cheshire; Gen. Man. W. R. A. TAYLOR, O.B.E.

Operation of a gaseous diffusion plant producing enriched uranium. Development of an alternative gas centrifuge process, including the construction of a prototype plant. This forms part of the collaborative project between the U.K., the Netherlands and Federal Germany (see co-operation below).

POWER REACTORS

Calder Hall: Four reactors; two completed 1956 and two 1958; power 40 MW (E) per reactor; fuelled with natural uranium, cooled with carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite.

Chapelcross: Four reactors; first completed 1958 and three 1959; power 50 MW (E) per reactor; fuel, coolant and moderator as Calder Hall.

The Power Programme. In 1955 "A Programme of Nuclear Power" was presented to Parliament outlining provisional proposals for the building of nuclear power stations to give a capacity of 1,500–2,000 MW by 1965. A "Second Programme of Nuclear Power" was announced in 1964 for a further 5,000 MW of capacity by 1975. Subsequently this figure was increased to 8,000 MW in October 1965. The first station of the Second Programme now under construction at Dungeness will use the British-designed Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system. In March 1973 the Government announced its intention of reorganizing the nuclear power industry by creating a new company to design and construct nuclear steam supply systems. The Government, through the UKAEA, took a 15 per cent share-holding in the new company, and the General Electric Company 50 per cent. The remaining 35 per cent has since been allocated to British Nuclear Associates.

Co-operation. The Atomic Energy Authority has collaboration agreements with Canada, Australia, Pakistan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, France, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and Italy. In 1964, UKAEA and the German company, Nuklear-Chemie und Metallurgie G.m.b.H. formed the *Nukleardienst (Nuclear Service) G.m.b.H.*, for the provision within the European community of a complete fuel service for advanced gas-cooled reactors. British Nuclear Fuels Limited took over from UKAEA in 1971.

Great Britain is a member of IAEA, NEA, CERN, and CENTO. In February 1959 an agreement for exchange of information and designs was signed with EURATOM. Collaboration between twelve European countries in the development at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, of the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor experiment "DRAGON" was provided for in an agreement signed on March 23rd, 1959, under the auspices of the Nuclear Energy Agency.

An important step was taken towards European collaboration with the achievement of a broad agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the U.K. concerning the production of enriched uranium by the gas centrifuge method (March 1969). The agreement was implemented in August 1971 by the formation of two international tripartite companies: Centec G.m.b.H. and Urenco Ltd., in both of which British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. has a one-third share. Other European

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

countries have expressed interest in these developments. The project was taken up by British Nuclear Fuels Limited in 1971 from UKAEA for the U.K. As a member of the European Economic Community, Britain is now fully associated with EURATOM.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Stations operating, showing design output and, in brackets, average output for year ending March 1973:

Berkeley: Power 276 MW (276).
Bradwell: Power 300 MW (250).
Dungeness A: Power 550 MW (410).
Hinkley Point A: Power 500 MW (460).
Sizewell: Power 580 MW (420).

Trawsfynydd: Power 500 MW (390).
Oldbury-on-Severn: Power 600 MW (410).
Wylfa: Power 1,180 MW (840).

Stations under construction:

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1975.
Hinkley Point B: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1974.
Hartlepool: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1976.
Heysham: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1977.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Station operating:

Hunterston A: Power 300 MW.

Station under construction:

Hunterston B: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1974.

UNIVERSITIES

The Open University: Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks.; c. 400 teachers, c. 40,000 students; courses by radio, television and correspondence; c. 250 study centres throughout the country.

University of Aberdeen: Aberdeen; 1,006 teachers, 5,735 students.

University of Aston in Birmingham: Birmingham; 410 teachers, 3,812 students.

University of Bath: Bath; 280 teachers, 3,000 students.

University of Birmingham: Edgbaston, Birmingham; 1,103 teachers, 7,356 students.

University of Bradford: Bradford; 450 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Bristol: Bristol; 2,000 teachers, 7,000 students.

Brunel University: Uxbridge, Middlesex; 247 teachers, 3,150 students.

University of Cambridge: Cambridge; 1,200 teachers, 10,832 students.

The City University: London, E.C.1; 320 teachers, 2,400 students.

University of Dundee: Dundee; 445 teachers, 2,802 students.

University of Durham: Durham; 391 teachers, 3,648 students.

University of East Anglia: Norwich; 280 teachers, 2,836 students.

University of Edinburgh: Edinburgh; 1,350 teachers, 11,094 students.

University of Essex: Colchester; c. 220 teachers, c. 2,200 students.

University of Exeter: Exeter; 400 teachers, 3,600 students.

University of Glasgow: Glasgow; 1,878 teachers, 9,473 students.

Heriot-Watt University: Edinburgh, Scotland; 263 teachers, 2,558 students.

University of Hull: Hull; 512 teachers, 3,882 students.

University of Keele: Keele, Staffs.; 258 teachers, 2,201 students.

University of Kent at Canterbury: Canterbury; 320 teachers, 2,680 students.

University of Lancaster: Lancaster; 200 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

University of Leeds: Leeds 2; 9,575 students.

University of Leicester: Leicester; 408 teachers, 3,800 students.

University of Liverpool: Liverpool; 1,227 teachers, 7,793 students.

University of London: London; c. 1,529 teachers, 41,128 internal and 34,198 external students.

Loughborough University of Technology: Loughborough; 380 teachers, 3,150 students.

Victoria University of Manchester: Manchester; 1,720 teachers, 13,523 students.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle; 1,099 teachers, 6,017 students.

University of Nottingham: Nottingham; 599 teachers, 5,453 students.

University of Oxford: Oxford; 1,150 teachers, 11,145 students.

University of Reading: Reading; 644 teachers, 5,741 students.

University of St. Andrews: St. Andrews; 293 teachers, 3,098 students.

University of Salford: Salford; 498 teachers, 3,626 students.

University of Sheffield: Sheffield; 917 teachers, c. 6,000 students.

University of Southampton: Southampton; 614 teachers, 4,609 students.

University of Stirling: Stirling; 235 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Strathclyde: Glasgow; 677 teachers, 7,149 students.

University of Surrey: Guildford, Surrey; 310 teachers, 2,800 students.

University of Sussex: Brighton; 426 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Wales: Cardiff; seven constituent colleges; 2,029 teachers, 15,618 students.

University of Warwick: Coventry; 250 teachers, 2,725 students.

University of York: York; 300 teachers, 2,800 students.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island comprises the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature and very little snow, fog or thunder. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Brief History

The sectarian tension that has characterized Ireland's history began with the first major settlement by British Protestants in the 17th century. The main area of Protestant colonization was the province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north-east of Ireland. Protestant supremacy over the indigenous Catholics was established by the rapid growth of a landowning, and hence ruling, class, and by the victory of William of Orange over his father-in-law, James II, at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. There followed a gradual consolidation of the position until a century later when Great Britain absorbed Ireland into the new United Kingdom through the Act of Union of 1800. The Irish parliament was abolished but government from Westminster was by no means successful, and led to grave misgivings in both countries and to severe parliamentary rifts in Great Britain.

The resentment of the dispossessed Catholics came to a head in 1916 with the Easter uprising in Dublin. Administrative division of the country became inevitable and the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 provided for two parliaments in Ireland, one in Dublin for 26 of the 32 counties and one in Belfast for the other six (mainly Protestant-populated) counties, known today as Northern Ireland. The presence of a large Catholic minority, traditionally deprived of many civil rights, has led to a continuance of tension.

Efforts were made by Captain Terence O'Neill, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, and by his successor, Major James Chichester-Clark, to improve the situation, but agitation for civil rights continued through the activities of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The British military presence in Northern Ireland has been growing since the late 1960s and Brian Faulkner, who became Prime Minister in 1971, endorsed this trend and established internment without trial for terrorists. These measures led to an increase in violence and to the banding together of Protestants in paramilitary groups. During the early part of 1972 the situation deteriorated to such an extent that in March the British Government prorogued the Northern Ireland Parliament and introduced Direct Rule from Westminster. This served to alienate many Protestants, who felt betrayed by Britain, but a referendum held in March 1973 showed that a majority of the electorate

wanted to retain links with Britain. Shortly afterwards a White Paper was published, undertaking to respect this desire and putting forward proposals for a 78-member Assembly for Northern Ireland. As a result of the Assembly elections held in June, and after lengthy negotiations with William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland at the time, agreement was reached between the three main parties on the formation of the first-ever coalition Government in the Province. A 15-member Northern Ireland Executive, with Brian Faulkner at its head, was set up. Direct rule was terminated on December 31st, 1973, and the new Executive took office the following day.

As a result of the talks in December 1973 at Sunningdale, England, between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland Executive, parallel declarations were made by the British and Irish Governments on the new status of Northern Ireland, and it was agreed that a Council of Ireland comprising a Council of Ministers of 7 members from each of both the Irish Government and the new Executive, together with a Consultative Assembly, would be set up as soon as possible.

Throughout 1973 violence continued in Northern Ireland, and in July the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Bill was enacted. Despite its strong measures for countering terrorist activity, the violence has continued to grow, especially in the form of bomb attacks. In March 1974 Mr. Faulkner had talks with the new Secretary of State, Mr. Merlyn Rees, on further security for the province.

Government

Direct rule was terminated on December 31st, 1973, and the Northern Ireland Constitution Act (1973) abolished the post of Governor and the Parliament of Northern Ireland. Under the Northern Ireland Constitution (Devolution) Order certain legislative and executive functions were transferred to the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive with effect from January 1st, 1974. Both the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom Parliament are involved in the legislative process, and the latter has powers of veto in certain areas. The Executive has no control over security, defence, external affairs and much of the taxation of the Province.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture which, with the United Kingdom's accession to the EEC in January 1973, has a good opportunity for expansion, especially in the field of beef production which constitutes about 90 per cent of farm output; and a rapidly developing range of manufacturing industries. Long-established manufactures include linen, ships, food, drink and tobacco products, and clothing. Latterly, there have been developments in man-made fibre production and a wide range of engineering.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Foreign investment has fallen off considerably in the last few years but industrial expansion has been made possible by a £50 million grant from the British Government for the period 1970-73, together with a further grant of £32 million in 1972, £9 million of which was allocated to the agricultural sector for the development of the economy as a whole. Exports have been increasing steadily over the past two years and, according to preliminary figures, exports to Great Britain and overseas went up from £843 million in 1971 to £935 million in 1972, an increase of 11 per cent. Total trade increased by some 8 per cent over the same period and by 77 per cent over the past five years.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. provide services on 202 miles of railways, while Ulsterbus which is publicly owned and a number of small private bus companies operate road passenger services covering the whole country, except Belfast where the city services are provided by Citybus Ltd., a branch of Belfast Corporation Transport Department. Road freight services are provided by private operators under a government controlled licensing system.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social services similar to the National Insurance and National Health Service of Great Britain. It is managed on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Social Services by four Health and Social Services Boards and by the Central Services Agency, which comprises representatives from each of the Boards. There are also a Ministry of Community Relations and an independent Community Relations Commission, which work in conjunction.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 and is free in primary, secondary (intermediate), technical (intermediate) and special schools; fees are payable in all grammar schools but the great majority of the pupils in their secondary departments hold scholarships from the local education authorities as qualified pupils.

In January 1972 there were 1,224 primary (including nursery) schools, 174 secondary (intermediate) schools, 81 grammar schools, 6 technical (intermediate) schools, 26 special schools, 29 technical colleges, one Polytechnic, Ulster College, and 2 universities, Queen's University, Belfast, and the new University of Ulster. Teacher training is catered for in 3 general colleges of education and in the departments of education of Ulster College and the universities.

Tourism

The Ministry of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board direct tourism, which employs about 20,000 people. Total tourist income in 1972 amounted to £17.1 million, a drop of 15 per cent on 1971 revenue. The total number of visitors was 493,000, of whom 330,000 were from Great Britain and overseas, the remainder being from the Irish Republic.

Sport

Football and rugby are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12 (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (See under Great Britain).

Currency and Exchange Rates (See under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION ('000)			
	1961 Census	1970 Estimate	1971 Census	1972
14,121 sq. km.*	1,236.0	1,524.0	1,527.6	1,549.4

* 5,452 sq. miles.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES ('000) June 1972

Antrim (including Belfast County Borough)	723.5
Armagh	136.1
Down	314.0
Fermanagh	50.0
Londonderry (including County Borough)	185.8
Tyrone	140.0

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS

1972*

Belfast (capital)	362,400
Londonderry .	52,500

* Provisional figures.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
1962 . .	32,565	22.7	9,842	6.9	15,226	10.6
1970 . .	32,080	21.1	12,297	8.1	16,551	10.9
1971 . .	31,765	20.7	12,152	7.9	16,202	10.6
1972* . .	29,994	19.4	11,905	7.7	17,032	11.0

* Provisional figures.

Average life expectancy (1971): Men 65.5, Women 73.7.

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

(June 1972)

<i>Total working population</i>	594.5	<i>Mechanical, Instrument, Electrical and Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding</i>	36.6
Males	389.2	Textiles	43.3
Females	205.3	Clothing and Footwear	26.9
<i>Registered wholly unemployed</i>	38.8	Paper, Printing and Publishing	6.5
<i>Employers and self-employed persons</i>	72.3	Other Manufacturing Industries	30.1
<i>Total employees in employment*</i>	483.3	Construction	51.7
Total, index of production industries	227.0	Gas, Electricity and Water	7.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	173.0	Transport and Communication	23.6
<i>Total in civil employment*</i>	555.6	Distributive Trades	62.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	51.5	Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services	13.3
Mining and Quarrying	2.7	Professional and Scientific Services	81.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	29.1	Miscellaneous Services	41.7
		Public Administration and Defence	43.8

* Includes persons temporarily stopped.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA UNDER CROPS ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			YIELD PER ACRE (cwt.)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	3.0	2.5	2.3	5.1	4.4	3.9	34.5	35.1	33.3
Barley	124.1	139.8	125.9	157.0	195.0	171.8	25.3	27.9	27.3
Oats	44.5	38.3	29.4	42.4	39.4	29.4	19.1	20.6	20.0
Potatoes	47.6	42.1	36.4	399.0	369.0	317.0	182.0	176.0	174.0
Turnips*	1.1	1.0	1.0	18.2	17.1	13.4	340.0	16.8	15.3

* Stock feeding.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE (£ million)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72*
Field Crops	8.6	7.8	7.2
Barley	1.7	1.8	1.6
Oats	0.3	0.2	0.2
Potatoes	6.3	5.4	5.1
Grass seed	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other crops	0.2	0.2	0.1
Horticultural Produce	5.0	4.9	5.6
Fruit	1.4	1.2	1.3
Vegetables	1.4	1.5	1.5
Mushrooms	1.1	1.1	1.7
Flowers	1.1	1.1	1.0

* Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK (at June) ('000)

	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
Cattle	1,319.7	1,383.8	1,443.5	Turkeys	77.2	84.4	111.3
Sheep	966.3	975.2	1,004.4	Geese	14.6	13.9	11.3
Pigs	1,068.5	1,157.5	1,046.9	Ducks	42.1	32.8	26.7
Horses	1.0	0.9	0.8	Chickens	13,832.3	14,663.5	14,720.6

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (£ million)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72*
Eggs for consumption	20.6	21.9	21.9
Eggs for hatching	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Wool	0.6	0.6	0.8
Milk	23.2	27.5	34.0

* Provisional figures.

FORESTRY (acres)

	1970	1971	1972
Annual Planting	4,339	3,991	4,330
State Forests	151,649	153,149	154,716
Total Area Planted	99,991	104,124	108,366

FISHING
(cwt.)

	TOTAL	HERRING	COD	WHITING	OTHER WET FISH
1967 . .	139,823	28,354	19,677	66,283	25,509
1968 . .	126,783	18,561	20,024	62,027	26,171
1969 . .	114,886	14,796	22,789	41,795	35,506
1970 . .	165,538	85,697	20,796	22,967	36,078
1971 . .	156,141	73,205	18,274	33,212	31,450
1972 . .	163,103	80,178	21,862	34,544	26,519

MINING AND QUARRYING
(‘000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Basalt	7,843	7,940	8,393
Chalk	786	605	609
Clay and Shale	380	229	307
Grit	2,115	2,194	2,427
Limestone	1,587	1,847	2,016
Sand and Gravel	3,042	3,268	3,250

INDUSTRY
(Net output—£’000)

	1968	1969	1970†
Linen	23,380	25,000	24,919
Other Textiles	46,082	49,927	58,516
Clothing	18,847	19,143	21,692
Engineering*	66,628	67,359	74,004
Food, Drink and Tobacco	66,042	77,149	81,834
Mineral Products	7,731	9,042	11,108
Timber and Furniture	5,059	5,248	5,938
Paper, Printing and Publishing	9,916	10,700	11,213
Other Manufactures	22,253	24,165	26,478
Construction	49,610	45,281	46,750
Gas, Electricity, Water	23,646	24,825	29,800
TOTAL	339,194	357,840	392,252

* Includes shipbuilding and aircraft construction. Shipping launched (1972): 185,477 gross tons.

† Provisional figures.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Electricity	(million units)	4,093.5	4,337.6	4,813.7
Gas	(million cubic ft.)	7,462	n.a.	n.a.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies) = 1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10, £20 and £100.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 = U.S. \$2.323; U.S. \$1 = 43.05 pence.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(£'000)

REVENUE	1971-72	1972-73	EXPENDITURE	1971-72	1972-73
Reserved: Tax Revenue	268,800	276,200	Reserved Services	3,769	4,483
<i>of which</i> Customs and Excise	143,900	146,200	Provision for Imperial Contribution	1,000	500
Income Tax	124,900	130,000	Consolidated Fund	38,615	45,160
Reserved: Non-Tax Revenue	446	359	Supply Services	379,400	391,675
Receipts from United Kingdom			<i>of which</i>		
Exchequer	65,650	80,000	Health and Social Services	154,736	160,834
Transferred Tax Revenue	44,960	37,240	Education	67,194	78,374
<i>of which</i> Estate Duties	3,125	2,550			
Motor Vehicle Duties, etc.	10,475	10,700			
Transferred Non-Tax Revenue	39,044	48,040			
TOTAL	422,900	441,839	TOTAL	422,784	441,818

EXTERNAL TRADE SUMMARY OF TRADE

(£'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Total Imports	512,758	523,420	551,709	659,596	727,915	828,659	892,323	937,000
Total Exports (incl. Re-exports)	457,026	477,947	507,040	596,071	668,883	744,749	843,020	935,000

* Provisional figures.

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Live Animals	18,920	19,975	20,001
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	30,432	37,598	41,804
Other Food and Beverages	91,609	111,009	116,577
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	38,364	47,135	37,817
Coal	18,858	20,576	19,641
Other Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	50,841	56,005	62,350
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	54,137	67,375	87,940
Other Textile Manufactures	26,517	29,506	31,973
Machinery and Electric Apparatus and Appliances	117,774	120,047	121,310
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures (excl. Gold and Coin)	62,613	80,794	81,342
Road Vehicles	80,776	92,664	94,412
Clothing and Footwear	14,074	15,110	21,131
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	123,000	130,861	156,025

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Live Animals	19,713	21,407	18,660
Bacon and Hams	22,869	26,088	22,745
Eggs	17,874	18,227	18,663
Other Food and Beverages	64,798	81,177	108,732
Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	39,993	43,909	48,914
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	81,289	106,351	132,547
Other Textile Manufactures	47,251	61,002	82,409
Machinery, Electric and Non-electric and Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	81,507	86,123	84,813
Road Vehicles	34,581	40,099	41,217
Clothing and Footwear	55,051	40,963	41,133
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures, Twine, Cordage and Ropes; Ships and Aircraft built and repair work	127,057	136,165	139,899
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	76,902	83,239	103,284

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1969	1970	1971†	EXPORTS TO	1969	1970	1971†
Australia	3,602	6,841	7,174	Austria	570	636	1,008
Belgium	4,243	4,045	3,016	Belgium	4,666	3,633	2,127
Canada	12,605	15,600	14,196	Canary Islands	n.a.	445	616
Denmark	2,160	3,523	3,472	Denmark	978	1,298	2,401
Finland	3,266	3,790	3,422	France	2,969	2,707	2,689
France	7,909	7,506	7,750	Federal Republic of Germany	3,811	4,248	4,672
Federal Republic of Germany	8,540	11,480	16,167	Republic of Ireland	59,617	68,990	73,803
Iran	4,482	4,615	4,682	Italy	1,555	2,106	1,963
Republic of Ireland	75,040	85,804	103,488	Netherlands	3,325	6,599	5,367
Kuwait	2,893	3,789	4,009	Poland	n.a.	405	961
Netherlands	12,542	11,570	13,429	Spain	n.a.	470	686
South Africa	2,816	3,297	4,499	Sweden	774	680	2,632
Sweden	4,720	4,984	6,371	Switzerland	823	1,418	2,974
Switzerland	n.a.	2,898	3,731	U.S.A.	4,014	5,343	3,275
U.S.A.	25,500	25,414	18,785	U.S.S.R.	1,716	3,702	3,226
U.S.S.R.	2,338	4,288	4,120	Other Countries	n.a.	6,063	4,592
Other Countries	n.a.	29,024	27,345				
TOTAL*	202,204	228,449	245,658	TOTAL*	96,188	108,741	112,994
From and through other parts of United Kingdom	532,666	607,476	654,290	To and through other parts of United Kingdom	576,076	642,966	733,732
GRAND TOTAL	734,870	835,925	899,948	GRAND TOTAL	672,264	751,707	846,726

* Includes Parcel Post, air traffic, coin and transit trade.

† Provisional figures.

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

TOURISM

('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Total Number of Tourists	947	643	493
From or Via U.K.	684	462	330
From Republic of Ireland	263	181	163
From Overseas	70	60	50
Total Value of Trade (£ million)	22.7	18.8	17.1

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Journeys ('000)	8,326	8,517	8,016

ROADS

	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars . . .	286,717	299,288	304,144
Goods Vehicles . . .	41,848	42,445	41,168
Buses and Tramcars . . .	2,411	2,369	2,267
Agricultural Tractors, etc. . .	23,579	22,029	17,210
Motor Cycles . . .	14,003	12,456	10,957
Vehicles Exempt from Duty	2,881*	4,141*	4,767*

* Vehicles used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been taxed since the force came under the Police Authority's control.

SHIPPING

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ships Entered . . .	10,108	10,680	10,707	11,316
Ships Cleared . . .	10,401	10,577	10,052	10,972

CIVIL AVIATION

(Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)	MAIL (metric tons)
1970	1,119,082	22,543	3,364
1971	1,116,014	17,179	2,611
1972	1,118,540	21,693	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973
Television Licences	296,135	300,920	312,312
Telephones	161,899	175,960	n.a.

Radio licences ceased January 31st, 1971.

EDUCATION

	1968-69			1971-72		
	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)
Primary (incl. Nursery)	1,240	213,051	7,356	1,224	215,309	7,591
Secondary	265	136,669	7,192*	261	139,404	7,487*
Special	26	2,259	209	26	2,280	216
Institutions of Further Education	31	11,695	1,332	28	10,982	1,236
Colleges of Education	8†	2,460	207	3	2,278	199
Ulster College	—	—	—	1	1,231	201
Universities (incl. Departments of Education)	2	7,592	919	2	7,592	919

* Excluding technical intermediate schools.

† Including teacher training departments in institutions of further education.

Source: Northern Ireland Office Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST.

THE CONSTITUTION

NORTHERN IRELAND is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry were established as a separate area of government under the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

The Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973 abolished the post of Governor and the Parliament of Northern Ireland and provided for the transfer of certain legislative and executive functions to a Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. Devolution was effected by the Northern Ireland Constitution (Devolution) Order 1973 from January 1st, 1974 ("the appointed day"). On that day Section 1 of the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 expired and, with it, the power to legislate for Northern Ireland by Order in Council under that Act.

LEGISLATURE

Power to make laws (to be known as Measures) in respect of "transferred" matters (that is on matters other than those listed in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Constitution Act) is now vested in the Northern Ireland Assembly, subject to the overriding power of the United Kingdom Parliament to legislate on such matters and subject to Section 17 of the Constitution Act which declares void any provision which discriminates against any person or class of persons on the ground of religious belief or political opinion. The procedure for Measures is set out in the Standing Orders of the Assembly.

The first election of members to the 78 seats in the Northern Ireland Assembly was held in 1973.

Whereas the 1920 Act listed a considerable number of matters in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland could in no circumstances make laws, the Constitution Act contains a much more restricted list of matters (the "excepted matters") in respect of which the Assembly may not legislate, except by way of ancillary provisions.

A more extensive list is that of matters *initially* reserved; but these matters can be subsequently transferred and the Assembly may legislate in respect of them *with consent* even while they remain reserved.

Both the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom Parliament (in certain circumstances) are involved in the legislative process.

The circumstances in which Northern Ireland legislation can be challenged in the Courts are much more circumscribed under the Constitution Act of 1973 than they were under the 1920 Act. Once enacted, by being passed by the Assembly and approved by the Queen in Council, a law made for Northern Ireland by Measure has the same force and effect as an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament, except that it can be declared void by the Courts only for infringement of the anti-discrimination provisions in Section 17 of the Constitution Act.

There is an important exception to the exclusion of extra territorial legislation, in that the Assembly may, with consent, pass Measures to give effect to any agreement or arrangement between a Northern Ireland executive authority and any authority of the Republic of Ireland in relation to any "transferred" matters.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. MERLYN REES.

Minister of State in the Northern Ireland Office: STANLEY ORME.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Headed by the Permanent Under Secretary of the Northern Ireland Office, it is representative both of the Northern Ireland Office and Departments of the Northern Ireland Government and is responsible for the co-ordination of departmental business and the legislative programme.

Permanent Under Secretary of the Northern Ireland Office: FRANK COOPER, C.N., C.M.G.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE NORTHERN IRELAND EXECUTIVE

(took office on January 1st, 1974)

Chief Minister: The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, D.L. (Unionist).

Deputy Chief Minister: GERARD FITT, M.P. (SDLP).

Minister in charge of the Office of Law Reform: OLIVER J. NAPIER, LL.B. (Alliance).

Minister for Finance: The Rt. Hon. HERBERT V. KIRK (Unionist).

Minister for Commerce: JOHN HUME (SDLP).

Minister for Health and Social Services: PATRICK J. DEVLIN (SDLP).

Minister for Housing, Local Government and Planning: J. AUSTIN CURRIE (SDLP).

Minister for the Environment: The Rt. Hon. ROY H. BRADFORD (Unionist).

Minister for Education: The Rt. Hon. W. BASIL McIVOR (Unionist).

Minister for Agriculture: LESLIE J. MORRELL (Unionist).

Minister for Information Services: JOHN LAWSON BAXTER (Unionist).

There are also four members of the administration who are not members of the executive:

Minister for Manpower Services: ROBERT G. COOPER (Alliance).

Minister for Community Relations: IVAN A. COOPER (SDLP).

Minister for Executive Planning and Co-ordination: EDWARD KEVIN McGRADY (SDLP).

Chief Whip: Major R. LLOYD HALL-THOMPSON (Unionist).

THE NORTHERN IRELAND ASSEMBLY

Presiding Officer: The Rt. Hon. N. O. MINFORD

State of Parties following June 1973 election

	SEATS		SEATS
Official Unionist*	24	Vanguard Unionist Coalition	7
Social Democratic and Labour Party	19	Other Loyalist Coalition	2
Other Unionist	8	Other Loyalist	1
Democratic Unionist	8	Northern Ireland Labour	1
Alliance Party	8		

*In January 1974 the official Unionist Party split, with most of the Assembly members joining the newly-formed Assembly Unionist Party, which subsequently became once more The Unionist Party. The other Unionists joined the United Ulster Unionist Council to contest the United Kingdom General Election in February 1974.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Unionist Party ("pro-Sunningdale"): f. Jan. 1974 as the Assembly Unionist Party; dropped "Assembly" from name in May; supports the proposals of the Sunningdale talks; Leader The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, D.L.

The Unionist Party ("anti-Sunningdale"): comprises those members of the original Unionist Party who oppose the Sunningdale proposals. Acts in the Assembly in conjunction with the Democratic Unionist Party and the Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party; Leader The Rt. Hon. H. W. WEST.

The Nationalist Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader E. McATEER.

Northern Ireland Labour Party: 1-5 Cheviot Ave., Belfast 4; associate of the British Labour Party; aims at the building of a non-sectarian socialist state; Chair. BRIAN GARRETT; Leader The Rt. Hon. D. W. BLEAKLEY, M.L.A.

Republican Labour Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader PADDY KENNEDY, M.P.

Democratic Unionist Party: f. 1971; right-wing anti-Republican Protestant party; Leader Rev. IAN R. K. PAISLEY, D.D., M.P.

Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party: f. 1973; right-wing Protestant party which is opposed to power-sharing in Northern Ireland; Leader The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM CRAIG.

People's Democracy: 14 Lady Brook Park, Belfast; f. 1968; revolutionary socialist organization; Leader M. FARRELL; Sec. DERMOT KELLY; publ. *Unfree Citizen* (weekly).

Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP): 67A King St., Belfast, BT1 6AF; f. 1970; radical, left of centre principles with a view to the eventual re-unification of Ireland by popular consent; Leader GERARD FITT, M.P.; Gen. Sec. JOHN C. DUFFY.

Ulster Liberal Party: 5 Windsor Ave., Belfast 9; associate of the British Liberal Party and supporting its present policy on Northern Ireland; Pres. A. H. MCKENROY; Chair. B. FARR; Sec. C. BELL; publ. *Northern Radical*.

Alliance Party: Alliance Headquarters, 6 Cromwell Rd., Belfast, BT7 1JW; f. 1970; non-sectarian and non-doctrinaire party of the centre, has formed coalition governing Executive with Official Unionists and SDLP; Leader OLIVER NAPIER, BOB COOPER; publ. *Alliance* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, deriving as it does from the Courts established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil matters and, on Assize, in criminal matters also. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county court has, in addition to its civil jurisdiction, a criminal jurisdiction that in England is exercised at Crown Courts. County court judges and recorders of boroughs accordingly exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The courts of summary jurisdiction, again, originally followed the English system, but in 1935 an alteration was made whereby most of the judicial powers of justices of the peace were transferred to permanent paid judicial officers, known as Resident Magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT LOWRY.

Lords Justices of Appeal: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir LANCELOT CURRAN; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir EDWARD WARBURTON JONES.

Judges of the High Court: The Hon. Mr. Justice MCGONIGAL, M.C.; The Hon. Mr. Justice GIBSON; The Hon. Mr. Justice O'DONNELL; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice KELLY; The Hon. Mr. Justice MACDERMOTT.

Recorders: Belfast: His Honour The Rt. Hon. Judge TOPPING, Q.C.; Londonderry: His Honour Judge LITTLE, Q.C.

County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions: Judge W. W. B. TOPPING, Q.C.; Judge DAVID J. LITTLE, Q.C.; Judge W. JOHNSON, Q.C.; Judge R. H. CONAGHAN, Q.C.; Judge J. A. BROWN, Q.C.; Judge R. WATT, Q.C.; Judge J. P. B. HIGGINS, Q.C.; Judge R. R. CHAMBERS, Q.C.; Judge H. G. McGRATH, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities—Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists. Figures below however are for Northern Ireland only.

Roman Catholic	497,547
Presbyterian	413,113
Church of Ireland	344,800
Methodist	71,865
Other denominations	69,299
Not stated	28,418
TOTAL (Census 1961)	1,425,042

(monthly), *Daybreak* (monthly), *Woman's Work* (quarterly), *Outward Bound* (monthly).

Church of Ireland (disestablished in 1869): dioceses in Northern Ireland: Armagh, Down and Dromore, Connor, Derry and Raphoe, Clogher; 383 churches; 412 clergy and 350,000 to 400,000 members in those parts of the dioceses which are in Northern Ireland; parts of Armagh, Raphoe and Clogher are in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: The Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D., PH.D., The Palace, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Meath: Most Rev. R. B. PIKE, D.D.

Down and Dromore: Rt. Rev. G. A. QUIN, M.A.

Connor: Rt. Rev. A. H. BUTLER, D.D., M.B.E.

Derry and Raphoe: Rt. Rev. C. I. PEACOCKE, M.A.

Clogher: Rt. Rev. ROBERT W. HEAVENER, M.A.

Kilmore: Rt. Rev. E. F. B. MOORE, PH.D., D.D.

Tuam: Rt. Rev. J. C. DUGGAN, B.A., B.D.

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. H. SLOAN, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 6TD.

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast, BT9 6AW; 84 churches; 69 ministers; 7,255 mems.; Pres. L. A. HUGHES, PH.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. THOMPSON; publ. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: 24 churches; 20 ministers; approx. 3,200 mems.; 27 Sunday Schools; Chair. D. OLIVER WHITE, 21 Colnbridge Gardens, Newtonabbey, Co. Antrim; Sec. Rev. J. M. HENRY, B.A., B.D., PH.D., "Laurel Mount", 8 Shore Rd., Greenisland, Co. Antrim.

Roman Catholic Church: The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Republic. In 1971 the Catholic population of Northern Ireland was estimated to be 502,160.

ARCHBISHOP

Armagh: Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L.; Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Connor: Most Rev. W. PHILBIN, Lisbreen, 73 Somerton Rd., Belfast.

Dromore: Most Rev. E. O'DOHERTY, Bishop's House, Newry, Co. Down.

Derry: (vacant), Bishop's House, St. Eugene's, Derry.

Clogher: Most Rev. P. MULLIGAN, Monaghan, Eire.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW; 565 churches; 563 ministers; 706 Sunday Schools; nearly 400,000 mems.; Moderator of the General Assembly (1974-75) Dr. G. T. LUNDIE, M.A., LL.N., D.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. J. WEIR; publs. *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman*

THE PRESS

- Armagh Guardian:** 17a Scotch St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor Mrs. J. ROLESTON; circ. 5,053.
- Armagh Observer:** 26 English St., Armagh; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Ballymena Guardian:** 15 Bryan St., Ballymena; f. 1970; weekly; News Editor M. O'NEILL; circ. 9,942.
- Ballymena Observer:** 124 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1EB; f. 1855; Unionist weekly; Editor A. SMITH; circ. 17,463.
- Banbridge Chronicle:** 14 Bridge St., Banbridge; f. 1870; Independent weekly; Editor A. DOLOUGHAN.
- Belfast Telegraph:** 124 Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Independent evening; Proprs. Thomson Organization Ltd.; Editor R. H. LILLEY; circ. 190,687.
- Carriekfergus Advertiser:** 20 High St., Carriekfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; independent weekly; Editor KEN JOHNSTON; circ. 9,261.
- Cityweek:** 20 High St., Belfast; f. 1964; weekly; Morton Newspaper Group; circ. 20,000.
- Coleraine Chronicle:** 7 Abbey St., Coleraine; f. 1844; weekly; Editor SAMUEL S. TROY.
- County Down Spectator and Newtownards Spectator:** 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT; circ. 16,750.
- Derry Journal:** Buncrana Rd., Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist; Tuesday and Fridays; Editor T. F. CASSIDY; circ. 12,981, Fri. 23,672.
- Derry People:** John St. Omagh; f. 1902; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.
- Down Recorder:** 2-4 Church St., Downpatrick; f. 1836; Unionist; weekly; Editor COLIN CRICHTON; circ. 8,850.
- Dungannon News and Tyrone Courier:** George St., Dungannon; Unionist weekly; f. 1880; Editor E. J. RICHARDSON; circ. 8,244.
- Dungannon Observer:** Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON; circ. 65,000.
- East Antrim Times:** Ulster Bank House, Upper Main St., Larne; f. 1891; Independent; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.
- Fermanagh Herald:** Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.
- Fermanagh News:** Irish St., Dungannon, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1967; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Impartial Reporter:** 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent weekly; Editor JAMES BAKER; circ. 11,058.
- Irish News and Belfast Morning News:** 113 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist; morning; Editor T. O'KEEFE; circ. 53,255.
- Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner:** 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Editor J. A. DEVLIN; circ. 25,100.
- Leader, The:** Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor G. V. BROWN; circ. 8,000.
- Londonderry Sentinel:** Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 11,474.
- Lurgan and Portadown Examiner:** Irish St., Dungannon; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Lurgan Mail:** Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1890; Independent; weekly; Editor LEWIS MALCOLM; circ. 8,299.
- Mid-Ulster Mail:** Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Chair. B. G. L. GLASGOW; Editor T. M. CORRIGAN; Sec. J. McKEOWN; circ. 9,894.
- Mid-Ulster Observer:** James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1950; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times:** Main St., Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 12,508.
- Newry Reporter:** 4 Margaret St., Newry; f. 1867; Independent; weekly; Editor H. M. O'BRIEN; circ. 12,295.
- News Letter:** 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist morning; Editor COWAN WATSON; circ. 89,812.
- Newtownards Chronicle:** 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor ROBERT McNINCH; circ. 11,626.
- Newtownards Spectator:** 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT.
- Northern Constitution:** Railway Rd., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent; weekly; Editor R. ACHESON.
- Outlook:** Castle St.; Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Friday; independent; Editor E. T. BRADY; circ. 8,500.
- Portadown News and County Armagh Advertiser:** Market St., Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist; weekly; Editor JIM IRVINE; circ. 8,500.
- Portadown Times:** Market St., Portadown; f. 1922; Unionist weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,253.
- Strabane Weekly News:** 25-27 High St., Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 3,478.
- Sunday News:** 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2GB; f. 1965; Independent; weekly; Editor P. J. CARVILLE; circ. 111,601.
- Tyrone Constitution:** 25 and 27 High St., Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,455.
- Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard:** Scotch Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 8,834.
- Ulster Herald:** 10 John St., Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh); Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.
- Ulster Star:** 43 Market Sq., Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist; weekly; Editor GORDON HANNA; circ. 13,412.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland **BILL O'HARA**; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland **RICHARD FRANCIS**.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national radio programmes broadcast throughout the U.K., supplementing Radio 4 with some 16 hours a week of local programmes.

TRANSMITTERS

Radio 1: 247m.; *Radio 2:* 1,500m. and VHF; *Radio 3:* 464m., 194m. and VHF; *Radio 4:* 224m., and VHF.

TELEVISION

The BBC has two colour TV studios in Belfast presenting daily news and sports broadcasts as well as current affairs features and occasional local plays. Facilities include a

three-camera colour outside broadcast unit, videotape recording and a film unit which contributes to both networks and BBC regional services. With transmitters at Ballycastle, Divis, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Londonderry, Newry and Portrush, more than 99 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland are within the reception area of BBC-1 transmitting on 405 lines. A duplicate service in colour on 625 lines is at present transmitted from Divis, but plans are in hand for the duplication of the service in other parts of the country. BBC-2 in colour is transmitted from Divis, Limavady and Londonderry.

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. **BRIAN YOUNG**. The programme contractor is:

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havclock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM; Man. Dir. **R. B. HENDERSON**; all the week.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dcp.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es).)

BANKS

Northern Bank Ltd.: Victoria St., Belfast; f. 1824; cap. auth. and p.u. £6m.; Chair. **W. L. STEPHENS**; Man. Dirs. **J. B. NEWLAND**, **D. H. BRYANT**, **W. ERVIN**; Sec. **M. S. D. THOMPSON**.

Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.: 10 High St., Belfast BT1 2DP; f. 1960; capital owned by the Northern Bank Ltd.; auth. cap. £500,000; p.u. cap. £200,000; Man. Dir. **McC. CREIGHTON**; Gen. Man. **G. A. ALLEN**; Joint Mans. **W. J. MCCLELLAND**, **Miss M. H. LOWRY**.

Northern Bank Development Corporation Ltd.: 17 Castle Place, Belfast, BT1 1GE; f. 1971; cap. auth. £250,000; p.u. cap. £100,000; Chair. **W. L. STEPHENS**; Dir. and Gen. Man. **G. C. REVILL**; Joint Mans. **M. F. DAVIS**, **M. R. REID**.

Northern Ireland Finance Corporation: Belfast; f. 1972; development bank; funds £50 million; Chair. **CHARLES VILLIERS**; Man. Dir. **Dr. JOHN H. WATT**.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Waring St., Belfast, BT1 2ER; est. 1836, a member of National Westminster Group; cap. p.u. £2.25m.; Chair. **Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN**; Deputy Chair. **G. E. CAMERON**, **F. P. LEMASS**; Dir. and Chief Exec. **R. W. HAMILTON**.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: Head Office: Dublin; Belfast Office: 2 Royal Ave.

Bank of Ireland: Head Office: Lower Baggot St., Dublin; Belfast Office: Donegall Place; London Office: Woolgate

House, 25 Coleman St., EC2; f. 1783; cap. p.u. £13,631,060; Governor **JOHN A. RYAN**.

SAVINGS BANKS

Belfast Savings Bank: Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GQ; f. 1816; funds £175m.; Gen. Man. **T. BRYANS**.

Enniskillen Savings Bank: 20 Church St., Enniskillen, Fermanagh; f. 1825; assets £5.76m.; Chair. Lt.-Col. **G. E. LIDDLE**, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Actuary **K. R. SAUNDERSON**.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1DU; f. 1939; Chair. **JAMES A. FAULKNER**, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. **S. C. COWAN**; publ. *Ulster Savings Bulletin*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Head Office: London; Belfast Office: 10 High St.; see under Great Britain.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland: 15 Donegall Square South, Belfast; cap. p.u. £100,750; Chair. Lt.-Col. **J. G. CUNNINGHAM**, O.B.E., D.L.; Man. **J. A. ROBINSON**; all classes except life.

Ulster Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5 Donegall Square South, Belfast; f. 1867; Dirs. **A. MACDONALD** (Chair.), **W. H. HARTLEY**, **H. G. MERRIMAN**; Sec. **I. A. CHAMBERS**.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Economic Council: Chichester House, 64 Chichester St., Belfast, BT1 4JX; f. 1964; re-constituted with increased membership 1971; advises the Northern Ireland Government on economic planning; 16 members representing employers' and trade organizations in industry, commerce, and agriculture; Chair. The Rt. Hon. A. D. B. FAULKNER, M.P., D.L.

Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7BJ; f. 1783; 840 mems.; Pres. E. E. UTTIZ, O.B.E., J.P.; Sec. G. L. AURET, M.B.E., A.C.I.S.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and North of Ireland Federation of Employers: 2 Greenwood Ave., Belfast, BT4 3LJ; Sec. S. A. BOYD, F.C.A.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Asscn.: Chair. ALAN B. STREET, 28 Victoria St., Belfast; Sec. JAMES P. HOUTSON, 65 Pilot St., Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Asscn.: f. 1929; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Belfast Master Printers' Association: S. L. LITTLE, F.C.A.; 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6LN.

Belfast Merchant and Craftsman Tailors Association: 48 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1DH; Sec. T. J. MAGEE.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Asscn.: f. 1928; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Inc.), The: Arnott's Buildings, 12 Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 1LY; f. 1956; associate member of British Textile Employers' Association; Sec. J. H. ANDREWS, F.C.A.

Central Council of the Irish Linen Industry Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1959; 14 mems.; Chair. JOHN M. GRAY, C.B.E.; Sec. E. O. L. SECComBE.

Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland Ltd.: 9 Upper Queen St., Belfast; f. 1945; Dir. G. BURNISON, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Flax Spinners' Asscn. Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1866; 16 mems.; Chair. J. M. KELLY; Sec. E. O. L. SECComBE.

Handkerchief and Household Linens Asscn.: 108 Great Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7AX; f. 1974; approx. 14 mems.; Sec. R. E. McCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Irish Linen Merchants' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1918; 25 mems.; Chair. R. D. LIDDELL; Sec. E. O. L. SECComBE.

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1922; 22 mems.; Chair J. H. CALVERT; Sec. E. O. L. SECComBE.

Motor Agents' Asscn. Ltd.: (Ulster Division), 224 Antrim Belfast 15; Chair. W. H. FITZ-SIMONS; Divisional Sec. N. B. SMYTH.

Northern Ireland Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asscn. Ltd.: 10 Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GD; f. 1895; 140 mems.; Sec. H. MARTIN.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910; 32 mems.; shirt, collar and pyjama manufacturing firms; Sec. WILLIAM LONG, B.A., 8 Shipquay St., Londonderry.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: 73 University St., Belfast, BT7 1HL; Sec. C. S. RITCHIE, PH.C.

Ulster Farmers' Union: 475 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 3DA; Sec. W. A. GILLILAND.

TRADE UNIONS

The organization of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organizations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England. Many of the large unions in Great Britain are represented by minor branches in Northern Ireland.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers: A.E.U. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; Divisional Organizer C. D. HULL, J.P.; Asst. Divisional Organizer J. LUNEV; Belfast District Sec. J. GRAHAM.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Irish Sec. N. KENNEDY; Branch Sec. GEORGE HAMILL, 17 Orchard Street, Londonderry.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: 185 Donegall St., Belfast.

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (N.I. Area Council): Candaw House, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; f. 1890; 3,970 mems.; Area Sec. J. HAROLD BINKS, J.P.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also H.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railway Workshops: District Sec. R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 14 Jamieson St., Belfast.

Electrical Trades' Union: Area Sec. W. A. IRWIN; Area Official J. COSBY, 240 Antrim Rd., Belfast 15.

General and Municipal Workers Union: Belfast; District Organizers T. H. MINNIS, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., T. D. DOUGLAS.

Irish National Teachers' Organization: Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 83 High St., Belfast; Gen. Sec. Senator J. BROSNAHAN, M.A., 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; f. 1868; 15,219 mems.; publs. *An Muinteoir Naisiunta* (monthly), *The Northern Teacher* (bi-annually).

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast 2; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. MACGOOGAN.

Ulster Teachers' Union: 94 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5HP; f. 1919; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRIAN K. TOMS; Membership Sec. RAY CALVIN.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; Area Organizers W. J. HAMILTON, J.P., GEORGE MATTHEWS, D. WYLIE, J.P.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd.: 1 York Rd., Belfast, BT15 1NG; operates rail service for passenger traffic over approximately 365 km (202 miles) of railway track in Northern Ireland, serving Belfast-Londonderry-Portrush-Bangor-Larne Harbour (for Stranraer Ferry), Portadown, thence to Dublin (C.I.E.); the Company are agents for C.I.E. cross-border freight traffic.

ROADS

Ulsterbus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast, BT3 9BG; is responsible for all road passenger transport in Northern Ireland with certain exceptions including municipal transport in the City of Belfast. A fleet of approximately 900 omnibuses operates daily scheduled services throughout the province. A wide variety of extended and short tours are also operated during the summer season together with week-end tours operated during the winter season to cater for the tourist industry.

Citybus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast, BT3 9BG; is responsible for operating Municipal transport in the City of Belfast. A fleet of approximately 320 omnibuses operates daily scheduled services over some 109 route miles throughout the city.

In 1973 there were 14,247 miles of roads of all classes including 58 miles of motorway.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Area Office: Fanum House, 108-110 Gt. Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7AT.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 65 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JR; Man. W. THOMPSON.

SHIPPING

This consists mainly of coasting, colliery and tramping services. There are a number of shipping companies, including:

Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast, BT1 3EL; 4 vessels totalling 10,817 tons gross.

British Rail Shipping Services: 24 Donegall Place, Belfast 1; freight, car and passenger services Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne; Man. A. B. STREET.

Cawood Containers Ltd.: Herdman Channel West, Belfast, BT3 9AL; container service Belfast/Liverpool/Rotterdam/Cork; associated company of Cawood Fuels (N.I.) Ltd.

Joseph Fisher and Sons Ltd.: 19 Buttercrane Quay, Newry; 2 coasters; Dirs. C. NEILL, J. PAUL, A. GRAY, J. S. FISHER, J. D. F. FISHER.

G. Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria St., Belfast; 3 vessels; parent company of the Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd., services to U.K., Baltic and Continent; Gen. Man. J. M. STEWART, O.B.E.

Thomas Jack and Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; cargo service; Chair. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.; Dir. H. BROWN.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast, BT1 2BH; coal importers; 7 vessels, total 9,825 tons gross; Chair. Dr. DENIS REBBECK, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. K. WILSON, F.C.A.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; container services; Chair. A. M. BELL MACDONALD; Man. Dir. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Northern Ireland:

Aer Lingus, British Airways, British Midland, British Island Airways.

TOURISM

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: Head Office: River House, 48 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DS; London Inquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; Chair. R. A. HAMILTON, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Chief Exec. A. C. C. HALL, M.INST.P., M.INST.M.

Ulster Tourist Development Association Ltd.: River House, 48 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DS; London Inquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. A. McNEILLY, M.B.E.; Sec. JOHN SCOTT, J.P.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: Bedford House, Bedford St., Belfast, BT2 7FX; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and performance; receives grant from N.I. Government; Dir. K. JAMISON.

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast BT15 2AA; f. 1966; administered by the Arts Council of Northern Ireland; Dir. KENNETH JAMISON.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Queen's University Festival: Queen's University, Belfast; f. 1964; Annual Festival in November; the organization also runs other events and the Queen's Film Theatre; Dir. MICHAEL BARNES; Administrative Offices: Festival House, 9 College Gardens, Belfast, BT9 6BQ.

UNIVERSITIES

New University of Ulster: Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; 200 teachers, 1,700 students.

Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast; 566 teachers, 5,840 full-time, 806 part-time students.

ISLE OF MAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumberland coast of England and Northern Ireland. It is a dependency of the Crown and does not form part of the United Kingdom. It has its own legislative assembly and legal and administrative systems, its laws depending for this validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the island, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for its good government.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census, April 25th, 1971)		
	Total	Males	Females
145,325 acres (227 square miles)	56,289	26,461	29,828

Douglas: 20,389

Ramsey: 5,048

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	843	15.0	463	8.2	1,056	18.7

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (Census of April 24th, 1966)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture	1,829	40	1,749
Fishing	48	—	48
Mining and Quarrying	2,816	791	3,607
Manufacturing	2,790	15	2,805
Construction	573	11	584
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	1,921	1,385	3,306
Commerce	1,594	122	1,716
Transport, Storage and Communications			1,584
Professional Services	2,201	3,996	932
Public Administration			4,681
Other Services	56	4	60
Armed Forces	9	2	11
Others (not classifiable)			
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	13,837	6,366	20,203
Unemployed	314	76	390
TOTAL	14,151	6,442	20,593

AGRICULTURE

	CROPS (acres)		
	1970	1972	1973
Cereals and Vegetables	17,121	15,284	14,450
Other Crops	61,846	61,852	62,011
Land Grazing	45,018	43,912	43,547

	LIVESTOCK		
	1970	1972	1973
Cattle	33,695	37,166	39,739
Sheep	109,895	107,174	114,603
Pigs	3,753	4,980	4,990
Poultry	130,936	136,203	129,881

ISLE OF MAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

HERRING FISHING

	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (in crans*)	VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Total
1971 . . .	140	3	59,512	370,644
1972 . . .	93	1	65,019	496,507
1973 . . .	97	5	56,885	835,262

* 1 cran=3½ cwt.

FINANCE

100 new pence=1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1=U.S. \$2.323; U.S. \$1=43.05 pence.

BUDGET

(1973-74 estimates)

REVENUE (major items)		EXPENDITURE (major items)	
	£		£
Customs Duties	6,380,000	Police Service	305,330
Income Tax	5,400,000	Agriculture and Fisheries	863,430
Airports Board	203,950	Airports Board	483,950
Social Security Contributions	4,056,000	Education	2,523,870
Harbour Revenues	202,600	Harbours	302,600
Borrowing	1,150,000	Health Services	3,336,270
Loan Repayments	993,770	Highways	850,500
Interest on Investments	420,000	Local Government	1,277,100
		Social Security	6,493,570
		Tourist Board	657,410
		Contribution to United Kingdom Govern- ment	299,600
		Capital Expenditure	5,245,250

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1972)

PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	
Horses (Number)	97	Horses (Number)	90
Sheep for breeding (")	196	Sheep for Breeding (")	115
Cattle for breeding (")	120	Cattle for Slaughter (")	1,804
Calves (")	1,523	Cattle for Breeding (")	1,213
Pig Carcases (")	1,050	Pigs (")	—
Bacon (tons)	764	Sheep Carcases (")	11,693
Wheat (")	4,080	Oats (tons)	639
Vegetables (")	921	Turnips (")	—
Potatoes (")	252	Cheese (")	438
Eggs (dozens)	180,150	Potatoes (Seed) (")	909
		Kippers (")	565
		Salted Herring (")	10,443
		Shellfish Meat (")	787

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilizers, fish and sundries, and exports of metallic ores and concentrates, tweeds, herring and processed shellfish meat.

ISLE OF MAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1970.	144,610	350,253	494,863
1971.	146,194	319,103	465,297
1972.	162,536	337,122	499,658

TRANSPORT ROADS

	CARS, VANS AND LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING PLANT MACHINERY	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES
1970-71	19,556	1,525	1,443	949
1971-72	20,718	1,396	1,486	974
1972-73	22,263	1,345	1,465	945

SHIPPING

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1969-70	878,913	265,402
1970-71	763,327	283,276
1971-72	708,695	282,597

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1970 . . .	381,309	3,567
1971 . . .	393,825	3,726
1972 . . .	443,802	4,505

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	TELEVISION SETS
1971 . . .	10,112	17,195
1972 . . .	10,827	17,982
1973 . . .	11,551	18,492

Separate radio licences were abolished in 1972; 1970 figure 2,126.

EDUCATION (1973)

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Number of Schools . . .	35	4	1
Number of Students . . .	5,149	3,227	2,235

Source: Government Office, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the administrative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the first Deemster, the Attorney-General and seven members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits the budget estimates in private to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir JOHN WARBURTON PAUL, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS.

The First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

The Attorney-General: A. C. LUFT.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. A. NIVISON, H. H. RADCLIFFE, T. F. CORKILL, J. B. BOLTON, E. N. CROWE, R. E. S. KERRUSH, W. E. QUAYLE.

Clerk: P. J. HULME.

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: H. C. KERRUSH, O.B.E., C.P.

Secretary: T. E. KERMEEN, A.C.C.S.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Casteltown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in November 1971.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

Airports Board: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; Chair. J. J. BELL; Sec. N. L. CLAGUE.

Assessment Board: Govt. Bldgs., Douglas; Chair. Sir HENRY SUGDEN, M.H.K.; Clerk S. L. MOORE.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Government Buildings, Tromode, Douglas; Chair. E. N. CROWE; Sec. J. L. H. CORLETT.

Board of Education: Strand St., Douglas; Chair. Miss J. C. C. THORNTON-DUESBURY; Dir. of Education F. BICKERSTAFF, B.Sc.

Board of Social Security: Hill St., Douglas; Chair. J. C. NIVISON; Administrator and Sec. W. H. CAIN.

Electricity Board: Harcroft, Douglas; Chair. T. C. FARAGHER; Engineer and Sec. P. WOOSLEY.

Harbour Board: Sea Terminal Bldg., Douglas; Chair. R. MACDONALD, M.H.K.; Sec. J. S. McLEAN.

Health Services Board: 3 Harris Terrace, Douglas; Chair. J. R. CREER; Administrator C. J. QUAYLE.

Highway and Transport Board: Athol St., Douglas; Chair. R. E. S. KERRUSH; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAMS.

Isle of Man Forestry, Mines and Lands Board: Government Buildings, Tromode, Douglas; Chair. P. A. SPITTALL; Sec. W. H. VINCENT.

Isle of Man Local Government Board: Government Buildings, Tromode, Douglas; supervisory local government, housing, public health, planning and fire authority on the island; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE; Administrator and Sec. P. H. NEWBOLD.

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; Chair. H. H. RADCLIFFE; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; Chair. E. C. IRVING; Man. and Sec. L. BOND, E.R.D., T.D.

Water Authority: 16 Circular Rd., Douglas; Chair. A. H. SIMCOCKS, M.B.E., M.H.K.; Gen. Man. J. PEACOCK; Water Eng. H. CANNELL; Sec. and Accountant J. I. TURNBULL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown with its own Legislature and its own Judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff and the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

Second Deemster: R. K. EASON, LL.B.

Judge of Appeal: C. M. CLOTHIER, Q.C.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 27 parishes in the Isle of Man.

Diocese: Sodor and Man.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS

There are also congregations of the following denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends; also Christian Science, Jehovah's Witnesses, Church of Jesus Christ and Latterday Saints.

THE PRESS

Courier, The: 19 Parliament St., Ramsey; f. 1884; weekly, Fri.; Editor L. COWIN.

Weekly Diary of Current Events: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1928; Fridays, May to September; Independent; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Isle of Man Examiner: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1880; Independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE.

ISLE OF MAN—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO, FINANCE, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Isle of Man Star: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1890; Independent; Editor R. KELLY.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1861; Independent; Editor (vacant).

Manx Star: Hill St., Douglas; f. 1861; Editor V. ROACH.

Monk's Herald: 26 Ridgeway St., Douglas; f. 1833; weekly; Independent; Editor J. ROSS GAGGS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market St., Douglas.

Norris Modern Press Ltd.: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Times Press: Athol St., Douglas.

Victoria Press Ltd.: Kensington Lane, Douglas.

RADIO

Manx Radio, Isle of Man Broadcasting Commission Ltd.: Douglas, Isle of Man; Government concessionaires for local commercial broadcasting; studios and offices at Douglas Head, Douglas; stations at Foxdale (MF) and Snaefell (VHF); Chair. W. E. QUAYLE, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. PETER KNEALE.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Television Authority.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es)).

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £1,500,000; dep. £23m.; Bankers to Isle of Man Government; a member of the National Westminster Group; Chair. H. C. PEARSON.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Victory House, Douglas; Man. K. R. H. COBY; 6 brs. at Ramsey (Man. R. E. WILSON) and Peel (Man. A. S. JONES).

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. E. MARTIN.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 7, 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; Man. P. H. RICE; br. at P.O.B. 1, Peel St., Ramsey (Man. T. A. WRENCH).

SAVINGS BANKS

Isle of Man Bank for Savings, The: 32 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees W. H. ELLIS.

Liverpool Trustee Savings Bank, The: Douglas Branch, P.O.B. 1, 78 Strand St., Douglas; f. 1951; Man. A. FILSON.

INSURANCE

Tower Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1928; mem. of Royal Insurance Group; all classes; Chair. J. S. KERMODE; Man. and Sec. T. E. OSBORNE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; operates the Manx Electric Railway between Douglas and Ramsey and the Snaefell Mountain Railway between Laxey and the summit of Snaefell; 46 miles of track; Chair. H. H. RADCLIFFE; Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Athol St., Douglas; Surveyor-General W. E. VICK, C.ENG., F.I.M.U.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAWS.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. The roads are kept in excellent condition and some form the course for the International T.T. races.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 12b Walpole Ave., Douglas.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; the Company's fleet consists of eight passenger vessels ranging from 2,485 to 2,998 tonnage, and two cargo vessels from 890 to 1,534 tons gross. Regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas, and during the summer a double daily service is run between Liverpool and Douglas. There are also bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast. In addition there are a limited number of day excursions from Heysham and Llandudno to Douglas and from Liverpool to Llandudno during the summer season and from Fleetwood to Douglas; Chair. T. E. BROWNSON; Sec. R. A. KISSACK.

Ramsey Steamship Company Ltd.: 24 West Quay, Ramsey; f. 1913; cargo services.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve the Isle of Man; British Airways, British Midland, British Island Airways, and Dan-Air.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems.; Chair. E. C. IRVING; Man. L. BOND.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the north-west coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since 1106. They do not form part of the United Kingdom, however. They have their own legislative assemblies and legal and administrative systems, their laws depending for their validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the islands, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for their good government.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low. Jersey and Guernsey, especially the former, are being developed as finance centres, and Jersey's commercial laws have encouraged the founding of several merchant banks, mainly subsidiaries of London banks, which profit the economy, otherwise largely based on agriculture.

In addition to the U.K. public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate May 9 (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

AREA	POPULATION (April 4th, 1971)	BIRTHS (1972)	DEATHS (1972)
28,717 acres	72,629*	884	907

* Including 3,300 visitors.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

There are approximately 24,500 acres of land under cultivation. The principal industry is agriculture—potatoes, tomatoes, dairy and cattle farming.

FINANCE

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 = U.S. \$2.323; U.S. \$1 = 43.05 pence.

BUDGET

(£'000)

	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
Revenue	17,062	18,906	22,690	Expenditure	15,950	13,940	16,184

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1971	1972	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1971	1972
Food	9,940	10,421	Potatoes	2,679	2,886
Machinery and Transport Equipment	12,457	13,708	Tomatoes	2,123	1,878
Beverages and Tobacco	3,723	3,996	Cattle	32	17
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,292	2,260			
Chemicals	3,143	3,931			

CHANNEL ISLANDS—(JERSEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED DECEMBER 1972

Auto-cycles . . .	1,499	Taxis . . .	127	Buses and Coaches . . .	419
Motor Cycles . . .	795	Vans . . .	2,551	Tractors . . .	1,715
Private Cars . . .	34,310	Lorries . . .	1,796		

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS*
(1972)

MOTOR	YACHTS OVER 15 FT.
275	893

* Excludes fishing boats.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1970 . . .	3,117	253,755
1971 . . .	3,203	250,968
1972 . . .	3,113	287,760

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1970 . . .	27,635	565,021
1971 . . .	41,926	603,975
1972 . . .	41,602	662,759

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorised by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and C-in-C. Jersey: H.E. Air Chief Marshal Sir JOHN DAVIS, G.C.B., O.B.E.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.C.: Lt. Commdr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir ROBERT LE MASURIER, D.S.C.

Deputy Bailiff: H. F. C. EREAUT.

Dean of Jersey: Rev. T. A. GOSS.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: P. L. CRILL.

Solicitor-General: V. A. TOMES.

Judicial Greffier: T. A. DOREY, Royal Court, Jersey.

Deputy Judicial Greffier: J. E. LE CORNU, Greffe Office, Jersey.

STATES DEPARTMENTS

States Treasury: Royal Square, St. Helier; Treas. J. CLENNETT.

Income Tax: Conway St., St. Helier; Comptroller G. H. HAMON.

States Analyst's Department: Laboratory, Pier Road, St. Helier; Official Analyst D. R. A. DAVIES, M.Sc., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.

States of Jersey Telecommunications Board: Minden Place, St. Helier; Dir. H. W. COPPOCK.

Technical Instruction, Agriculture: Experimental Farm, Glenham Farm, Trinity; Dir. R. E. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., N.D.H.

Social Security Committee: Controller J. H. LEES, F.C.I.S. M.INST.A.M. (Dip.).

Public Health Department: Pier Road, St. Helier; Medical Officer (to be appointed).

Aliens' Office: Victoria Chambers, Conway Street, St. Helier; Chief Aliens Officer ALAN J. LE BRUN, O.B.E.

Harbour Master: R. S. TAYLOR.

Commercial Relations Department: DAVID ST. CLAIR MORGAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats elected by an Electoral College. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases.

A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases. He also acts as an Examining Magistrate in criminal matters.

Judge of Courts Appeal: Sir JOSEPH T. MOLONEY.

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey Canon THOMAS A. GOSS; twelve ancient parishes (eight 12th century, one 13th century, three 14th century); seven new parishes; six district churches; served by twenty-three clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall St.; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant, St. Helier; there are ten other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Jersey Evening Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; Man. Editor M. A. RUMFITT; Editor M. G. LUCAS; News Editor A. B. CARTER; circ. 20,996.

Jersey Weekly Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; News Editor A. B. CARTER; circ. 3,391.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

B.B.C. and I.T.A. programmes are received from England. O.R.T.F. programmes are received from France.

B.B.C.: Radio and Television (see Great Britain).

I.B.A.: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. E. D. COLLAS; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP, O.B.E.

O.R.T.F.: Radio and Television (see France).

FINANCE

(br.(s).=branch(es); m.=million; cap.=capital.)

BANKS

Channel International Bank Ltd.: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; cap. auth. £5m., p.u. £2 m.; Chair. R. W. J. OVERLAND, Man. B. R. DU FEU.

Hambros (Jersey) Limited: 13 Broad St., St. Helier; subsidiary of Hambros Bank, London; Chair. H. N. SPORBORG.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 63, 7 Bond St., St. Helier; f. 1961; merchant bank; subsidiary of Hill Samuel, London.

Jersey International Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 22 Hill St., St. Helier; f. 1964, Chair. P. SHELBOURNE.

Kleinwort Benson (Channel Islands) Limited: Church St., St. Helier; f. 1962; subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Group, London; Gen. Man. R. W. LE SAUTEUR.

National and Grindlays Bank (Jersey) Limited: 31 Broad St., St. Helier; subsidiary of National and Grindlays Bank, London; Chair. N. J. ROBSON.

New Guarantee Trust of Jersey Ltd.: 27 Hill St., St. Helier; independent merchant bank; Chair. L. J. MATCHAN.

Slater Walker (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Church St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; subsidiary of Slater, Walker Limited, London; cap. issued £2m.; Chair. J. D. SLATER.

Whyte, Gasc and Company (Channel Islands) Limited: 3 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; merchant bank; Gen. Man. A. G. R. WILLIS.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Investments (Jersey) Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; Man. R. D. ROBINSON.

The banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. E. A. YOUNELL; brs. at Halkett Place, St. Brelade and Georgetown.

First National City Bank: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. R. J. LILLICOTCH. (See U.S.A.).

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. R. W. C. FITZ; br. at St. Brelade, sub-br. at Five Oaks.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, St. Helier; Mans. H. W. HALL (Library Place), D. W. NICOLLE (Hill St.).

Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd.: 2 Hill St., St. Helier; Man. S. G. ELSTON.

Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.: 6 New St., St. Helier.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 16 Library Place; also at 16 Royal Square and Colomberie, St. Helier; Mans. A. R. JONES (Library Place), W. K. PRATT (Colomberie), H. L. DUBRAS (Royal Square).

Williams and Glyn's Bank Limited: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; Man. G. R. SIDAWAY.

SAVINGS BANK

Jersey Savings Bank: New St., St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £75m.; brs. at St. Brelade, Five Oaks and Georgetown; Gen. Man. D. J. E. CLOTHIER.

CHANNEL ISLANDS—(GUERNSEY)

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 28 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; L. J. LE BRETON; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

R. A. Rossborough Ltd.: 19 Royal Sq., St. Helier.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 630 mems.; Pres. A. E. O'D. TROY; Sec. mrs. S. LE BROcq.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 11 Esplanade, St. Helier.

Royal Automobile Club (RAC): 27 The Parade, St. Helier.

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 4,600 ft. of cargo working quays, with ten berths in dredged portion (7 ft. 6 in.) and eight drying berths. Range of tide 9-40 ft. Unloading facilities include fourteen electric cranes of 3 to 30 tons, two Scotch Derricks of 32 tons and 35 tons and two 15-ton mobile cranes.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Weymouth and Jersey from late April to early October, twice weekly November to February; thrice weekly March and early April.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airways Ltd.: Head Office, The Airport, Jersey.

The following airlines serve Jersey: Aer Lingus, Aurigny Air Services, British Midland, B.U.A., Dan-Air, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; over 675,000 tourists visited Jersey in 1972; Pres. C. S. DUPRE; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINDAINE.

In 1972 Jersey had 26,000 registered tourist beds.

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(including Herm and Jethou)

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS (1972)

AREA	POPULATION*	BIRTHS	DEATHS
16,062 acres	51,458	784	609

* 1971 census.

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (March 1974): £1 = U.S. \$2.323; U.S. \$1 = 43.05 pence.

BUDGET (£'000)

	1972		1972
General Revenue Income	9,378	General Revenue Expenditure	7,531
General Revenue Income in respect of Alderney	341	Expenditure in respect of Alderney	166
TOTAL	9,719	TOTAL	7,697

CHANNEL ISLANDS—(GUERNSEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (net tons except where stated)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Coal	12,338	22,825	15,871	Tomatoes	48,993	50,171	45,700
Petrol and Oil (gallons)	44,620,000	51,000,000	51,200,000	Flowers and Fern	5,664	4,291	n.a.*

*Valued at £4.74 million.

TRANSPORT ROADS VEHICLES REGISTERED

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
1972	18,611	2,546	3,426
1973	19,531	2,422	3,665

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION PASSENGER ARRIVALS

	ARRIVALS BY SEA	ARRIVALS BY AIR
1970	88,576	150,530
1971	83,381	153,903
1972	91,104	174,829

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- Twelve *Conseillers* elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years).
- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- The 12 Conseillers.
- The 10 Rectors.
- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- The 33 People's Deputies.
- Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.
- Four Alderney representatives for the election of Conseillers only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey:
Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.

Secretary and A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor: Capt.
M. H. T. MELLISH, O.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey: J. H. LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Deputy Bailiff: E. P. SHANKS.

Attorney-General: C. K. FROSSARD.

Solicitor-General: G. M. DOREY.

States Supervisor: L. A. GUILLEMETTE, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

A stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

A Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, has now been constituted.

Judge of Courts of Appeal: Sir JOSEPH T. MOLONEY.

RELIGION

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. F. W. COGMAN) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The Church of England is represented by 10 Rectors and 6 Vicars and 2 other Clergy.

The Church of England is the Established Church.

The Roman Catholic Church: is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port, Dean Rev. B. FISHER, M.A.

The Presbyterian Church and The Church of Scotland: are represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port.

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elin and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief H. N. MACHON.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1902; Independent; Editor H. N. MACHON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br(s). = branch(es).)

BANKING

Bank of Bermuda (Guernsey) Ltd.: 22A Smith St., St. Peter Port.

Hambros (Guernsey): St. Peter Port.

Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Ltd.: St. Peter Port; f. 1965.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons (CI): St. Peter Port.

Slater Walker (Guernsey) Ltd.: La Plaiderie, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; Man. Dir. S. A. FAULKNER.

Banks listed below have their head office in London.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. BOATSWAIN; br. at Fountain St., St. Peter Port; sub-brs. at St. Sampson's and St. Martin's.

Barclays Finance Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: 6-8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. BOATSWAIN.

Barclaytrust (Channel Islands) Ltd.: 6-8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. S. A. COKER.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. R. M. STRAW; also The Bridge, St. Sampson's; sub-br. at St. Martin's; agency at Alderney.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. R. E. DICKS; also sub-brs. at St. Martin's, St. Sampson's, St. Peter's, Alderney and Sark.

Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.: 22 Smith St., St. Peter Port.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 29-33 High St., St. Peter Port; 29 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. A. M. GRUBBS; also at St. Sampson's and St. Martin's (South and North); sub-brs. at Cobo, St. Peter's, Alderney and Sark.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 22 High St., St. Peter Port.

SAVINGS BANK

Guernsey Savings Bank: 24 High St., St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's, Grande Rue, St. Martin's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; funds over £42m.; Gen. Man. H. W. S. WHITFORD, A.I.N.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: London; br. in St. Peter Port; f. 1861; cap. auth. £27,500,000; cap. issued £24,414,819; p.u. £24,350,000; Chair. RONALD C. BROOKS; Vice-Chair. and Chief Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS.

Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.: South Side, St. Sampson; f. 1871; Pres. M. W. JORY; Sec. E. L. SPANSWICK.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

SHIPPING

British Railways: A passenger service is run from Weymouth to Guernsey daily from May to early October, and twice or thrice weekly outside this period. Daily cargo ship service from Portsmouth.

Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.: Commodore House, St. Sampson's; regular cargo services between Portsmouth, Channel Islands and St. Malo.

CHANNEL ISLANDS—(GUERNSEY)

Condor Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; f. 1964; 3 hydrofoils of 136 passengers capacity operating between the Channel Islands and St. Malo; Man. Dir. P. L. DOREY.

Onesimus Dorey (1972) Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; general coasting and Mediterranean trades; 3 vessels of 4,065 gross tons; Chair. and Man. Dir. PETER L. DOREY.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve Guernsey: Aurigny Air Services, British Airways, British Caledonian, British Midland, British Island Airways, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O.B. 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 265,933 tourists visited Guernsey during 1972; Tourism and Publicity Officer M. J. WALDEN.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: G. W. BARON.

Clerk of the States: W. R. JONES, M.A.

Clerk of the Court: G. N. P. CROMBIE, M.A., LL.B.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which is responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of nine members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The area is 1,962 acres and in 1971 the population was 1,686.

Transport: Alderney Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey.

Aurigny Air Services, Alderney; Services to Guernsey, Jersey, Southampton and Cherbourg

SARK

Dame of Sark: Dame SYBIL HATHAWAY, D.B.E.

Seneschal: B. G. JONES.

The Seigneur, or the Dame, of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The area of the island is 1,348 acres and in 1971 the population was 1,584.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted apart from 42 tractors. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a service four times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. Wood.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1971 of 107 (including Jethou).

Transport: A daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm.

JETHOU

Jethou has an area of 44 acres and is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions

VATICAN CITY STATE

(HOLY SEE)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20th, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus." After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilize the position of the Papacy, by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes", and to certain privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors. Until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal had changed little since the passing of the Law of Guarantees in 1871.

The Papal protest, in principle, apart from any consideration of material spoliation, was based on the Pontiff's claim for Sovereign liberty and independence, and for such a guarantee of them as was necessary for the exercise by the Papacy of its spiritual mission and authority throughout the world. Of this it was deprived by the restriction of the Temporal Power. As things stood until 1929, the liberty and independence of the Pope was incomplete, and, lacking juridical guarantees, was at the mercy of the Italian Government. The passing of the years eliminated much of the original bitterness. In particular, Italians came to have a better understanding of the Papal claim and protest, and to realize that the position given to the Pope under the Law of Guarantees fell short in many respects of the full Sovereignty which it was necessary, from the Catholic standpoint, that he should exercise. The original aloofness, too, of Italian Catholics from national affairs was progressively modified. The attitude of the Italian Government towards religion, the Church, and the Papacy, changed little by little, culminating in the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

Under the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given full use of property rights in and exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the Vatican State, the boundaries of which the Treaty determined. Besides the grounds used by the Pope since 1870, these boundaries were made to embrace certain extra-territorial possessions which formerly belonged to the Italian State, the whole area comprising about 160 acres. So that the world might not know that the object in acquiring territory was not political power or royal splendour, the State was kept within these small limits at the express wish of the Pontiff. In international affairs the Vatican State stands as neutral

and inviolable territory. Its subjects, who number about 300, most of them employees of the Vatican and their families, are voluntary subjects, possessing freedom to depart from the State at will. A special Vicar-General, assisted by a parish priest, has charge of its spiritual affairs. In 1929, for the first time in history, direct diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy were established.

During the 1939-45 war the neutrality of the Pope and Vatican was respected by all combatants.

The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

The accession of John XXIII in 1958 marked a radical change in the approach of the Papacy to contemporary problems. In 1962 he convened the Second Vatican Council to promote the "aggiornamento" of the Church and to seek ways to bring about reconciliation and unity among the Christian Churches. His teachings in the encyclicals *Mater et Magistra* in 1961 and *Pacem in Terris* in 1963 revealed a rational and humane approach to international and religious questions and aroused great interest in both East and West. Pope John's successor, Paul VI, pledged himself to continue his predecessor's work. In January 1964 he visited the Holy Land, thus becoming the first reigning Pope to do so in the history of Christianity. Pope Paul has since visited the peoples of many parts of the world, and addressed various international organizations. Notably, he addressed the United Nations Assembly in 1965, and had amicable conversations with the Orthodox Patriarch in Turkey in 1967. Having visited both South America in 1968 and Africa in 1969, Pope Paul went to the Far East and Australia in 1970. The more important of the teaching encyclicals issued by Pope Paul include *Populorum Progressio*, concerning the peoples of developing countries, and *Humanae Vitae*, issued in July 1968, pronouncing the Pope's decision to continue the Roman Catholic Church's ban on artificial birth control.

Since 1967 the Curia has been undergoing reforms which include a greater participation by the laity, appointment of bishops as full members of the Sacred Congregations, and an increase in non-Italian appointments in order to internationalize the Curia. A decree issued in March 1963 abolished hereditary offices in the Papal Court, formerly held by certain members of the Roman nobility. A consultative body of twenty-four Italian lay experts was instituted to advise the five cardinals responsible for administration of the Vatican. Eight of its members are noblemen, and two are women. Further reforms in 1970 included the abolition of the papal gendarmerie, the Noble Guard and the Palatine Guard, and in November it was decreed that all cardinals over 80 years of age would automatically lose their Curia posts and voting rights, while retaining their titles and honorary distinctions, as from January 1st, 1971. Since 1971 relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government have threatened to deteriorate after the Vatican's support for a referendum on the Italian Divorce Law passed that year. The Government has agreed to hold a referendum on divorce on May 12th, 1974.

VATICAN CITY STATE

GOVERNMENT

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Canonically speaking, the Cardinals are never absent from his Holiness's side except by special permission. Actually many of them are engaged in pastoral work, which they carry on as Archbishops and Bishops in all parts of the world; but there are others who remain in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers and these are styled Cardinals "in Curia". The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from its earliest days, when the city and, later, the neighbourhood, were apportioned among a number of bishops, priests and deacons. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom, but not by law, to seventy. In February 1973 thirty-one new Cardinals were created, bringing the number to 144. On November 30th, 1973 there were 135 cardinals. There are four Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of the seven suburban sees of Rome—Palestrina, Sabina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano,

Velletri, Frascati and Ostia; this latter is usually held by the Dean of the Sacred College in addition to his own see. Two Oriental Patriarchs are also members of the order of Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the Church is carried out through the Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church under the Cardinal Secretary of State, and through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, as well as through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with a reduction in the number of Sacred Congregations, the creation of three new organs and the reconstruction of the Secretariat of State. In May 1969 the Sacred Congregation of Rites was divided into two Congregations—one for Divine Worship and the other for the Causes of Saints.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness, Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, the 264th Roman Pontiff; b. at Concesio, Brescia, September 26th, 1897; accession June 21st, 1963.

Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals are divided into three orders: Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

LUIGI TRAGLIA (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Albano.

*CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Palestrina.

PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina.

ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Velletri.

PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI (Lebanese), Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites.

STEPHEN I. SIDAROUS (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

*MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA (Portuguese).

JAMES CHARLES MCGUIGAN (Canadian).

*CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELLOS MOTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of Aparecida.

NORMAN THOMAS GILROY (Australian).

*JOSEPH FRINGS (German).

*JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (Hungarian).

*ANTONIO CAGGIANO (Argentine), Primate of Argentina, Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

*MAURICE FELTIN (French).

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

*JAMES FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (U.S.A.).

*GIACOMO LERCARO (Italian).

STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

VALERIAN GRACIAS (Indian), Archbishop of Bombay.

*ALFREDO OTTAVIANI (Italian).

*ANTONIO MARIA BARBIERI (Uruguayan), Archbishop of Montevideo.

JOSÉ MARIA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

FRANZ KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna, Pres. of the Secretariat for Non-Believers

JULIUS DÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising.

*ALBERTO DI JORIO (Italian).

*FRANCESCO ROBERTI (Italian).

BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht.

LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Archbishop of Dar-es-Salaam.

VATICAN CITY STATE

JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan), Archbishop of Caracas.

*LUIS CONCHA (Colombian).

*JOSÉ DA COSTA NUNES (Portuguese).

*EFREM FORNI (Italian).

JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.

RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ (Chilean), Archbishop of Santiago.

LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian), Archbishop of Mechelen Brussel.

*JOSEF SLIPYJ (Ukrainian), Archbishop Major of Lvov of the Ukrainians.

*LORENZ JAEGER (German).

THOMAS COORAY (Ceylonese), Archbishop of Colombo.

MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Primate of Canada, Archbishop of Quebec.

*JOSEPH MARIE MARTIN (French).

OWEN MCCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.

LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL (French), Archbishop of Algiers.

ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

FRANJO ŠEŠER (Yugoslav), Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

JOHN CARMEL HEENAN (British), Archbishop of Westminster.

JEAN VILLOT (French), Secretary of State and Prefect of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church.

PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Baltimore.

AGNELO ROSSI (Brazilian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Evangelization of the Peoples.

GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian), Archbishop of Milan.

WILLIAM CONWAY (Irish), Archbishop of Armagh.

*CHARLES JOURNET (Swiss).

GABRIEL-MARIE GARRONE (French), Prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Education.

*PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.).

EGIDIO VAGNOZZI (Italian), Prefect of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See.

MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgium).

ANTONIO SAMORÉ (Italian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments.

FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian).

JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).

*PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).

*CARLO GRANO (Italian).

DINO STAFFA (Italian), Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura.

JOHN KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.

JOHN CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.

CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.

ALFRED BENGSCHE (German), Archbishop of Berlin.

JUSTIN DARMOJUWONO (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semarang (Indonesia).

KAROL WOJTYŁA (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.

MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.

ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.

PAUL YÜ PIN (Chinese), Archbishop of Nanking.

ALFRED VICENTE SCHERER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Porto Alegre.

JULIO ROSALES (Filipino), Archbishop of Cebu.

GORDON JOSEPH GRAY (British), Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh.

PAOLO BERTOLI (Italian).

SEBASTIANO BAGGIO (Italian), Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops.

MIGUEL DARIO MIRANDA Y GOMEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Mexico.

JOSEPH PARECATTIL (Indian), Archbishop of Ernakulam.

JOHN FRANCIS DEARDEN (American), Archbishop of Detroit.

FRANÇOIS MARTY (French), Archbishop of Paris.

JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA (Malagasy), Archbishop of Tananarive.

GEORGE BERNARD FLAHEFF (Canadian), Archbishop of Winnipeg.

PAUL GOUYON (French), Archbishop of Rennes.

MARIO CASARIEGO (Guatemalan), Archbishop of Guatemala.

VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARACÓN (Spanish), Archbishop of Madrid.

JOSEPH MALULA (Zairian), Archbishop of Kinshasa.

PABLO MUÑOZ VEGA (Ecuadorian), Archbishop of Quito.

ANTONIO POMA (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.

JOHN I. CARBERRY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Saint Louis.

TERENCE JAMES COOKE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of New York.

STEPHAN SOU HWAN KIM (Korean), Archbishop of Seoul.

ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ (Spanish), Prefect of the Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutions.

EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro.

JOSEPH HÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Cologne.

JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (U.S.A.), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Clergy.

STĚPÁN TROCHTA (Czechoslovak), Bishop of Litoměřice.

ALBINO LUCIANI (Italian), Patriarch of Venice.

ANTONIO RIBEIRO (Portuguese), Patriarch of Lisbon.

JAMES ROBERT KNON (Australian), Archbishop of Melbourne.

AVELAR BRANDÃO VIELLA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Salvador da Bahia.

JOSEPH CORDEIRO (Pakistani), Archbishop of Karachi.

ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá.

BOLESŁAW KOMINEK (Polish), Archbishop of Wrocław.

LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ (Puerto Rican), Archbishop of San Juan.

RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA (Argentinian), Archbishop of Córdoba.

SALVATORE PAPPALARDO (Italian), Archbishop of Palermo.

MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.

LOUIS JEAN GUYOT (French), Archbishop of Toulouse.

UGO POLETTI (Italian), Vicar-General of Rome.

VATICAN CITY STATE

TIMOTHY MANNING (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Los Angeles.
PAUL YOSHIGORO TAGUCHI (Japanese), Archbishop of Osaka.

MAURICE OTUNGA (Kenyan), Archbishop of Nairobi.
JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Guadalajara.

EMILE BIAYENDA (Congolese), Archbishop of Brazzaville.

HUMBERTO S. MEDEIROS (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Boston.

PAULO EVARISTO ARNS (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

JAMES DARCY FREEMAN (Australian), Archbishop of Sydney.

NARCISO JUBANY ARNAU (Spanish), Archbishop of Barcelona.

HERMANN VOLK (German), Bishop of Mainz.

PIO TAOFINU'U (Samoan), Bishop of Apia.

Cardinal Deacons

PERICLE FELICI (Italian).

SILVIO ODDI (Italian).

GIUSEPPE PAUPINI (Italian), Penitentiarius Maior.

GIACOMO VIOLARDO (Italian).

JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS (Dutch), President of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

MARIO NASALLI ROCCA DI CORNELIANO (Italian).

SERGIO GUERRI (Italian).

JEAN DANIELOU (French).

SERGIO PIGNEDOLI (Italian), President of the Secretariat for Non-Christians.

LUIGI RAIMONDI (Italian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints.

UMBERTO MOZZONI (Argentine).

PAUL PHILIPPE (French), Prefect of the Congregation for the Eastern Churches.

PIETRO PALAZZINI (Italian).

FERDINANDO GIUSEPPE ANTONELLI (Italian).

*Under the decree *Ingravescentem Aetatem*, these cardinals have been relieved of their Curia posts and voting rights.

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Commissions, Tribunals and Offices)

As reorganized by Pope Paul VI in 1967.

I. Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; *Substitute of the Secretariat of State* Mgr. GIOVANNI BENELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Tusurro; Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. AGOSTINO CASAROLI, Tit. Archbishop of Carthage.

II. The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly, Congregation of the Holy Office, it is concerned with questions of doctrine and morals. It examines doctrines and gives a judgement on them. Prefect Cardinal FRANJO ŠEPIR, Sec. Mgr. JÉRÔME HAMER, Tit. Archbishop of Lorum.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for the Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO; Sec. Mgr. ERNESTO CIVARDI, Tit. Archbishop of Sardinia.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal PAUL PHILIPPE; Sec. Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza in Turkey in Asia.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination. Prefect Cardinal ANTONIO SAMORÉ; Sec. Mgr. ANTONIO INNOCENTI, Tit. Archbishop of Eclano.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation for the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensa-

tions therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal JOHN J. WRIGHT; Sec. Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA, Tit. Archbishop of Citanova.

- (6) **The Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutions**, which makes regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ; Sec. Mgr. AUGUSTIN MAYEP, Tit. Archbishop of Satriono.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples** (de Propaganda Fide), which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries. Prefect Cardinal AGNELO ROSSI; Secs. Mgr. BERNARDIN GANTIN, Mgr. SIMON LOURDUSAMY.
- (8) **The Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship**, which has the care of rites and ceremonies. Prefect (vacant). Sec. ANNIBALE BUGNINI, Tit. Archbishop of Diocleziana.
- (9) **The Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints**, which deals with the proceedings relating to beatification and canonization. Prefect Cardinal LUIGI RAIMONDI; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE CASORIA, Tit. Archbishop of Vescovio.
- (10) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal GABRIEL-MARIE GARRONE; Sec. Mgr. JOSEPH SCHROIFER, Tit. Archbishop of Volturmo.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity: Via dell'Erba 1, 00193 Rome; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS; Sec. Mgr. CHARLES MOELLER.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal SERGIO PIGNEDOLI.

VATICAN CITY STATE

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1965; Pres. Cardinal FRANZ KÖNIG.

IV Commissions

Council for the Laity: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to promote social justice among nations and development in needy areas; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Canon Law: Palazzo dei Convertendi, Via dell' Erba 1, 00193 Rome; f. 1963; Pres. Cardinal PERICLE FELICI.

Pontifical Commission for the Codification of Oriental Canon Law.

Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of the Decrees of the Second Vatican Council.

Pontifical Commission for Social Communication.

Pontifical Commission for Latin America.

Pontifical Council for Migrants and Travellers.

Pontifical Council 'Cor Unum'.

Council for the Family.

Theological Commission.

V Tribunals

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Dean Mgr. BOLESŁAW FILIPIAK.

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Prefect Cardinal DINO STAFFA; Sec. Mgr. AURELIO SABATTANI.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Via della Conciliazione 34, 00193 Rome; Penitentiarius Major Cardinal GIUSEPPE PAUPINI; Reg. Mgr. GIOVANNI SESSOLO.

VI Offices

Prefecture of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See: Palazzo delle Congregazioni, Largo del Colonnato 3, 00193 Rome; Prefect Cardinal EGIDIO VAGNOZZI.

Apostolic Chamber: Palazzo Apostolico, 00120 Vatican City; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. VITTORIO BARTOCETTI.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See.

Prefecture of the Apostolic Palace.

General Statistics Office.

The Reverenda Fabbrica of St. Peter's: Pres. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Sec. Mgr. MARIE-JOSEPH LEMIEUX, Tit. Archbishop of Salde.

Istituto per le Opere di Religione: autonomous bank for the Vatican and for the Roman administration of the religious orders; Pres. Most Rev. PAUL C. MARCINEUS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE

(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Argentina: Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi de' Francesi 37, 00186 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: Corso Trieste 27, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* LLOYD D. THOMSON.
Austria: Via Reno 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS REICHMANN.
Belgium: Via G. de Notaris 6a, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince WERNER DE MEROOE.
Bolivia: Via Adda 55, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO FLORES SUAREZ.
Brazil: Via Dalmazia 31, 00198 (E) *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CASTELLO BRANCO.
Burundi: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Canada: Largo Messico 7, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL TREMBLAY.
Chile: Via Maria Cristina 8, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
China (Taiwan): Via Tolmino 31, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHI-MAI.
Colombia: Via Sistina 136, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Costa Rica: Via Campania 31, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIAN ZAMORA DORLES.

Cuba: Via Ruggero Fauro 25, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS AMADO-BLANCO.
Cyprus: Paris, France (E).
Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 143/4, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO LOGRONO BATLLE.
Ecuador: Via Bertoloni 35a, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Egypt: Via E. Ximenes 12, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN MOHAMED WASFY.
El Salvador: Grand Hôtel, Via Vittorio Emanuele Orlando 3, 00185 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO ADOLFO GUERRERO.
Ethiopia: Viale Giuseppe Mazzini 132, 00195 (E); *Ambassador:* ABATE AGEDE.
Finland: Villa Lante, Passegiata del Gianicolo 10, 00165 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
France: Villa Bonaparte, Via Piave 23, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ BROUILLET.
Gabon: Paris, France (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Via Giuseppe Manzoni 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER BÖKER.
Guatemala: Viale Bruno Buozzi 83, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCEMENA.

VATICAN CITY STATE

Haiti: Via Ettore Ximenes 7, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME.

Honduras: Via Ippolito Pindemonte 30, 00152 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LÓPEZ CONTRERAS.

India: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Indonesia: Via del Poggio Laurentino 108, 00144 (E); *Ambassador:* SOEBAGIO SURJANINGRAT.

Iran: Via Bruxelles 57, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* MEHDI VAKIL.

Iraq: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ireland: Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1, 00153 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS VINCENT COMMINS.

Italy: Via Flaminia 166, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN FRANCO POMPEI.

Ivory Coast: Via Sforza Pallavicini 11, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH AMICHIA.

Japan: Lungotevere Michelangelo 9, 00192 (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YOSHIOKA.

Korca, Republic: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Kuwait: Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* NAGIB DAHDAH.

Liberia: Via XXIV Maggio 14, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* REIDE WILES.

Lithuania: Via Po 40, 00198 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Luxembourg: (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE COLLING.

Madagascar: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malawi: London (E).

Malta: Valletta, Malta (E).

Mauritius: London, England (E).

Monaco: Largo Nicola Spinelli 5, 00198 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.

Netherlands: Via Leon Battista Alberti 25, 00153 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron SWEDER G. M. VAN VOORST TOT VOORST.

New Zealand: Paris, France (E).

Nicaragua: Via Giovanni Sgambatti 1, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE F. SÁNCHEZ SALINAS.

Niger: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Panama: Villa Tersi, Via di Villa Ruffio 27, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MORGAN MORALES.

Paraguay: Via di San Pancrazio 7b, 00152 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL T. ROMERO.

Peru: Viale Bruno Buozzi 28, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CARLOS FERREYROS BALTA.

Philippines: Via Gian Giacomo Porro 18, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BRAZÃO.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

San Marino: Via Cogoletto 145, 00168 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Senegal: Via dei Monti Parioli 51, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RENÉ DODDS.

Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sudan: Paris, France (E).

Syria: Madrid, Spain (E).

Tanzania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Thailand: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Tunisia: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHIA CARIM.

Uganda: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91, 00187 (L); *Minister:* DESMOND JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

Uruguay: Via Luigi Luciani 7, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* VENANCIO FLORES.

Venezuela: Via Mangili 25, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO ROMERO LOBO.

Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 36, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* STANE KOLMAN.

Zaire: Via della Camillucia 19a, 00135 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zambia: London, England (E).

The Holy See also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Kenya, Lesotho and Upper Volta, and with the Sovereign and Military Order of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem (the Order of the Knights of Malta).

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organization of the Church consists of:

- (1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.
- (2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos".
- (3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former having Episcopal dignity.

Accuracy cannot be guaranteed for the following particulars. They are compiled from statistics gathered from different sources and dates. They will serve, however, as a reliable outline picture.

The total population of the world was estimated in 1970 at 3,280,000,000; the Catholic population at 590,040,000, about 18 per cent.

Among the Pope's titles is that of Patriarch of the West. There are five other Patriarchates of the Latin Rite—

VATICAN CITY STATE

Jerusalem, the West Indies, the East Indies, Lisbon and Venice. The Eastern Catholic Churches each have Patriarchs: Alexandria for the Coptic Rite, Babylon for the Chaldean Rite, Cilicia for the Armenian Rite, and Antioch for the Syrian, Maronite and Melchite Rites.

There are 2,198 residential sees—13 patriarchates, 412 metropolitan archbishoprics, 57 archbishoprics and 1,716 bishoprics. Of the 1,983 titular sees (92 metropolitan archbishoprics, 216 archbishoprics and 1,675 bishoprics),

1,165 are filled by priests who have been given these titles, but exercise no territorial jurisdiction. Other territorial divisions of the Church include 102 prelacies, 22 abbaies nullius, 11 apostolic administrations, 26 exarchates of the Eastern Church, 84 apostolic vicariates, 67 prefectures and 4 missions 'sui iuris'.

The above figures refer to the state of the Church on November 30th, 1973.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis (*Official Bulletin of the Holy See*): Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Mgr. FRANCO MARTINI.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, 00120 Vatican City; official year book.

L'Osservatore Romano: 00120 Vatican City; f. 1861; an authoritative daily newspaper; its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Weekly editions in French, Spanish, Portuguese, German and English. Editor RAIMONDO MANZINI.

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, Via di Propaganda 10, 00187 Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Mgr. J. IRIGOYEN; publ. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. Gr. Off. CARLO SBARDELLA.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (*Vatican Polyglot Press*): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANGELO VEDANI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria; Dir. Gen. ROBERTO P. TUCCI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes JORGE P. BLAJOT, S.J.

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is located at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognized by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-one languages, but with facilities for broadcasting in at least twelve other languages on special occasions. Latin is also used extensively.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and all Catholics scattered throughout the whole world.

There is no television service.

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana: Rome; 271 teachers, 2,421 students.

Pontificia Università S. Tomasso d'Aquino: Rome; 659 students.

Pontificia Universitas Urbaniana: Rome.

Pontificio Ateneo Antoniano: Rome; 48 professors.

Pontificio Ateneo di S. Anselmo: Rome; 52 professors; 220 students.

Pontificia Universitas Lateranensis: Rome; 219 teachers; 1,850 students.

Pontificium Ateueum Salesianum: Rome; 100 teachers; 580 students.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Romania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 71°F (22°C), the winter average being 32°F (0°C). Yugoslavia is a multinational federation of six republics (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro), and two autonomous regions (Kosovo and Vojvodina). Serbo-Croat is the most widely used language, but Macedonian and Slovene are spoken regionally. Religion is completely separate from the state; about two-fifths of the population belong to the Orthodox Church and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a considerable number of Muslims, several other small Christian communities and some Jews. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a five-pointed, gold-edged red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade.

Recent History

Following the struggle of the Partisans against the German occupation during the Second World War, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic set up in 1945 under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Refusing to accept Soviet hegemony, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948 after which she formed closer relations with the West. Following the death of Stalin, her relations with the Soviet Union were normalized but have subsequently been subjected to periodical strain, as at the time of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, when Yugoslavia condemned Soviet actions and took active measures to strengthen her defences. Yugoslavia has for many years followed a policy of non-alignment in her foreign relations and holds a prominent place among the non-aligned countries. President Tito played a leading role at the fourth non-aligned summit conference held in Algiers in September 1973.

President Tito has consistently attempted to put real power into the hands of the working people, encouraging the devolution of power from the Federation to the Constituent Republics and the system of workers' control in industry. Many difficulties have been encountered in the implementation of these policies during a period of rapid economic development. In the spring of 1971 a confrontation grew up between Croatian nationalists and the Government which resulted in a purge of political and student leaders and intellectuals. From December 1971 a tougher line was adopted generally in opposition to tendencies described as liberal or technocratic in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. In industry self-management was reinforced and many managers who had reduced workers' control to a formality were dismissed. Intellectuals and artists were strenuously encouraged to produce propaganda for orthodox Marxist views. The new

constitution adopted in February 1974 aimed at involving the working class directly in the exercise of political power at all levels, reducing the role of bureaucrats and professional politicians. A leading part is envisaged for the League of Communists in the organization of the country.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. A collective Presidency of the Republic, established by constitutional amendment in June 1971 and consisting of three representatives of the six republics and two from each of the autonomous regions, exercises the rights and duties of Head of State. It elects a President and a Vice-President for a term of one year, and is itself elected by the Federal Assembly, the supreme organ of power, which is assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Under the new constitution adopted in February 1974, the Presidency is to be reduced to 9 members, comprising one representative of each republic and autonomous region and the President of the League of Communists. The Federal Assembly is to be composed of two chambers as against the present five. The two chambers will be the Federal Chamber of 220 delegates and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces consisting of 58. A delegate will be chosen by each "Basic Organization of Associated Labour", a grouping of people in their place of work. These delegates will then choose further delegates for higher levels of government. Delegates are not to be managers, executives or career politicians, but ordinary working people.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military Service is compulsory, but in 1972 was reduced from 18 to 15 months in the Army and Air Force, and from two years to 18 months in the Navy. The total strength of the armed forces is 240,000, comprising an Army of 200,000, Navy 20,000 and Air Force 20,000. There are 19,000 Frontier Guards, and a territorial defence force of 1 million, with plans to increase it to 3 million. Full mobilization can bring the strength of the Armed Forces up to 1,250,000. The system of Total National Defence, in case of war, covers all citizens from 15 to 65 years of age. The 1973 budget set defence expenditure at 12,800 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

The rapid development of heavy and light industry since the end of the Second World War has reduced the proportion of the working population employed in agriculture from 80 per cent to less than 50 per cent. In recent years, agricultural production has been helped by the extension of mechanization. The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards, and abundant livestock. As a result of record harvests in 1966, 1967 and 1969, wheat imports have ceased and the country is self-sufficient in chemical

fertilizers. In the industrial sector there has been a marked increase in the production of electric power, crude oil and its derivatives, non-ferrous metals, paper, food and other consumer goods.

In 1965 extensive reforms were introduced with the aim of consolidating the leading role of self-management and reorientating the economy away from central control and establishing a free market economy. Yugoslavia has since experienced a sharp rise in imports and a growth in the visible trade deficit, as well as a high rate of inflation. These problems have been countered by devaluation of the dinar in January and December 1971, and by a series of freezes on wages and prices. Although the visible trade balance in 1972 and 1973 remained adverse, invisible earnings from tourism and workers' remittances from abroad have an overall favourable balance in both years. Inflation has continued at a high level, and some estimates show a drop in the real standard of living in Yugoslavia in 1973. The Five-Year Plan (1971-75) envisages an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent in the material product, but the first three years of this period saw a growth rate of only 5.5 to 6 per cent. This has been sufficient to provide employment for a rising population and an increasing number of workers returning from temporary employment abroad. The major sectors of the economy remain strong and well placed for future expansion. It is expected that 1974 will see the consolidation of self-management with increased integration of producing, marketing and financial organizations under workers' control.

Yugoslavia has participated in certain activities of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) since 1965, and became a full member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1966. The EEC has become one of Yugoslavia's most important trading partners, accounting, in 1970, for 35 per cent of her total trade, and in March 1970 Yugoslavia became the first Communist country to conclude a trade agreement with the Community. A new agreement was signed in June 1973, and there is to be an exchange of views on working conditions for Yugoslavs in EEC countries.

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has about 10,332 km. of railways, of which 1,808 km. have been electrified. There are 91,289 km. of road, of which 24,214 km. are asphalt, concrete or similar roads, and 41,644 km. are macadamized; both figures are increasing as many new roads are currently under construction. The state airline, Jugoslovenski Aerotransport, provides internal and international services. Yugoslav shipping lines have a fleet of 283 vessels totalling 1,470,000 tons (1972). The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Koper. The Danube is the chief inland waterway, the chief ports being Novi Sad and Belgrade. The Yugoslav-Romanian Iron Gates power and navigation project on the Danube was inaugurated in September 1964.

Social Welfare

All employed persons and their families are covered by general social insurance schemes. This form of insurance is obligatory and is enforced by law. Insurance provides for health insurance, money and grants in kind in case of sickness, accidents at work or elsewhere, disablement, old-

age and death. The social insurance funds are managed by the insured persons themselves organized in communal, republican and federal social insurance associations. Insured persons are entitled to medical examinations, treatment in case of illness, maternity care, medicines, orthopaedic aids and artificial limbs and other medical services in health institutions and at their homes, including compensation in money during sick leave, rehabilitation and preventive care. The duration of this form of insurance is unlimited. The right to most benefits is acquired on the day of insurance, i.e. the day of employment.

There were in 1970 109,707 hospital beds, 3,532 general clinics and 2,862 dental clinics, as well as a wide network of medical guidance centres, children's clinics and anti-tubercular dispensaries. The number of doctors has increased from 14,354 in 1962 to 23,410 in 1970, but there is still a shortage in some rural areas.

The right to a retirement pension and its amount depend on the total of the contributions paid into the retirement insurance funds and on the period of time over which these payments were made. Insured persons are entitled to a full pension, which is equivalent to 85 per cent of their average monthly income during the last five years of employment, after a 40-year term of employment for men and 35-year term for women regardless of age. The right to a pension is also acquired upon reaching 60 years of age (55 for women) and a 20-year term of employment, or 65 years of age and a 15-year term of employment. Women and young children enjoy special protection under the health insurance scheme. Employed women are entitled to 105 days' paid leave before and after confinement. Confinements in hospital and maternity care are free of charge, whether the woman is employed or not. Women are entitled to shorter working hours until their child is 8 months old.

There is workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. A 42-hour week is guaranteed by the Constitution. All workers are entitled to annual leave which varies from 14 to 30 days, depending on the nature of their work.

Yugoslavia has a Health Convention with Great Britain by which nationals of one country may obtain free medical treatment in the other country.

Education

The entire educational system is organized at republican and local authority level. Elementary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15, when Yugoslav children attend the "eight-year school". Various types of secondary education are available to all who are able to qualify, but it is the vocational and technical schools which are most popular and attract the bulk of the country's youth. Alternatively, a child may attend a general secondary school (gymnasium) where he follows a four-year course which will take him up to university entrance. At the secondary level there are also a number of art schools, apprentice schools and teacher-training schools, which train teachers for the elementary schools over a period of 5 years. Those who have attended the technical schools may pursue their education further at one of the two-year post-secondary schools, which were created in response to the needs of industry and the social services for people trained above the secondary level. Higher education is run on a very open system and is available to all

YUGOSLAVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

who can qualify, irrespective of their school background. Apart from the eight universities and the post-secondary schools, there are also a number of schools of higher learning for teachers who have completed the courses at training schools. There are special facilities for adult education at evening schools, and in part-time studies.

Tourism

Tourist attractions include the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the Federal capital of Belgrade and the other republican capitals, and, most particularly, the Adriatic resorts, where considerable hotel development has taken place in recent years.

The expansion of the tourist industry in Yugoslavia has been remarkable in recent years, and tourism is now an important source of foreign currency. In 1972, 5,170,000 foreign tourists visited the country. The UN projects for the development of the Southern and Northern Adriatic plan a considerable increase in hotel accommodation supported by new non-seasonal openings for employment.

Sport

The main sports are football, athletics, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1974: May 1 (Labour Day), July 4 (Fighters' Day), November 29 and 30 (Republic Days).

1975: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 para = 1 Yugoslav dinar.

Exchange rates:

£1 sterling = 36.56 new dinars (March 1974);

U.S. \$1 = 15.60 new dinars (January 1974).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION			
	1961	1971*	1972*	1973†
255,504	18,512,805	20,550,000	20,772,000	20,925,000

* Mid-year estimates.

† Estimate at May 31st.

REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1971)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (1971)
Serbia	88,361	8,432,108	96	Belgrade	1,209,360
Vojvodina	21,506	1,950,000	91	Novi Sad	213,861
Kosovo	10,887	1,245,000	114	Priština	152,744
Croatia	56,538	4,346,376	78	Zagreb	602,205
Slovenia	20,251	1,697,499	85	Ljubljana	257,647
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,129	3,716,786	73	Sarajevo	292,263
Macedonia	25,713	1,611,069	64	Skopje	388,962
Montenegro	13,812	531,213	38	Titograd	98,796

OTHER TOWNS

POPULATION 1971

Rijeka	116,000	Maribor	94,000
Split	114,000	Osijek	84,000
Niš	98,000	Subotica	78,000

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	389,640	20.3	169,282	8.5	170,060	8.7
1968 . .	383,202	19.5	170,470	8.5	174,550	8.7
1969 . .	380,397	19.5	175,269	8.6	172,585	8.9
1970 . .	363,278	18.7	182,704	9.1	181,842	9.2
1971 . .	374,916	n.a.	184,001	n.a.	179,041	9.3

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of March 31st, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing . .	2,270,142	1,694,885	3,965,027
Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying . .	1,092,555	481,957	1,574,512
Crafts and Personal Services	337,349	96,302	433,651
Construction	364,445	33,418	397,863
Trade and Hotels	287,387	236,357	523,744
Transport, Storage and Communications . .	282,560	39,976	322,536
Banking, Social Insurance, Other Services . .	507,385	414,023	921,408
Others (not adequately described)	23,074	10,090	33,164
	5,164,897	3,007,008	8,171,905
Persons Working Abroad Temporarily	441,756	147,412	589,168
Persons Seeking Work for the First Time . .	79,679	49,064	128,743
	5,686,332	3,203,484	8,889,816
TOTAL			

* Excluding certain persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time and who, at the time of the census, declared themselves as being dependants.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR
(average number of employees, March and September each year)

	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	308,000	309,000	312,000
Mining and Quarrying	156,000	162,000	166,000
Manufacturing	1,257,000	1,325,000	1,403,000
Construction	347,000	356,000	364,000
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	129,000	137,000	142,000
Commerce*	433,000	473,000	507,000
Transport, Storage and Communications . .	269,000	280,000	280,000
Services*	866,000	920,000	932,000
	3,765,000	3,944,000	4,115,000
TOTAL			

* Employees in banking and social insurance are excluded from Commerce and included in Services.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

(1972—'000 hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED LAND				MEADOW AND PASTURE	FOREST
	All	Arable	Fruit	Vineyard		
14,562	10,092	7,424	456	250	6,360	8,926

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	1,831	1,928	1,943	3,790	5,604	4,843	21	20	25.2
Rye	112	109	104	126	134	120	11	12	11.6
Maize	2,353	2,422	2,400	6,961	7,443	7,930	30	30	33.3
Tobacco	53	49	57	51	44	62	10	8	11
Hemp	17	16	39	107	91	49	63	57	12.5
Sugar Beet . . .	85	84	81	2,945	2,961	3,274	346	350	413
Potatoes	329	325	324	2,913	2,952	2,406	88	89	75

FRUIT

	PRODUCTIVE TREES (^{'000})			PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)			YIELD (kg. per tree)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Apples	16,551	17,151	18,087	299	327	309	18	19	17
Grapes*	1,543	1,536	1,525	1,104	1,096	1,139	0.7	0.7	0.7
Plums	72,294	72,170	72,419	949	817	972	13	11	13

* Number of vines given in millions.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(^{'000})

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1968	1,126	5,693	10,346	5,865	35,974
1969	1,109	5,261	9,730	5,093	37,142
1970	1,076	5,029	8,974	5,544	40,854
1971	1,048	5,138	8,703	6,562	44,954
1972	1,015	5,178	8,326	6,216	47,584
1973	961	5,366	7,774	6,342	49,206

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beef	'000 tons	269	258	233	} 881	997
Pork	" "	323	287	338		
Poultry Meat	" "	107	120	142		
Crude Fats	" "	205	184	212	227	n.a.
Wool	tons	13,523	12,667	11,953	11,381	9,617
Milk	million litres	2,736	2,722	2,655	2,650	n.a.
Eggs	million	2,186	2,476	2,868	2,932	2,964

FORESTRY

CUT TIMBER

('000 cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SOCIALLY-OWNED	PRIVATELY-OWNED	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED
1970	17,469	13,831	3,638	5,115	12,354
1971	17,850	14,190	3,660	n.a.	n.a.
1972	17,457	13,802	3,655	n.a.	n.a.

PRODUCTION*

('000 cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SAWLOGS	VENEER LOGS AND LOGS FOR PEELING	PULPWOOD	PITWOOD	FUELWOOD	OTHER WOOD
1970	9,715	4,712	320	1,584	476	2,108	515
1972	n.a.	4,560	n.a.	1,788	423	2,181	n.a.

* From socially-owned forests only.

FISHING

(tons)

	1971	1972
Freshwater Fish	18,447	18,679
Seafish	30,897	30,096
Shellfish	1,120	1,100

YUGOSLAVIA--(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

('000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Coal	28,422	30,902	30,940
Crude Petroleum	2,854	2,961	3,200
Iron Ore	3,694	3,724	3,960
Copper Ore	9,421	10,317	11,968
Lead and Zinc Ore	3,113	3,155	3,111
Bauxite	2,098	1,959	2,197
Natural Gas (million cu. m.)	977	1,151	1,242

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Electrical Energy	million kWh	23,375	26,023	29,509	33,231
Processed Petrol	'000 tons	5,697	7,091	8,500	8,500
Pig Iron	" "	1,198	1,275	1,514	1,819
Steel	" "	2,220	2,228	2,453	2,588
Electrolytic Copper	" "	82	89	93	13
Refined Lead	" "	107	97	99	87
Zinc	" "	81	65	53	49
Aluminium	" "	48	48	47	73
Iron Castings	" "	369	414	439	373
Building Machinery	" "	23	27	28	28
Industrial Machinery	" "	70	80	80	80
Agricultural Machinery	" "	25	27	38	45
Tractors	number	10,818	12,047	15,045	18,394
Lorries	" "	11,097	13,000	n.a.	13,728
Motor Cars	" "	80,454	110,709	113,218	110,000
Wagons	" "	4,228	2,609	3,790	3,345
Bicycles	thousands	315	350	312	426
Rotating Machines	MW	976	1,536	2,222	1,549
Power Transformers	'000 kVA.	5,045	5,760	5,359	5,605
Thermal Apparatus	tons	38,627	44,523	49,882	55,882
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	695	747	807	849
Calcined Soda	" "	109	113	105	117
Bricks	millions	2,098	2,187	2,495	2,671
Roofing Tiles	" "	285	290	297	309
Cement	'000 tons	3,464	4,399	4,954	5,750
Mechanical Woodpulp	" "	105	94	95	95
Cellulose	" "	370	356	394	422
Stationery and Newsprint	" "	497	483	509	512
Cotton Yarn	" "	96	102	100	101
Woollen Yarn	" "	34	38	39	42
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	415	390	391	374
Sole Leather	'000 tons	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.2
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	12.3	12.6	13.5	15.3
Footwear	million pairs	54.5	52.9	58	41
Radio Receivers	'000	282	277	236	147
Television Sets	" "	334	320	317	350
Sugar	'000 tons	473	354	387	346
Canned Vegetables	tons	58,534	79,000	97,000	101,181
Canned Meat	" "	48,220	57,000	59,000	56,000
Canned Fish	" "	17,000	22,000	24,000	27,000
Edible Oil	" "	132,000	151,000	178,000	165,000
Wine	'000 hectolitres	70,596	53,941	n.a.	n.a.
Beer	" "	5,344	6,665	8,327	9,345
Cigarettes	'000 tons	31	32	34	35

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 para=1 Yugoslav dinar.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 para; 1, 2 and 5 dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dinars.

Exchange rates: £1 sterling=36.56 dinars (March 1974); 100 dinars=£2.735.

U.S. \$1=15.60 dinars (January 1974); 100 dinars=\$6.41.

Note: From January 1966 to January 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=12.50 new dinars (1 dinar=8 U.S. cents). Between January and August 1971 the rate was \$1=15.00 dinars. From December 1971 to July 1973 it was \$1=17.00 dinars. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and January 1971 was £1=30.00 dinars.

BUDGETS

(million dinars)

REVENUE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Contributions	1,710	59	4,496	5,267
Taxes	8,850	5,228	4,876	8,528
Other	4,595	8,913	1,541	1,686
TOTAL REVENUE	15,155	14,200	10,913	15,481

EXPENDITURE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Schools	—	—	595	704
Science and Culture	286	34	1,044	1,412
Public Health and Social Welfare	545	277	1,612	3,011
National Defence	7,788	8,853	77	95
Government	910	1,376	5,145	5,455
Investment	832	2,147	1,734	1,832
Interventions in the Economy	690	2,209	520	580
State Liabilities, Budget Reserve, etc.	540	637	1,012	2,759
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,592	15,434	11,739	15,837

* Republican, Provincial (Vojvodina and Kosovo) and Communal Budgets.

Currency in circulation at September 30th, 1972: 22,117 million dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1969: 1,006.5 million dinars.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT (million dinars—at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1970	1971
Manufacturing	48,151	64,008
Agriculture	29,383	37,999
Forestry	1,914	2,186
Construction	13,419	17,329
Transport	11,267	14,718
Trade	29,233	38,393
Arts and crafts	8,225	10,073
Public utility—productive part	1,159	1,428
TOTAL	142,752	186,138

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million dinars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	26,672	43,110	48,781	54,957
Exports	18,431	25,186	27,216	38,033

COMMODITIES (million dinars)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food and live animals	3,018	4,341	5,130
Beverages and tobacco	86	98	119
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4,699	4,684	5,715
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,069	2,879	2,998
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	302	732	715
Chemicals	4,009	4,440	5,930
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	12,416	13,760	14,353
Machinery and transport equipment	14,312	15,273	17,317
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,199	2,537	2,567
Unclassified items	—	49	113
EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food and live animals	3,828	3,868	5,676
Beverages and tobacco	881	926	983
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,367	2,233	3,135
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	302	300	302
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	50	54	19
Chemicals	1,461	1,934	2,429
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	7,379	7,410	10,252
Machinery and transport equipment	5,717	6,674	9,292
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,199	3,814	5,773
Unclassified items	25	27	172

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million dinars)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972*	1970	1971	1972*
<i>Europe</i>	34,735.6	46,454.7	39,864.0	20,702.6	26,603.8	28,594.8
Austria	2,276.3	2,717.1	2,197.9	758.9	829.6	918.7
Czechoslovakia	2,272.1	2,728.5	2,249.2	1,337.0	2,057.1	1,985.6
France	1,648.3	2,270.8	2,276.2	955.1	1,025.5	1,071.9
Federal Repub. of Germany	8,507.4	10,985.3	9,284.1	2,962.0	3,740.9	4,063.1
German Democratic Repub.	1,113.6	1,633.0	1,566.6	766.7	1,224.1	1,238.6
Greece	626.6	681.5	527.8	480.0	681.9	819.0
Hungary	763.3	1,330.3	1,082.1	717.1	1,056.8	858.2
Italy	5,670.4	7,059.1	6,104.3	3,818.5	4,026.5	4,766.2
Poland	775.9	1,361.8	1,257.7	852.6	1,521.5	1,529.9
Switzerland	1,937.5	2,532.5	2,011.9	784.4	1,018.2	749.7
United Kingdom	2,679.0	3,501.4	2,561.8	1,450.2	2,013.2	1,570.8
U.S.S.R.	2,897.5	5,010.3	4,332.8	3,622.9	4,774.0	4,862.9
<i>Asia</i>	2,821.1	4,030.7	2,733.0	1,764.7	1,689.3	1,364.8
India	640.7	932.5	407.6	682.8	336.4	127.7
Iraq	432.1	793.2	232.3	46.7	67.3	57.2
Israel	170.3	187.0	125.6	104.9	116.3	135.0
Japan	565.9	783.8	657.4	35.5	46.5	134.9
Pakistan	142.6	230.8	231.0	161.0	275.6	85.0
<i>Africa</i>	1,167.7	1,523.6	1,478.2	902.2	1,216.3	854.1
Egypt	357.4	219.5	200.4	393.0	294.8	147.7
Ghana	172.2	86.8	106.0	44.4	34.8	26.8
Morocco	102.8	167.1	256.2	31.6	31.6	54.2
Zambia	45.6	504.1	449.7	98.2	106.3	88.5
<i>North and Central America</i>	2,928.3	4,119.9	3,566.1	1,511.4	2,489.1	2,918.9
U.S.A.	2,402.2	3,501.3	3,081.1	1,342.7	1,942.4	2,284.6
<i>South America</i>	958.1	1,154.4	1,135.6	262.6	287.9	202.4
Brazil	296.8	412.5	371.7	74.9	158.4	10.5

* Eleven-month figures.

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1969	1970	1971	1972
Austria	594,000	558,000	570,000	516,000
Czechoslovakia	454,000	166,000	107,000	131,000
France	268,000	315,000	390,000	366,000
Federal Republic of Germany	1,114,000	1,216,000	1,363,000	1,410,000
Italy	758,000	787,000	867,000	797,000
United Kingdom	225,000	263,000	299,000	300,000
U.S.A.	164,000	206,000	243,000	283,000
Others	1,169,000	1,237,000	1,400,000	1,337,000
TOTAL	4,746,000	4,748,000	5,239,000	5,170,000

Number of hotel beds (1969): 153,200.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Length of Track . . ('000 km.)	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4
Normal Gauge . . (" ")	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4
Narrow Gauge . . (" ")	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
Locomotives . . ('000)	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Passenger Coaches . . (")	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7
Wagons . . (")	63.3	63.2	62.8	62.8
Passengers . . (million)	163.2	157.0	145.6	141.0
Passenger-kilometres ('000 million)	10.5	10.9	10.6	10.6
Goods Carried . . (million tons)	70.2	75.4	75.6	72.3
Ton-kilometres . . ('000 million)	17.7	19.2	19.6	19.2

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970	1972
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:				
Motor Cycles	107,004	111,881	107,747	96,516
Passenger Cars	439,892	562,509	720,874	1,001,596
Buses	12,339	13,263	14,869	17,698
Lorries	90,555	95,318	107,287	127,056
Special Vehicles	8,498	9,504	10,123	12,881
Tractors	23,868	26,344	30,589	42,091

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Vessels (number)	18	18	19
Tugs . . (")	260	258	257
Motor Barges . . (")	21	24	27
Tankers . . (")	178	178	181
Barges . . (")	660	661	691

TRAFFIC

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers . . ('000)	52	33	57
Goods Traffic (million tons)	15.7	13.6	14.7

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970	1972
Vessels Entered . . (million net reg. tons)	25.1	27.2	31.3	38.0
Exports (million tons)	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.4
Imports (" ")	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.7
Goods in Transit . . (" ")	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.6

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown . . . ('000)	22,089	28,795	36,595	41,208
Passengers Carried	1,070.0	1,520	2,097	2,415
Passenger-kilometres . . . (million)	889.9	1,305	2,000	2,505
Cargo Carried (tons)	8,179	10,855	13,115	12,813
Ton-kilometres ('000)	8,388	10,076	12,125	10,861

* Data include JAT, Inex Adria, Panadria and Aviogenex.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Telephone Subscribers	736,000	821,000	911,000
Radio Licences	3,500,000	3,476,000	3,556,000
Television Licences	2,065,000	2,061,000	2,354,000
Books (Titles published)	8,664	9,815	9,715
Daily Newspapers	23	24	25
Average Circulation ('000)	1,702	n.a.	1,853
Newspapers (all frequencies)	1,466	n.a.	1,518
Average Circulation ('000)	8,619	n.a.	8,483
Periodicals	1,401	1,707	1,489
Average Circulation ('000)	8,248	n.a.	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary (Eight-year School)	13,907	2,837,019	121,623
Schools for Skilled Workers	751	293,157	5,337
Technical and Vocational	555	201,782	7,166
Teacher Training	52	12,970	956
Art	45	4,642	1,231
General Technical	73	14,723	84
General Secondary	436	188,539	10,318
Other Schools (incl. adult and supplementary education)	1,210	136,969	7,770
Institutions for Higher Education (incl. 105 University Faculties)	256	301,758	16,793

Source: Statistical Yearbook published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(1974)

The Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, (SFRY), adopted February 21st, 1974, is the fifth constitutional act promulgated in the new Yugoslavia. The first constitutional act establishing Yugoslavia as a federated state was adopted in the form of decisions taken by the Second Session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia of November 29th, 1943. The first Constitution, promulgated in 1946, introduced the system of People's Democracy and state ownership of the basic means of production. The constitutional law adopted in 1953 brought an essential change in the statist concept of the organization of the state and society, and inaugurated the system of self-management in the economy, as well as in other spheres of the life of society. The Constitution enacted in 1963 raised the right of the working people to self-management to the level of a constitutional norm. A total of 42 amendments were made to that Constitution, in 1967, 1968 and 1971, consolidating the leading role of the working class in society and establishing new relations between the Federation and the constituent republics and provinces on the basis of full equality. These amendments, and particularly those of 1971, represented an introduction to the reform of the constitution which was completed with the promulgation of the new Constitution of the SFRY.

INTRODUCTION

The introductory section of the Yugoslav Constitution contains ten chapters dealing with basic principles. The first chapter states:

"The peoples of Yugoslavia, taking as their point of departure the right of every nation to self-determination, including the right of secession; on the basis of their common struggle and freely expressed will in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution; and in line with their historical aspirations, aware that the further consolidation of their fraternity and unity is in the common interest, together with that of the nationalities with whom they live side by side, have united into a federal republic of free and equal peoples and nationalities and created a socialist federal community of working people—the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which, in the interest of each nation and nationality individually and collectively, they are implementing and assuring:

socialist social relationships based on self-management by the working people and the protection of the socialist system of self-management;
national freedom and independence;
the fraternity and unity of the nations and nationalities;
the integral interests of the working class and the solidarity of the workers and all working people;
the possibility and freedom for the comprehensive development of the human personality and for rapprochement among men, nations and nationalities, in line with their interests and aspirations along the road of creating a richer culture and civilization for the socialist society;
the unification and coordination of efforts to develop the material foundations of socialist society and prosperity for the people;
the system of socio-economic relationships and the integral foundations of the political system for the purpose of pursuing the joint interests and assuring the equality of the nations and nationalities, and the working people; the integration of their own aspirations with the progressive aspirations of mankind.

The working people, the nations and nationalities exercise their sovereign rights in the socialist republics and in the socialist autonomous provinces in line with their constitutional rights, and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where this is established by the Constitution of the SFRY as being in the common interest.

The working people, the nations and nationalities make their decisions at federal level in line with the principles of agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces; solidarity and mutuality; equitable participation by the republics and autonomous provinces in federal organs in accordance with this Constitution; and the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of the socialist community as a whole".

It is stated in the second chapter that the inviolable foundation for the position and role of man is social ownership of the means of production; the emancipation of labour and the transcendence of historically conditioned socio-economic inequalities and dependence of people in labour; the right to self-management; the right of the working man to enjoy the fruits of his labour and the material progress of the social community; the economic, social and personal security of man; democratic political relationships, etc. The third chapter deals with social ownership, as a reflection of socialist socio-economic relationships among people; the fourth chapter with the working class and working people as the bearers of power and management of social affairs; the fifth chapter with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of individuals and citizens; the sixth chapter with the determination of the working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia consistently to pursue a policy of peace and against war and aggressive pressures of any kind whatsoever; the sixth chapter with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which, by its guiding ideological and political activity in conditions of socialist democracy and social self-management, represents the basic moving force and vehicle of political activity, and also with the role and activities of other socio-political organizations; the eighth chapter with the international position and foreign policy of Yugoslavia inspired by peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment; the ninth chapter with the socio-economic and political system and the tenth chapter with the basic principles as a "component part of the Constitution and the basis and direction for interpreting the Constitution and the laws and for the activity of one and all."

PARTS I-II

Part one, with nine articles, is devoted to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a "federal state, a state community of voluntarily united peoples and their socialist republics and the socialist autonomous republics of Kosovo and Vojvodina which are part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, based on the government and self-management of the working class and all working people and on the socialist, self-management, democratic community of working people and citizens and equal nations and nationalities."

Part two is devoted to the social order. Chapter I consists of Articles 10 to 75 and deals with the socio-economic position of man in associated labour, the integration of labour and the means of social reproduction, the self-managed communities of interest, social planning,

YUGOSLAVIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

social auditing services, independent personal labour, means owned by citizens, legal property relations, goods of general interest and the protection of the human environment. Chapter II deals with the foundations of the socio-economic system and contains Articles 76 to 134 which regulate the position of the working people in the socio-political system, self-management in the organizations of associated labour, self-management in the self-managed communities of interest, self-management in the local communities, the position of the commune as a self-managed and basic socio-political community founded on the power and self-management of the working class and all working people, self-management agreements and social compacts, the protection by society of the rights of self-management and social property, the foundations of the assembly system which rests on the principle of delegates as a new form of direct participation by the working people in the management of society's affairs from the local communities to the federation. Chapter III from Articles 135 to 180 deals with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of man and citizen, pursued "in mutual solidarity and through the fulfilment of the duties and discharge of responsibilities of each toward all and all toward each". Chapter IV from Articles 181 to 193 is dedicated to constitutionality and legality. Constitutionality and the rule of law is the concern of the courts, self-managed judicial organs, organs of the socio-political communities, organizations of associated labour and other self-managed organizations and communities and the bearers of self-management, public and other social functions. Chapter V from Articles 194 to 215 deals with the judiciary and public prosecutor and Chapter VI from Articles 216 to 221 with national defence. Article 216 states: "It is the inviolable and inalienable right and duty of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of the working people and citizens, to protect and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socio-political system of the SFRY; the latter having been established by the Constitution of the SFRY". Article 217 states that "no one has the right to recognize or sign capitulation, or to accept or recognize the occupation of the SFRY or any of its parts". The armed forces of the SFRY are an integral entity and consist of the Yugoslav People's Army, as the joint armed force of all the nations and nationalities and all working people and citizens; and of the territorial defence forces as the broadest form of organized armed resistance by the people.

PART III

Part three, from Articles 222 to 251, deals with relationships at federal level. "In the SFRY, the nations and nationalities and the working people and citizens exercise assured: sovereignty, equality and national freedom,

independence, territorial integrity, security and social self-defence, the defence of the country and the international position and relations of the country with other states and inter-state organizations, the system of socialist self-management of socio-economic relationships, the integral foundations of the political system, the fundamental democratic freedoms and rights of men and citizens, solidarity and the social security of the working people and citizens and the integral market, and coordinate their joint economic and social development and other of their common interests". These common interests are pursued through the organs and organizations of the federation with the equitable participation and responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces; through direct co-operation and agreement between the republics, autonomous provinces, communes and other socio-political communities, by self-management agreement, social compact and integration of organizations of associated labour and other organizations and self-managed communities of interest; through the activities of socio-political and other organizations and through free and multifaceted activities by the citizens.

PARTS IV-VI

Part four, dealing with the rights and duties, and the organization, of the federation, comprises Articles 252 to 370. Chapter 1 deals with the rights and duties of the federation; Chapter 2 with the Assembly of the SFRY, as an organ of social self-management and the highest organ of government within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation; Chapter 3 with the Presidency of the SFRY which "represents the SFRY in the country and abroad and discharges other rights and duties as established by the Constitution"; Chapter 4 with the President of the Republic and contains the express formulation that "in view of the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution, in the creation and development of the SFRY, in the advancement of the Yugoslav socialist society of self-management, in the achievement of fraternity and unity among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the consolidation of the country's independence and its position in international relations, in the struggle for peace in the world, there are no restrictions on his re-election to the post of President of the Republic"; Chapter 5 with the Federal Executive Council; Chapter 6 with the federal administrative organs; Chapter 7 with federal judicial organs, and Chapter 8 with the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Part five, from Articles 371 to 376, deals with the procedure of amending the Constitution; and Part six, Articles 377 and 378, with transitional and terminal provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC*

Vice-President: MITJA RIBIČIČ.

Secretary-General: SLAVKO KUHAČ.

Members: HAMDİJA POZDERAC, RATO DUGONJIĆ, AUGUSTIN PAPIĆ (Bosnia and Herzegovina), VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ, VELJKO MIĆUNOVIĆ, DOBROSAV ČULATIĆ (Montenegro), JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ, DJURO KLADARIN, MILAN MISKOVIĆ (Croatia), NIKOLA MINČEV, KRSTE CRVENKOVSKI,

LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI (Macedonia), SERGEJ KRAJČER, MARKO BULČ, MITJA RIBIČIČ (Slovenia), DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIĆ, DOBRIVOJE VIDIĆ, DRAGI STAMENKOVIĆ (Serbia), SRETA KOVAČEVIĆ, IDA SABO (Vojvodina), ILIJAZ KURTEŠI and VELI DEVA (Kosovo).

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: DŽEMAL BIJEDIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ, Dr. ANTON VRATUŠA, MILOŠ MINIĆ.

MEMBERS

STOJAN ANDOV	Dr. BORISAV JOVIĆ
LUKA BANOVIĆ	MIRJANA KRSTINIĆ
MUGBIL BEJZAT	Ing. IVO KUŠTRAK
MILORAD BIROVLJEV	Dr. EMIL LUDVIGER
MOMČILO ČENOVIĆ	NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ
BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ	MILOŠ MINIĆ
VUKO DRAGAŠEVIĆ	MARKO ORLANDIĆ
IVAN FRANKO	BLAGOJ POPOV
DUŠAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ	IMER PULJA
DUŠAN ILIJEVIĆ	JANKO SMOLE
TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI	NIKOLA STOJANOVIĆ
IVO JERKIĆ	BORIS ŠNUDERL

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

Foreign Affairs: MILOŠ MINIĆ.

National Defence: NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.

Internal Affairs: LUKA BANOVIĆ.

Economy: BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ.

Finance: JANKO SMOLE.

Foreign Trade: Dr. EMIL LUDVIGER.

Transport: BLAGOJ POPOV.

Health and Social Welfare: VUKO DRAGAŠEVIĆ.

Agriculture: Ing. IVO KUŠTRAK.

Legislation and Organization: MUGBIL BEJZAT.

Market and Prices: NIKOLA STOJANOVIĆ.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council: IVAN FRANKO.

* Under the new constitution, the Presidency is to be reduced to nine members, comprising one representative of each of the republics and autonomous regions and the President of the League of Communists

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO YUGOSLAVIA

(In Belgrade unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Risanska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MIR MOHAMMAD SEDDIQ FARHANG (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITER LANANI.

Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* U. L. DEMAGHLATOURS (also accredited to Albania and Romania).

Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO L. E. DE LA GUARDIA.

Australia: Čika Ljubina 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT H. ROBERTSON (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).

Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXANDER OTTO (also accredited to Albania).

Bangladesh: Kumodraška 55; *Ambassador:* AMINUR RAHMAN SHAMSUD DOHA.

Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES H. MULLER (also accredited to Albania).

Bolivia: Crijičeva 113 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE CARVAJAL PÉREZ DEL CASTILLO (also accredited to Hungary).

Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador:* DONATELLO GRIECO.

Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI MINTCHEV.

Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador:* U THIEN DOKE (also accredited to Bulgaria and Greece).

Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CLAUDE NGON.

Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT LOUIS ROGERS (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).

Central African Republic: Takovska 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN PAUL MOKODOPO.

Chad: Paris, France (E).

China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG HAI-FENG.

Colombia: Blvd. Oktobarske Revolucije 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO LEAL MORALES.

Cuba: Moravska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO FLÓREZ IBARRA.

YUGOSLAVIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).

Czechoslovakia: Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF NALEPKA.

Denmark: Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador:* R. WAGNER HANSEN (also accred. to Albania).

Ecuador: Jove Ilića 83 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAMON VEINTIMILLA RAMIREZ.

Egypt: Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD AFRA.

Ethiopia: Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador:* WOLDE YOHANNES SHITTA (also accred. to Bulgaria and Romania).

Finland: Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador:* RISTO HYVÄRI-NEN (also accred. to Greece).

France: Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SEBILLEAU.

German Democratic Republic: Birčaninova 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL KORMES.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kneza Miloša 14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOACHIM JAENICKE.

Ghana: Ognjena Price 50 (E); *Ambassador:* KWAME YEABOAH BOAFO (also accred. to Bulgaria and Romania).

Greece: Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador:* MARKOS ECONOMIDES.

Guinea: Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBACAR BIRO KARITE (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Guyana: London, England (E).

Hungary: Proleterskih brigada 72 (E); *Ambassador:* ELEK TÓTH.

Iceland: Paris, France (E).

India: Proleterskih brigada 9 (E); *Ambassador:* P. N. MENON (also accred. to Greece).

Indonesia: Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* KEMAL IDRIS.

Iran: Dobračina 39 (E); *Ambassador:* HOMAYOUN SAMII (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Iraq: Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED AMIN MOHAMMED.

Italy: Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER MACCOTTA.

Jamaica: 3000 Berne, Switzerland (E).

Japan: Proleterskih brigada 2 (E); *Ambassador:* HIDE-MICHI KIRA (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Khmer Republic: Gospodar Jovanova 67 (E); *Ambassador:* HUOT SAMBATH (also accred. to Bulgaria and Hungary).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Rige od Fere 20 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KANG MAN SOU.

Kuwait: Hotel "Jugoslavia" (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ZAID AL-HERBISH.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* ISSAM BEJHUM (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Silvija Kranjčevića 9 (E); *Ambassador:* YAHIA ZAKARIA.

Madagascar: 00194 Rome, Italy (E).

Malaysia: Neznano Junaka 15 (E); *Ambassador:* MME. P. G. LIM.

Mali: Vojislava Vučkovića 25 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Hungary and Romania).

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Somalia, Spanish Republic (in exile), Taurana, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Mexico: Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON RUIZ VASCONCELOS.

Mongolia: Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* OSUNI KHOSBAJAE.

Morocco: Tadeuša Koščuškog 28; *Ambassador:* MOKTAR HADJ NASSAR (also accred. to Hungary and Romania).

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron S. VAN HEEMSTRA (also accred. to Albania).

Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Norway: Terazije 45; *Ambassador:* JOHAN CAPPELEN (also accred. to Albania and Bulgaria).

Pakistan: Blvd. Oktobarske Revolucije 62; *Ambassador:* SYED AHMAD PASHA.

Panama: Rome, Italy (E).

Peru: Koste Jovanovića 82 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉS ARAMBURU.

Philippines: Paris, France (E).

Poland: Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ BURAKIEWICZ.

Romania: Kneza Miloša 70 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE SANDRU.

Senegal: Rome, Italy (E).

Sicra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Singapore: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Sri Lanka: Lepenička 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER YAYAWARDENA.

Sudan: Nemanjina/4 V (E); *Ambassador:* EL TAYEL AHMAD NASR.

Sweden: Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* TOR LENNART FINNMARK.

Switzerland: Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KELLER (also accred. to Albania).

Syria: Mlada Bosna 31 (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER SALEM KADDOUR.

Thailand: Ruže Jovanović (produžetak) 7; *Ambassador:* DR. UPADIT PACHARHYANGKUN.

Tunisia: Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHER SAHDANI (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

Turkey: Proleterskih brigada 3 (E); *Ambassador:* OKTAY ISCEN.

U.S.S.R.: Deligradska 32 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR STEPANOV.

United Kingdom: Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL D. L. L. STEWART.

U.S.A.: Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM TOONE.

Uruguay: Majke Jevrosime 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. DUARTE.

Vatican: Svetog Save 24 (I); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* MARIO CAGNA.

Venezuela: Zmaj Jovina 32/I (E); *Ambassador:* ANA CIFUENTES SPINELLI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Topidenski venac 4 (E); *Ambassador:* LAN VAN LUU.

Zaire: Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* NZAN MAHUNGA.

PARLIAMENT

Under the new constitution, the five Assembly Chambers listed below are to be replaced by two, the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Elections for the new Chambers will be held in May 1974.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MIJALKO TODORVIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. MARIJAN BRECELJ, PEKO DAPČEVIĆ,
BLAŽO DJURIČIĆ, Dr. SLAVKO KOMAR, DŽAVID NIMANI.

Secretary-General: STJEPAN FUNARIĆ.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

President: MIKA ŠPILJAK.

Vice-President: STOJAN BJELAJAC.

Secretary: MILAN MIHAJLOVIĆ.

THE ECONOMIC CHAMBER

President: Dr. VASIL GRIVČEV.

Vice-President: MILAN KOŽUH.

Secretary: MILIJA RADOVANOVIĆ.

CHAMBER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

President: Dr. AUGUSTIN LAH.

Vice-President: MILAN PRAŽIĆ.

Secretary: KRSTE ČALOVSKI.

CHAMBER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

President: LJUBIŠA POPOVIĆ.

Vice-President: Dr. DUŠKO TEODOSIJEVSKI.

Secretary: SINIŠA PUDAR.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CHAMBER

President: RADOMIR KOMATINA.

Vice-President: ILIJA RIKANOVIĆ.

Secretary: MARJAN VIVODA.

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLIES

PRESIDENTS

Serbia: DRAŽA MARKOVIĆ.

Croatia: JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: HAMDIJA POZDERAC.

Slovenia: SERGEJ KRAJGER.

Macedonia: NIKOLA MINČEV.

Montenegro: VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 1,046,000 mems.; organizations of the League of Communists, existing in all the provinces and republics of the country, function on the basis of democratic centralism and in line with the Statute and Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

President of the LCY: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the LCY: Secretary: STANE DOLANC; *Members:* JURE BILIĆ, KRSTA AVRAMOVIĆ, BUDO ŠOŠKIĆ, TODO KURTOVIĆ, KIRO GLIGOROV, STEVAN DORONJSKI, FADILJ HODŽA.

The Presidium, which replaced the Central Committee in March 1969, has 52 members
Publication: *Komunist* (weekly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 8,500,000 mems.; is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building of socialism in Yugoslavia; responsible for the nomination of candidates for the elections to the Federal Assembly or other representative bodies. The supreme body is the Federal Conference.

President of the Federal Conference: VELJKO MILATOVIĆ.

Secretary-General: ALI ŠUKRIJA.

Publication: *Borba* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The structure of the judicial system in Yugoslavia is set out in the Constitution of 1963 which states that judicial functions are to be discharged within a uniform system and that the jurisdiction of the courts shall be established and altered only by law. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

The judicial system comprises courts of general jurisdiction, i.e. *communal courts, county courts, republican supreme courts, and supreme courts of autonomous regions* (which decide on appeals against the decisions of county courts), *the Supreme Court*, and courts of specialized jurisdiction established to hear definite cases. Economic cases and other legal matters of concern to the economy are heard by *economic courts* with the *Supreme Economic Court* at the head, and criminal offences committed by military persons or offences in any way connected with service in the army are heard by *military courts* with the *Supreme Military Court* at the head. Courts of arbitration, arbitration commissions, conciliation councils and other institutions may be set up to settle disputes between citizens or organizations.

Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the assembly of the particular district or town.

The powers of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Court are set out in the Constitution.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: BLAŽO JOVANOVIĆ.

Number of members: 13.

Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and supreme courts of autonomous regions, and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly of S.F.R.Y.

President of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia: ILIJA DOŠEN.

Number of members: 24.

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Public Prosecutor: DR. PANTA MARINA.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, five town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: ANDRIJA PEJOVIĆ.

Matters concerning the improvements and functioning of the judiciary system are controlled by the *Federal Council for the Judiciary*; President Dr. JOSIP BRNČIĆ.

RELIGION

The principle of the complete separation of Church and State was adopted after the events of 1945 and proclaimed in the Constitution of 1946. The principle was retained in the Constitution promulgated in 1963, which also states that religious confession shall in no way be restricted and makes other provisions for the welfare of religious bodies. In this way, the Republic safeguards the freedom of faith and of religious assembly, provided the State laws are respected, and ensures full equality for each religious community, as well as the freedom of its activity.

The Act on the Legal Status of Religious Communities, passed in May 1953, elaborated further the principles set out in the Constitution and further defined the rights of both the religious communities and the state organs.

Serbian Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 jula 5. P.O.B. 182, 11001 Belgrade; its nine million adherents are located throughout Yugoslavia and abroad; Patriarch GERMAN DJORIĆ; publ. *Glasnik, Pravoslavlje*.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia Archbishop DOSITEJ of Skopje; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 31, Zagreb; with the majority of its six million adherents in Slovenia and Croatia; Archbishop of Zagreb Mgr. FRANJO KUHAČIĆ; publ. *Glas koncila*.

Croatian Old Catholic Church: Branimirova 11, Zagreb; f. 1923; Archbishop MIROVIL DUBRAVČIĆ; publ. *Starokatolik*.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7a/III, Zagreb; Bishop VILIM HUZYAK.

Slovene Old Catholic Church: Ljubljana, Trg Francoske revol. 1/1; Maribor, Jedličkova ul. št. 5; Celje, Stanetova ul. št. 15/II; Chair. FOMN VEKOSLAV.

Old Catholic Church in Serbia and Vojvodina: Cvijićeva 79/II, Belgrade; Dir. of Bishop's diocese JOVAN AJHINGER.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: Subotica, Brace Radića 17; Pastor DANNY NOVÁK.

Evangelical Church of Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva 28; Pres. VLAĐO L. DEUTSCH; publ. *Par* (circ. 1,000).

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Slovenia: Headquarters: Lendava, Part. III, Slovenia; f. 1561; 26,145 mems.; Chair. Sen. ALEKSANDER KERČMAR; Sec. Rev. ALEKSANDER SKALIČ; publ. *Evangelizanski Kalendar*.

Christian Reformed Church: 24342 Pačir, Bačka; 30,000 mems.; Bishop ISTVAN CETE; publ. *Reformatus Élet*.

United Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Muškovca 7; f. 1895; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent ČEKO ČEKOV; publs. *Glas Jevandjela* (monthly in Serbian), *Put Zivota* (weekly in Serbian), *Put na život* (monthly in Macedonian, also in Slovak).

YUGOSLAVIA—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Baptist Union of Yugoslavia: Kordunska 4/III, Zagreb; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. J. HORAK; Sec. F. KLEM (Koruška 24, Novi Sad).

Christian Adventist Church: Božidara Adžije 4, Belgrade; Pres. JOVAN SLANKAMENAC.

Christian Nazarene Community: Žarka Zrenjanina 6/II, Novi Sad; Pres. DUŠAN TUBIĆ.

Christian Church Jehovah's Witnesses: Milorada Mitrovića 4, Belgrade; Chair. RUDOLPH R. KALE.

Church of Christ's Brethren: Janka Kralja 4, Bački Petrovac; Pres. SAMUEL RYBAR.

Islamic Community: Save Kovačevića 2, Sarajevo; Reis El-Ulema Hadži SULEJMAN KEMURA; publ. *Glasnik Viz.*

Jewish Communities: 7 jula 71a/III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1944; 30 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia Dr. LAVO-SLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*, *Jevrejski almanah*, *Jevrejski kalendar*, *Zbornik I.*

THE PRESS

The Yugoslav Press has always been the most liberal of any Communist country, but since 1956 it has enjoyed an organizational freedom that has enabled it to establish a position of independence and individuality. In that year, ownership of Yugoslav newspapers was transferred to societies controlled by their employees, who share in the profits. The Constitution now guarantees newspaper publishers the right to exercise self-management, which includes the appointment of directors, editors and a board comprising a large number of people from public and political life, as well as representatives of the workers. Legal provisions also impose certain obligations on the publisher, but the main effect of this system is that the Press is free from financial and administrative control by the State, and that keen competition has developed between newspapers with the need to attract more readers becoming more apparent. To do this, Yugoslav newspapers employ many of the techniques familiar to the Western Press, and a bright layout and content are important. They differ further from their East European counterparts in their independent and critical approach to political and social problems and organizations. Their freedom is restricted mainly by their orientation towards the promotion of the objectives of a socialist society based on self-management.

Censorship is clearly not imposed upon the Press in Yugoslavia; editors are well aware of their responsibilities and of the flexibility of the Press Law, which has been in force since 1960. This lays down the usual restrictions regarding the publication of false and distorted news, confidential information, and items harmful to foreign relations, to the government or to representatives of other countries. In 1957, Tito asserted, "We are not against the free expression of ideas, but we want to build Socialism. Everything must be subordinated to this end". A year later he went further: "During our country's revolutionary period of transition, the Press cannot be considered as an independent and autonomous factor in our society, since all the actions of society as a whole must converge towards one aim: the construction of Socialism."

There are now 24 dailies published in Yugoslavia, printed in Serbian (Cyrillic alphabet), Croatian (Latin), Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian, Italian and Albanian. The most influential are those published in Belgrade and the capitals of the constituent republics. Despite a drastic decline in circulation (from 700,000 in the 1950s to about 30,000 in 1972), *Borba*, the organ of the Socialist Alliance, retains a significant amount of influence. The weekly *Komunist*, official organ of the League of Communists, has recently experienced a considerable growth in circulation and influence. Other important newspapers include *Politika* (Belgrade), *Vijesti* (Zagreb), *Delo* (Ljubljana), *Oslobodjenje* (Sarajevo) *Nova Makedonija* (Skopje) and *Pobjeda* (Titograd). Evening papers have also increased greatly in popularity, notably *Večernje novosti*, with a circulation of 400,000.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, has had the monopoly of news distribution in Yugoslavia since 1958. It has reciprocal arrangements with several foreign news agencies, including Tass, Reuters, AFP and UPI.

DAILIES

(In Serbo-Croat except where otherwise stated)

Borba: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade (Cyrillic) and Zagreb (Latin) editions; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLA BURZAN; circ. 30,000.

Delo: Tomiščeva 1-3, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1959; in Slovene; Editor MITJA GORJUP; circ. 85,000.

Dnevnik: Bulevar 23, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as *Slobodna Vojvodina*; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Vojvodina; Editor DIMITRIJE ČIČOVAČKI; circ. 28,000.

Glas Slavonije: Prolaz Vitomira Sukića 1, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor ANTON LANG; circ. 14,000.

Ljubljanski Dnevnik: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; in Slovene; Editor Božo KOVAČ; circ. 57,000.

Magyar Szó: V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia; Editor ZOLTAN KALABIS; circ. 35,000.

Novi List: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor MIROSLAV BAJZEK; circ. 31,000.

Nova Makedonija: Bulevar JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Macedonia; in Macedonian; Editor ILIJA ZAFIROVSKI; circ. 35,000.

Oslobodjenje: Maršala Tita 13, 71000 Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. IVICA LOVRIĆ; circ. 59,000.

Politika: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1905; non-party; Dir. MIROSLAV LAZAREVIĆ; Chief Editor VOJISLAV DJURIĆ; circ. 264,000.

Politika ekspres: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; in Serbo-Croat; Chief Editor DRAGO LJUB TRAILOVIĆ; circ. 171,000.

Privredni Pregled: M. Birjuzova 3-5, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. ALEKSANDAR BOGDANOVIĆ; Chief Editor SINIŠA RISTIĆ; circ. 12,000.

Rilindja: Druga Zejnel-Salihi 1, Priština; in Albanian; Editor DUJARI FADILJ; circ. 10,000.

Slobodna Dalmacija: Splitskog odreda 4, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Dalmatia; Editor MARIN KUZMIĆ; circ. 45,000.

YUGOSLAVIA—(THE PRESS)

- Sport:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; Editor LJUBOMIR LOVRIĆ; circ. 55,000.
- Sportske novosti:** Zagreb; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 77,000.
- Večer:** Svetozarevska 14, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; in Slovene; Editor KRISTINA LOVRENČIĆ; circ. 55,000.
- Večer:** Blv. JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1963; in Macedonian; Editor-in-Chief MILČO KOCEV; circ. 16,300.
- Večernji list:** Ljubice Gerovac Br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; Editor MILAN BEKIĆ; circ. 203,461.
- Večernje novine:** Sarajevo; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 30,000.
- Večernje novosti:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor ŽIVKO MILIĆ; circ. 378,000.
- Vjesnik:** Ljubice Gerovac 1, 41000 Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor DRAGO AUGUŠTIN; circ. 103,000.
- Voce del Popolo, La:** Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20; Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor PAOLO LETTIS; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

- Arena:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 6, Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor ZORISLAV UGLJEN; circ. 350,000.
- Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; organ of Yugoslav Jurists' Union; Editor Dr. J. JORDANIĆ.
- Auto:** Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; fortnightly motoring magazine; Slovene and Serbo-Croat editions; Editor MATIJA DERMATIJA; circ. 100,000.
- 4. Jul:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 9/III-IV, Belgrade; weekly; organ of Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MILORAD VUKADINOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Ekonomist:** Nušičeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ.
- Ekonomika Politika:** M. Pijade 29, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1952; weekly.
- Finansijsko:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; bi-monthly; f. 1945; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor BOGOLJUB LAZAREVIĆ.
- Front:** M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated Yugoslav Army organ; Editor MILAN KAVGIĆ.
- Gospodarski vestnik:** Titova 19, 61000 Ljubljana; Slovenian; weekly.
- Hrvatska Rijec:** Vase Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.
- Ilustrovana Politika:** Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly illustrated review; Editor MIRODRAG POPOVIĆ; circ. 280,000.
- Informator:** Masarykova 1, 41000 Zagreb; twice monthly.
- Jež:** Terazije 27, Belgrade; f. 1935; humorous weekly; Editor BRANISLAV JOVANOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Književne Novine:** Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Editor DRAGAN JEREMIĆ; circ. 7,500.
- Književnost:** Terazije 16, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor ELI FINCI.
- Komunist:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MILAN RAKAS; circ. 240,000.

- Letopis Matice Srpske:** Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor ALEKSANDAR TIŠMA.
- Medjunarodna Politika (Review of International Affairs):** Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1950 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published by Medjunarodna politika, in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in Chief DUŠAN BLAGOJEVIĆ.
- Medjunarodni Problemi:** Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor MIHAILO ADAMOVIĆ.
- Mladost:** Maršala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organization of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor LJUBINKA MILOVANOVIĆ; circ. 96,000.
- Narodna Armija:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VINKO MILIĆ; Editor MILORAD MADIĆ.
- Narodna Zadruga:** Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.
- Naši Razgledi:** Cankarjeva 5, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1952; political and cultural fortnightly; Editor BOGDAN CEPUDER.
- New Yugoslav Law (1950-), The:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; published in French and English by the Union of Yugoslav Lawyers; Editor Dr. J. DJORDJEVIĆ.
- NIN (Nedeljne Informativne Novine):** Terazije, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief DRAGOLJUB MILIVOJEVIĆ; circ. 140,000.
- Nova Proizvodnja:** Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCE ADAMIĆ.
- Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Hungarian and Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN MAŠOVIĆ; circ. 73,000.
- Pobjeda:** Marka Miljanova 2, Titograd; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Montenegro; Editor MILO KRALJ; circ. 115,000.
- Politikin Zabavnik:** Makedonska 29, Belgrade; f. 1939; weekly; comic; Editor ŽIVORAD STOJANOVIĆ; circ. 390,000.
- Pravoslavlje:** 7. Jula 5, 11001 Belgrade; religious; twice a month; published by the Serbian Orthodox Church.
- Praxis:** 41000 Zagreb, Djure Salaga 3; quarterly; philosophy review, international edition, published by Croatian Philosophical Society and Association of Philosophical Societies of Yugoslavia; Editors VELJKO KOZAC, GAJO PETROVIĆ.
- Privredni vjesnik:** Rooseveltov trg 2, 41000 Zagreb; Serbo-Croat; weekly.
- Rad:** Moše Dijade 12, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ŽIVOTA KAMPENELIĆ; circ. 110,000.
- Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly Nova administracija):** Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.
- Republika:** Prilaz Jugoslovenske Armije 2, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by ZORA State publishing enterprise of Croatia; literary review; Editors AUGUSTIN STIJEČEVIĆ, ZVONIMIR MAJDAK.
- Socialist Thought and Practice:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11, P.O.B. 576, 11000 Belgrade; monthly review covering current theoretical aspects and practical problems of

socialist development in Yugoslavia; also in French: *Questions Actuelles du Socialisme*; in Russian: *Socijalističeskaja misl i praktika*; and in Spanish: *Cuestiones Actuales del Socialismo*; monthly edition in German and quarterly edition in Arabic planned for 1974; Editor-in-Chief STIPE DUŽEVIĆ.

Socijalistička Izgradnja: Sarajevo; monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.

Socijalizam: M. Pijade 35, Belgrade; f. 1957; 6 times a year; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief Dr. NAJDAN PAŠIĆ.

Stop: Tomšičeva 1-3, Ljubljana; f. 1967; weekly magazine of pop music, radio and television programmes; Editor EDI HRAVSKY; circ. 100,000.

Studentski List: Trg Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb; weekly organ of Yugoslavia Student's Union; Editor BORIS SRIČA; circ. 8,000.

Stvaranje: Marka Miljanova 11, Titograd; f. 1946; monthly literary review; Man. SRETEN ASANOVIĆ; published by the Literary Association of Montenegro.

Svet: Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; illustrated; weekly; Editor DRAGIŠA POPOVIĆ; circ. 90,000.

Svijet: Titova 13, Sarajevo, illustrated times; weekly; Editor FERID SOFIĆ; circ. 130,000.

Tedenska Tribuna: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; weekly; Editor ZORAN JERIN; circ. 75,000.

Tovariš: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Slovene language; Editor MILAN ŠEGA; circ. 60,000.

Trudbenik: Kočo Racin 91, Skopje; weekly; organ of Macedonian Trade Unions; Editor BORO PETKOVSKI.

Yugoslav Life: P.O.B. 609, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1956; monthly paper describing social and political events and culture in Yugoslavia, in English, French, Russian and Spanish; published by TANJUG news agency; Editor-in-Chief LJILJANA SAMOKOVLJÉ.

Yugoslav Survey: Moše Pijade 8/1 (P.O.B. 677), Belgrade; f. 1960; quarterly general reference publication of basic documentary information about Yugoslavia in English; Editor-in-Chief BOŽIDAR DJUROVIĆ; circ. 3,000.

Zadruga: Generala Ždanova 15, Belgrade; weekly; central organ of Peasant Co-operatives of Serbia; Editor VELIBOR KOSIĆ; circ. 53,000.

Zadrugar: Svetozara Markovića 15, Sarajevo; f. 1945; weekly; journal for farmers; Dir. and Editor MIRALEM LJUBOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Novinska Agencija Tanjug: Obilićev venac 2, P.O.B. 439, Belgrade; f. 1943; Head Office, Belgrade, 90 hrs. in Yugoslavia and 26 offices abroad; press and information agency governed by self-management; news service for Yugoslav press, radio and television; also news service for abroad in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German; photo and telephoto service; economic and financial services for home and abroad Dir. PERO IVAČIĆ; Editor-in-Chief TEODOR OLIĆ; publs. *Yugoslav Life*, *Reforma*, *Menadžer u privredi*, and features.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Belgrade

AFP (France): Trg Marksa i Engelsa 8; Correspondent SERGE ROMENSKY.

ANSA (Italy): Brace Jugovica 5; Bureau Chief LUIGI SAPORITO.

AP (U.S.A.): Dositejeva 12; Correspondent BORIS BOŠKOVIĆ.

BTA (Bulgaria): Ul. Džorija Vasingtona 48/IV; Bureau Chief GEORGI MONEV.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Ul. Rifata Burdževića broj 96.

DPA (Federal Germany): Sanje Živanovica 8.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): House of Soviet Culture, Narodnog Fronta 33.

Reuters (U.K.): Brankova 13-15, ulaz 1; Correspondent ROY GUTMAN.

UPI (U.S.A.): Generala Ždanova 19.

Other agencies represented include ADN (*German Democratic Republic*), MENA (*Egypt*) and TASS (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Savez Novinara Jugoslavije (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists): Trg Republike 5/III, Belgrade.

PUBLISHERS

Beogradski izdavačko-grafički zavod: Blv. vojvode Mišića 17, Belgrade; f. 1831; children's books, pocket books, popular science, philosophy, politics; Gen. Man. DUŠAN POPOVIĆ; Editor UGLJEŠA KRSTIĆ.

Bratstvo-Jedinstvo: Arse Teodorovića 11, Novi Sad; novels, school books, and other literature; Dir. SRBISLAV BOJOVIĆ.

Cankarjeva Založba: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1945; import and export, home and foreign authors; philosophy, economics, politics, popular science; Dir. Gen. MILOŠ MIKELN.

Državna Založba Slovenije: Mestni trg 26, Ljubljana; f. 1945; Slovenian textbooks, Yugoslav authors, world classics, natural sciences, art books, dictionaries; Man. IVAN BRATKO.

Forum: Novinsko izdavačko preduzeće, Vojvode Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1951; newspapers, periodicals and books

in Hungarian and Serbo-Croat; Gen. Man. NÁNDOR FARKÁŠ.

Gradjevinska Knjiga: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 8-11, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical, scientific and educational textbooks; Dir. LJUBICA JURELA; circ. 200,000.

Informator: Novinsko-izdavačko, štamparski i birotehnički zavod, Masarykova ul. 1, Zagreb; Dir. NIKOLA ŠARANOVIĆ.

Jugoslavija Editions: 11001 Belgrade, Nemanjina 34; arts, travel, literature, textbooks, original graphic prints; Serbo-Croat, English, German, French, Russian and Spanish; Dir. ALIKSA ČELEBONOVIĆ.

Jugoslavenski Leksikografski zavod: Strossmayerov trg 4, Zagreb; f. 1951; encyclopaedias, atlases, guide and reference books; Dir. MIROSLAV KRLEŽA.

Kultura: Bulevar JNA 68A, Skopje; f. 1945; Marxist-Leninist, political works, and fiction, in Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN CRVENKOVSKI.

Makedonska knjiga: Ul. 11 oktombri 6b, Skopje; arts, non-fiction; novels, children's books; Dir. NIKOLA TODOROV.

Matica Hrvatska: Matičina 2, Zagreb; f. 1842 as Matica Ilirska, under present name in 1874; Croatian literature and world classics.

Matica Srpska: Sv. Markovića 2, Novi Sad; Yugoslav and foreign fiction, science; Dir. SAVA JOSIĆ.

Medicinska knjiga: 11001 Belgrade, Mata Vidakovića 24; f. 1947; medicine, pharmacology, stomatology, veterinary; Man. J. DULETIĆ.

Minerva: Izdavačko-štamarsko preduzeće, Subotica, Trg 29 novembra 3; novels and general; Dir. JOSIP PRČIĆ.

Mladinska knjiga: Titova 3, Ljubljana; f. 1945; books for youth and children, including general, fiction, science, travel and school books; international co-operation; Dir. Gen. MIRAN ZIRKELBACH.

Mlado pekelenje: Belgrade, Francuska 24; books for youth and children; Dir. RUSIDOR BOGDANEVIĆ.

Mladost: Ilica 30, Zagreb; f. 1947; fiction, science, art, children; Gen. Dir. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ; Exp.-Imp. Dir. VIKTOR MUČNJAK.

Muzička naklada: Nikole Tesle 10; f. 1952; musical editions; Dir. ALBERT TRINKI.

Nakladni zavod Matice Hrvatske: Matice Hrvatske 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1946; fiction, popular science, politics, agriculture, economics, sociology, history; Man. BRUNO PEKOTA; Editor ZLATKO CRNKOVIĆ.

Nakladni zavod Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; f. 1946; popular science, political, economic, sociological and cultural works; Dirs. BRUNO PEKOTA, JOSIP KATALINIĆ.

Naprijed: Palmotićeva 30, Zagreb; philosophy, history, economics, popular science; Dir. VAJS KALMAN.

Naredna Knjiga: Šafarikova 11, Belgrade; scientific and popular literature; Dir. VIDAK PERIĆ.

Naredna Zadruga: Fah 132, Skopje; fiction, technical and scientific, politics, economics, and sociology.

Naša Djeca: Gajeva ul. 25, Zagreb; children's books; Dir. PETAR BUTKOVIĆ.

Naučna Knjiga: Knez Mihajlova 40, Belgrade; f. 1947; textbooks for universities and higher educational institutions, publications of scientific bodies; Man. DRAGOSLAV JOKOVIĆ.

NIP "Sportska Knjiga": Makedonska 19, Belgrade; f. 1949; sport, chess books; Dir. MILUTIN KONSTANTINOVIĆ; Editor DUŠAN CVETKOVIĆ.

Nolit: Terazije 27/II, Belgrade; f. 1929; Yugoslav and other belles-lettres, philosophy and fine art; scientific and popular literature; Dir. SAVA LAZAREVIĆ.

Otokar Keršovani-Rijeka: Maršala Tita 65, Opatija; fiction, art, gastronomy, horticulture, memoirs and essays; Dir. DARIVOJ ŽILIĆ.

Primorski Tisk, Čas. Zal. Podjetje, Zaležba Lipa: Cankarjeva 1, Keper; fiction; Dir. CRTO MIR KOLENC.

Prosveta: Dobračina 30, Belgrade; Trg bratstva i jedinstva 5, Zagreb; also in Novi Sad and Sarajevo; f. 1944; general scientific works, musical editions, literature; Dir. ANTONIJE ISAKOVIĆ.

Prosvetno Delo: Mito Hadži Vasiljev, Baraka Jasmin, Skopje; f. 1945; works of domestic writers and text-

books in Macedonian for elementary, professional and high schools; fiction and scientific works; Man. B. BLAGOESKI.

Rad: M. Pijado 12, Belgrade; from 1946-49 acted as the Publishing Dept. of the T.U. Confederation, 1949 onwards as an independent publishing house; history of the Yugoslav working-class movement, and of international movements, labour and labour relations, politics and economics, sociology, psychology, literature, biographies, science fiction; Man. Dir. MIRODRAG TRIPKOVIĆ.

Rilindja: Zajnel Salih 4, Priština; popular science, literature, children's fiction and travel books, textbooks in Albanian; Dir. (vacant).

Savremena Administracija: Knez Mihajlova 6/V, Belgrade; f. 1954; economy and law; Dir. DRAGUTIN ANTONIĆ.

Školska Knjiga: Masarykova 28, Zagreb; education, textbooks; Dir. ANTE MARIN.

Slevenska Matica: trg Revolucije 7, Ljubljana; f. 1864; history and poetry; Pres. Dr. FRANC KOBLAR.

Srpska Književna Zadruga: Maršala Tita 19, Belgrade; f. 1892; works of Serbian writers, Yugoslav modern writers, and translations of works of foreign writers; Pres. (vacant).

Stvarnost (Izdavačka kuća): Rooseveltov trg 4, Zagreb; Yugoslav and translated books on journalism, philosophical and Marxist thought; Yugoslav and foreign literature, monographs and text books; Dir. PERO MAJSTOROVIĆ; Chief Editor MARIJAN SINKOVIĆ.

Svijetlest: Radojke Lakić 3, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1945; textbooks and literature; Dir. ANDULAH JESENKOVIĆ.

Tehnička Knjiga: 7. Jul 26, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. PRVOSLAV TRAJKOVIĆ.

Tehnička Knjiga: Jurišićeva 10, Zagreb; technical and popular science literature; Dir. KUZMA RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Veselin Masleša: Sime Milutinovića 4, Sarajevo; school and university textbooks, scientific literature; Dir. AHMED HROMADŽIĆ.

Vojno Delo: Balkanska 53, Belgrade; general; Dir. Col. SLOBODAN BRAJOVIĆ.

"Vuk Karadžić": Kraljevića Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, general; Dir. MOMČILO POPOVIĆ.

Zadružna Knjiga: Generala Ždanova 13, Belgrade; agricultural literature; Dir. MIHAJLO KRSTIĆ.

Zalozba Obzorja: Partizanska 5, Maribor; f. 1950; popular science and general literature; Dir. DRAGO SIMONČIĆ.

Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva: Obiliće Vesac 51, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1958; textbooks and teaching aids; Dir. ZDRAVKO VUKOVIĆ.

Izdavački zavod Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti: Preradovića 2, Zagreb; f. 1918; publishing dept. of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dir. JOSIP HANŽEVAČKI.

Zora: Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; literature, monographs and dictionaries; Man. NAZIF FERDİĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Udruženje izdavača i knjižara Jugoslavije (Association of Yugoslav Publishers and Booksellers): Belgrade, Kneza Miloša 25; f. 1954; 83 mem. orgs.; Pres. IVAN BEATKO; Gen. Sec. LJUBILICA JURELA; Dir. JULENKA BEČEVAČ; publ. *Knjiga i Sret*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija, Udruženje Radiostanica (*Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Stations*): Belgrade, Borisa Kidriča 70; Pres. MILADIN PEROVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. IVKO PUSTIŠEK.

RADIO

Radio-televizija Belgrade: 2 Hilendarska; f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. MILAN VUKOS; Dir. of Broadcasting BRANKO DADIĆ; Dir. of Television LJUBOMIR ZEČEVIĆ; first station broadcasts medium-wave on 150 kW. transmitter.

Radio-televizija Zagreb: 4 Jurisidjeva; f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. FRANKO WINTER; Dir. of Broadcasting ZARKO BOŽIĆ; Dir. of Television BRANKO PUHARIĆ; medium-wave transmission, 350 kW.

Radio-televizija Ljubljana: 17 Tavčarjeva; f. 1928; medium-wave transmission, 135 kW.; F.M. transmission

(second programme); main local stations, Koper, Maribor; radio and television studios at Ljubljana; Dir.-Gen. JANEZ VIPOTNIK; Dir. Radio MARJAN JAVORNIK; Dir. Television DUŠAN DOLINAR.

There are also stations at Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad and Priština.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS: short-wave transmissions, 100 kW., in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish.

Number of radio licensees (1972): 3,596,833.

TELEVISION

There are TV stations at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad and Priština, each with its own programme of about 60 hours per week.

Number of television licensees (1972): 2,354,000.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserve.)

BANKING

The Yugoslav credit and banking system is based on the provisions of the Constitution, of the Law on Banks and Credit Operations (1965), and of the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (1965), and other legislation relating to money and credit. The National Bank is the central bank of Yugoslavia and its powers and obligations are determined by law. Its functions include the issue of money, provision of credit to banks and government authorities, control of credits and bank activities, recommendation of legislation relating to the foreign exchange system and its implementation, management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, control of foreign exchange operations and other special activities.

There are three categories of business banks in Yugoslavia: investment banks, commercial banks and mixed (investment-cum-commercial) banks. There are no independent savings banks, although these are permitted by the law.

Payments operations, with the exception of external payments (which are handled by the National Bank), are performed by the Social Accounting Service, which keeps the accounts of all working organizations and carries out a number of other duties. It has 383 operating units. Since 1967 certain business banks have been permitted to carry on various kinds of foreign exchange operations. In order to do this they must fulfil certain conditions, according to which, they are then granted either the "great charter"—authorizing them to perform payments transactions with foreign countries and obtain credits from abroad—or the "small charter", permitting them to operate residents' foreign exchange accounts only. At the beginning of 1971, 19 banks held the "great charter", and 36 were in possession of the "small charter".

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije (*National Bank of Yugoslavia*): Head Office: Bulevar Revolucije 15, P.O.B. 1010, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1883 as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume du Serbie; in 1920, name changed to Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes and in 1929 to Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie; in January 1946 name

changed to Banque Nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie; received its present name April 1963. The Bank has the sole right of issuing notes and performs the usual functions of a central bank. Apart from its head office, the Bank also has six republican central offices in the capitals of the republics: Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Titograd and Skopje. Gov. BRANISLAV ČOLANOVIĆ; Vice-Gov. LAZAR JANICKI; Sec.-Gen. PAVLE BALJEVIĆ.

AUTHORIZED BANKS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Privredna Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Economic Bank*): Ul. JNA 52, P.O.B. 93, 71000 Sarajevo; Man. Dir. EDHEM PODRIĆ; Ass. Man. MUHAMED SANDŽAKTAREVIĆ.

Kreditna Banka Banja Luka (*Banja Luka Credit Bank*): Banja Luka.

Croatia

Riječka Banka i Stedionica (*Bank of Rijeka*): Trg P. Togliatti 1, Rijeka; f. 1954; 12 brs.; dep. 1,344m. dinars; Gen. Man. VLADO TOGUNJAC; Foreign Dept. Man. VIKTOR DUNATOV.

Investiciono Komercijalna Banka—Split (IKB) (*Investment-Commercial Bank of Split*): A. Jonića 7, Split; f. 1947 as Komunalna Banka and renamed 1966; Head office at Split and 31 branch offices; dep. 4,798m. dinars; Dir.-Gen. IVAN OVČAR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. IVO GIOVANELLI; publ. *Annual Report*.

Kreditna Banka Zagreb (*Zagreb Credit Bank*): Paromlinska, Zagreb; Foreign Dept. Man. PETAR DUNDOV; Dir. MARKO MRKOČIĆ.

Privredna Banka Zagreb (*Economic Bank of Zagreb*): Račkoga 6, Zagreb; f. 1966; cap. and reserves 1,522m. dinars; dep. 3,181m. dinars; Man. Dir. DRAGUTIN ŠEBREK; Deputy Man. Dir. BRANKO GAZIVODA.

Macedonia

Stopanska Banka Skopje (*Economic Bank of Skopje*): Kej Dimitar Vlahov 4, P.O.B. 563, 91000 Skopje; f. 1956; assets 11,768m. dinars; Acting Dir. KOSTA DIMOV.

YUGOSLAVIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Montenegro

Investiciona Banka Titograd (*Titograd Investment Bank*): Bulevar Revolucije 5, Titograd; f. 1966; 7 brs.; resources 7,854m. dinars; Gen. Man. SAVO IAKIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. Blažo BOGETIĆ.

Serbia

Beogradska Banka (*Belgrade Bank*): Knez Mihajlova 2-4, 11000 Belgrade; established 1971 through the merger of Beogradska Udružena Banka and the Privredna Banka u Beogradu; 36 brs.; assets 49,656m. dinars (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. B. JELIĆ; Vice-Pres. M. DRULOVIĆ; Man. Dir. LJUBIŠA LUKIĆ; publ. *Annual Report*.

Jugobanka (*Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade*): 7 Juli 19-21 Belgrade; f. 1955; 140 brs.; cap. p.u. 2,066m. dinars; dep. 16,779m. dinars; Gen. Man. BOŽIDAR LINHART; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Investiciona Banka (*Yugoslav Investment Bank*): Terazije 9, P.O.B. 152, Belgrade; f. 1862; business potential 49,230m. dinars; dep. 8,614m. dinars; Gen. Man. DRAGOMIR MILJKOVIĆ; publ. *Vesnik* (*The Messenger*) (monthly), *Statistički Pregled* (*Statistical Review*) (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Izvozna i Kreditna Banka (*Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank*): Kralja Milutina 10A, P.O.B. 234, Belgrade; f. 1946; cap. 256m. dinars; dep. 147m. dinars; Gen. Man. (vacant); Asst. Gen. Mans. LUKA ILIĆ, DRAG. VRATONJIĆ, ZIVA TABAČKI.

Jugoslovenska Poljoprivredna Banka (*Yugoslav Agricultural Bank*): Sremska 3-7, P.O.B. 1008, Belgrade; f.

1958; cap. 1,170m. dinars; dep. 2,265m. dinars; Dir. DRAGO MALEŠEVIĆ.

Komercijalna Banka Pančevo (*Pancevo Commercial Bank*): Maršala Titova, Pančevo.

Privredna Banka Novi Sad (*Economic Bank of Novi Sad*): Bulevar Maršala Tita, P.O.B. 272, Novi Sad; Dir. ILIJA VARIČAK.

Slovenia

Ljubljanska Banka: Trg Revolucije S/C, P.O.B. 534, Ljubljana; f. 1955; 21 brs.; 57 agencies; cap. 2,310m. dinars; dep. 16,350m. dinars; Pres. Gen. Man. NIKO KAVČIČ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Udruženje poslovnih banaka (*The Council of Yugoslav Banks*): Zmaj Jovina 12/11, Belgrade; f. 1965; voluntary association of Yugoslav business banks; works on improving inter-bank cooperation, organizes agreements of mutual interest for banks, gives expert assistance, links Yugoslav banks with foreign banks, contacts international financial institutions, represents banks in relations with the Yugoslav government and the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Sec. Gen. NOVICA KNEŽEVIĆ; publ. *Jugoslovensko bankarstvo* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Jugoslavija Zavod za Osiguranje i Reosiguranje (*Yugoslavia Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*): 6 Knez Mihajlova, P.O.B. 250, Belgrade; f. 1968; superseded former Jugoslovenska Zajednica Osiguranja (*Yugoslav Community for Insurance*); all types of insurance and reinsurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Chamber of Economy: Terazije 23, P.O.B. 1003, Belgrade; independent organization affiliating all Yugoslav economic organizations; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; Pres. RUDI KOLAK; Vice-Pres. STOJAN MILENKOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. GUSTAV ZADNIK; publ. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Enterprises wishing to engage directly in foreign trade must be included in the Foreign Trade Register of the Foreign Trade Council of the Federal Economic Chamber. Otherwise they must employ one of the 200 or so import-export organizations to represent them in any dealings with foreign firms. A full list of them, together with the manufacturers, business associations and agency enterprises registered to engage in foreign trade, is to be found in *Foreign Trade Enterprises in Yugoslavia* (UNCTAD/GATT, Geneva, 1968).

TRADE UNIONS

Veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. DUŠAN PETROVIĆ; Secs. BORO PETROVSKI, MUSTAFA PLJAKIĆ, MARJAN ROŽIĆ, MILAN VUKASOVIĆ, NIKOLA SEGOTA, DRAGOSLAV MIŠIĆ.

Trade unions composing the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia:

Sindikat radnika industrije i rudarstva (*Industry and Mining Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Committee

RADE GALIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in industries and mining (except building and building material industry, and food processing and tobacco industries), and workers employed in forestry; 1,314,738 mems. (1972).

Sindikat poljoprivrednih, prehrambenih i duvanskih radnika (*Agricultural, Food, and Tobacco Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board VASO PROPASOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in agriculture, food and tobacco industries; 338,697 mems. (1972).

Sindikat gradjevinskih radnika (*Building Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board VLADIMIR STJEPČEVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in building industry and industry of building materials; 381,548 mems. (1972).

Sindikat radnika saobraćaja i veza (*Transport and Communications Workers' Union*): headquarters in Belgrade, Miloša Pocerca 10; f. 1950; Pres. Federal Board MILOJKO MILUTINOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in all kinds of transport (railway, road, air, maritime, river, and PTI transport); 325,876 mems. (1972).

Sindikat radnika uslužnih delatnosti (*Service Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board MILOJKO PETROVSKI. The Union embraces workers employed in commerce, catering, handicrafts, and house-communal services; 571,776 mems. (1972).

YUGOSLAVIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Sindikata radnika društvenih delatnosti Jugoslavije (*Civil Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Committee JOŽE MAROLT. The Union embraces workers employed in non-economic activities; 531,169 mems. (1971).

TRADE FAIRS

Belgrade Fair: Bulvar Vojvode Mišića 14, P.O.B. 408, Belgrade; International Technical Fair, annually in May; International Motor Show, annually in April; International Chemical Fair, every three years in June; International Clothing Fair "Fashions in the World", annually in

October; International Book and Furniture Fair, annually in November; and other specialised fairs.

Novi Sad: Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11, Novi Sad; International Agricultural Fair, annually in May; International Fair of Hunting, Fishing and Sports Equipment, annually in June; International Autumn Fair, annually in September.

Zagreb: Zagrebački Velesajam, Aleja Borisa Kidriča 2, P.O.B. 41021-16, Zagreb; f. 1909; International Spring Fair, annually in April, International Autumn Fair, annually in September; the Zagreb New Year's Fair; and numerous specialised fairs; Dir.-Gen. ANTUN BORČILO.

There are also international fairs in Ljubljana and Leskovac.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O.B. 563, 11000 Belgrade; Gen. Man. VANJA VRANJICAN.

Railways in Yugoslavia are owned by five self-managing enterprises, one in each republic (except Montenegro). The Community of Yugoslav Railways is the co-ordinating body. The total length of track is 10,332 km.

ROADS

There is now a network of good all-weather motor roads, covering most of the country and including, in particular, the main inland route through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Niš and Skopje to the Greek frontier, the Adriatic highway linking Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Titograd, and a number of intermediate roads. Road building continues.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Auto-Moto Savez Jugoslavije-Izvršni odbor (A.M.S.J.): Ruzveltova 18, B.P. 66, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1923; Fed. Cttee.; Pres. Ing. VJEKOSLAV JAKOPIĆ; Vice-Pres. RADE BOŠKOVIĆ, VANČO CVETKOVSKI; publ. *Moto Revija* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Sekretarijat za Privredu (*Federal Secretariat for Economy*): Prvi Bulevar, 104-Beograd.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 151 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the canals Veliki bački and Malibački, 123 km. and 29 km. (for vessels up to 400 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Šibenik, Split and Ploče along the central Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. The rail link between Belgrade and Ploče was completed in 1966 and the port facilities at Ploče have undergone extensive expansion and modernization, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar is under construction, to provide at Bar a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handles about six million tons a year.

Jadrolinija (*Adriatic Lines*): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services between Adriatic tourist centres and Yugoslav Islands;

car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar, Dubrovnik-Bari and to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and throughout the world; Man. Dir. JOSEF SUŠANJ.

Jugolinija (*Yugoslav Shipping Line*): 51001 Rijeka, P.O.B. 379; f. 1947; cargo and passenger services from the Adriatic to northern Europe, North, Central and South America, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East; fleet of 60 vessels totalling 390,000 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. JURE VUKASOVIĆ; Comm. Dir. FRANE VALENTIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Okeanska Plovidba (*Yugoslav Ocean Lines*): Kotor; regular service every 15 days between Yugoslav ports and Tampico (Mexico), U.S.A., Italy; Gen. Dir. STAROVIĆ SAVO.

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (*Yugoslav Shipping Agency*): Knez Mihailova 22, P.O.B. 298, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of passengers and cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; container service; air passenger and cargo service; ferry boat service; brs. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Koper, Ploče, Zadar, Bar, Pula, Bakar, Maribor, Bitola; correspondents in New York, Hamburg, Piraeus, Genoa; Gen. Man. ZORAN MATIČEVIĆ.

CIVIL AVIATION

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (*Yugoslav Airlines*): P.O.B. 749, Bircaninova 1-III, Belgrade; f. 1947; 3,085 staff; mem. of IATA; services throughout the year from Belgrade to Istanbul, Stockholm, Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt/Main, Paris, London, Prague, Berlin, Rome, Venice, Budapest, Bucharest, Athens, Cairo, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Milan, Moscow, Warsaw, Zurich, Tunis, Tripoli, Brussels and Beirut; internal services: national carrier for civil transport in Yugoslavia; fleet of four Boeing 707, thirteen DC-9, five Caravelle, five Convair CV-440 and one DC-3; Dir.-Gen. VEDOMIR KRUNIĆ; Commercial Dir. RASKO RADOJEVIĆ; Financial Dir. MILOŠ MITIĆ; Technical Dir. DOBRIVOJE MANDIĆ; Operational Dir. MILAN RADOJČIĆ.

There are four charter operators in Yugoslavia—Air Yugoslavia, Inex Adria Airways, Panadria and Aviogenex.

Yugoslavia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, British Airways, CSA, Interflug, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, Pan American, Sabena, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

Turistički Savez Jugoslavije (*Tourist Association of Yugoslavia*): Moše Pijade S/IV Poštanski fah 595, 11001 Belgrade.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 113 Boulevard Anspach, Brussels 1.

France: Palais Berlitz, 31 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris 2e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Goetheplatz 7, 6 Frankfurt am Main; Hüttenstr. 6, 4 Düsseldorf; Sonnenstr. 14, 8 Munich 2.

Greece: 4 Voukourestiou St., Athens 133.

Italy: Via del Tritone 62, Rome 00187.

Netherlands: Vijzelstraat 4, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Hötorgs-City, Sloydgatan 10, 10341 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: Limmatquai 70, 8001 Zurich.

United Kingdom: 143 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States of America: 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Apart from the Tourist Association of Yugoslavia, there are specialist tourist organizations in many regions.

Atlas: 50000 Pile 1, Dubrovnik; 26 branch offices.

Autotehna: Blvd. Revolucije 94, 11000 Belgrade; 15 branch offices.

Centroturist: Blvd. Revolucije 70, 11000 Belgrade; 23 branch offices.

Dalmacijaturist: Titova obala 5, 58000 Split; 14 branch offices.

Generalturist: Praška 5, 41000 Zagreb; 56 branch offices.

Globtur: Wolfova 1/III, 61000 Ljubljana; 22 branch offices.

Inex Turist: Trg. Republike 5/VIII, 11000 Belgrade; 25 branch offices.

Jugotours: Vase Čarapića 16-18, 11000 Beograd; 8 branch offices.

Jugotanker-Turisthotel: Poljana Zoranica 1, 57000 Zadar; 10 branch offices.

Kompas: Dvoržakova 11a, 61000 Ljubljana.

Kvarner Express: Setaliste M. Tita 186, 51410 Opatija; 12 branch offices.

Libertas: Put od Republike 44, 5000 Dubrovnik.

Putnik: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1/II, 11000 Belgrade; 43 branch offices.

Srbijaturist: Voždova 12, 18000 Niš.

Vojvodina Turist: Slovačka 21/VI, 21000 Novi Sad; 3 branch offices.

Zagreb Express: Bogovičeva 16, 41000 Zagreb.

Zenicaturist: Radiceva 22, 72000 Zenica; 3 branch offices.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Federal Council for Education and Culture: Belgrade.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Hrvatsko Nar. Kazalište: Trg Maršala Tita 15, Zagreb.

Jugoslovensko Dramsko Pozorište: Maršala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Narodno Pozorište: Trg Republike, Belgrade.

Drama Slovenskega Nar. Gledališta: Erjavčeva 1, Ljubljana; Artistic Dir. JANEZ NEGRO; publ. *Gledališki List*.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Slovenska Filharmonija: Trg. Revolucije 9, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1701; Conductor Dr. OSKAR DANON; Dir. DARIJAN BOŽIČ; publ. *Koncertni List*.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: 41000 Zagreb, Trnjanska, P.O.B. 909; f. 1919; Conductors LOVRO MATAČIĆ, MLADEN BAŠIĆ; Dir. JOSIP DEPOLO.

Beogradska Filharmonica: Franeuska 5, Belgrade; Dir. ŽIVOJIN ŽDRARKOVIĆ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; f. 1947; Dir. Dr. ZDENKO DIZDAR; Head of Scientific Council Dr. STEVAN KOIČKI; Pres. of the Workers' Council Dr. SLOBODAN MUŽDEKA; publs. *Bulletin*.

Jožef Stefan Nuclear Institute: University of Ljubljana, Jamova 39, 61000 Ljubljana; Dir. Prof. MILAN OSREDKAR.

Energoinvest (Research and Development Centre for Heat and Nuclear Engineering): Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. TEODOR GREGORIĆ.

Establishment for Nuclear Raw Materials: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade.

The first nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia, now under construction in Krško (Slovenia), is being built in co-operation with Westinghouse.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

UNIVERSITIES

Univerzitet u Beogradu (University of Belgrade): Belgrade; 3,072 teachers, 47,974 students.

Univerza v Ljubljani (University of Ljubljana): Ljubljana; 287 professors, 11,653 students.

Univerzitet u Nišu (University of Niš): Niš; 412 teachers, 9,600 students.

Univerzitet u Novom Sadu (University of Novi Sad): Novi Sad; 816 teachers, 13,630 students.

Univerzitet u Prištini (University of Priština): Priština; 340 teachers, 11,216 students.

Sveučilište u Rijeci (University of Rijeka): Rijeka; 82 teachers, 2,781 students.

Univerzitet u Sarajevu (University of Sarajevo): Sarajevo; 243 professors, 16,629 students.

Univerzitet Kiril i Metodij vo Skoplje (Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje): Skopje; 790 teachers, 20,500 students.

Sveučilište u Zagrebu (University of Zagreb): Zagreb; 1,166 teachers, 33,794 students.

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A

Academy of Diplomacy and International Affairs (ADIA), 455
 Accord Africain et Malgache du Sucre, 348
 Action Committee for the United States of Europe, 452
 Administrative Centre for Social Security (Rhine), 155
 — Commission for the Social Security of Migrant Workers (EEC), 224
 — Telegraph and Telephone Conference, 56
 — Tribunal of the Arab League, 119
 Advisory Council of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (EEC), 224
 Aerospace Medical Association, 473
 Africa Bureau, 436
 African Adult Education Association, 444
 — Agricultural Credit Commission, 430
 — and Malagasy Council on Higher Education, 444
 — Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), 532
 — Commission on Agricultural Statistics, 429
 — Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CACMI, 482
 — Development Bank—AfDB, 111
 — Forestry Commission, 429
 — Franc Zone Countries, 273
 — Groundnuts Council, 521
 — Institute for Economic Development and Planning, 27
 — Postal and Telecommunications Union, 482
 — Postal Union—AfPU, 482
 — Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), 462
 — Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development, 436
 Afro-Asian Housing Organisation (AAHO), 436
 — Institute for Co-operative and Labour Studies in Israel, 462
 — Organisation for Economic Co-operation, 452
 — Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), 452
 — Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), 436
 — Writers' Permanent Bureau, 439
 Afro-Malagasy Co-operation, 348
 Agency for the Control of Armaments, The, (WEU), 413
 — — — Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 452
 — — — Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar, 532
 Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union (CACM), 152
 Agricultural Advisory Committee (EEC), 224
 — Fund Committee (EEC), 224
 — Research Project (SEATO), 398
 Agudas Israel World Organisation, 485
 Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages, 507
 Air Afrique, 348
 Alianza para el Progreso, 377
 All Africa Conference of Churches, 485
 — African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), 462
 Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse, 482
 — for Progress, 377
 — Internationale de la Distribution par Fil, 532
 — Israélite Universelle, 485
 Altrusa International Inc., 501

American Association of Port Authorities, 532
 — College of Chest Physicians, 472
 Amnesty International, 507
 — Development Corporation, 115
 Andean Group, 114
 Animal Production and Health Commission in the Near East, 429
 Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, 507
 Anzus Treaty (The Anzus Pact), 116
 Arab Air Carriers' Organisation (AACO), 119
 — Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—AATTA, 520
 — Cities Organisation, 119
 — Economic Unity Agreement, 124
 — Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation, 118
 — Engineering Union, 119
 — Federation of Petroleum Mining and Chemical Workers, 462
 — Financial Institution for Economic Development, 119
 — Labour Organization, 119
 — League, 118
 — Organisation for Administrative Sciences, 119
 — — for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO), 119
 — Postal Union, 119
 — Regional Literacy Organisation, 118
 — States Industrial Development Centre, 118
 — Telecommunications Union, 119
 — Unified Military Command, 119
 — Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies, 119
 Arbitration Tribunal, The (Benelux), 139
 Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics (FAO), 429
 — Foundation, The, 444
 — Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology, 472
 — Forestry Commission (FAO), 429
 Asian and Pacific Council—ASPAC, 127
 — Broadcasting Union, 482
 — Development Bank—ADB, 129
 — Highway, 23
 — Institute for Economic Development and Planning, 23
 — — of Social Studies (WCL), 418
 — — Technology (AIT) (SEATO), 398
 — Pacific League of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 472
 — Productivity Organisation, 521
 — Statistical Institute, 452
 — African Legal Consultative Committee, 465
 — Oceanic Postal Union, 482
 — Pacific Dental Federation, 473
 Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas, 430
 — — — Ingeniería Sanitaria, 473
 — — — Radiodifusión (A.I.R.), 483
 — Latino-Americana de Livre Comércio—ALALC, 321
 ASPAC Ministerial Meetings, 128
 Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN), 453
 Associação Latino-Americana de Livre Comércio—ALALC, 321
 Associated Country Women of the World, 453
 Association des Dermatologistes de Syphiligraphes de Langue Française, 473

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF), 444
 — Européenne de Médecine Interne d'Ensemble, 473
 — — — Radiologie, 473
 — for Childhood Education International, 444
 — — — Pediatric Education in Europe, 472
 — — the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (DISTRI-PRESS), 483
 — — — Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, 436, 501, 507
 — — — Taxonomic Study of Tropical African Flora, 491
 — Internationale des Palais de Congrès (A.I.P.C.), 521
 — — — Sociétés d'Assurance Mutuelle (AISAM), 462
 — — — Utilisateurs de Filles de Fibres Artificielles et Synthétiques, 522
 — of African Airlines, 532
 — — — Central Banks, 453
 — — — Geological Surveys, 491
 — — — Universities, 444
 — Arab Universities, 444
 — Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes, 444
 — Commonwealth Students (ACS), 178
 — — Universities, 174
 — European Institutes of Economic Research, 453
 — — — Journalists, 483
 — — — Jute Industries, 521
 — — — University Graduates, 444
 — Institutes for European Studies, 444
 — International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences, 536
 — Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe, 430
 — — — — — and Mediterranean Gastroenterology (ASIMED), 474
 — — Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC), 521
 — Secretaries-General of Parliaments, 453
 — South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAIHL, 444
 — — — Nations—ASEAN, 135
 — Universitaire pour le Développement de l'Enseignement et de la Culture en Afrique et à Madagascar (AUDE-CAM), 444
 Associations for Systems Management, 462
 Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers, 444
 — Institute of International Affairs, The, 453
 — Ocean Command, The (NATO), 311

B

Baha'i International Community, 455
 Balkan Medical Union, 474
 Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The—BIMCO, 532
 Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica—BCEIE, 149
 Bank for International Settlements—BIS, 137

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, 272
 — du Mali, 272
 — de France, 272
 — des États de l'Afrique Centrale, 272
 Baptist World Alliance, 485
 Bar Consultative Commission for the Countries of the European Communities, 465
 Bee Research Association, 430
 Benelux, 139
 Biometric Society, 491
 Board for the Utilization of the River Jordan and its Tributaries, 119
 British Council, 178
 Brothers to All Men, 436
 Brussels Treaty, The, 415
 Budgetary Policy Committee (EEC), 224
 Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération Technique, 273
 — for Boycotting Israel, 119
 — International de la Récupération, 515
 — of Information and Research on Student Health, (BIRSH), 536

C

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique—CCCE, 273
 Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana, 151
 Canada-United States Regional Planning Group (NATO), 341
 Caribbean Common Market and Community—CARIBCOM, 148
 — Community (CARIBCOM), 148
 — Congress of Labour, 462
 — Employers' Confederation, 462
 — Food and Nutrition Institute, 491
 — Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), 147
 — Plant Commission, 429
 — Travel Association, 520
 Caritas Internationalis, 437
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 453
 Catholic International Education Office, 445
 — Federation for Physical and Sports Education, 445
 — Union for Social Service, 507
 Celtic League, 453
 Central African Customs and Economic Union, 403
 — American Bureau (ODECA), 384
 — Common Market—CACM, 149
 — Court of Justice (ODECA), 384
 — Economic Council, 149
 — Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, 154
 — European Federalists, 453
 — International Bureau of Scismology, 491
 — Office for International Railway Transport, 532
 — Secretariat (East African Community), 206
 — Treaty Organisation—CENTO, 157
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies, 453
 — for Theoretical Physics—United Nations, 85
 — International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEF), 439
 Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais, 501
 — para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina, 437
 Channel Command, The (NATO), 341
 Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Isles, 491

Charter of Punta del Este, 379
 — the United Nations, 101
 Cholera Research Laboratory (SEATO), 398
 Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF, 507
 — Conference in Asia, 485
 — Democrat Organisation of America, 453
 — Democratic Union of Central Europe, 453
 — World Union (UMDC), 454
 — Peace Conference, 485
 Church of Christ, Scientist, 486
 Civil Aviation Council of the Arab States, 119
 Cocoa Producers' Alliance, 522
 Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd. (CIPAC), 431
 Colloquium Internationale Allergologicum, 474
 Colombo Plan Bureau, 161
 — for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, The, 161
 Columbia River Basin, The, 164
 — River Treaty, 164, 165
 Comisión Permanente del Pacifico Sur, 431
 — Técnica de las Telecomunicaciones de Centro-america (COMTELCA), 151
 Comité des ministres des transports, 348
 — Interamericano de Protección Agrícola—CIPA, 431
 — International de Dachau, 507
 — d'Esthétique et de Cosmétique (CIDESCO), 474
 — d'Experts pour la lutte contre le néo-nazisme, 459
 — des Camps, 459
 — Permanent Consultatif du Maghreb, 324
 Comités de Consulta o de Acción, 150
 Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa, 429
 — — — — in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia (FAO), 429
 — — — — in the Near East (FAO), 429
 — of the European Communities, 221
 — Internationale pour la Protection du Rhin contre la Pollution, 507
 — Intersyndicale des Déshydrateurs Européens (C.I.D.E.), 522
 — of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, 360
 — on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs, 288
 — — — — of the International Chamber of Commerce, 522
 Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 327
 — European Construction Equipment (CECE), 522
 — of Central Bank Governors (EEC), 224
 — Commercial Organizations of the EEC, 522
 — European Foundry Associations, 522
 — Government Plenipotentiaries, 319
 — Ministers of the Economic Union, The (Benelux), 139
 — on Data for Science and Technology—CODATA, 297
 — Science and Technology in Developing Countries—COSTED, 297
 — Space Research—COSPAR, 297
 — the Safety of Nuclear Installations, 356
 — Teaching of Science, 297

Common Market, The, 220
 — Council (CARIBCOM), 148
 — East African Community, 206
 — Tribunal, East African Community, 206
 Commonwealth, The, 166
 — Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, 176
 — Agricultural Bureaux, 175, 431
 — Air Transport Council, 176
 — and the EEC, The, 173
 — Association of Architects, 178
 — Broadcasting Conference, 177
 — Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 175
 — — Animal Breeding and Genetics, 175
 — — Animal Health, 175
 — — Dairy Science and Technology, 175
 — — Horticulture and Plantation Crops, 175
 — — Nutrition, 175
 — — Pastures and Field Crops, 175
 — — Plant Breeding and Genetics, 175
 — — Soils, 175
 — Collections of Micro-organisms, 178
 — Committee on Mineral Processing, 178
 — — Resources and Geology, 178
 — Consultative Space Research Committee, 178
 — Co-operation, 172
 — Correspondents' Association, 178
 — Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions, 178
 — Countries League, 179
 — Declaration of Principles, 167
 — Engineering Conference, 179
 — Forestry Association, 176
 — Bureau, 175
 — Foundation, 179
 — Friendship Movement, 179
 — Fund for Technical Co-operation, 172, 174
 — History, 166
 — Industries Association Ltd., 179
 — Institute, 179
 — of Biological Control, 175
 — — Entomology, 176
 — — Helminthology, 176
 — Medical Association, 177
 — Conference, 177
 — Mycological Institute, 176
 — Parliamentary Association, 179
 — Preference, 172
 — Press Union, 177
 — Producers' Organisation, 179
 — Secretariat, 171
 — Scientific Committee, 177
 — Sugar Agreement, 173
 — Telecommunications Bureau, 178
 — Council, 177
 — Organization, 177
 — War Graves Commission, 179
 Communauté des Télévisions francophones, 483
 — Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest—CEAO, 181
 — Radiophonique des Programmes de Langue Française (C.R.P.L.F.), 483
 Community Development Foundation, 437
 — Fund (CEAO), 181
 — Service Commission—East African Community, 207
 Comparative Education Society in Europe, 445
 Comunità Europea degli Scrittori, 439
 Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina (COTAL), 520
 — Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC, 445

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confederación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes, 536
 — Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (CSTAL), 462
 Confederation of Central American Universities, 445
 — — European Soft Drinks Associations—CESDA, 522
 — — Latin American Educators, 445
 — — — Workers, 462
 Conference of African Women, 454
 — — Catholic International Organizations, 454
 — — Contracting Parties (LAFTA), 321
 — — European Churches, 486
 — — Ministers of Education of French-Speaking African States and Madagascar, 445
 — — Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, 454
 — — Regions in North-West Europe, 454
 Congress of Arab and Islamic Studies, 501
 Conseil de l'Entente, 183
 Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria, 431
 — Episcopal Latinamericano—CELAM, 486
 — Monetario Centroamericano, 150
 — Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA), 151, 445
 Consultative Bodies (EEC), 217
 — Council for Postal Studies, 64
 — — of Jewish Organisations, 486
 — Inter-Parliamentary Council—Benelux, 139
 Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development (CACM), 152
 — — on Integrated Industries (CACM), 152
 — — OECD, 352
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), 437
 Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit, 375
 — Board of Jewish Organisations—CBJO, 486
 — Committee for International Voluntary Service, 507
 — — — Liberation Movements in Africa, 360
 Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea, 151
 Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences—CIOMS, 185, 469
 — — Mutual Economic Assistance COMECON—CMEA, 186
 — — Scientific Education and Research (CENTO), 157
 — — Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, 161
 — of Arab Economic Unity, 118
 — — Economic Union, The (Benelux), 139
 — — Europe, 194, 252
 — — — National Youth Committees—CENYC, 445
 — — Ministers of the European Communities, 222
 — — the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT), 462
 — — World Organisations Interested in the Handicapped, 507
 — on International Educational Exchange, 445
 Court of Appeal for East Africa, 206
 — — Arbitration, (ICC), 288
 — — Justice (EEC), 223

Creation of a Common Market (EEC), 226
 Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 454
 Customs Co-operation Council, 522

D

Dairy Society International (DSI), 431
 Danube Commission, 203
 Darien Subcommittee, 375
 Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, 167
 — — the Presidents of America, 381
 Defence Planning Review, The (NATO), 342
 Département des affaires culturelles et sociales, et santé (OCAM), 347
 — — — économiques et financières (OCAM), 347
 Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa, 431
 Development Centre, The (OECD), 352
 — of Common Policies (EEC), 227
 Documentation Bureau of the International Union of Railways—UIC, 532
 DRAGON Project, 356, 357

E

East African Agricultural Economics Society, 454
 — — Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation, 208
 — — Airways Corporation, 207
 — — Authority, 206
 — — Community, 205
 — — Information Office, 207
 — — Customs and Excise Department, 208
 — — Development Bank, 207
 — — Directorate of Civil Aviation, 207
 — — Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organisation, 208
 — — Harbours Corporation, 207
 — — Income Tax Department, 208
 — — Industrial Council, 207
 — — Research Organisation, 207
 — — Institute for Medical Research, 208
 — — — of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, 208
 — — Legislative Assembly, 206
 — — Leprosy Research Centre, 208
 — — Literature Bureau, 207
 — — Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, 208
 — — Meteorological Department, 208
 — — Natural Resources Research Council, 208
 — — Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, 207
 — — Railways Corporation, 207
 — — Statistical Department, 208
 — — Tax Board, 208
 — — Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation, 208
 — — Veterinary Research Organisation, 208
 — — Virus Research Institute, 208
 — Asia Travel Association, 520
 Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing, 501
 — — Organization for Public Administration—EROPA, 454
 École Inter-État d'Ingénieurs de l'Équipement Rural (EIER), 348
 Econometric Society, 454

Economic and Monetary Union (EEC), 228
 — — Social Advisory Council, The (Benelux), 140
 — — — Committee (EEC), 224
 — — — of the Executive Board (ICFTU), 290
 — — — Council—ECOSOC, 12, 106
 — — Trade Co-operation (The Commonwealth), 172
 — — Commission for Africa—ECA, 25
 — — — Asia and the Far East—ECAF, 20
 — — — Europe—ECE, 18
 — — — Latin America—ECLA, 24
 — — Community for Meat and Cattle (Conseil de l'Entente), 184
 — — Development Programme (CENTO), 157
 — — Integration of Latin America, 380
 — — Research Committee of the Gas Industry, 522
 ECSC Consultative Committee (EEC), 224
 EFTA Council Committees, 253
 Energy Production from Radioisotopes, 356
 English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, 501
 EUROCHEM Company (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels), 356, 357
 Eurochem Special Group (NEA), 356
 Eurofinas, 522
 Europa Nostra, 439
 European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation, 431
 — — Agricultural Fund, 225
 — — American Committee on Reactor Physics (NEA), 356
 — — Nuclear Data Committee (NEA), 356
 — — Association against Poliomyelitis and Other Virus Diseases, 474
 — — for Animal Production, 431
 — — — Cancer Research, 474
 — — — Industrial Marketing Research—EVAF, 522
 — — — Personnel Management, 462
 — — — Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA), 431
 — — — the Exchange of Technical Literature in the Field of Metallurgy, 492
 — — — Study of Diabetes, 474
 — — — — the Liver, 474
 — — of Advertising Agencies, 523
 — — — Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools, 439
 — — — Exploration Geophysicists, 492
 — — — Manufacturers of Steel Panel Radiators—EURORAD, 523
 — — — Music Festivals, 214
 — — — National Productivity Centres, 523
 — — — Social Medicine, 474
 — — — Teachers, 446
 — — — Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration, 507
 — — — Veterinary Anatomists, 492
 — — Atomic Energy Community EURATOM, 220
 — — — Society, 492
 — — — Forum (FORATOM), 492
 — — Baptist Federation, 486
 — — Brain and Behaviour Society, 472
 — — Brewery Convention, 523
 — — Broadcasting Union—EBU, 216
 — — Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives, 532
 — — Bureau of Adult Education, 446
 — — Cattle Trade Union, 431
 — — Centre for Federalist Action, 454

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Centre for Population Studies, 501
 — Ceramic Association, 523
 — Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC, 532
 — Service Federation, 462
 — Coal and Steel Community—ECSC, 220, 242
 — Command, The (NATO), 341
 — Commission, 195
 — for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FAO), 429
 — on Agriculture (FAO), 429
 — Committee for Boilermaking and Kindred Steel Structures, 523
 — Economic and Social Progress, 454
 — the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX, 474
 — of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery, 523
 — Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances, 523
 — Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Manufacturers' Associations, 523
 — Sugar Manufacturers, 523
 — Textile Machinery Manufacturers, 523
 — Communities, 220
 — Chronology, 234
 — Institutions, 221
 — Countries with Diplomatic Representation with the Communities, 225
 — Financing, 232
 — Treaty of Rome, 237
 — Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock, 532
 — Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA), 515
 — Confederation of Agriculture, 431
 — Woodworking Industries, 523
 — Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services, 454
 — Ministers of Transport—ECMT, 251
 — Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, 483
 — on Satellite Communications, 492
 — Convention of Constructional Steelwork Associations, 515
 — Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences, 502
 — Council for Education by Correspondence, 446
 — of Federations of the Chemical Industry, 523
 — Junior Chambers of Commerce, 524
 — Court (Council of Europe), 195
 — Cultural Centre, 439
 — Foundation, 439, 502
 — Development Fund, 225
 — Committee (EEC), 224
 — Dialysis and Transplant Association, 474
 — Economic Association (UNEUP), 455
 — Community—EEC, 220
 — Federation for the Protection of Waters (EFPW), 492
 — Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG, 507
 — Wholesale Clock and Watch Trade, 524
 — of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services, 524

European Federation of Chemical Engineering, 516
 — Conference Towns, 455
 — Corrosion, 516
 — Financial Analysts' Societies, 455
 — Management Consultants' Associations, 524
 — Manufacturers of Corrugated Board, 524
 — Multiwall Paper Sacks (EUROSAC), 524
 — National Associations of Engineers, 516
 — Parquet Manufacturers' Unions, 524
 — Particle Board Manufacturers, 524
 — Productivity Services, 524
 — Purchasing—EFP, 524
 — the Fibreboard Manufacturers, 524
 — Hardware Wholesale Trade, 524
 — Plywood Industry, 524
 — Tile and Brick Manufacturers, 525
 — Unions of Joinery Manufacturers, 525
 — Forestry Commission (FAO), 429
 — Foundation for Management Development, 446
 — Free Trade Association—EFTA, 253
 — Fuel Merchants' Union, 525
 — Furniture Federation, 525
 — General Galvanizers' Association, 525
 — Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee, 525
 — Grassland Federation, 431
 — Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA), 462
 — Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (FAO), 429
 — Insurance Committee, 455
 — Investment Bank, 223
 — League Against Rheumatism, 474
 — for Economic Co-operation, 455
 — Mental Hygiene, 474
 — Mechanical Handling Confederation, 525
 — Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO), 492
 — Monetary Co-operation Fund, 225
 — Motel Federation—EMF, 520
 — Movement, 455
 — Organisation for Caries Research, 474
 — Civil Aviation Electronics (EUROCAI), 516
 — Nuclear Research—CERN, 259
 — Quality Control (EQQC), 525
 — the Safety of Air Navigation—EUROCONTROL, 262
 — Orthodontic Society, 475
 — Packaging Federation, 525
 — Parliament, 222
 — Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP, 532
 — Scientific Association of Applied Economics—ASEPELT, 455
 — Society for Comparative Endocrinology, 475
 — Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR), 525
 — Paediatric Endocrinology, 475
 — Nephrology, 475
 — Rural Sociology, 502
 — of Cardiology, 472
 — Corporate and Strategic Planners, 463
 — Culture, 439
 — Space Agency—ESA, 264
 — Conference, 265, 268, 270, 492
 — Operations Centre—ESOC, 266

European Space Research and Technology Centre—ESTEC, 266
 — Institute—ESRIN, 266
 — Organisation—ESRO, 266
 — Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation—ELDO, 269
 — Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference, 532
 — Trade Union Confederation, 290
 — Translations Centre, 492
 — Travel Commission, 520
 — Union for Child Psychiatry, 475
 — the Scientific Study of Glass, 492
 — Wholesale Potato Trade, 432
 — of Arabic and Islamic Scholars, 502
 — Coachbuilders, 525
 — Independent Home Builders, 525
 — Medical Specialists, 475
 — the Livestock and Meat Trade, 525
 — Women (EUW), 455
 — Young Christian Democrats, 455
 — Eurospace, 516
 — Eurotransplant Foundation, 475
 — Eurovision, 218
 — Evangelical Alliance, 486
 — Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture, 373
 — Exotic Pathology Society, 469
 — Expertise in International Living, 502
 — External Relations of the Community (EEC), 230

F

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa, 429
 — Conference, 44
 — Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East, 429
 — FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (FAO), 429
 — Federación Campesina Latinoamericana—FCL, 463
 — de Bancos de Centroamérica y Panamá, 151
 — Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano, 151
 — y Asociaciones Industriales de Centroamérica (FECAICA), 151
 — Interamericana de Mineros, 463
 — Odontológica de Centro América y Panamá, 475
 — Federal Union of European Nationalities, 455
 — Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity, 502
 — of Arab News Agencies, 119
 — Republics, 271
 — Asian Women's Associations—FAWA, 507
 — Associations of Technicians in the Paints, Varnishes, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe, 516
 — Astronomical and Geophysical Services—FAGS, 297
 — Coffee Growers of America, 432
 — Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, 179
 — European Acrosol Associations (FEA), 516
 — Biochemical Societies, 492
 — Industrial Editors' Associations, 483
 — International Civil Servants' Associations, 463

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of European Music Competitions, 439
 — the European Dental Industry (FIDE), 475
 Fédération des Jeunes Chefs d'Entreprises d'Europe, 463
 — Sociétés de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique de Langue Française, 475
 — Européenne de l'Industrie de l'Optique et de la Mécanique de Précision, 516
 — pour l'Éducation Catholique des Adultes (FEECA), 446
 — Internationale des Professeurs de Français, 446
 Finance and General Purposes Committee (ICFTU), 290
 Financial Structure and Drawing Arrangements (UN), 41
 Financing the European Community, 332
 Finland—EFTA Association Agreement, 255
 — Joint Council, 253
 Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération—FAC, 273
 Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria, 152
 Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO, 43, 417
 Foundation for International Scientific Co-ordination, 492
 — the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc., 437
 — Central Issuing Banks, 272
 Franc Zone, The, 272
 Freedom from Hunger Campaign, 45
 French Cultural Union, 502
 Friends (Quakers) World Committee or Consultation, 486

G

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT, 46
 — Anthroposophical Society, 456
 — Assembly Committees and Commissions—United Nations, 10
 — of International Sports Federations, 513
 — Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts, 516
 — Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 486
 — Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM, 429
 — Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries, 526
 Geneva Conventions (ICRC), 308
 Graduate Institute of International Studies, 446
 Guarantee Fund (CACM), 152

H

Hague Academy of International Law, 465
 — Conference on Private International Law, 465
 HAILDEN Project, 356, 357
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, 455
 Heavy Water Production (NEA), 356
 Hemispheric Insurance Conference, 526
 Hibernation Information Exchange, 492

I

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE, 446
 ICC-United Nations GATT Economic Consultative Committee, 288

ICFTU African Information Service, 285
 — Asian Regional Organisation—ARO, 291
 — Asian Trade Union College, 291
 ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Institute for Labour Studies, 291
 ICSU Abstracting Board—IAB, 298
 Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, 429
 Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (FAO), 429
 Indus Basin, The, 275
 — Development Fund, 275
 — Commission, 275
 — Waters Treaty, 275, 276
 Industrial Development Board—UN, 96
 — Scientific and Technological Policy (EEC), 228
 Industry Co-operative Programme, 45
 Institut Culturel Africain, Malagache et Mauricien (ICAM), 348
 — Fondamental d'Afrique Noir (IFAN), 446
 — d'Émission d'Outre-Mer, 272
 — des Départements d'Outre-Mer, 272
 — International d'Administration Publique, 446
 — de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes, 447
 Institute for International Sociological Research, 455
 — Latin American Integration—INTAL, 280
 — of Air Transport, 533
 — Arab Research and Studies, 118
 — Arabic Manuscripts, 118
 — Commonwealth Studies, 179
 — Economic Growth, Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Asia, 437
 — International Law, 465
 — Mining and Metallurgy, 516
 — Nutrition of Central America and Panama, 475
 Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas, 151
 — — Pública, 151
 — — Investigación y Tecnología Industrial, 151
 — de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, 151
 — Latinoamericano del Hierro y el Acero, 516
 — de Relaciones Internacionales, 502
 — para la Integración de América Latina—INTAL, 280
 Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources Bangu, 365
 — — — (IBAR), Nairobi, 432
 — — Soils—BIS, 365
 — Coffee Organization, 526
 — Committee on African Medicinal Plants, 365
 — — Biological Sciences, 365
 — — Food Science and Food Technology, 365
 — — Geology and Mineralogy, 365
 — — Mechanization of Agriculture, 365
 — Labour Institute, 463
 — Phytosanitary Commission—IAPSC, 365
 — Research Fund, 365
 — Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries, 365
 — — the Conservation of Nature, 365
 Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, 456
 — Bar Association, 465
 — Bibliographical and Library Association, 447
 — — Children's Institute, 373
 — Commercial Arbitration Commission, 526

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 368, 373
 — of Women, 373
 — Committee on Culture, 373
 — — Education, 373
 — — Peaceful Settlement, 373
 — — Science and Technology, 373
 — — the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), 377
 — Conference on Social Security, 456
 — Council for Education, Science and Culture, 368, 373
 — — of Commerce and Production, 526
 — Defense Board, 373
 — Development Bank—IADB, 278
 — Economic and Social Council—IA-ECOSOC, 368, 372, 377
 — Education Association, 447
 — Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs, 533
 — — Working Newspapermen's Organisations (IAFWNO), 483
 — Hotel Association, 526
 — Indian Institute, 373
 — Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 373
 — — Municipal and Institutional History, 502
 — Juridical Committee, 368, 372
 — Municipal Organisation, 456
 — Music Council, 439
 — Nuclear Energy Commission—IANEC, 373, 374
 — Planning Society, 456
 — Press Association, 483
 — Regional Organisation of Workers—ORIT, 291
 — Society of Psychology—SIP, 475
 — — Writers, 439
 — Statistical Institute, 373
 — Tropical Tuna Commission, 432
 Inter-Parliamentary Union, 317
 Inter-Union Commission for Studies of The Moon (IUCM), 298
 — — on Geodynamics (ICG), 298
 — — Spectroscopy—IUCS, 298
 — Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science—IUCAF, 298
 — — Radio Meteorology—IURCM, 298
 Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 450
 Interfilm (International Interchurch Film Centre), 439
 Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, 517
 — Committee for European Migration—ICEM, 281
 — Copyright Committee, 465
 — Council of Copper Exporting Countries, 526
 — Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO, 48
 — Oceanographic Commission, 493
 International Abolitionist Federation, 508
 — Academic Union, 509
 — Academy for the History of Pharmacy, 475
 — — of Astronautics (IAA), 493
 — — Aviation and Space Medicine, 476
 — — Cytology, 476
 — — Legal and Social Medicine, 469
 — — Social and Moral Sciences, Arts and Letters (IASMAL), 456
 — — Tourism, 526
 — Advertising Association Inc., 126
 — African Institute, 502
 — Law Association, 465
 — Migratory Locust Organisation (OICMA), 472
 — Agency for Research on Cancer, 67
 — Agricultural Aviation Centre, 415

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- International Air Transport Association—
IATA, 283
- Alliance of Women, 456
- Amateur Athletic Federation, 513
- Boxing Association, 513
- Swimming Federation, 513
- Theatre Association, 440
- Wrestling Federation, 513
- Anatomical Congress, 476
- Arab Bureau for the Prevention of
Crime, 119
- — Narcotics, 119
- — of Criminal Police, 119
- — Organization for Social Defence, 119
- Association Against Noise, 508
- — for Analogue Computation, 493
- — Bridge and Structural Engineer-
ing, 514
- — Cereal Chemistry, 432
- — Child Psychiatry and Allied
Professions, 476
- — Children's International Sum-
mer Villages, 508
- — Cultural Freedom, 440
- — Cybernetics, 517
- — Dental Research, 476
- — Earthquake Engineering, 493
- — Ecology—INTECOL, 493
- — Educational and Vocational
Guidance, 447, 508
- — — Information, 447
- — Hydraulic Research, 514
- — Mass Communication Research,
502
- — Mathematical Geology, 493
- — Mutual Assistance, 508
- — Penal Law, 466
- — Philosophy of Law and Social
Philosophy, 502
- — Plant Physiology (IAPP), 493
- — Taxonomy, 493
- — Religious Freedom, 486
- — Research in Income and Wealth,
456
- — Social Progress (IASP), 503
- — Suicide Prevention, 508
- — Temperance Education, 508
- — the Advancement of Educa-
tional Research, 447
- — — Development of Documenta-
tion, Libraries and Ar-
chives in Africa, 502
- — — Exchange of Students for
Technical Experience—
IAESTE, 536
- — — History of Religions, 500
- — — Physical Sciences of the
Ocean (IAPSO), 493
- — — Prevention of Blindness, 469
- — — Promotion and Protection of
Private Foreign Invest-
ments, 456
- — — Protection of Industrial Prop-
erty, 466
- — — Rhine Ships Register, 156,
533
- — — Study of the Liver, 476
- — — Teaching of Living Langu-
ages by Modern Methods,
447
- — of Agricultural Economists, 432
- — — Librarians and Documen-
talists, 503
- — — Medicine, 476
- — — Allergology, 469
- — — Applied Psychology, 476
- — — Art Critics, 440
- — — (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic
Art), 440
- — — Asthmology, 476
- — — Bibliophiles, 440
- — — Biological Oceanography, 493
- International Association of Standardiza-
tion, 476
- — — Chain Stores, 526
- — — Conference Interpreters, 463
- — — Translators, 463
- — — Crafts and Small and Medium-
Sized Enterprises (IACME),
463
- — — Democratic Lawyers, 466
- — — Dental Students, 536
- — — Department Stores, 526
- — — Documentalists and Informa-
tion Officers—IAD, 503
- — — Educators for World Peace, 447
- — — Futuribles, 493
- — — Geodesy, 493
- — — Geomagnetism and Aeronomy—
IAGA, 494
- — — Gerontology, 469
- — — Horticultural Producers, 432
- — — Hydatid Disease, 472
- — — Law Libraries, 466
- — — Lawyers, 466
- — — Legal Sciences, 466
- — — Logopedics and Phoniatrics, 476
- — — Medical Laboratory Technolo-
gists, 463
- — — Medicine and Biology of the
Environment, 473
- — — Meteorology and Atmospheric
Physics (IAMAP), 494
- — — Metropolitan City Libraries
(INTAMEL), 503
- — — Microbiological Societies
(IAMS), 473
- — — Museums of Arms and Military
History—IAMAM, 440
- — — Music Libraries, 442
- — — Oral Surgeons, 476
- — — Papyrologists, 503
- — — Ports and Harbors, 533
- — — Rolling Stock Builders, 533
- — — Schools of Social Work, 508
- — — Scientific Experts in Tourism,
520
- — — Sedimentology, 494
- — — Seismology and Physics of the
Earth's Interior (IASPEI),
494
- — — Technological University Librar-
ies, 503
- — — Theoretical and Applied Limno-
logy, 494
- — — Universities—IAU, 285
- — — University Professors and Lec-
turers (IAUPL), 447
- — — Users of Private Sidings, 533
- — — Vulcanology and Chemistry of
the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI),
494
- — — Wood Anatomists, 494
- — — Workers for Maladjusted Child-
ren, 508
- — — Youth Magistrates, 466
- — — Y's Men's Clubs, Inc., 536
- — — on Water Pollution Research, 494
- — — Astronautical Federation—IAF, 494
- — — Astronomical Union, 489
- — — Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA, 83
- — — Audio-Visual Technical Centre, 503
- — — Automobile Federation, 533
- — — Baccalaureate Office (IBO), 447
- — — Bank for Economic Co-operation—
IBEC, 286
- — — Reconstruction and Develop-
ment—IBRD (World Bank),
31
- — — Bar Association, 466
- — — Bible Reading Association, 487
- — — Board on Books for Young People, 447
- — — Botanical Congress, 494
- International Brain Research Organization
(IBRO), 476
- Bridge over the Uruguay River, 375
- Broadcasters Society, 483
- Broncoesophagological Society, 476
- Bureau (UPU), 64
- — for Epilepsy, 476
- — — the Publication of Customs
Tariffs, 526
- — — — Standardisation of Man-
Made Fibres, 526
- — — — Suppression of Traffic in
Persons, 508
- — of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC),
289
- — — Differential Anthropology, 494
- — — Education—IBE, 63
- — — Fiscal Documentation, 456
- — — Insurance and Reinsurance,
Brokers, 526
- — — Weights and Measures, 495
- — Cardiovascular Society, 469
- — Cargo Handling Co-ordination Associa-
tion (ICHCA), 517
- — Carriage and Luggage-Van Union, 533
- — Cartographic Association, 495
- — Catholic Confederation of Hospitals,
477
- — — Migration Commission, 508
- — — Union of the Press, 483
- — Cell Research Organisation, 477
- — Cello Centre, 440
- — Centre for Advanced Mediterranean
Agronomic Studies, 432
- — — Technical and Vocational
Training, 55
- — — African Economic and Social
Documentation, 456
- — — Agricultural Education, 432
- — — Local Credit, 456
- — — Settlement of Investment Dis-
putes, 456
- — — the Study of the Preservation
and Restoration of Cultural
Property, 440
- — — Tropical Agriculture, 433
- — — of Films for Children and Young
People, 440
- — — Information on Antibiotics, 477
- — — Chamber of Commerce—ICC, 287
- — — Shipping, 533
- — — Children's Centre, 509
- — — Chiropractors Association, 477
- — — Christian Service for Peace (EIRENE),
509
- — — Civil Airports Association (ICAA), 533
- — — Aviation Organization—ICAO, 52
- — — Defence Organisation, 509
- — — Coffee Organization, 526
- — — College of Surgeons, 469
- — — Colour Association, 517
- — — Commission for Bee Botany, 495
- — — Optics, 477
- — — Physics Education, 495
- — — the Conservation of Atlantic
Tunas, 433
- — — History of Representative
and Parliamentary Insti-
tutions, 457
- — — Northwest Atlantic Fisher-
ies, 433
- — — Prevention of Alcoholism,
509
- — — Scientific Exploration of the
Mediterranean Sea, 495
- — — Uniform Methods of Sugar
Analysis (ICUMSA), 517
- — — of Agricultural Engineering, 433
- — — — and Food Industries, 433
- — — Jurists, 466
- — — Sugar Technology, 517
- — — on Civil Status, 466

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- International Commission on Glass, 517
 — Illumination, 517
 — Irrigation and Drainage, 514
 — Large Dams, 514
 — Mathematical Instruction (ICMI)
 447
 — Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU, 495
 — Radiological Protection (ICRP),
 477
 — Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE), 517
 — Zoological Nomenclature, 495
 — Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals, 433
 — Social Sciences Documentation,
 503
 — Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB), 477
 — the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema, 440
 — History of Art, 500
 — Standardization of Physical Fitness Tests (I.C.S.P.F.T.), 477
 — of Catholic Nurses, 477
 — Foundry Technical Associations,
 514
 — Historical Sciences, 500
 — Photobiology, 495
 — the Left for Peace in the Middle East, 457
 — Red Cross—ICRC, 308
 — on Aeronautical Fatigue (ICAF) 517
 — Military Medicine and Pharmacy, 473
 — Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (ICVAN), 433
 — Community of Booksellers Associations
 527
 — Comparative Literature Association,
 440
 — Computation Centre—ICC, 517
 — Confederation for Disarmament and Peace, 457
 — of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), 463
 — Art Dealers, 527
 — European Sugar-Beet Growers,
 433
 — Executive Staffs, 463
 — Free Trade Unions—ICFTU,
 290
 — Professional and Intellectual Workers, 463
 — Public Service Officers, 464
 — Societies of Authors and Composers, 440
 — Technical Agriculturalists, 433
 — of the Butcher's and Delicatessen Trade, 527
 — Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways, 533
 — of Special Trains for Travel Agencies, 533
 — the Red Cross, 308
 — on Large High-Voltage Electric Systems, 514
 — Congress of Africanists, 500
 — Orientalists, 503
 — Radiology, 477
 — University Adult Education, 447
 — on Fracture, 517
 — Tropical Medicine and Malaria,
 473
 — Container Bureau, 534
 — Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development, 437
 — Co-operative Alliance—ICA, 294
 — Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities, 448
- International Copper Development Council,
 527
 — Research Association Inc., 518
 — Copyright Society, 466
 — Cotton Advisory Committee, 527
 — Council for Bird Preservation, 495
 — Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB, 518
 — Educational Films, 448
 — Group Psychotherapy, 477
 — Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), 500
 — Scientific Management, 527
 — the Exploration of the Sea, 495
 — of Botanic Medicine, 477
 — Christian Churches (I.C.C.C.),
 487
 — Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA), 440
 — Jewish Women, 487
 — Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS),
 441
 — Museums, 441
 — Nurses—ICN, 477
 — Psychologists, 478
 — Scientific Unions—ICSU, 296,
 480
 — Social Democratic Women, 457
 — Societies of Industrial Designers—ICSID, 527
 — Tanners, 527
 — the Aeronautical Sciences, 496
 — Voluntary Agencies, 509
 — Women, 509
 — on Alcohol and Addictions, 509
 — Archives, 503
 — Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 448
 — Jewish Social and Welfare Services, 509
 — Marketing Practice, 289
 — Social Welfare, 509
 — Trypanosomiasis Research, 365
 — Councils on Higher Education, 448
 — Court of Justice, United Nations, 13,
 108
 — Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL, 467
 — Customs Tariff Bureau, 467
 — Cystic Fibrosis Association, 478
 — Dairy Committee, 433
 — Federation, 433
 — Dental Federation, 469
 — Development Association—IDA, 35
 — Diabetes Federation, 469
 — Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions, 478
 — Economic and Social Co-operation, 105
 — Association, 457
 — Electrotechnical Commission, 518
 — Epidemiological Association, 469
 — Ergonomics Association, 503
 — Exhibitions Bureau, 527
 — Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International, 448
 — Federation for Documentation, 503
 — European Law—FIDE, 467
 — Household Products, 527
 — Housing and Planning, 504
 — Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Social Medicine, 478
 — Information Processing, 518
 — Medical and Biological Engineering, 469
 — Psychotherapy, 478
 — Parent Education, 448
 — Public Health, 478
 — Theatre Research, 441
 — of Actors, 441
 — Agricultural Producers, 433
 — Air Line Pilots' Associations,
 464
- International Federation of Airworthiness Technology and Engineering (IFATE), 518
 — Association Football, 513
 — Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC, 527
 — Audit Bureaux of Circulations,
 483
 — Automatic Control (IFAC), 515
 — Automobile Technical Engineers' Associations (FISITA), 504
 — Beekeepers' Associations (API-MONDIA), 433
 — Blue Cross Societies, 509
 — Building and Woodworkers, 291
 — Business and Professional Women, 464
 — Buying Societies, 527
 — Catholic Universities, 448
 — Cellular Biology, 496
 — Chemical and General Workers' Unions, 291
 — Children's Communities, 509
 — Christian Factory Workers' Unions, 419
 — Miner's Unions, 419
 — Trade Unions of Graphical and Paper Industries,
 419
 — Clinical Chemistry, 469
 — Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees—FIET, 291
 — Consulting Engineers, 518
 — Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, 527
 — Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped, 509
 — "Ecole Moderne" Movements,
 448
 — European Contractors of Building and Public Works, 464
 — Film Archives, 441
 — Film Producers' Associations, 441
 — Films on Art, 441
 — Forwarding Agents' Associations, 534
 — Free Teachers Unions, 291
 — Grocers' Associations, 528
 — Gynaecology and Obstetrics, 478
 — Hospital Engineering, 518
 — Independent Air Transport, 519
 — Institutes for Socio-religious Research, 504
 — Journalists, 484
 — Library Associations—IFLA,
 504
 — Medical Student Associations,
 536
 — Modern Languages and Literatures, 500
 — Multiple Sclerosis Societies, 478
 — Musicians, 442
 — Newspaper Publishers, 484
 — Operational Research Societies,
 496
 — Ophthalmological Societies, 470
 — Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange,
 418
 — Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Societies, 470
 — Park and Recreation Administration (EPRA), 510
 — Pedestrians, 534
 — Petroleum and Chemical Workers, 291
 — Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations (IFPMA), 475
 — Philately, 504
 — Physical Education, 448

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 470
- — — Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers, 291
- — — Popular Travel Organisations, 520
- — — Press Cutting Agencies, 464
- — — Resistance Movements, 457
- — — Secondary Teachers, 448
- — — Seed Trade, 434
- — — Senior Police Officers, 467
- — — Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, 510
- — — Social Workers—IFSW, 510
- — — Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 470
- — — — Electron Microscopy, 496
- — — — of Philosophy, 500
- — — — Automobile Engineers—F.I.S.I.T.A., 518
- — — Sports Medicine, 458
- — — Stock Exchanges, 457
- — — Surgical Colleges, 470
- — — Surveyors, 515
- — — Teachers' Associations, 449
- — — Textile and Garment Workers, 419
- — — the Cinematographic Press (FIPRESCI), 484
- — — — Periodical Press, 484
- — — — Phonographic Industry, 528
- — — — Societies of Classical Studies, 501
- — — Thermalism and Climatism, 478
- — — Tourist Centres, 520
- — — Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service, 419
- — — — Transport Workers (WCL), 419
- — — University Women, 449
- — — Vexillological Associations, 504
- — — Workers' Educational Associations, 449
- — — Youth and Music, 442
- Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG, 510
- — — Reconciliation, 487
- Film and Television Council, 484
- Finance Corporation—IFC, 38
- Fiscal Association, 457
- Folk Music Council, 442
- Food Information Service, 496
- Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Station, Jungfrauoch, 496
- Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), 57
- Friendship League, 457
- — — Inc., 504
- Fur Trade Federation, 528
- Gas Union, 515
- Geographical Union (IGU), 489
- Geological Congress, 496
- Glaciological Society, The, 496
- Graphical Federation, 291
- Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations, 467
- Guild of Dispensing Opticians, 478
- Gymnastic Federation, 513
- Gypsy Council, 510
- Hebrew Christian Alliance, 187
- Help for Children, 510
- Ho-Re-Ca, 520
- Hockey Federation, 513
- Homoeopathic League, 478
- Hop Growers' Convention, 434
- Hospital Federation, 478
- Hotel Association, 520
- Humanist and Ethical Union, 487
- Hydrographic Organization, 496
- Industrial Relations Association, 464
- Inner Wheel, 510
- International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods, 449
- — — Children's Literature and Reading Research, 449
- — — Comparative Music Studies and Documentation, 442
- — — Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 441
- — — Cotton, 528
- — — Educational Planning—IIEP, 62
- — — Educational Studies, 449
- — — Human Labour Problems, 464
- — — Labour Studies, 55
- — — Ligurian Studies, 504
- — — Peace, 457
- — — Strategic Studies, 458
- — — Sugar Beet Research, 434
- — — the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT, 467
- — — of Administrative Sciences, 467
- — — Arts and Letters—IJAL, 441
- — — Banking Studies, 458
- — — Differing Civilizations, 504
- — — Iberoamerican Literature, 441
- — — Law of the French-speaking Countries, 467
- — — Philosophy—IIP, 504
- — — Public Finance, 458
- — — Refrigeration, 496
- — — Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, 518
- — — Sociology, 504
- — — Space Law (IISL), 467
- — — Theoretical Sciences, 496
- — — Welding, 515
- Institution for Production Engineering Research, 515
- Investment Bank, 299
- Iron and Steel Institute (IISI), 518
- Judo Federation, 513
- Juridical Institute, 467
- Labour Assistance, 510
- — Conference, 54
- — Office, 55
- — Organization—ILO, 51
- Laundry Association, 528
- Law Association, 467
- Lawn Tennis Federation, 513
- League Against Epilepsy, 479
- — Rheumatism, 470
- — for Child and Adult Education, 449
- — the Rights of Man, 458
- — of Antiquarian Booksellers, 442
- — Societies for the Mentally Handicapped, 510
- Legal Aid Association, 468
- Lenin Peace Prize Committee, 301
- Leprosy Association, 470
- Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools, 442
- Life-boat Conference, 510
- Literary and Artistic Association, 442
- Management Association, Inc., 464
- Maritime Committee, 168
- — Radio Committee, 484
- Master Printers' Association—IMPA, 528
- Mathematical Union, 490
- Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health, 479
- Metalworkers Federation, 292
- Micrographic Congress, 518
- Mineralogical Association, 496
- Monetary Fund—IMF, 40
- Montessori Association, 449
- Movement for Atlantic Union, 458
- — — Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, 458
- — of Catholic Students—IMCS, 487
- Music Centre, 442
- Music Council IMC, 412
- International Musicological Society, 443, 501
- Muslim Union, 487
- Narcotics Control Board—(INCB), 479
- Newspaper and Colour Association (INCA), 484
- North Pacific Fisheries Commission, 434
- Numismatic Commission, 504
- Office of Cocoa and Chocolate, 528
- Olive Growers' Federation, 434
- Oil Council, 528
- Olympic Committee, 346
- Optometric and Optical League, 479
- Organization Against Trachoma, 479
- — for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants, 434
- — Commerce, 528
- — Medical Physics, 479
- — Motor Trades and Repairs, 528
- — Standardization, 519
- — the Study of the Old Testament, 487
- — of Citrus Virologists, 434
- — Consumer's Unions—IOCU, 528
- — Employers—IOE, 302
- — Experts—ORDINEX, 464
- — Journalists, 484
- — Legal Metrology, 496
- — the Flavour Industry—IOFI, 528
- Ornithological Congress, 497
- Paediatric Association, 470
- Palaeontological Association, 497
- Patent Institute, 529
- Peace Academy, 505
- — Bureau, 458
- — Research Association, 505
- Peasant Union, 458
- Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, 468
- — Law Association, 468
- People's College, 449
- Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers, 529
- Pharmaceutical Federation, 479
- — Students' Federation, 536
- Phenomenological Society, 505
- Phonetic Association—IPA, 505
- Phyeological Society, 497
- Planned Parenthood Federation, 437, 505
- Plant Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties, 434
- Polar Motion Service, 497
- Police Association—IPA, 468
- Political Science Association, 458
- Poplar Commission (FAO), 430
- Press Institute—IPI, 303
- — Telecommunications Council, 484
- Primatological Society, 497
- Prisoners' Aid Association, 511
- Project in the Field of Food Irradiation (NEA), 356
- Psycho-Analytical Association, 479
- Public Relations Association (IPRA), 464
- Publishers Association, 529
- Radiation Protection Association—IRPA, 497
- Radio and Television Organisation—OIRT, 306
- — Consultative Committee (CCIR), 57
- Rail Transport Committee, 534
- Railway Congress Association, 531
- Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee, 529
- Reading Association, 449
- Red Cross, 308
- Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa, 434

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health, 434
- Rehabilitation Medicine Association, 473
- Relief Union, 511
- Rhinologic Society, 470
- Rice Commission, 430
- — Research Institute, 434
- Road Federation—IRF, 534
- — Safety—PRI, 534
- — Transport Union—IRU, 534
- Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB), 519
- — Study Group, 529
- Savings Bank Institute, 458
- Schools Association (ISA), 450
- Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research, 479
- — Film Association—ISFA, 497
- — Library, 497
- Secretariat for Volunteer Service—ISVS, 513
- — of Entertainment Trade Unions, 291
- Seed Testing Association, 434
- Sericultural Commission, 434
- Shipping Federation Ltd., The, 534
- Shooting Union, 514
- Shopfitting Organisation, 529
- Silk Association, 529
- Ski Federation, 513
- Social Science Council—ISSC, 505
- — Security Association, 511
- — Service, 511
- Society for Business Education, 450
- — Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (ISCEH), 479
- — Contemporary Music, 443
- — Development, 437
- — Education Through Art, 450
- — Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF), 505
- — General Semantics, 505
- — Horticultural Science, 434
- — Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM), 497
- — Labour Law and Social Legislation, 468
- — Photogrammetry, 519
- — Plant Geography and Ecology, 434
- — Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 473
- — Research on Civilisation Diseases and Vital Substances, 479
- — Rock Mechanics, 497
- — Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 515
- — Stereology, 497
- — the Study of Medieval Philosophy, 505
- — Tropical Ecology, 497
- — of Acupuncture, 480
- — Art and Psychopathology, 470
- — Audiology, 470
- — Biometeorology, 497
- — Blood Transfusion, 470
- — Cardiology, 470
- — City and Regional Planners (ISoCARP), 464
- — Clinical Electoretinography, 480
- — Criminology, 470
- — Cybernetic Medicine, 480
- — Developmental Biologists, 480
- — Electrochemistry—ISE, 498
- — Geographical Pathology (ISGP), 471
- — Internal Medicine, 471
- — Lymphology, 471
- — Medical Hydrology, 480
- — National Fertility Associations, 480
- International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, 471
- — Social Defence, 505
- — Soil Science, 434
- — Surgery, 471
- — the History of Medicine, 471
- — Tropical Dermatology, 480
- Sociological Association, 505
- Solar Energy Society, 519
- Special Committee on Radio Interference, 498
- Speleological Congresses, 498
- Spiritualist Federation, 487
- Standing Committee of the International Congress on Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination, Physiology and Pathology, 435
- Statistical Institute, 498
- Sugar Organization, 529
- Tea Committee, 529
- Telecommunication Union—ITU, 56
- Telecommunications Satellite Organization—INTELSAT, 314
- Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), 57
- Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation, 292
- Theatre Institute, 443
- Time Bureau, 498
- Tin Council, 529
- — Research Council, 519
- Touring Alliance, 521
- Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, 47
- — Fairs, 407
- Transport Workers Federation, 292
- Trusteeship System, 107
- Typographic Association, 443
- Union Against Cancer, 471
- — Tuberculosis, 471
- — Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, 471
- — for Child Welfare, 511
- — Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 498
- — Electrode, 515
- — Health Education, 471
- — Inland Navigation, 534
- — Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade, 458
- — Pure and Applied Biophysics, 490
- — Quaternary Research, 498
- — Social and Moral Action—UTAMS, 511
- — the Protection of Industrial Property, 529
- — — Literary and Artistic Works, 443
- — — New Plant Varieties (UPOV), 498
- — — Scientific Study of Population, 506
- — — Study of Social Insects, 498
- — Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications, 519
- — of Amateur Cinema, 443
- — Angiology, 471
- — Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, 501
- — Architects, 443
- — Biochemistry, 471, 490
- — Biological Sciences, 490
- — Building Societies and Savings Associations, 458
- — Crystallography, 490
- — Family Organisations, 511
- — Food and Allied Workers' Associations, 292
- — Science and Technology, 498
- — Forestry Research Organisations, 435
- — Geodesy and Geophysics, 490
- International Union of Geological Sciences, 490
- — Heating Distributors, 519
- — Immunological Societies, 473
- — Landed Property Owners, 458
- — Latin Notaries, 468
- — Liberal Christian Women, 487
- — Local Authorities, 459
- — Marine Insurance, 530
- — Metal, 519
- — Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), 473
- — Official Travel Organisations—IUOTO, 521
- — Orientalists, 501
- — Peace Societies, 459
- — Physiological Sciences, 471, 490
- — Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, 501
- — Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy, 530
- — Psychological Science, 480
- — Public Transport—UITP, 515
- — Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), 490
- — — Physics, 491
- — Radio Science, 491
- — Railway Medical Services, 480
- — Railways, 534
- — Resistance and Deportee Movements, 459
- — Socialist Youth, 536
- — Students, 536
- — Tenants, 511
- — Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures, 515
- — the History and Philosophy of Science, 491
- — Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, 491
- — Therapeutics, 471
- — Young Christian Democrats, 459
- University Exchange Fund, 450
- Veterinary Association of Animal Production, 435
- Vine and Wine Office, 435
- Wagon Union, 535
- Wallpaper Manufacturers Association, 530
- Water Supply Association, 519
- Waterfowl Research Bureau, 498
- Weightlifting Federation, 514
- Whaling Commission, 530
- Wheat Council, 530
- Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre, 530
- Wool Secretariat, 530
- — Study Group, 530
- — Textile Organisation, 530
- — Working Group on Soilless Culture (IWOSC), 435
- Wrought Copper Council, 530
- Young Christian Workers, 536
- Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), 536
- — Hostel Federation, 537
- — Library, 450
- Internationale Union des Zweirad-Handwerks und -Handels, 530
- Internationaler Elektronik-Arbeitskreis e.V.—INEA, 519
- INTERPOL—International Criminal Police Organization, 467
- Intershoe, 531
- Intervision, 307
- Islamic Conference, 318
- Instituto Centro-Americano de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), 418
- del CONO SUR (INCASUR), 418
- Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), 418

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

J

- Jaycees International, 531
- Jewish Agency for Israel, 459
- Joint Africa Board, 437
 - Commonwealth Societies' Council, 179
 - Consultative Committee (ICFTU), 290
- FAO/WHO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa (FAO), 430
- ICFTU/IFBWW International Housing Committee, 290
- Institute for Nuclear Research, 319

L

- Lake Chad Basin Commission, 437
- Latin American Centre of Workers, 464
 - — Demographic Centre (CELADE), 438
 - — Forestry Commission, 430
 - — Free Trade Association—LAFTA—ALALC, 321
 - — Institute for Economic and Social Planning, 24
 - — Institute of Educational Communication, 450
 - — Union of Societies of Phthisiology, 480
- Latin-American Banking Federation, 459
- Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA), 468
- League Against Trahoma, 480
 - for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers, 175
- of Red Cross Societies—LORCS, 308, 309
- Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations, 459
 - — with the Chambers of Commerce in Socialist Countries, 289
- Group on MHD Electrical Power Generation (NEA), 356
- — Thermionic Electrical Power Generation (NEA), 356
- Organization of the European Metal Industries, 531
- Liberal International, 459
- Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER), 506
- Lima-Brasilia Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru, 375
- Lions International, 506
- Long-term Role of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe, 356
- Lower Mekong Basin, The, 327
- Lutheran World Federation, 487

M

- Maghreb Alfa Bureau, 324
 - Centre for Industrial Studies, 324
- Commission for Transport and Communications, 324
- Committee for Electric Energy, 324
 - — Pharmaceutical Products, 324
 - — on Employment and Labour, 324
 - — Insurance and Re-insurance, 324
 - — Normalisation, 324
 - — Postal and Telecommunications Co-ordination, 324
 - — on Tourism, 324
- Permanent Consultative Committee, 324
- Major Currency Development (IMF), 42
- Management Committees (EEC), 224
- Manila Pact, 398
- Marine Environment Protection Committee (United Nations), 49
- Maritime Safety Committee, The, 49

- Medical Research and Clinical Research Laboratories (SEATO), 398
- Women's International Association, 471
- Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council, 506
- Medium-term Economic Policy Committee (EEC), 224
- Mekong River Development Project, 23, 327
- Mensa International, 506
- Meteorological Telecommunications Project (SEATO), 398
- Middle East Neurosurgical Society, 480
- Military Technical Training School (SEATO), 398
- Miners' International Federation, 292
 - Trade Unions International, 424
- Montreux Convention, 58
- Mouvement d'Etudiants de l'Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache—MEOCAM, 348
- Movement for the Federation of the Americas, 459
- Movimiento Familiar Cristiano, 511
- Museum of Arab Culture, 118
- Mutual Assistance of the Latin-American Government Oil Companies, 531

N

- National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies, 311
 - — Societies, The, 308
- Nationless Worldwide Association, 450
- NEA Computer Programme Library, 356
- Neutron Data Compilation Centre, 356
- Steering Committee, 356
- Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning (FAO), 430
 - — — Statistics (FAO), 430
 - — Forestry Commission (FAO), 430
 - — Foundation, 450
 - — Plant Protection Commission (FAO), 430
- New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA, 459
- Nobel Foundation, 330
- Nordic-Co-operation, 335
 - Council, 332
- Federation of Factory Workers' Unions, 464
- Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA), 498
- Society for Cell Biology, 498
- Nordisk Neurokirurgisk Forening (NNF), 480
- North American Forestry Commission (FAO), 430
 - Atlantic Assembly, 459
 - Council, The, 339
 - Treaty, 344
 - — Organisation—NATO, 339
- East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, 435
- Pacific Fur Seal Commission, 435
- Northern Shipowners' Defence Club, 535
- Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), 352
 - Tribunal (NEA), 356
- Power and Reactors—United Nations, 84
- Safety and Environmental Protection, 84
- Ship Propulsion, 356

O

- Obedinchnyi Institut Yadernych Issledovaniy, 319
- Oceanographic Institute, 499
- OECD Nuclear Energy Agency—NEA, 356

- Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle—OAMPI, 348
- of the East African Medical Research Council, 208
- Olympic Games, 346
- Open Door International, 460
- Opus Dei, 487
- Organisation Africaine et Malgache du Café—OAMCAF, 348
- Commune Africaine Malgache et Mauricienne—OCAM, 347
- for Economic Co-operation and Development—OECD, 252, 351
- — the Collaboration of Railways, 535
- pour la Mise en Valcur du Fleuve Sénégal—OMVS, 350
- of Asian News Agencies (OANA), 484
- pour le développement du Tourisme en Afrique—ODTA, 348, 521
- Organización de Estados Centro Americanos—ODECA, 384
- Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT, 464
- Organization for Co-operation and Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases, 480
- Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa, 480
- — the Development of the Senegal River, 350
- of African Unity—OAU, 359
- — American States—OAS, 367
- — Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, 382
- — Central American States—ODECA, 384
- — the Catholic Universities of Latin America, 450
- — Co-operatives of America, 460
- — Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC, 385
- — Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, 460
- Orient Airlines Association, 534
- Overseas Development Administration, 169
- OXFAM, 438

P

- Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA, 521
- Basin Economic Council, 438
- Charter, The, 400
- Science Association, 499
- Pact of the Central Treaty Organization, 160
 - — League of Arab States, The, 122
- Pan African Institute of Trade Union Training (WCL), 418
- Union of Journalists—PAJU, 482
- Pan-Amazonic Subcommittee, 375
- Pan American Development Foundation Inc. (PADF), 438
- Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology, 480
- Cancer Cytology Society, 481
- Coffee Bureau, 531
- Health Organisation, 373
- Highway Congresses, 375, 535
- Institute of Geography and History, 373, 499
- Medical Association, 481
- — Women's Alliance, Inc., 481
- Railway Association, 535
- Pan-European Congress, 460
- Movement, 460
- Union, 460
- Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA), 499

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan-Pacific and South East Asian Women's Association (PPSEAWA), 460
 — Surgical Association, 481
 Paris Summit Objectives (EEC), 231
 Parlamento Latinoamericano, 460
 Parliamentary Control (EEC), 233
 — Council of the European Movement, 460
 Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA, 487
 P.E.N. (A World Association of Writers), 443
 Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World, 118
 — Commission and International Association on Occupational Health, 481
 — Committee of the International Congress of Entomology, 499
 — Conference of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC Countries, 531
 — Council of the International Convention of Stress for the use of appellations d'origine and denominations of cheeses, 531
 — Court of Arbitration, 468
 — Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis, 481
 — International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC, 535
 — — — Road Congresses, 515
 — — — Committee for Genetics Congresses, 499
 — — — of Congresses of Comparative Pathology, 471
 — — — Linguists, 501
 — Military Commission (Arab League), 119
 — Missions to the United Nations, 4
 Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region (FAO), 430
 Plenipotentiary Conference—United Nations, 56
 Population Council, 438
 Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, 292
 — Union of the Americas and Spain, 484
 Press Foundation of Asia, 485
 Public Services International, 292
 Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, 499

R

Radiation Protection and Public Health, 356
 Reform of International Monetary System, 42
 Regional Broadcasting Union of the Arab Countries, 119
 — Centre for Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Latin America, 450
 — Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East, 430
 — — — Land and Water Use in the Near East, 430
 — Co-operation for Development—RCD, 389
 — Economic Commissions—United Nations, 9, 18
 — Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (FAO), 430
 — International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health, 435
 — Planning Council (RCD), 389
 — Project on the Improvement and Production of Field Food Crops in the Near East and North Africa, 430

Rehabilitation International, 511
 Rehovoth Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, 499
 Research Group for European Migration Problems, 460
 Réunion Européenne de Chimie Thérapeutique, 481
 Revision of the Helsinki Treaty, 332
 River Niger Commission, 438
 Rosicrucian Order—AMORC, 488
 Rotary International, 488
 Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 443
 — Central Asian Society, 460
 — Commonwealth Society, 179
 — — — for the Blind, 180
 — Over-Seas League, 180

S

St. Lawrence Seaway, 394
 Salvation Army, 488
 School for International Training, 502
 Scientific and Technical Committee (EEC), 224
 — Committee on Antarctic Research—SCAR, 297
 — — — Oceanic Research—SCOR, 297
 — — — Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), 297
 — — — Water Research—COWAR, 297
 — Committees (NEA), 357
 — Technical and Research Commission—STRC, 365
 SEATO Medical Research and Clinical Research Laboratories, 398
 Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA, 151
 Security Control Bureau (NEA), 356
 — Council, United Nations, 11, 102
 Service Civil International, 511
 Social Fund Committee (EEC), 224
 Socialist International, 460
 Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología, 481
 Société de Neuro-Chirurgie de Langue Française, 481
 — — — Nutrition et de Diététique de Langue Française, 481
 — Internationale d'Urologie, 481
 — — — de Médecine Néo-hippocratique, 481
 — — — Psycho-Propylaxie Obstétricale, 481
 — — — des Techniques d'Imagerie Mentale—S.I.T.I.M., 481
 Society for African Culture, 443
 — for Ski Traumatology, 481
 — of Comparative Legislation, 468
 — — — St. Vincent de Paul, 511
 Soroptimist International, 488
 South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, 398
 — — — Press Centre, 485
 — — — Treaty Organisation—SEATO, 396
 — Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES), 451
 South-European Pipe-line Company, 535
 South Pacific Commission, 401
 Special Committee for the International Biological Programme—SCIBP, 297
 — — — on Farm Structure (EEC), 224
 — — — Solar-Terrestrial Physics (SCO-STEP), 297
 — Consultative Committee on Security, 373
 — Drawing account (IMF), 42
 — Studies (OECD), 358
 — System of Promotion of Productive Industries (CACM), 152

Specialised Agencies—United Nations, 9, 31
 Standing Armaments Committee, The (WEU), 413
 — Committee on Commonwealth Forestry, 176
 — — — Employment (EEC), 224
 — Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities, 451
 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 461
 Structure of the United Nations, 9
 Sub-Committee on Agriculture (CENTO), 157
 — on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway, 375
 — — — Pan American Transversal Highway in South America, 375
 Summary of ECSC Treaty, 242
 — — — EEC Treaty (Treaty of Rome), 237
 — — — Euratom Treaty, 245
 — — — Treaty for East African Co-operation, 209

T

Tables of Selected Constants, 499
 Tarbela Development Fund Agreement, 277
 Textile Institute, 531
 Theosophical Society, 488
 Third Party Liability (NEA), 356
 Toe H (Incorporated), 488
 Torremolinos Convention (United Nations), 58
 Trade and Development Board—United Nations, 88
 Trade Liberalization Programme (LAFTA), 322
 — Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, 290
 — Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers, 424
 — — — Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers, 424
 — — — Metal and Engineering Workers, 424
 — — — Public and Allied Employees, 424
 — — — the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers, 424
 — — — Transport Workers, 424
 — — — Workers in Commerce, 424
 — — — of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, 424
 — — — the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers, 424
 Transplantation Society, The, 473
 Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee, 535
 Tratado de Asociación Económica (CACM), 151
 — — — Integración Económica Centroamericana (CACM), 151
 — — — Intercambio Preferencial y de Libre Comercio (CACM), 152
 — — — Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana (CACM), 151
 Treaty between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden concerning co-operation in Transport and Communications, 336
 — — — — — and Sweden concerning Cultural Co-operation, 336

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Treaty of Co-operation between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, 335
 — — Economic Union—Benelux, 142
 — — on Telecommunications (CACM), 152
 Tripartite Commission for Labour Conditions (Rhine), 155
 — — the Restitution of Monetary Gold, 461
 Tropical Pesticides Research Institute, 208
 Trusteeship Council, United Nations, 13, 108

U

UIC Public Relations Centre, 534
 — — Publicity Centre, 534
 UNESCO Institute for Education, 451
 Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications—UAMPT, 348
 — — Cycliste Internationale, 514
 — — des États de l'Afrique Centrale—UEAC, 404
 — — Foires Internationales, 405
 — — Résistants pour une Europe-Unie, 459
 — — Douanière et Économique de l'Afrique Centrale—UDEAC, 403
 — — Européenne des Vétérinaires Praticiens (UEVP), 464
 — — Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN), 465
 — — Internationale des Chaffeurs Routiers, 465
 — — — Sociétés d'Aide à la Santé Mentale, 512
 — — Mondiale des Voix Françaises, 443
 — — Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants, 465
 — — of African News Agencies (UANA), 482
 — — Central African States, 404
 — — European Federalists, 461
 — — — Railway Road Services, 535
 — — French and Arab Banks, 461
 — — International Associations, 468
 — — — Engineering Organizations (UATI), 514
 — — — Fairs, 405
 — — Latin American Universities, 451
 — — National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, 482
 Unión Latinoamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas, 537
 — — Prensa Católica, 485
 — — Monetaria Centroamericana, 150
 Unitas Malaeologica Europaea, 499
 United Bible Societies, 488
 — — Lodge of Theosophists, 488
 — — Methodist Committee on Relief, 438
 — — Nations, 1
 — — Budget, 8
 — — Capital Development Fund, 95
 — — Charter of the United Nations, 1, 101
 — — Children's Fund—UNICEF, 74
 — — Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—UNCURK, 79
 — — Conference on Trade and Development—UNCTAD, 88
 — — Contributions, 3
 — — Development Programme—UNDP, 92
 — — Disaster Relief Office—UNDRO, 99
 — — Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC, 12, 106
 — — — Commission for Africa—ECA, 25
 — — — Asia and the Far East—ECAFE, 20
 — — — Europe—ECE, 18, 252

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA, 24
 — — — Western Asia—ECWA, 19
 — — Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO, 59
 — — Emergency Force—UNEF, 100
 — — Environment Programme, 100
 — — Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO, 43
 — — Fund for Population Activities—UNFPA, 98
 — — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT, 46
 — — — Assembly, 10
 — — — Committees and Commissions, 10
 — — High Commissioner for Refugees—UNHCR, 80
 — — Industrial Development Organisation—UNIDO, 96
 — — Information Centres, 7
 — — Institute for Training and Research—UNITAR, 91
 — — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO, 48
 — — Members, 3
 — — Middle East Mission—UNMEM, 97
 — — Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan—UNMOGIP, 78
 — — Office at Geneva, 17
 — — Pacific Settlement of Disputes, 104
 — — Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP, 87
 — — Permanent Missions, 4
 — — Regional Economic Commissions, 9, 18
 — — Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA, 75
 — — Research Institute for Social Development—UNRISD, 89
 — — Secretariat, 16
 — — Security Council, 11, 103
 — — Social Defence Research Institute, 506
 — — Specialized Agencies, 9, 31
 — — Structure, 9
 — — Trust Supervision Organization—UNTSO, 79
 — — Trusteeship Council, 13
 — — Universal Postal Union—UPU, 64
 — — Schools International, 451
 — — Towns Organisation, 443
 Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers, 292
 — — Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centre, 451
 — — Federation of Travel Agents Associations—UFTAA, 521
 — — Postal Union—UPU, 64
 Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 451

V

Vehicle Re-build Workshop (SEATO), 398
 Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, 180
 Vienna Institute for Development, 438
 Vocational and Technical Training Schools (SEATO), 398
 Voluntary Service Overseas, 451

W

War Resisters' International, 461
 Warsaw Pact, 409
 — — Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, The, 409
 Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 488

West Africa Committee, 438
 — — African Economic Community, 181
 — — Examinations Council, 451
 — — Monetary Union, 273
 — — Indian Limes Association (Inc.), 531
 — — Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.), 531
 — — Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), 531
 Western European Union—WEU, 413
 WMO Programme for Education, Training and Research, 71
 — — on the Interaction of Man and his Environment, 72
 — — Technical Co-operation Programme, 73
 Women's International Democratic Federation, 461
 — — League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), 461
 — — Zionist Organisation, 512
 Working Group for the Co-ordination of Educational Assistance (ICFTU), 290
 — — on Co-operation, Vocational Training and Other Forms of Economic and Social Action (ICFTU), 290
 — — Gas-cooled Fast Reactors, 356
 — — International Monetary Questions (ICFTU), 290
 — — Migration of Workers to the Industrial Countries of Europe (ICFTU), 290
 — — Multinational Companies (ICFTU), 290
 — — Nuclear Energy Information, 356
 World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS, 499
 — — Administrative Conferences, 56
 — — Radio Conference, 56
 — — Airlines Clubs Association, 535
 — — Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational), 488
 — — — Young Men's Christian Associations, 537
 — — Anti-Communist League (WACL), 461
 — — Assembly for Moral Rearmament, 488
 — — of Youth, 537
 — — Association for Animal Production, 435
 — — — Christian Communication—WACC, 485
 — — — Public Opinion Research, 506
 — — of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 537
 — — — Judges (WAJ), 469
 — — — Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology—WASP, 472
 — — — Biology and Immunology and of Specialists in Infectious Diseases, 436
 — — — World Federalists, 461
 — — Bridge Federation, 514
 — — Brotherhood, 506
 — — Bureau of Metal Statistics, 519
 — — Chess Federation, 514
 — — Christian Temperance Federation, 512
 — — Coalition for the Abolition of Vivisection, 512
 — — Confederation for Physical Therapy, 481
 — — of Labour—WCL, 418
 — — — Organisations of the Teaching Profession, 451
 — — — Teachers, 419
 — — Conference of Religion for Peace, 488
 — — Congress (ICFTU), 290
 — — of Authors and Composers, 440
 — — — Faiths, 488
 — — Council for the Welfare of the Blind, 512

INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| World Council of Churches, 421 | World Federation of Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades, 419 | World Psychiatric Association, 472 |
| — — — Young Men's Service Clubs, 537 | — — — YMHAs and Jewish Community Centres, 489 | — Scout Bureau, 537 |
| — Education Fellowship, 452 | — Fellowship of Buddhists, 489 | — Sephardi Federation, 489 |
| — Energy Conference, The, 515 | — Food Programme—WFP, 45, 87 | — Society of Ekistics, 506 |
| — Federalist Youth, 537 | — Friendship Federation, 506 | — Student Christian Federation, 489 |
| — Federation for Mental Health, 482 | — Health Assembly, 65, 68 | — Trade Union Congress, 423 |
| — — — the Metallurgic Industry, 419 | — — — Organization—WHO, 65 | — Touring and Automobile Organisation, 521 |
| — — — Protection of Animals (WFPA), 512 | — Intellectual Property Organization—WIPO, 531 | — Underwater Federation, 514 |
| — — of Agricultural Workers (WFAW-WCL), 419 | — Jersey Cattle Bureau, 436 | — Union for Progressive Judaism, 489 |
| — — — Building and Woodworkers Unions, 419 | — Jewish Congress, 489 | — — of Catholic Philosophical Societies, 506 |
| — — — Catholic Youth, 537 | — Medical Association, 472 | — — — Teachers, 452 |
| — — — Christian Life Communities, 489 | — Meteorological Congress, 70 | — — — Women's Organisations, 489 |
| — — — Democratic Youth, 537 | — — — Organization—WMO, 69 | — — — Jewish Students, 538 |
| — — — Diamond Bourses, 531 | — Methodist Council, 489 | — — — Liberal Trade Union Organisations, 465 |
| — — — Engineering Organisations (WFEO), 519 | — Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW, 465 | — — — Organisations for the Safeguard of Youth, 538 |
| — — — Neurology, 472 | — Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History, 482 | — University Service, 452 |
| — — — Neurosurgical Societies, 482 | — Organization for Early Childhood Education, 452 | — Veterans Federation, 512 |
| — — — Occupational Therapists, 482 | — — of Gastroenterology, 472 | — Veterinary Association, 473 |
| — — — Public Health Associations, 472 | — — — General Systems and Cybernetics, 499 | — Weather Watch, 70 |
| — — — Scientific Workers, 465 | — ORT Union, 512 | — Young Women's Christian Association—World Y.W.C.A., 538 |
| — — — Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA, 472 | — Packaging Organisation, 531 | — Zionist Organization, 461 |
| — — — Teachers' Unions, 424 | — Peace Council, 461 | World's Poultry Science Association, 436 |
| — — — the Deaf, 512 | — — through Law Center—WPTLC, 468 | |
| — — — Trade Unions—WFTU, 423 | — Petroleum Congresses, 520 | |
| — — — — of non-Manual Workers (WFTUNMW), 419 | — Ploughing Organisation, 436 | |
| — — — United Nations Associations—WFUNA, 426 | — Population Year—UN, 99 | |

Z

Zonta International, 506